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2	LAND USE COMMISSION
3	STATE OF HAWAI'I
4	ACTION
5	A85-595 KUILIMA DEVELOPMENT CO. (O'ahu)
6)
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9	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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11	The above-entitled matter came on for an Action
12	Meeting at the Airport Conference Center, 400 Rodgers
13	Blvd. Suite 700, Room #3, Honolulu Hawai'i, commencing
14	at 8:35 a.m. on November 8, 2013, pursuant to Notice.
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18	
19	REPORTED BY: HOLLY M. HACKETT, CSR #130, RPR
20	REPORTED BY: HOLLY M. HACKETT, CSR #130, RPR Certified Shorthand Reporter
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1	APPEARANCES			
2	COMMISSIONERS:			
3	DENNIS ESAKI			
4	RONALD HELLER, CHAIRMAN LANCE M. INOUYE			
5	ERNEST MATSUMURA CHAD McDONALD CAROL TORIGOE			
6	CAROL TORIGOE			
7	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: DAN ORODENKER			
8	CHIEF CLERK: RILEY HAKODA STAFF PLANNER: SCOTT DERRICKSON			
9	DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL: DIANE ERICKSON, ESQ. AUDIO TECHNICIAN: WALTER MENCHING			
10				
11	Docket No. A85-595 Kuilima Development Co. (O'ahu)			
12	For the Petitioner: WYETH MATSUBARA, ESQ. CURTIS TABATA, ESQ.			
13	DREW STOTESBURY, KDC			
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15	For the County: DAWN TAKEUCHI-APUNA, ESQ. Deputy Corporation Counsel			
16	RANDY HARA, DPP			
17	For the State: BRYAN YEE, ESQ. Deputy Attorney General			
18	JEŠSE SOUKI, Exec. Drtr. OFFICE of PLANNING			
19				
20	For the Movants GREGORY KUGLE, ESQ. Defend Oahu Coalition: BETHANY ACE, ESQ.			
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1 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay. Let's get started. I'm calling the meeting to order. The first order of 2 3 business is the Minutes from our October 17th, 2013 4 meeting. Is there a motion for approval? 5 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: So moved. 6 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Second. 7 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Any discussion, any 8 corrections to the minutes? Hearing none, all in 9 favor say aye. 10 COMMISSIONERS: Aye. 11 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Any opposed? The minutes 12. are approved. Next order of business is our tentative 13 meeting schedule. I'll ask our executive officer to 14 update us. 15 MR. ORODENKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 16 November 22 we have a video conference for the 17 adoption of the Form of the Order for A10-787 which is 18 the Maui R&T petition. And A13-797 which is CMBY. 19 December 11th and 12th is currently open. 20 January 8th and 9th we'll be on Kaua'i to consider the 21 Kaua'i IAL Petition filed by Kamehameha Schools Bishop 2.2 Estate; and to consider approval for the LUC to file a 23 declaratory ruling for renewable energy utilities on

January 22 and 23rd we will be having a

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Class A agricultural land.

status report from Ko Olina Development on the boat ramp.

Then February 12, 13 is currently open.

And February 26 and 27 is when we have to consider the declaratory ruling for renewable energy.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. Next item on the agenda is Docket No. A84-595 Kuilima Development. This is a hearing and action meeting regarding Docket No. A85-595 Kuilima Development (O'ahu) to consider Defend O'ahu Coalition's Renewed Motion for Issuance of an Order to Show Cause Why the Boundary

12 Reclassification of Kuilima Development Company Should

13 Not Be Revoked for Failure to Perform Conditions,

14 Representations and Commitments by Kuilima Development

15 Company in Docket No. A85-595 filed on June 18, 2013,

16 hereafter referred to as the 'renewed motion'.

Will the Parties please identify themselves for the record.

MR. MATSUBARA: Good morning, Chair Heller, Commissioners. Wyeth Matsubara and Curtis Tabata on behalf of Turtle Bay Resort Company, LLC. With me to my left is Drew Stotesbury of Turtle Bay Resorts.

MR. HARA: Randy Hara with the City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning and Permitting.

MR. YEE: Good morning. Deputy Attorney
General Bryan Yee on behalf of the Office of Planning.
With me is the Executive Director Jesse Souki.

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MR. KUGLE: Good morning, Chairman. Greg Kugle and Bethany Ace, the Damon Key firm here for Defend O'ahu Coalition. Also present in the room today are a number of the Defend O'ahu Coalition members and board members.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. Let me update the record. On February 4, 2010 the Commission met to consider Defend O'ahu Coalition's Motion for Issuance for an Order to Show Cause why the boundary classification of Kuilima Development Company should not be revoked for failure to perform conditions, representations and commitments by Kuilima Development Company in Docket No A85-595 filed on April 1, 2008.

The Commission was unable to make a ruling on the motion at that time and determined that a new hearing would be set by the executive officer.

On June 18, 2013 the Commission received DOC's renewed motion and Exhibits A and B. On June 25, 2013 the Commission received and granted a request for extension of time to file briefs and responses from Petitioner's representative Jonathan Steiner and also received Defend O'ahu Coalition's

amended Certificate of Service to the Parties.

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On July 19, 2013 the Commission received notice from Mr. Steiner that Mr. Wyeth Matsubara would be representing Petitioner. Mr. Matsubara later requested and was granted an extension of time to many file briefs and responses on August 1, 2013.

On August 22, 2013 the Commission received OP's response to DOC's Renewed Motion, Respondent Turtle Bay Resort Company, LLC's Memorandum in Opposition to DOC's Renewed Motion and the City and County of Honolulu's Statement of Position.

On September 12, 2013 the Commission received Defend O'ahu Coalition's Reply Memorandum in Support of the DOC's Renewed Motion.

On November 7, 2013 the Commission received Defend O'ahu Coalition's Petition to Intervene. From January 1, 2013, 3:30 p.m. to November 7, 2013 the Commission received approximately 1,162 e-mail comments regarding this docket. These e-mails have been made part of the record.

Let me briefly describe our procedure for today on this docket. First, I will call for those individuals desiring to provide public testimony to identify themselves. All such individuals will be called in turn to our witness box where they will be

sworn in prior to their testimony. After public testimony the Commission will hear argument on DOC's Renewed Motion. At the conclusion of oral argument and after questions from the Commissioners and the answers thereto, the Commission will conduct its deliberations. Are there any questions on our procedures for today?

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MR. MATSUBARA: I have no questions.

MR. KUGLE: No questions.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Let me remind the audience that the Commission is addressing the specific matter of whether or not to grant the Motion for issuance of an Order to Show Cause. The Commission may grant the motion if the Commission has reason to believe that there has been a failure to perform according to the conditions imposed, or the representations or commitments made by Petitioner.

This is not an evidentiary hearing. The Commission is only making a determination on whether or not to grant the motion for issuance of an Order to Show Cause. If the motion is granted, an evidentiary hearing will be held, and the Parties will be given the opportunity to present their cases, and the public will be afforded an opportunity to provide public testimony.

For those that are testifying the Commission would appreciate it if you could confine your testimony to issues consistent with this matter and avoid repetitive testimony.

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In addition, a 3-minute time limit on testimony will be enforced. Let me remind those who have submitted written testimony that the written testimonies are already part of the record. It's not necessary to read us your written testimony. If you would summarize it or if you have anything you want to add to it that's fine. But it's not necessary to read the written testimony.

Before we begin public testimony let me just put one disclosure on the record in this docket, my usual disclosure, but I don't think I've done it in this particular docket yet. In my law practice I present taxpayers in real property tax appeals. In those cases, at least the ones on O'ahu, the adverse party is the City and County of Honolulu. I make that disclosure to see if anybody has any objections to my continued participation in this case. Does anybody wish to raise any objection?

MR. MATSUBARA: No objection.

MR. KUGLE: No objection.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: All right. Then we will

- proceed with public testimony. Mr. Orodenker, if you will call the witnesses in order.
- 3 MR. ORODENKER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
- 4 | Victoria Cannon followed by Donna Holt.
- 5 THE WITNESS: Good morning, Chair and
- 6 | Commissioners.

7 VICTORIA CANNON

- 8 being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined
 9 and testified as follows:
- 10 THE WITNESS: I do.
- 11 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please state your name
- 12 and address and then proceed.
- 13 THE WITNESS: My name is Victoria Cannon,
- 14 92-102 Oloa Place in Makakilo.
- 15 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Go ahead.
- 16 THE WITNESS: Thank you for the
- 17 opportunity. Once again it's good to see everyone. I
- 18 | support Defend Oahu Coalition's renewed Motion to Show
- 19 Cause. Failure to perform to fulfill conditions,
- 20 representations and commitments made by the developer
- 21 | in 1986 in exchange for this zoning modification on
- 22 real property should be examined carefully and
- 23 completely.
- It is nothing less than brazen in your face
- 25 | bad business behavior. The Land Use Commission gave

1 them what they wanted. They failed to perform. must conclude that consequences should be levied. 3 this modified parcel should revert back to its original Ag clarification. We must do our part to 4 5 stop land speculation. We must place consequences for this and any other failure to comply. 6 7 The new consortium of multi-national banks 8 and mainland speculators will not provide more than a minimum of number of minimum wage jobs when what O'ahu 9 10 needs are professional jobs in their communities to get people off our roads. We need housing. The

get people off our roads. We need housing. The housing they're proposing is most certainly not affordable. I mean that's a no-brainer. The

destruction of our coastline and all the cascade of consequences that will follow are not worth the losses.

Stop this endless islandwide land speculation and let's do the right thing. Support this motion. Thank you.

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

MR. ORODENKER: Dana Holt followed by Paul Nelson.

24 DANA HOLT

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being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined

and testified as follows:

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THE WITNESS: Yes.

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

THE WITNESS: Sure. Good morning. I'm

Dana Holt. I live at Turtle Bay at 47-901 Kamehameha

Highway. I provided written testimony. So I wanna

just summarize what I've written just to speed things

up.

But I was born and raised in Hawai'i, left for over 20 years in the mainland and just came home a few years ago to run Turtle Bay as vice-president general manager. My role since being home was really to help the many, many people on the North Shore get jobs.

I don't know if you know this but we get the calls at the hotel from many people who go away to the Mainland, especially football players from Kahuku, come home after their career is over or it's generally a period looking for work. These people need to take care of their families and the next generations to come.

So I think that just to summarize beyond what I've written in testimony is that my role as general manager is not just to run an operation, but

1 to provide good jobs and some housing in that area for the many people that live three and four families in 3 one home. And with these jobs they can be able to afford their own homes. So I urge you to support this 4 5 plan at Turtle Bay. Thank you very much for your 6 time. 7 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Stay there just a minute, 8 please. Parties, any questions? 9 MR. MATSUBARA: No questions. 10 No questions. MR. KUGLE: 11 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioners, any 12. questions? Thank you. Next. 13 MR. ORODENKER: Paul Nelson followed by Tim 14 Vandeveer. 15 PAUL NELSON 16 being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 17 and testified as follows: 18 THE WITNESS: I do. 19 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please state your name 20 and address and then go ahead. 21 THE WITNESS: My name is Paul Nelson. 2.2 live in Waialua. I support the Coalition. I'm the 23 director on the part of Save Haleiwa Beach group. 24 What I have to say, perhaps, is a little more

philosophical than specific. I'm interested in the

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1 difference between the common good and private demands. Kuilima, Turtle Bay is a special interest 2 3 over the common good. Same is true for La'ie. are exclusive. The history will show that the general 4 5 public is pretty much excluded from the areas that 6 they need for recreation and life along that shore. 7 We're increasing the private interest over 8 the common good by supporting these kinds of 9 development plans. We have a problem with population 10 already. We need to provide for the general good. 11 Thank you. 12. CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. Parties, any 13 questions? Commissioners, any questions? 14 MR. ORODENKER: Tim Vandeveer followed by 15 Tom Pohaku Stone. 16 TIM VANDEVEER 17 being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 18 and testified as follows: 19 THE WITNESS: I do. 20 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please state your name 21 and address and then go ahead. 22 THE WITNESS: My name is Tim Vandeveer. MV23 address is 1545 Bertram Street, Honolulu, Hawai'i. 24 Aloha. Good morning, Chair Heller and Members of the 25

Commission. As you heard my name is Tim Vandeveer.

I'm co-chair of the Defend O'ahu Coalition on whose behalf I speak today. I was a 7-year employee at Turtle Bay Resort. I was the Local 5 shop steward for my department, Employee of the Year at the resort in 2005, and I still frequent and utilize the property for recreation on a regular basis.

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Defend O'ahu Coalition requests, respectfully requests, that the Land Use Commission issue an Order to Show Cause to the developer at Turtle Bay Resort today and eventually return the 236 acres of resort property classified to Urban District in 1986 to its original classification due to decades of inaction by this developer.

The developer has failed to comply with representations, conditions and commitments made to the LUC and therefore the property should revert back to the Agricultural District until and unless the developer comes forward with a new boundary reclassification Petition for its newly proposed use.

This case goes to the heart of the issue underlying the entire development proposal with Turtle Bay Resort. The failure on the part of this developer to fulfill conditions, representations and commitments is not in question. It is a matter of fact that owners of Turtle Bay made commitments to the State and

promises to residents that the expansion proposed on and around this proposal would provide jobs and affordable housing to Ko'olauloa --

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MS. ERICKSON: Excuse me, Mr. Vandeveer. Could you slow down just a tad.

THE WITNESS: Certainly — on and around this parcel would provide jobs and affordable housing for Ko'olauloa and the North Shore. It is a fact that this expansion never happened. The developer admits as much in their briefing filed in response to our motion.

Now a new group of multi-national banks and speculators has come before our community with more promises and a completely different plan. The latest developer at the resort whose paid spokespersons you have already heard and will continue to hear this morning, has embarked on an aggressive public relations campaign advocating for a completely new Project on this rural property that we believe would negatively impact the quality of life of residents on O'ahu.

They will argue that they're entitled to build a sprawling mega-resort stretching from Kahuku Point to Kawela Bay. And they'll argue that it will be the best development you've ever seen. Don't

- 1 | believe it. According to their own Supplemental
- 2 | Environmental Impact Statement ordered by the Hawai'i
- 3 | Supreme Court in 2010, the latest developer on
- 4 | property, Canadian company Replay Resorts, now plans
- 5 to build condotels and time share units instead of the
- 6 | full service hotel as promised in the LUC Decision and
- 7 Order in 1986, as well as in the City and County of
- 8 | Honolulu unilateral agreement dated the same year.
- 9 And I'll provide a document for you if I'm allowed to
- 10 | submit evidence.
- 11 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Yes. You can give that
- 12 to our clerk.
- 13 THE WITNESS: Okay. This is from the Final
- 14 | Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. It
- 15 | clearly shows that of the new hotels they're planned
- 16 to be timeshare and condominium units. Although it
- 17 | might prove more lucrative for an outside speculator
- 18 | to build condotels and timeshares, these units would
- 19 provide only a fraction of the jobs that would be
- 20 | available in a full service hotel.
- 21 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please bring your remarks
- 22 to a conclusion.
- 23 THE WITNESS: I've got one more page. This
- 24 | is beside the point since condotels and timeshares
- 25 | were never part of the deal. We must never forget

that it was full service hotels promised to ensure employment opportunities which predicated zoning changes at the city and state level. The latest development: The developer at Turtle Bay Resort has conveniently forgotten his promise.

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The notion of development entitlements is also in question. We know that recently one of the Mainland owners of the property, Highland Capital, sued Credit Suisse who took over the deed at Turtle Bay in lieu of foreclosure in 2008 for fraud, conspiracy and unjust enrichment in connection with a series of syndicated loan transactions that Credit Suisse syndicated and marketed based on unreasonable and deceptive appraisals. And I will submit this into testimony as well, a copy of that lawsuit.

The lawsuit alleges that the multi-national bank inflated the price of numerous properties on the Mainland and in Hawai'i including Turtle Bay Resort. This lawsuit bolsters the argument that if the lenders feel they lost money on Turtle Bay, the way for them to address this is to sue Credit Suisse, not develop timeshares and multi-million dollar condos on our coastline.

If the allegations are true it is clear it's not the community or the Commission's fault

that they lost money. It's Credit Suisse's fault and to some extent the fault of the former owner venture capital fund Oaktree, LLC.

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We have seen scores of different developers and numerous owners speculate on this property over the last 27 years. Just since the time of our original filing in 2008, I believe this Commission has seen four different developers try to explain this outdated expansion. And just out of curiosity who from the new development team was here when we filed our motion in 2008? Just a show of hands.

So here we have a new dog and pony show, one that advocates a plan that's never been considered by this Commission.

Regardless of how you feel about condotels and time shares, and I'm bringing my remarks to a close, regardless of what you think the likelihood is of promises being kept this time around, regardless of whether or not you believe this developer when they tell you they're committed to our community and not just committed to flipping this property or gambling on its further speculation, regardless, the Commission has an obligation to let residents give testimony on a project that could severely impact their quality of life.

1	Residents of Ko'olauloa, and the North
2	Shore especially, deserve the chance to hear for
3	themselves just what their neighbors at Kuilima are up
4	to. We believe that the law matters. And feel that
5	the Commission has a mandate and an obligation to
6	require the developers make good on promises to our
7	state and community in exchange for modifications.
8	When developers fail to do so there should be
9	consequences.
10	Please revoke this reclassification and
11	make the new owners of the resort prove that this new
12	proposal is valid and sustainable. Please issue an
13	Order to Show Cause and move this process on to the
14	next step. And I welcome any questions.
15	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, any questions?
16	Commissioners, any questions? Who's next?
17	MR. ORODENKER: Tom Pohaku Stone followed
18	by Peter H.M. Lee.
19	TOM POHAKU STONE
20	being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined
21	and testified as follows:
22	THE WITNESS: Yes, I will. Maybe you
23	shoulda asked that of the other two people too.
24	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please state your name
25	and address.

I represent Kanalu, a non-profit organization that we disseminate cultural education, traditional. And we're here in support of what Turtle Bay and Replay Resorts is doing today. We're not living in 2-0-8 (sic). And I believe the comments made just recently regarding the development of 2-0-8, you know, at the time of 2008 with high-rise hotels we're against.

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The plan that stands today is something that we can be accepting of. It provides for a larger point of our community that is in need of housing, jobs that keep them closer to their homes.

Ko'olauloa and the residents of Ko'olauloa have a long drive. They have families that they actually can't see. I spend a lot of time in my community. I am from that community. I've spent over 50 years on the North Shore.

So when I look at all the testimonies that're coming out here, is that development of the North Shore has become very rampant.

The entire North Shore is owned by the surfing industry which has no affordable housing but rentals that are illegal. And they're also out of our price range. We can't afford a home. So this gives us an opportunity to keep our families home instead of

moving to the 9th island, which is Las Vegas, and being replaced by so many outsiders. So our effort here is to be supportive of what's trying to be done today for our community. Because we have families that are just melting down. We can't have that no more. I work with a lot of young children that are in that position today because their parents aren't there. So we always helping.

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We understand that there *is* a lot of conflict regarding this. But we have to make a decision. The decision is based on the needs of our community, not a personal decision.

When people talk about development,

Makakilo for example, Makakilo wasn't there. Neither

was 'Ewa Plains the way it is today. Neither is

Honolulu, neither is Waikiki. But if we as residents,

local community, take a position of being active, then

we can have some progress that's controllable.

James Campbell developed all this land out in this area. And there was no input by the public, minimal, because we were the silent majority. Today we are not the silent majority. We have spokespeople here. We have kupuna here that are in favor of this development plan. We're going to hold onto that and fight for it. Because for too long there's been

voices from *outside* Hawai'i influencing, right, and they're the minority. It's time the majority is heard. And as a Hawaiian, you know, I rarely come out and support any of this. In 2'08 (sic) we're the ones standing against the concept of this development.

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In 2010 we were asked to listen and just be open minded. Trust me, I'm not an open minded person when it comes to development. But I took a position realizing the needs of the community before my own, because all I care everybody on the North Shore can go home. That's how I feel. Okay. Thank you.

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

MR. ORODENKER: Peter H.M. Lee followed by Angela Huntemer.

PETER H.M. LEE

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

THE WITNESS: Yes.

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

THE WITNESS: Peter H.M. Lee, 94-10128 Kepa Street, Waipahu, Hawaii. Sorry, I submitted the testimony late so I'm not sure if you got it but I do have 20 copies here.

Aloha, members of the state Land Use

Commission. My name is Peter H.M. Lee. I'm with

Hawai'i Laborers/Employers Corporation Education

Trust. It's an acronym for — the acronym is LECET.

LECET is the labor/management partnership between the

Hawai'i Laborers Union Local 368 and its unionized

contractors.

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Hawai'i LECET strongly supports this
Project and applauds the new owners engaging the North
Shore and Ko'olauloa community to understand its
concerns. As a result the owner on their own accord
dramatically downsized its earlier development plans.

We hear often the mantra all the same:

"live, work and play" when designing new communities.

Turtle Bay Resorts understands this, but also realizes that the importance of agriculture. Their new plan will dedicate 469 acres to farmers to grow diversified food crops, and 75 acres for a farmers market that would serve the needs of both residents and public.

This unique combination brings to life the new concept of live, work, play and farm to Hawai'i. And the North Shore community and Ko'olau community will be a shining example of how this can work.

Their new plan will also provide a lot of benefits to the community. I won't go through that.

1 We just humbly ask for your support to allow Turtle Bay the opportunity to execute its new development 3 plans, plans that will have positive impacts to not 4 only North Shore and Ko'olauloa community but also to 5 the local construction industry and farming industry 6 as well. Thank you. 7 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, questions? 8 Commissioners, questions? Thank you. Next? 9 MR. ORODENKER: Angela Huntemer followed by 10 Brandy Burla? 11 THE WITNESS: Hello. My names is Angela 12. Huntemer. 13 ANGELA HUNTEMER being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 14 15 and testified as follows: 16 THE WITNESS: Yes. I first came upon this 17 issue --18 CHAIRMAN HELLER: I'm sorry. Address, 19 please. 20 THE WITNESS: Oh, my address. 21 extremely fortunate to live at Kuilima Estates East 2.2 which is on the Turtle Bay Resort property. I live at 23 57-077 Kuilima Estates. 24 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Go ahead.

THE REPORTER: Could you move the

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microphone towards you more. Thank you.

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THE WITNESS: So I first came upon this issue when I was reviewing the Final Supplemental EIS for Turtle Bay's development. I have submitted some written testimony but I'll just summarize here.

Immediately it struck me when these conditions were in the — they're in the Final EIS, and it struck me as kind of incongruous with what was actually happening on the ground.

So I became interested in it. Then I found the Defend O'ahu Coalition case. The finalizing, drafting and finalizing things do not constitute fulfillment about the conditions that they were supposed to do.

Laying a few pipes and wires don't constitute completion of a building project or really even with the beginning of it.

I'm extremely troubled by the flip-flopping of the representation of the Petitioner that this Project is the same as it was in the 1980s. When the Final Environmental Impact Statement that they have just released, and was accepted by DPP, maintains that it's very different. This doesn't make sense. It's either the same or it's different.

In all our public relations communications

it's characterized as 'very different'. So I would just ask you to consider that. It just — they cannot maintain that both is true. I teach pre-school. And even the children at 4 years old know the difference between "same" and "different". Sorry. I don't mean to appear flippant, but it is a huge problem.

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I'm also extremely troubled by the assertion that Defend O'ahu Coalition doesn't have standing. Of course they have standing. There's precedence of such groups having standing in cases like this before, themselves included.

Condition No. 1 Full service hotel. That jumped out at me. Even in the Final EIS the Petitioner specifically says that the hotels will not be full service. And this is part of a trend worldwide. You might tell by my accent I'm not from here. It's a trend worldwide to develop hotels that have minimal service. 'Minimal service' means low paying jobs obviously. It's not hard to figure that out.

Conditions. They say they have intentions relating to 2, 3 and 7. Well, they're still intentions. Nothing's happened. They have a golf course. They capped a well. They widened Kuilima Drive. It's not substantial.

Extremely troubled by Condition No. 9. Having gone through the thousand six hundred pages and the 2,000 pages of comments and replies for their Final EIS, I'm extremely troubled by the lack of freshwater monitoring.

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They were directed to do nearshore monitoring which they've done. It's not very comprehensive. And the locations are kind of limited. But as anyone that has any knowledge of hydrology or biology will tell you that to really know what's going on with the wetland system — and this is a coastal wetland system — you have to do freshwater.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please bring your testimony to a completion.

THE WITNESS: Their Final EIS did not have any freshwater quality status or aquatic status. So this is a huge problem as well.

Also regarding the marsh, not only the Petitioner maintains that they've improved the marsh. Well, back in the 1989's they meet with Fish and Wildlife. Fish and Wildlife sent them a project to implement and it involved making 2 huge problems for the four species of endangered water birds that live there. They've not done that.

They did build a partial moat. The moat

won't keep rats, mongoose, cats or any of that stuff out so I don't really....it's better than nothing but it's nothing like they were supposed to implement. So their representation that they've actually started with this restoration is false.

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CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please wrap it up.

THE WITNESS: Okay. And also they actually got to destroy 12 acres of wetland back in the 1980's in exchange for this fabulous plan of making the pools which was never done.

So I would really urge you to support
Defend O'ahu Coalition's Motion to Show Cause. I
think that the evidence that we saw when this matter
went to the Supreme Court, that the Supreme Court
decided that stuff that had been decided back in the
'80s was no longer pertinent. And I believe that it's
a similar case for you folks now. Thank you.

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

MR. ORODENKER: Brandi Burke followed by Cindy McMillan.

BRANDI BURKE

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

THE WITNESS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please state your name and address.

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THE WITNESS: Good morning. My name is Brandi Burke. My resident address is 54-238 Honomu Street in Hau'ula. Aloha and good morning. I come to you today as a resident, as an employee, and as a member of the community who supports better good. I've already submitted written testimony on behalf of a group called *Honuamoa* (phonetic) which I participated. But I come before you today with my testimony as a personal testimonial.

I am a product of the community. I graduated from Kahuku High School. Went on to college, went off to find careers in Honolulu. I traveled every day like everyone else does but somehow I got disconnected from my family. And I was fortunate at Turtle Bay for offering me the opportunity to work there.

And I feel that myself as an individual, as an active community member, and a citizen that I am a true model of Ko'olauloa, you know. And for me I come here to ask for your support in this Project because there's more kids out there like me that needs the opportunities to grow professionally.

The facts have been presented. It's before

1 you, so I won't go on and on about what it is. there's more of me that can be out there in our 3 community to give back and be a voice for those that 4 are not speaking. Thank you. 5 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, any questions? 6 Commissioners, any questions? Thank you. Next. 7 MR. ORODENKER: Cindy McMillan followed by 8 Bob Nakata. 9 THE WITNESS: My name is Cindy McMillan. 10 My address is 1100 Alakea Street, fourth floor. 11 CINDY McMILLAN 12. being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 13 and testified as follows: 14 THE WITNESS: Yes. 15 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please go ahead. 16 THE WITNESS: Cindy McMillan. I'm here 17 today to represent the Pacific Resource Partnership. 18 PRP is a consortium of the Hawaii Regional Council of 19 Carpenters and the signatories that are -- the 20 contractors are the signatory to the carpenters. 21 Sorry. We're here today to support the Turtle Bay 2.2 Resort. I think sometimes PRP and the construction 23 industry as a whole is pitted against community 24 members who don't support development. 25 And I believe that there are probably more

1 | things that we agree on than sometimes is evident.

2 One of those things is public input and a community

3 engagement in a Project of this size. I believe that

4 the Supplemental EIS has been a rigorous process.

5 There has been extensive public scrutiny and ample

6 opportunity for the community to comment on the plans

that the Turtle Bay Resort has put forward today.

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I also believe that the Turtle Bay Resort has done more than is required in the EIS Project and has communicated with community members.

Now, having said that I also know that there are many people, some of them in this room, who feel that their voices haven't been heard. And I believe that the resort has listened to those voices and the result is a dramatically scaled-down Project, 61 percent reduction in units. And that will have a reduction in impacts on the community.

Appropriate development is not the same thing as no growth. No growth has consequences that I think, again, this is an area where some of us can agree. No growth means no jobs, no homes for local people.

All right. Kids gonna have to go, leave here to live up on the Mainland because there's nowhere for them to live, no jobs for them here. I

1 don't believe that's an outcome that anybody would 2 like to see.

In conclusion PRP supports this Project and we'd like to see it move forward. Mahalo.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, any questions? Commissioners, any questions? Next.

MR. ORODENKER: Bob Nakata followed by Andrea Anixt.

BOB NAKATA

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

THE WITNESS: I do.

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

THE WITNESS: Bob Nakata, 47-417 Lulani Street in Kaneohe. I'm pretty much a life-long resident of Kahalu'u. I've been involved in these land use planning processes since about 1972 when I returned from seminary in New York City.

I grew up on a taro farm in Kahalu'u at a time when Kahalu'u and the Windward Coast the primary economic activity was small farming. When I returned from seminary I saw the plans for a Second City in Kahalu'u which would have totally urbanized that area. This kind of process was going on all over the island.

At the time that I went to seminary this was the late 1960s when there was tremendous amount of rioting on the mainland. Part of the reason for that, there were ethnic tensions and all that, but also people in the ghettos and the big cities had no access to the country. And I was afraid that is the kind of thing that would happen to O'ahu. People of Honolulu would be locked into that urban center.

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So I liked it when the General Planning process evolved into Honolulu, urban Honolulu being the growth area. Second City was to be the 'Ewa Plains. The traffic system was designed to go that way. The Honouliuli sewage treatment plant was planned for that area.

Everything was lined up for development to go there, not the North Shore 'cause the infrastructure was not there for the North Shore to be developed.

That's why Kamehameha Highway has been such a crucial part of the decision-making. Other things have happened now. Global warming is eroding Kamehameha Highway at least along the Windward coast where I'm -- that I'm familiar with. So what happens?

Places like He'eia, Ka'a'awa, Punalu'u, Hau'ula where the shoreline is already being eroded

you see pilings being placed along the shoreline to keep the ocean from coming in. But with the sea level rise occurring that's going to become a bigger problem.

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The billions that are being spent on the infrastructure on this island are being spent along the south shore. When will Kamehameha Highway be in line for that? I think for at least 30 years there are no plans for funding for Kamehameha Highway. So those are severe problems.

The speculation that has gone on on this property has been going on for 50 years, ever since the first General Plan was put together in the 1960s I believe.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please bring your testimony to a conclusion.

THE WITNESS: That plan showed a highway taking off from Haki'ipu'u through the back of Kahana Valley all the way down to Kuilima, Turtle Bay. That was removed in the 1980s I believe.

So infrastructure has been removed rather than put in place to support this kind of development that is being proposed. Certainly the plans have been downsized, but it's still an urban development of sizeable proportions. So my opposition to this

1 continues. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, any questions?

3 | Commissioners, any questions? Next.

4 MR. ORODENKER: Andrea Anixt followed by

5 | Margaret Primacio.

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6 ANDREA ANIXT

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

THE WITNESS: Yes.

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

12 THE WITNESS: Andrea Anixt. Malmalua

13 | Street in Ka'a'awa. I'm also on the Board of

14 Directors of the Ka'a'awa Community Association and

15 | the O'ahu MPO Metropolitan Planning Organization

16 Citizens Advisory Committee. We oppose -- well, I

17 don't know about the Citizens Advisory Committee --

18 | but Ka'a'awa land, Waiahole/Waikane, Punalu'u,

19 | Hau'ula, the North Shore Neighborhood Board, Sunset

20 Beach Community Association, the Kailua Neighborhood

21 Board, Kahalu'u Neighborhood Board, all are opposed to

22 the passage of the developments, the two developer's

23 developments in Bill 47.

24 And the reason basically is that it's not

25 | country. By the time you add about 8,000 extra people

at Turtle Bay and 9,000 at Malaekahana for Envision La'ie their end at BYU.

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So the vision for the General Plan and Ko'olauloa's Sustainable Communities Plan for Ko'olauloa is that it seeks to preserve the region's rural character and its natural, cultural, scenic and agricultural resources.

This has been the plan since 1977 I think was the last time when I first testified for that.

The region will remain country characterized by small towns and villages with distinct identities that exist in harmony with the natural settings of mountain ridges and winding coastline.

So how does this plan allowing this developer 300 percent expansion to — and the other development — double the population from Kawela Bay to Ka'a'awa? How far does that facilitate the Keep the Country Country basically?

Turtle Bay has put out some data that says 61 percent of the people find this favorable to downsize their development. Probably, yes, they might like to downsize it to nothing or to what's already existing I should say. A lot of us really do enjoy going to Ola's or something like that.

But there is a problem with the claim that

they are downsizing so much because it's timeshares.

It brings in new people. It does not increase the
jobs like they say it does, but it certainly increases

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the traffic.

We already have traffic problems that you hear about all the time at Laniakea through North Shore. We have one, 2-lane highway. The state of Hawai'i has said — the DOT has said they will never widen the highway. The O'ahu MPO, which is 80 percent of the money to do such kinds of things, it's the federal money — they've said it's an unsustainable land use cycle to try to put this kind of development out where there is no infrastructure.

And this is a basic reason to oppose this loss of country and the urban escape for people from Honolulu, the primary urban core. This is lacking.

It will cost us all tons of money if we actually do come out and build an H-4 for their Turtle Bay and Malaekahana. Who's going to afford that? It took 30 years and billions of dollars to build H-3. So that was \$80 million a mile in 1990 dollars. We can't afford that. They're not going do it.

So the problem remains, the infrastructure. We have one road. It's a 2-lane road. So any expansion at this point 30 years past when they were

given permission doesn't cut it.

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Also the job — the sustainable — no, the supplemental impact statement that they had to do at Turtle Bay claimed — I'll read this: "They claim they're gonna make 1500 jobs," in some of their propaganda, publicity. It says, "As presented in the social economic impact analysis in table 514 the number of new continuing operation positions at the Turtle Bay Resort will climb to about 753, an increase of 72 percent over current conditions."

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please bring your testimony to a conclusion.

THE WITNESS: Okay. But the type of job it says here is, let's see: Islandwide the average annual wage for the combined industries which is tourism is an industry — is approximately 22,850 a year. They will not be able to afford even affordable housing. Resort workers at Turtle Bay gain union wages if they're in Local 5. But this kind of development when it's timeshares that's going to be neighborhood people that come in, work for cash, don't pay tax on it. It's not a job that even gives them the 22,000 a year non-living expense.

I think also we go about talking to Chip Fletcher all the time about what's going to happen

with sea level rise. This is another coastal development. Think about that.

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It's right on the water. Who's going to pay the insurance? We've already seen that the National Flood Insurance Program is going bankrupt because of storms like Sandy on the mainland. As he says here, "More sand is not going to solve the problem."

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please wrap it up.

THE WITNESS: Okay. It says, "Taxpayers help subsidize the National Flood Insurance Program already. And with these billion dollar disasters will we taxpayers continue to support new hotels on coastlines? They're within a hundred feet of the ocean, 100 to 300 they're talking about setback. Some of the buildings are 90 feet in height. This is not country, but the recommendation of this man Chip Fletcher who does these sea level rise information says, some beaches may join the long list of endangered things on our islands. In the end we need to identify some legacy beaches where the beach is the most important consideration.

Will that be Waikiki with all its infrastructure, the jobs, the workforce housing nearby? Or something remote like Turtle Bay?

1 I ask you to support the DOC because of 2 traffic mainly and also because Keep the Country 3 Country is a real good idea on this island where the 4 traffic is already too much to handle. 5 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Thank you. Parties, any questions? Commissioners, any questions? Who's next? 6 7 Margaret Primacio followed by Tamayo Perry. 8 MARGARET PRIMACTO being first duly to tell the truth, was examined and 9 10 testified as follows: 11 THE WITNESS: Yes. 12. CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please state your name 13 and address then go ahead. 14 THE WITNESS: Margaret Primacio. I live in 15 the former plantation camps 56-490 Kamehameha Highway. 16 I've been a resident of the camps of the camps for 17 over 60 years. I'm a director of Defend O'ahu 18 Coalition. And I support the issuance of an Order to 19 Show Cause. 20 The company didn't perform as promised. 21 And therefore the benefits to the state and its people 2.2 has never happened. We haven't realized that. 23 Therefore we're asking that issuance to be done.

too many times developers in our area in Ko'olauloa

are given, granted urban designations. And the

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benefits to the community remain unfulfilled.

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This has happened in La'ie, Turtle Bay, even in the camps in Kahuku where the landscape is changing people's lives drastically and not at all benefiting many of the residents still in the area.

Why issue the Order to Show Cause? It would be the first time in over 25 years a developer has been held accountable by government and its people.

How can you assure otherwise the residents of our community and the residents of Hawai'i by not acting as a Commission and issuing this order? How can you assure that the rural nature of our community would not end? I ask your support on the — on the Petition by Defend O'ahu Coalition. And I thank you for your time.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, any questions? Commissioners, any questions? Let's take a 5-minute break for the benefit of our court reporter and then we'll start back up.

(Recess was held at 9:30)

CHAIRMAN HELLER: (Gavel 9:45) Back on the record. We are continuing with public testimony.

TAMAYO PERRY

being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined

and testified as follows:

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THE WITNESS: I do.

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

THE WITNESS: My name is Tamayo Perry,

P.O. Box 174 Kahuku, Hawai'i 96731. First of all, I'm

really nervous because I'm not a professional speaker.

I'm really tired because I found out about this about

4:30 this morning when my wife was looking through

Facebook. So, again, it comes to me also being a

layman in law and litigation and terminologies.

I'm assuming why I'm here in defense of Defend O'ahu Coalition is because Turtle Bay is skipping processes or steps. So what I'm getting at is it seems like what's right for one person should be right for another. We're here for due process. I figure they should have to do the same concept of due process.

My issues are I don't know how the EIS, the Environmental Statement, how it transpired or how it got the leverage it did and the consideration that, I guess, through law you're not allowed or you're allowed to put out the counters for numbers any time you want. I don't know exactly what your formula is. But what I've been noticing is the least busy time of

the year that these things were going out count cars and stuff. It's not during the Triple Crown. It's not during peak hour in summer. It kinda comes in certain months that I've noticed they're not really a busy tourist, tourist time.

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So on that note, like I said, I don't do any kind of business. I'm on the north shore now.

But I do all my business Laie way. The other day I was going out on a weekend, traffic was doing fine.

And after I did my chores and errands coming back towards the North Shore there was a little fender bender. No one was hurt. No one was turned around.

But that 2-lane highway pretty much stopped traffic both ways for over an hour for a little fender bender.

So I'm going, like, what is the EISIC (sic) or whatever you call it? What is it accomplishing? And considering the Turtle Bay a place where who's it benefiting? I guess when I'm out there, just as a civilian from that side of the island, it does affect me. It's my livelihood. When you work 5 days a week, people can't get here.

So there's definitely a lack of testimony from the regular citizens that happen to be 9 to 5. Every single one of you guys is on the clock. So you guys are all getting paid.

For people in this hard era of living to make money have to get work. These meetings are basically — when I look around obviously we've got some green shirts, but I'm pretty sure everybody found out about this last minute.

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What I'm getting at this due process — is it due process or is it attrition? Are we just being worn out as a general community while the bottomless pockets just keep getting to do what they want to do on a daily level?

So all I'm saying here is people need to be accountable. Whether you're super rich or super poor we have to have the same laws for everybody.

So what I'm getting at is this ESCIC (sic), it should be looked at a lot more considering our lives are going to be affected, affected for over decades to come. With this traffic you get your two days of a weekend, people from town wanna go out and have their vacation, their two days off. Literally repair, you're bummed. You're working all week. You wanna enjoy something other than concrete jungle.

So what I'm getting at is you guys need to look a lot more than just a couple months out of a year to see how it affects the general community. I'm from the east side. And I'm against all this

development until we have an infrastructure that will allow it so that our daily lives cannot be hindered in such a way. It's really affecting all of us and we're tired.

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Anyone that wants to be against this is going to lose money. So I look around, how many people, how many non-profit people for this are getting their pockets lined? I don't make a single cent. I lose money being here. In fact I'm probably losing reputation but it doesn't matter. I'm for the public and for the community. I'm for O'ahu having something left to be preserved. Because once it's gone it's gone forever. It'll never be there again.

And people on the mainland have all their vested interests in our state of Hawai'i while all this money gets siphoned out of our islands. Yet we get affected. There's little businesses and big businesses.

People that try and do right in the state of Hawai'i get affected. But all these big businesses that are all in it for themselves get to run amuck and get to change the law. That's all I have to say.

(Applause).

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, any questions?

1 Commissioners, any questions? Sir, would you come 2 back please. 3 (witness retaking the stand) 4 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Just a clarification. 5 Commissioners over here do not get paid. We're from 6 another island some of us. THE WITNESS: That's another fact I had to 7 8 say. Why is O'ahu being so overburdened? Everyone has a strong statement. Outer islands, why don't we 9 10 share the wealth and get commerce going on Kauai, Big 11 Island, Moloka'i? 12. Why does O'ahu have to get saturated with 13 all of this? It's, like, let's share the wealth. 14 you're from outer islands let's think how to get your 15 commerce going. That's how I would do it. This is 16 where I'm from and I just don't like the way things 17 are goin'. 18 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioners, any 19 further questions? Thank you. Who's next? 20 MR. ORODENKER: Dr. Kioni Dudley followed 21 by Sara Cardis. 22 DR. KIONI DUDLEY 23 being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 24 and testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: I do.

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

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THE WITNESS: I'm Dr. Kioni Dudley. My address is 92-1365 Hauone Street Kapolei, 96707.

Commissioner Heller and Commissioners, I'm here today to speak in support of the people who want the country to be kept country.

I am the president of the Friends of Makakilo. I speak for them. I also speak for the 800,000 people on this island who don't live on the North Shore. We need to Keep the Country Country. I heard Bob Nakata up here talking about the old days. You know, I remember what the country was like way back when. Then they began building. The little guy gets just one house here, one house there and one house here and one house there. The country is going. And we need it. You know, you need it. I speak for you because you need the country.

Don't you need to get away as I need to get away? Aren't there times when you just get to the point where you just totally had it and you just gotta get away to the country? What the hell are we gonna do if there's no country? You know, we really have to think about this is an opportunity. This is an opportunity. We screwed up when we first approved

Turtle Bay way back when. We've been suffering with this damn thing all along. And we've got to get rid of it, you know. We need to Keep the Country Country. This is the opportunity, take advantage of the opportunity.

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I want to also speak, just people have mentioned rising seas. Rising seas and Chip Fletcher's work is wonderful but Chip Fletcher has done more than just rising seas. He's done a study with Koia Rotswell also about groundwater inundation. The groundwater sits on top of the rising seas. As the seas rise the groundwater rises.

This whole area with its wetlands, wetlands are wetlands because of the rising — because the sea is under there. And when the sea rises it will come above the ground. And we know that's gonna happen in Waikiki. Their study has shown it's gonna happen in Moili'ili. It's going to happen in Kaka'ako.

Just this morning there's another big hotel gonna be built in Waikiki. How stupid. I mean we've got this major problem. It's gonna start in 30 years. It's going to be happening out there too. How can we approve anything out there with this major problem? We're going to lose the land. We're going to lose Ka'a'awa. We're going to lose Punalu'u. We're gonna

lose all these places all along the sea, Haleiwa. The closer you are to the sea the more problem there's going to be.

You know, it's just unfair to the people of the future for us to be building junk out there now. This is going to be sitting unoccupied once the seas rise. I just want to say these things. I really encourage you to Keep the Country Country. Thank you.

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

MR. ORODENKER: Sarah Cadiz followed by Jesse Ryan Kawela Allen.

13 | SARAH CADIZ

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

THE WITNESS: I do.

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

THE WITNESS: My name is Sarah Cadiz. My address is 58-040 Kapuai Place, Sunset Beach, Hawai'i. Good morning, Commissioners. My name is Sarah Cadiz and I'm here representing myself and my family. I wanted to submit testimony and ask the Commissioners to continue with the process that you have begun with Turtle Bay in respect to the D&O and the nine

conditions. Since about 2010 I've been present of a lot of the organized meetings that Turtle Bay had, came out to our community. They asked us. They said, they talked about the expansion. They asked for input from us community in Sunset and other areas around the North Shore. We put in our recommendations. They listened to what we had to say.

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And what came from that is a downsized expansion plan that is on the table today. That came about because they asked the community. They went out and they asked us. I was present at these meetings.

It's actually, the new expansion that they're planning now that's on the table is actually less than what they were entitled to in the unilateral agreement when you folks first gave them this plan with the FEIS they just completed. That was way back in '85 I believe.

So the fact that they've downsized quite a bit compared to what the original plan was, and the fact that they went out to the community and they asked our input, I ask you folks just let them continue the process.

The FEIS just completed just recently they wanted to make sure that all the environmental issues and the community issues were met. And they did that.

So they're moving along through process. They're doing their due diligence. They're trying to do good by the community. I ask you folks to just let them continue to do their due process.

And let us as a community to continue to dialogue with them so that we can make sure that we're both -- that they build something that we're both happy with, us in the community and the people that own the land. That's all I ask. I thank you for your time today.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, any questions? Commissioners, any questions? Who do we have next? MR. ORODENKER: Jesse Ryan Kawela Allen

followed by Ben Shafer.

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JESSE RYAN KAWELA

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

THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.

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

THE WITNESS: Jesse Ryan Kawela Allen, 322 Aloa Street, Kailua, Hawai'i. My profession here in Hawai'i is Real Estate Associate, so I'll be brief in my comments. I deal with a lot of condotels in town.

25 I'd just like to make clear to the folks in La'ie who think that they're going to be able to purchase these properties, to purchase a condotel we need 40 percent downpayment, if you can get financed. Then you get a 3-in-1 ARM or 5-in-7 ARMS. You're rates are gonna adjust to very high rates. It's not going to be this 4 percent interest rate. But for the most part it requires cash to buy condotels.

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Secondly, as far as growing up on the North Shore I've had to experience the moving away from the North Shore to find work. But has always been the case. The North Shore tends to be more of an agricultural community, tourist driven. There's nothing wrong with that.

I think what needs to happen is more creativity to expand upon those instead of just going the easy way out and taking these temporary jobs for the construction workers, for the carpenters, for the union guys. That's real quick money in and out.

So I don't know what's wrong with leaving, going to the mainland. I joined the Army. I've lived in Colorado. I've lived in New York. I've seen what overdevelopment causes. So I come home and here I am fighting the fight.

So that's the information I just wanted to convey to folks is that this is not the dream

1 development for the north shore. It's not a way for 2 the people to get out of their multi-family living 3 situations on the North Shore. CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, any questions? 4 5 Commissioners, any questions? Thank you. Who's our 6 next speaker? 7 MR. ORODENKER: Ben Shafer followed by 8 Allison Wong. 9 THE WITNESS: Good morning. 10 BEN SHAFER 11 being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 12. and testified as follows: 13 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 14 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please state your name, your address then go ahead. 15 16 THE WITNESS: Aloha mai ka kou. My name is Ben Shafer. If you look at the overall plan on the 17 18 Ko'olauloa area, actually the whole Ko'olauloa/ 19 Ko'olaupoko area, and we look back in history, we find 20 that that was supposed to be the Second City, smaller 21 area. 22 And when they moved it down to Kapolei, 23 which made sense, that left our area open. Now, if we 24 start developing which they gonna do -- which they

had planned to do back in the '60s, earlier '60s, the

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whole coast would have been developed already.

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What's gonna happen is after these, whatever groups come in to get their permits to build then there'll be another group. Then there'll be another group. And there'll be another group. It's not gonna end.

I think your job is to determine whether we want that for our island, our side of the island, or we want to keep it open. We look on Maui. We look on — there are certain areas on the island where you want development and there are certain areas you want to keep as is, not for yourselves but for the next generation and the next generation and the next generation and this is one of those places. We cannot just keep building because we can call it progressive, we have to think smarter.

In Europe they don't keep building. They just keep what they have and make it better. That's what we need to do here is make things better, not to think that we can just build over everything and it will be better for everybody.

The promises about jobs, a lot of 'em never pan out. A lot of 'em never pan out. Kapolei ideal to afford a Second City to have the businesses all out there. It hasn't panned out yet. So what makes you

1 think it's gonna pan out on our end when you keep 2 building on our side? 3 All the businesses in Kapolei should have been set up already so that the people will be 4 5 attracted to stay there. Don't have to drive to down. 6 That was the whole idea. But you have all the traffic coming in. What's gonna happen on our side be the 8 same thing. I just hope that you realize that in the long term this is not what we want. This is not what 9 10 Hawai'i was supposed to be about. Waikiki, fine. 11 Certain areas, fine. But the rest of the island 12. should be off limits. Thank you. (Applause). 13 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, any questions? 14 Commissioners, any questions? Who do we have? 15 MR. ORODENKER: Allison Lum followed by 16 Rodney Nakashima. 17 ALLISON LUM 18 being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 19 and testified as follows: 20 THE WITNESS: Yes.

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

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THE WITNESS: My name is Allison Lum. I live at 3632 Keahole Place. I'm here in support, to testify in support of Defend O'ahu Coalition's

petition and motion. And I personally live and work in town but I visit the North Shore frequently for recreational purposes and beaches. I think for a lot of people that live in town this is one of the places that we can look back and remember, you know, as youth we, you know, remember what it was like, remember what Hawaii used to be like.

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Now a lot of things are changing, right?

International Marketplace is going to be turned into a Sacks Fifth Avenue. There's lots of things happening in town area that are out of control. As people previously mentioned there's infrastructure issues.

But what I want to particularly focus on today, and I also have a connection to the Aikea movement through that to Local 5 and our members that work at Turtle Bay Resort.

So I think that a lot of developers come in, we're very used to this, that the promise of jobs and housing, which we all need and we need to live here to keep our people on island and to not be pushed off the island and be forced to go to the mainland.

But we really have to look at what kind of jobs when developers promise because really all of the revenue and profits usually go get sucked up to the mainland or off-island. So it's really up to us and

politicians and boards like this to look carefully at what kind of jobs are we taking about. Certainly the promise of construction jobs, that's great, but we all know that after the development's built those are temporary jobs.

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And then if they're talking about putting up condos and timeshares in the plan, we know for a fact that in the hotel industry alone in the last 5 years we've lost 3200 jobs due to the conversion of hotels into condos. And this is about \$34 million in tax revenue for local and state taxes.

As we all know these are the kinds of things that support money to build our infrastructure, our roads, our schools. And for every one job that's lost in the hotel industry there's 1.7 lost in the community. That could be a public school teacher, for example.

So it really behooves us to look very diligently and carefully and not just look at kind of the PR sort of appeal of jobs and housing but what kind of housing? What's the affordability or the AMI on the housing that's being promised? Where's it gonna be located? All that kind of stuff.

But with the jobs, you know, if it's not a full service hotel we know for a fact that really

there's not a lot of real jobs there. We need good,
sustainable long-term jobs for our communities.

So I really encourage you to consider
what's before you today, not just for ourselves but

for future generations. And that's for future
generations to be able to experience what we love and
cherish about Hawai'i.

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And those, you know, to keep that alive for future generations but also for jobs so that our families are not constantly being split up. I know everyone here has either a child or a grandchild that is faced with this experience. Thank you.

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

MR. ORODENKER: Rodney Nakashima is our last testifier signed up.

RODNEY NAKASHIMA

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

THE WITNESS: Yes.

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

THE WITNESS: My name is Rodney Nakashima.

I live at 1731 Democrat Street. I'm here -- well,

25 | first of all, thank you, council, for letting me say

my testimony. And thank you for everybody out here. You know, I was born and raised here. I'm 53 years old. I'm an Aikea member and also a hotel worker.

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I've seen the islands change. And I agree with Defend O'ahu Coalition that we should keep the Country Country. For one thing the infrastructure is not ready for any big development. At Laniakea itself already the congestion is so bad that I feel like I'm in prison because I gotta time myself when the traffic is there and when it's not.

I have no freedom to just go to surf or to do anything there because the traffic is terrible. So I'm literally planning my day around the traffic 'cause I don't wanna sit in someplace that used to take me 5 minutes to go and come home, now takes me hours. That's not the way I want to spend my life with sitting in my car fighting through traffic.

I believe that development needs to have a balance to it. It has to balance community. It has to balance the businesses. It has to balance the infrastructure and sustainable jobs for the community.

A development that's just gonna sustain a job for five years or ten years doesn't make sense because you wanna retire from these jobs. There's very few jobs in the tourism industry right now that

provide that.

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I know there's some union hotels that do that. There are people that can work there from the beginning and retire. And those are sustainable jobs. Those are great jobs to have in. That's what we should be shooting for, that people can make a decision if they wanna leave it or not.

But to lose a job because of condo conversions or condominiums and the owner decides to sell it, makes it difficult for me to work for somebody knowing that if this person sells this condo I no longer have a job because a new owner comes in. And makes it difficult at an older age to find a trade or learn something so that you can start all over again.

So development has to, it has to provide for everybody. And especially the state. We're suffering. We need to fix our roads and infrastructure. If we can't get enough tax revenue out of the development then why do it? Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, any questions?

Commissioners, any questions? Did we have an additional sign up? Is there anyone else present who wants to submit public testimony? Okay. Please come forward.

1 BOB WYNAM being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 2 3 and testified as follows: THE WITNESS: I do. 4 5 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please state your name 6 and address and then go ahead. 7 THE WITNESS: My name is Bob Wynam. I live 8 at 59-524 Aukuku Street which is up in Pupukea. What 9 I would like to do is jump into a couple -- my 10 thoughts are from different people's point of view. 11 If I could jump into your shoes for a minute it's 12. interesting to be a commissioner. I've gone to 13 several of these meetings. I'm kind of curious how 14 things work. 15 We all raise our hand to swear to tell the 16 truth. And what's fascinating to me is when the lawyers finally stand up one says "they never did 17 18 this". The other one stands up says, "Oh, we did all 19 this." 20 So you guys are the judge and the jury. 21 It's pretty amazing 'cause, you know, somebody not 2.2 telling the truth. So you have to get through that 23 assessment.

when a developer gets their land, value goes way up,

The other thing that's going on here is

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they come in to make these representations. They say, "okay." And then aren't held accountable. That's a breach of contract. You try that stuff on a business thing and someone is going get down and hammer you. You're the hammer. Guys come in here and make promises.

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It seems to me if I was in your shoes I'd say, "Oh, shoots, you know. It looks like there's a problem here and you have to address it." You guys have kicked the can down the road for 5 years. Let's not deal with this now. It's time. Another guy's pair of shoes it might be interesting to put on is the developer's pair of shoes.

Here's a guy — you notice I use the word "developer" not "speculator". I think maybe somewhere there's speculators but we're dealing with developers now. I understand there's a distinction, but they got a cloud on this property.

If they wanna sell off these lots and try to get guys to come and stuff when there's clouds on their property, that's not a very healthy situation to be in. I think you guys owe it to the developer to come in and make a decision too. You don't have to say yeah, up, downzone it. There's ways you can go sideways.

1 My understanding is the order didn't say you gotta do this. And it didn't pick up all the 2 3 representations. It didn't put any timelines. That's not right. That's not how we're doing business in 4 5 Hawaii today. Maybe you guys need to set that right. You guys got a lotta power. And it's gonna be 6 7 interesting to see how you guys play it out. 8 So anyway that's my mana'o. Thank you for 9 the opportunity to come in and share one man's opinion. Okay? Mahalo. 10 11 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, any questions? Commissioners, any questions? Thank you, sir. 12. 13 RALPH MAKAIAU 14 being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 15 and testified as follows: 16 THE WITNESS: I do. 17 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please state your name, 18 your address and then go ahead. 19 THE WITNESS: Ralph Makaiau, 56-134 Pu'ulaulea Street Kahuku, Hawai'i. There's one point 20 21 that I'm going to make clear which I oppose the Defend 2.2 O'ahu Coalition to revoke the Urban Zoning on this 23 land. And hopefully I can speak specific to the area 24 that you're in charge, the Hawaii Land charge. 25 However, I'm a product of plantation. Ι

represent a point of view that comes from my parents belonging with the management of Kahuku Plantation that invited a developer of any kind, whether it was agriculture or tourism or others, to come to the Kahuku area to provide jobs knowing that plantation agriculture was not sustainable both for Kahuku Plantation and Waialua Plantation.

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They knew about it as early as the late '50s that sugar was going out of business. And they selected the land that was in cane production. They utilized the land to the advantage of cane. They also selected in that area was heavily occupied by the Defense Department for the airport. So that land was tremendously disturbed prior to the negotiations of allowing a resort zone or urban zone in this area.

But fundamentally, I worked at Turtle Bay since 1972. And I remember my parents asking for job, alternate job subsistence. But specific to the hatched area that the LUC is considering today, after the many ownerships which I've also worked as the facilities manager not only for the property buildings, but I also worked as a facilities manager for the entire property's natural resource which was shoreline, wetlands, potable water, waste treatment plant and so forth, all the needs.

So I have dealt, you might say, where the rubber meets the road kinda that. And I still work for the ownership today as such.

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And I've been able to convey the original intentions of my, my parents and my parents' generation on providing job opportunity for the area. Today it's very complicated, but it still remains fundamentally simple. Locals, traditional locals in the North Shore area, in the Ko'olau area still need jobs.

Now, in this hatched area it's a necessary area because in the original concept people say Keep the Country Country. Define "country". The way I define "country" specific to this area involves an open space golf course. It involves roughly 160 affordable homes. Obviously, oh, that term doesn't play currently in the state because it's too expensive.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please bring your testimony to an end.

THE WITNESS: Thank you. It's the developer's choice to make it affordable. But the other issues are also to protect the shoreline parks in a native sort of way, in a conservative sort of way. So what I'm saying the original intent still

1 survives today. 2 I lived with the developer. They're very 3 consistent and have provided the fundamental open 4 discussion with all of the Parties. So for that 5 reason I oppose the DOC request to change the zoning. 6 Thank you. 7 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, any questions? 8 I have a few questions. MR. KUGLE: 9 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Go ahead. 10 MR. KUGLE: Mr. Makiau, do you work for 11 Turtle Bay? 12. THE WITNESS: I do. 13 MR. KUGLE: And what's your position? 14 THE WITNESS: Currently I'm the senior 15 project manager, Turtle Bay Development. 16 MR. KUGLE: Okay. You were at Turtle Bay 17 since '72? 18 THE WITNESS: April 28 as a matter of fact. 19 MR. KUGLE: Okay. You were there during 2.0 1983, '84, '85 when the plan was being put together 21 for the original Turtle Bay expansion? Do you recall 2.2 that? 23 THE WITNESS: The original plan, if I'm 24 correct, started way in the early mid to late 1960s.

Plan in the '80s. Yes, I was there.

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1 MR. KUGLE: I'm referring specifically to 2 both the Land Use Commission Petition that we're 3 actually talking about today as well as the adjoining 4 side of the property that was under county jurisdiction in the 1980s, '85, '86. Do you recall 5 6 that? 7 THE WITNESS: I was present. 8 MR. KUGLE: So how many hotels were 9 proposed to be put on the property during the '85-'86 10 entitlement process? 11 THE WITNESS: Hotels were five properties. 12. MR. KUGLE: And those were called full 13 service hotels, correct? 14 THE WITNESS: During the same period of the 15 presentation as well as the negotiations for the five 16 properties it was also identified in the unilateral agreement that hotels would be defined at least 17 18 51 percent to be full service hotels. 19 MR. KUGLE: And of those four or five 20 hotels how many are out there today? And I'm not 21 talking about the existing Turtle Bay Hotel, but of 2.2 the new ones. 23 THE WITNESS: They have not built any more 24 hotels. 25 MR. KUGLE: You were talking about the

1 hatched area which is the Aq land that was reclassified in 1986 by the Land Use Commission. How 3 many condominiums units were proposed to be put on 4 that land? 5 THE WITNESS: I don't know. I don't recall 6 the exact number. It was plus or minus a thousand units. 8 MR. KUGLE: About a thousand. How many are 9 out there today? 10 THE WITNESS: None. 11 MR. KUGLE: Now, you've been part of the --12. you're the Project manager for the Turtle Bay plan 13 now, is that correct? 14 THE WITNESS: I'm part of the team, yes. 15 MR. KUGLE: How many condominiums are 16 planned under the new plan that was publicized in the 17 supplemental environmental impact statement? How many 18 condominium units are planned for the hatched area 19 that we're talking about today? 20 THE WITNESS: I would have to draw a blank 21 on my recollection of the numbers only because that 2.2 hatched area boundary slices the units in half for 23 that parcel.

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MR. KUGLE: If you look at the map behind

1 density of potentially 4 units per acre on that Ag 2 Is that your understanding? 3 That sounds about right. THE WITNESS: 4 MR. KUGLE: So those are single-family 5 houses? Or are they the condominiums that were being 6 considered back in the early '80s? 7 THE WITNESS: I don't recall. 8 MR. KUGLE: Do you recall in the -- did you 9 participate in the Supplemental Environmental Impact 10 Statement process? 11 THE WITNESS: Yes, I did. 12. MR. KUGLE: The developer's new plans 13 involve what they call 'resort residential' which is 14 really a mix of single-family residential and 15 townhouse or condo units, is that right? 16 THE WITNESS: Yes, that's my understanding. 17 MR. KUGLE: And that's very different from 18 what was being proposed to the Land Use Commission in 19 1985 when the developer proposed 1,000 condominium 20 units on that hatched parcel, is that right? 21 THE WITNESS: By reduction yes. I would 22 say yes. 23 MR. KUGLE: Okay. I have no further 24 questions. 25 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Anything further from the

Parties?

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MR. MATSUBARA: I have a follow up. Wyeth Matsubara, Turtle Bay. I understand that the SEIS that you're just being questioned on, does it also include a proposal that includes a full buildout consistent with the 1985 original Master Plan?

THE WITNESS: Can you restate that?

MR. MATSUBARA: Sure. The SEIS proposes 4 different scenarios of which Turtle Bay is proposing this proposed action which is similar in terms of what's going to be out there, but a reduction in density. They also in the SEIS are also proposing a full buildout if that's their desire or choice among the Parties?

THE WITNESS: Thank you for clarifying. Yes, that is correct.

MR. MATSUBARA: No further questions.

MR. KUGLE: I have one additional question just to clarify that.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Go ahead.

MR. KUGLE: You're not saying that Turtle
Bay is proposing the full buildout, right? I mean in
the SEIS it's saying its preferred action is the
single-family residences and the reduced number of
hotels that we were just talking about, correct?

1 THE WITNESS: As I understand it there's a 2 preferred plan of the full buildout, of the full 3 buildout. MR. KUGLE: That's right, yes. Okay. 4 5 Thank you. 6 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioners, any 7 questions? Thank you. Is there anyone else present 8 who wishes to provide public testimony? Come forward, 9 please. 10 GILL RIVERE 11 being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 12. and testified as follows: 13 THE WITNESS: I do. 14 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please state your name 15 and address then go ahead. 16 THE WITNESS: My name is Gill Rivere. 17 live at 65-137 Hukilau Loop in Waialua. 18 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Go ahead. 19 THE WITNESS: Thank you. As I stated my 2.0 name Gil Rivere. I'm one of the directors of Keep the 21 North Shore Country. And it was our experience we 2.2 were involved in the Supreme Court case that required 23 the Supplemental EIS. 24 One of the most obvious and prominent 25 elements of that case was that decades had passed

between the time of the EIS and that the studies were dated and needed to be updated specifically in regards to traffic and environmental impacts on endangered species.

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So the court ruled that timing does in fact matter. So before this Land Use Commission you have a question about a conditional zoning change from the '80s.

I think it's important to recognize that it's conditional land use change based on certain conditions which arguably haven't been met. They perhaps are moving toward those. They've been doing things and they intend to do that.

But once again we come back to the question of, well, how long do they have? Do they have forever to do it? If this Commission chooses to not pursue this further, 20 years from now are we likely to come back and say, "Yeah, they still haven't done anything"?

Or more relevantly, I guess, to the question at hand is the analogies are completely different — well, not completely different but there's a reduced Project. There's a different concept. There's not — you're not talking full service hotels. You're talking timeshares or condo

hotels.

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So there's a little bit of a different twist to it. And one might argue that that's probably allowed by the original intent that market circumstances can come. I don't know how you can get around the kind of skirting the definition of 'full service' hotel. But, you know, for those of us that go there from time to time and surf, where we enjoy — we do enjoy the existing hotel. We enjoy the golf course. We enjoy the existing facilities.

We do have concerns about the impacts and the delivery of the Project and what they're gonna do. It sems very relevant that this Commission should look very carefully about what's happening, what are the timelines.

I remember testimony a few years ago when this was first picked up, the Office of Planning said that probably — if I remember the testimony right — Office of Planning said: They may not be able to reverse it in its entirety but you could put conditions going forward. So I'd like that to be considered too. Maybe it doesn't have to be an all or nothing question. That's up to you folks to determine.

But if it's gonna go forward, I do think it

is very reasonable and it's right in your jurisdiction to figure out what's going forward and when it will go forward. As people have said we do need to start requiring some accountability on proposals for our community for infrastructure and other planning matters. Thank you for allowing me to testify.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, any questions? Commissioners, any questions? Is there anyone else present who wishes to provide public testimony? The hand in the back come forward please.

JUNIOR FREMRAHAL

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

THE WITNESS: I will.

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

THE WITNESS: Thank you. My name is

Junior Fremrahal. My address is house 372 New Camp,

Kahuku. It's a plantation community camp. I've lived in Kahuku all my life, which is 81 years. The only time I left Kahuku is my time in Viet Nam. I was involved in putting together the unilateral agreement which is a pertinent document for the residents of Kahuku primarily because there are some entitlements that are there.

And I wanna make sure we protect these entitlements and make sure somehow we get those entitlements in the very near future.

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I have 48 grandchildren and 52 great-great grandchildren. A lot of them I know — most of 'em my sons and daughters are all on the mainland. And they'd sure like to come back to Kahuku to spend the rest of their time in Kahuku.

I feel strongly — I'm opposed to the recommendation that OC is recommending. I feel strongly because Turtle Bay is one of the few places where lot a people work.

When the first — when the hotel was first built, lot of our plantation workers worked at that hotel. In fact we had — at that time we had more people working because the whites would go to work too. As a result we depended on the hotel to be prosperous.

I cannot see how by cutting or reducing their goals and whatever they wanna do there would hurt our community. Primarily I can name the Ko'olauloa area that needs the help because there's few jobs out there.

The other aspect is the road. Everybody talk about the road on Kam Highway. Hey, forget it.

1 We gonna have a 2-lane highway whether we like it or not and we gotta live with it. That's why 9:00 o'clock at night we don't go on the highway because we 3 know the Polynesian Cultural traffic gonna be down the 4 5 road and things like that? 6 When there's an event at the hotel, a big 7 event at the hotel, we try refrain. Furthermore, even the surfing situation and the turtle situation we live 8 9 with it. We learn to live with it. 10 If anybody feel that we gonna have a 3-lane or 4-lane, forget it. We tried to work it out with 11 12. the Neighborhood Board and the City to make 13 decelerating lane, accelerating lanes, more bus stops 14 off Kam Highway so that the traffic would continue 15 moving on. 16 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please try to bring your testimony to a conclusion. 17 18 THE WITNESS: Okay. I pau. (loud laughter) 19 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, any questions? 20 Commissioners, any questions? Is there anyone else in 21 the room who wishes to provide public testimony? Come 2.2 forward. 23 ROB BORECCA

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

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1 THE WITNESS: I do. 2 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please state your name 3 and address, then go ahead. 4 THE WITNESS: My name is Rob Borecca. I 5 live at 2757 Iwawai Place in Manoa. And I just want 6 to be brief. I just wanted to say I support the Defend O'ahu's Coalition's motion to revert the zoning 8 or to show cause to revert the zoning back to 9 agricultural. Thank you. 10 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, any questions? 11 Commissioners, any questions? Last call. Is there 12. anyone else in the room who wishes to provide public 13 testimony? Come forward please. 14 BUDDY AKO 15 being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 16 and testified as follows: THE WITNESS: I do. 17 18 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please state your name 19 and address and then go ahead. 20 THE WITNESS: Good morning. My name is 21 Buddy Ako. I live at 45-077 Waikoloa Road, Kaneohe. 2.2 I recently moved there but I was a life-long resident

of Ko'olauloa. Now, I'm old enough to put you on the

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30, 40, 50 years.

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When the plantation closed down people were very reluctant to accept an alternative industry that would en masse take the laid off 300 workers and transition them into an industry that could probably absorb that.

So, but I'm not going to take you on this train. You got your valuable time to consider. I am in opposition to this motion. I ask you to consider fact from fiction, truth — I mean half truths from opinion. I feel like Norm Chow right now. I'm too old for this, man.

But I think you need to understand that to say that nothing has been done over the years is so far from the truth that I can't believe people would get up and say it. Not everything was done. But the tremendous amount of improvement, the tremendous amount of benefits for the community needs to be stated here. The gated community is removed under the new ownership. It's free parking.

I see fishermen all over the property real happy that now they can come and no longer get kicked out. I lived during the times when Campbell owned all of the coastline and we never had access to it. You had to be connected to the management in order to get

that kinda access.

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So here we are today. Kahuku and the rest of Ko'olauloa is still country, but it is a vibrant, growing community that will try to accommodate future generations. We wanna live and work and remain in the area. This thing is part of an overall plan that the community negotiated three, four years. Like he said I was there when this thing was happening.

I don't know the technical end. But the proposal to do an apartment and this many units was based on the fact that when we sat down, the community — I was the community relations guy then — was based on the fact that we needed to get something. Maybe we not going get half a loaf, but we no longer going get no loaf.

So we end up with this order with the conditions. We end up with the city's unilateral agreement that protects the entitlements that was negotiated during that period.

This is the fourth owner I've gone through. Without the unilateral, the city's ordinance that protected our — and is an enforceable ordinance through those entitlements, affordable housing and all that good stuff, we would have been out in the cold years ago.

1 But nobody gives the community at that 2 point in time the credit and the foresight to create a 3 document that would have been long gone as the 4 ownership changed. So I told you I won't take you on 5 this long train ride. 6 So I'm just gonna wrap it up and tell you 7 that I am in opposition. Allow this thing to happen 8 and please vote 'no'. Thank you. 9 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, any questions? 10 Commissioners, any questions? Okay. Sir? 11 WARREN SOLE 12. being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 13 and testified as follows: 14 THE WITNESS: Yes. 15 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please state your name, 16 your address and then go ahead. 17 THE WITNESS: My name is Warren Sole. I 18 live at 56-330 Olonui Place, Kahuku. I've been a resident there for about 30 years. I'd like to bear 19 20 my testimony that I support this Project. I've been 21 following this Project for nearly 30 years. And the 2.2 promises made by the -- that were made to the groups 23 that tried to develop the property. 24 It's in litigation now. And, you know, 25 they're tryin' to get the promises owed to them to be

completed. I feel that the promises that they made were, you know, were valid because my grandchildren now are working for Turtle Bay. They work there.

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They're employed there. They have families and they're employed there. There's many, many residents there who, whose families are employed there at Turtle Bay. And that's one point.

The other point is I'm tired of looking at the koa bushes alongside the road that's there because they can't do anything. They can't develop the property. And, you know, is that what we want? Is that what we wanna use our land for? To grow only koa bushes?

I mean we can't see the ocean. What they're proposing is inner roads that you have a view of the ocean. I mean the basis may not be very accommodating for beach goers but the scene, it's a scenic drive. It's a nice scenic drive or it can be like a bike path or something.

But the thing is not many people see it.

I've seen most of that property because I was a fire fighter down there. I was a captain. And we had to have access to the beach in case we needed to rescue. But that time you had to really know where you were going because how would you identify the location?

Where are you at?

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We did one rescue where there was a boat in distress, but I couldn't send my men out because it was too rocky and the waters was too rough. And that's the situation that's there. It still exists.

6 Hasn't changed. The rocks are there and the beaches.

There's not much beach to do access. The swimming is dangerous. But it's a scenic property.

And those that harvest the salt from the land, I mean that was the only place that I seen where the rough water came in and the water settled out into the pools and had people harvesting sand — I mean the salt.

As the sun dried it out there were people that came there and practiced their practice of harvesting the salt. And they used the salt. Those that were expert fishermen went out and harvested the salt from the sea.

19 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please bring your 20 testimony to a conclusion.

THE WITNESS: What's that?

22 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please bring your

23 | testimony to a conclusion.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you. I'd like to have this board consider approval of this plan.

1 Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN HELLER: Parties, any questions?

Commissioners, any questions? Thank you. All right.

That concludes the public testimony portion of our meeting. We will now have presentation of argument by the Parties. I'd like to ask you to try to keep it to 20 minutes or less for each party. Mr. Kugle, are you read to proceed?

MR. KUGLE: Yes, Chair. I'm ready unless we need to take a break first.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Let's go ahead and maybe we can take a break part way through the argument.

MR. KUGLE: Thank you very much, Chair Heller, Commissioners. My name's Greg Kugle. And I do represent Defend O'ahu Coalition. Before I start with my prepared comments I wanted to thank you all for your time because I know it's valuable. And we really appreciate your being here today and listening to us.

At times you may feel that there's some frustration. That's because a lot of this stuff has been going on for a very a very, very long time. '95 I was graduating from high school and surfing up at Kahuku. And most of us weren't, you know, weren't sitting, where you're sitting where you're sitting

obviously at that point.

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So I realize that the Commission has changed over and over and over again. But we were also here in 2008 through 2010 making some of these same arguments. So I do appreciate what the Commission does, that you're here.

I know that you read the material. I'm not going to repeat what we've filed. We filed briefs. Everybody's filed some briefs and we'll argue on that.

One other thing I wanted to do before I really got into my comments was to thank all the public testifiers today, those that testified in favor of my position and those that testified in opposition to my position. Because everybody's was passionate.

And that's true whether they were just people who live in the community, whether they're employed by Turtle Bay Resort, whether they have relatives employed by Turtle Bay Resort, everybody, I think has a legitimate position.

But one thing struck me. And whether they were testifying in favor of Turtle Bay or in favor of Defend O'ahu Coalition, every one of them talked about the 'new plan' up at Turtle Bay. And it's very different from what was approved. And they all stressed that. They stressed that they went through

in the last year or two, a community outreach program.

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You heard various community members testify whether they were part of that or not, whether they agree with the results or not. But the significant thing is, and even the paid Turtle Bay representatives who got up here and testified this morning were telling you that that's a different Project or that we're looking at and talking that was approved in 1985. And that will be part of my comments. But I thought it was very poignant because it came out from almost every witness this morning.

Now to my comments. The Turtle Bay expansion Project dose represent, really, all that's wrong with the development process in Hawai'i, and why people have become so cynical about it. And today the Commission does have the opportunity to right that wrong or at least take a step forward in that direction.

The Turtle Bay expansion Project was sold to the community, to the Commission and to the city council in 1985 at a time when jobs and housing were critically short especially in that community.

After the closure of the Kahuku Sugar Mill a plan to construct 3 new full service hotels, one thousand condominium units on this property, another

thousand on the adjacent property and a hundred affordable housing units seemed very attractive to everybody.

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At that time there was little or no opposition. In fact I've read the transcripts from the 1985 and '86 hearings. And it was not opposed.

With the Project scheduled to be completed between 1988, that was Phase 1 was going to be done in 1988, and the early 1990s Phase 2, relief was just around the corner for the suffering Kahuku and North Shore communities.

At the time most of the witnesses testified the exact testimony you're hearing today. "We need jobs for our children. We need housing for our children. They want to stay in Kahuku, work in Kahuku." The same arguments were being made to the Commission back then.

Now, while it sounded like this was just what the community needed, nothing was further from the truth. The problem was that this Project at that time was speculation and land banking at its worst.

The original Applicant in 1985 was the Prudential Insurance Company and its subsidiary Kuilima Development Company. After obtaining the Land Use Commission approval and the city and county

approval, Prudential flipped the property to a

Japanese company called Asahi Juken and its subsidiary

Kuilima Resort Company. That occurred in 1988 just at
the time Phase 1 was promised to be done.

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Then the Japanese company, allegedly because of a downturn in the economy, almost immediately thereafter Asahi Juken's development quote, unquote "stalled." I use the word "stall" not because that's my word but because that is Turtle Bay's word.

Turtle Bay's gonna tell you how they proceeded diligently through the 1980s and the 1990s developing this Project, but that's not quite true.

In the status report that the Commission asked for in 2008 filed by not Mr. Matsubara but the other law firm that was representing Turtle Bay at the time, they wrote in their report the Project "stalled". That's true.

They also filed many reports with the City and County of Honolulu saying due too financial conditions they had stopped work. They even pulled building permits in 1990 for a hotel and never built one.

After Asahi Juken's financial problems

Turtle Bay was picked up by a speculator, Oak Tree

Capital Management Company in 1999. Other than
renovations to the existing hotel and villas, and
they'll probably tell you how much money they spent
cleaning up the existing hotel, nothing happened until
by 2005 when Oaktree went into the city for bulk
subdivision approval.

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They were seeking to carve up that property into smaller lots to be sold to developers for the individual hotel lots and apartment lots. That's when the public, who long ago believed — correctly believed — that this Project had been abandoned, that's when the public woke up.

Oaktree eventually lost the property to its lender in foreclosure. And as you heard a recent lawsuit alleges that lender overinflated the value of the property is now being sued by *its* investors.

Who do we have to deal with today? I don't know. So here we have another developer. Now it's Turtle Bay Resort Company and Replay Resorts, whoever they are. And they published just less than a month ago and the City finally accepted the Final Supplemental EIS which is the document that you heard some testimony about. And that was done after we actually filed this Petition in June.

That Supplemental Environmental Impact

Statement, which was required by the Hawai'i Supreme Court, indicates that Turtle Bay Resort Company and Replay Resorts want to build a very different project than what was sold to the public, to the Commission and to the city council in 1985 and 1986.

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Gone are the three full service hotels, the expansion of the existing hotel. And that's replaced by two smaller condotels or timeshares. They don't know which. But it's gonna be not a full service hotel. And timeshare and condotel don't provide the level of jobs that hotels, full service hotels do.

Also on this property the parcel that we're looking at, 236 acres on the western side that was reclassified, gone are the thousand condominium units in the Petition Area. And it's going to be replaced by resort/residential which is gonna be single-family homes.

The other thousand condo units which were on the other side of the parcel, are also being converted to something called 'resort residential' which is described as lower density, probably single-family, maybe something else. But it's a very different Project.

The affordable housing which was supposed to be provided on or offsite is now going to be put in

1 | the Petition Area. It's being called something else.

2 | It's not affordable housing. It's 'community

3 housing'. I'm not sure what that is. It's not a term 4 we usually use, but it's called community housing now.

5 So here we are today. As I said the

6 Commission has the chance to right a wrong, to put an

7 end to the speculation, and to give the community some

8 | input, and to require the new developer to go through

9 the normal process that every developer does when

10 presenting a project to the Commission as part of a

11 | boundary reclassification proceeding.

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This Commission should revert the land to Ag and then consider whatever the latest proposal is that's coming from the developer. Then it should issue a new Decision and Order with appropriate conditions reflecting its standard process not this

backward process that gives approval to something.

Twenty years go by -- 30 years I should say go by, nothing's built out there. And then the plan's being changed. And you're being asked to allow it to go forward.

Now, I want to talk about some legal things. And that is first off in some of the opposition papers it was suggested to you that you don't have the power, the authority to revoke,

reclassify, modify or anything like that. Nothing could be further from the truth.

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Both the laws that are in existence today as well as those that were in existence, in effect in 1985 when this was approved, very clearly give you that authority.

In all the arguments in the papers that you don't have the authority, that you can't consider this, that's smoke and mirrors. That's trying to prevent you from actually looking at what's out there which is nothing today, nothing that was promised back in 1985. And they don't want you to get to the merits.

Now first, the Hawaii Supreme Court has made very clear that the Land Use Commission and other agencies have an inherent power and authority to revisit permits that were issued, particularly when there have been changes, particularly when conditions haven't been satisfied.

The case I'm talking about, and it's been briefed, it's called Morgan vs. The Kauai Planning Commission. Case came out of Kaua'i. It wasn't a Land Use Commission. It was the Kaua'i Planning Commission.

In 2004 the Hawaii Supreme Court held that

1 | the Planning Commission had the inherent and implied

2 | power to reconsider a Special Management Area permit

- 3 that it had issued. The permit was issued in 1981.
- 4 | And it wasn't until the late '90s and 2000's that the
- 5 Planning Commission was asked to reconsider that
- 6 permit because the property owners did not build what
- 7 the permit said they could build.

The Hawai'i Supreme Court said they had power to reopen that and modify and impose new

10 conditions to ensure compliance. And to fulfill the

11 Planning Commission's mandate, which under 205A is

12 | identical to this Commission's mandate under Chapter

13 | 205. You have the authority to review projects, to

14 grant permits and to ensure that conditions are

15 | complied with.

Now, we also have the existing rules today.

17 | The regulation HRS 15-15-93 which says -- it doesn't

18 | say what a movant like ourselves, Defend O'ahu

19 | Coalition, come forward but it says that: "Whenever

20 the Commission shall have reason to believe that a

21 failure to perform according to the conditions imposed

22 or to the representations or commitments made by the

23 Petitioner, the Commission shall issue and serve an

24 Order to Show Cause.

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Then you move into a more formal proceeding

where it allows the Petitioner to come forward and show why they shouldn't be reverted, what they have done to complete that Project, and the reasons why they haven't made that progress to date.

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There might be some argument that this

Commission can apply 15-15-93 because that rule wasn't in existence in 1986 when this Project was approved.

Well, that's also been dispelled by the Hawaii Supreme Court in the Morgan case I just mentioned, there in Morgan that were adopted by the Kauai Planning Commission allowing revocation or modification of a permit.

They were passed in the '90s even though that permit had been issued in the '80s. The Supreme Court had no problem with the application of those procedural rules to reopen the permit.

That's exactly the situation here. But in addition laws from 1986 or the Commission's regulations certainly allowed reopening and reversion as well.

Rule 6.3, which was in effect when the Commission issued — the original Commission issued its Decision and Order, said after setting a 5-year maximum time to make substantial progress in a project the rule says, quote, "the Commission may act to

reclassify the land to an appropriate district clarification upon the failure to perform within the specified period according to representations made to the Commission.

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"failure to comply" says, quote, "The approval granted by the Commission on a petition for boundary change may be reversed if the parties bound by the conditions attached to the approval fail to comply with the conditions." End quote.

So there's no doubt that the rules that existed then, the rules that exist now and the Commission's inherent authority, allow it to reopen, revert, modify, and to do all those things.

Now, there's also been some briefing by the opposition to our motion that suggests that I think it's a ludicrous proposition that a petitioner, a developer who comes before the Commission is not bound by its representations that are made unless the Commission puts a condition into the permit or into the Decision and Order that says "you're bound by your representations."

But that's ridiculous. It's also not supported by the rules. Rule 6.3 says, quote, and this was the rule that was in effect in 1986, "The

Commission may act to reclassify land upon the failure to perform within the specified period according to the representations made to the Commission." So of course you're bound by your representations.

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Hawaii Revised Statute 205-4G also says that "The Commission shall act to approve a petition, deny the petition or modify the petition by imposing conditions necessary to uphold the intent and spirt of this chapter or the policies and criteria established pursuant to Chapter 205-17 or to assure substantial compliance with representations made by the Petitioner in seeking the boundary change," end quote.

And of course the Land Use Commission's own decision-making criteria 205-17(4) also says that "In its review of a Petition for reclassification the Commission shall specifically consider, among other things, the representations and commitments made by the Petitioner in securing the boundary amendment."

So you have the right to rely on the representations made by every Petitioner. Your rules and your statute say you have the right to rely on them. And you don't need to have a condition written into a Decision and Order as is done today, that says, "The Petitioner is bound by its representations" because an approval, a permit, a zoning change would

be irrelevant if you couldn't rely on the representations of the Parties seeking that.

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Now, time limits. You'll probably hear arguments saying: Well, in 1986 the Land Use Commission just made a mistake and didn't put time limits into its Decision and Order. Therefore it's uninforceable. It's open ended. They have until eternity to do that. Well, that's not so.

It's not so because the law that was in effect at the time that was granted set its own time limitations. They were extraneous to the Decision and Order. They existed because they were written law which was the Land Use Commission regulations.

So you have Rule 6-2(1) which says, quote, "Petitioners submitting applications for redistricting to Urban shall also submit proof that development of the premises in accordance with the demonstrated need therefore will be accomplished within 5 years from the date of Commission approval." End quote.

Rule 6.3 also says the same thing.

"Petitioners requesting amendments to District

Boundaries shall make substantial progress in the development of the area redistricted to the new use approved for a period specified by the Commission not to exceed 5 years from the date of boundary approval."

In other words, the rules make clear that the outside time limitation was 5 years. Now, the Commission in 1986 considered that. That's why there's a Findings of Fact No. 60 in the Decision and Order that has the time schedule.

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Finding of fact 60 says, "Petitioner proposes to complete substantial portions of the infrastructure described in Finding of Fact 17 as well as complete 315 of the proposed 1,000 resort condominium units within 5 years of the Commission's approval, and to complete the entire resort by 1996."

Now, that didn't come out of thin air. It was the evidence that was before the Commission at the time. In fact the predecessor to the Office of Planning was called the Department of Planning and Economic Development in 1986. They submitted written testimony to the Commission. They recommended granting the Petition. They said at page 26 of the written testimony, quote, "Substantial portions of the infrastructure for the Petition Area as well as the 315 of the 1,000 resort condominium units will be completed within 5 years of Commission approval.

"In addition, the completion date of the entire Kuilima Resort expansion will be 1996.

Therefore, Department of Planning feels that

incremental districting for the Petition is not warranted," end quote.

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Incremental districting was the practice of the Commission to reclassify in sections depending on 5-year increments. You wouldn't get reclassified to your next -- your next section until you were done the first phase.

So DBEDT didn't feel it needed that because they specified this 10-year timeframe. And that was reflected in finding of fact 60.

Now, I also told you about the -- I read through the testimony that the Commission heard in 1985 at the public hearing and the 1986 decision hearing. There was testimony about this. I think it's important because the Office of Planning's attorney at the time was a man named Mr. Kaneshige. Mr. Yee now sits in his place. Norm Kwon, who was the developer's representative, was on the stand. So the state's attorney asked Mr. Kwon -- and this is at page 159 of the 1985 public hearing.

"Question: Mr. Kwon, can you comment on when Phase 1 and Phase 2 as described in the Petition will be complete?

"Answer: Okay. Phase I we anticipate somewhere between, again, it's subject to government

approval, but we anticipate somewhere about mid '88 for Phase 1. Phase 2 we want to commence immediately after '88. So give it a couple years after that.

"Question: So by 1990?

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"Answer: '90, '91, around there.

"Question: With respect to the hotels that have been posed by the Petitioner, when do you anticipate those to be completed?

"Answer: The hotels, H-2 on a site there is going to be the first luxury hotel site. We intend to have that completed in the first phase. H-1 we intend to have happen in the next phase, also H-3. H-4 is an extension to the Turtle Bay Hilton. We're not exactly sure when that's going to be."

So I say that because these dates didn't come out of a vacuum. There were commitments. There were representations made by the developer. They found their way into the Decision and Order. They are there: Finding of Fact 60, and our brief refer to some other findings of fact that talk about the schedule. The schedule was important because that was required under the Land Use Commission rules that were in effect at the time.

And so you're going to be told that there was no timeframe. There was. It existed in the laws,

- 1 | in the regulations that were in place at the time.
- 2 And it was very much discussed by the Commission. It
- 3 | was understood by the Petitioner.

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- 4 CHAIRMAN HELLER: You're a little bit past 5 the 20 minute mark.
 - MR. KUGLE: Okay. I'll wrap it up. Thank you. And I would ask for the opportunity to respond at the close of the other case if I have that time.
- 9 CHAIRMAN HELLER: We'll see how we're doing 10 on time.
 - MR. KUGLE: Very good. Thank you. There was one other quote that I think is helpful for you that comes from 1980 from one of the Commissioners who's sitting in the seats you're sitting in now. And that was Commissioner Cuskaden said at page 61 of the decision-making testimony.
- Quote, "But one of the major concerns I always have is a Petitioner comes in, makes all these representations, all the pie in the sky comments.
- 20 Then later down the line without a condition attached
- 21 to the land itself they can go ahead and sell portions
- 22 here and there. And then every comment,
- 23 representation that the Petitioner and counsel make in
- 24 good faith are just by the wayside. There's no way to
- 25 do it. That's why I think this is essential." He was

referring to imposing conditions about the full service hotels.

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He then later asked Mr. Takeyama, who was the attorney for Kuilima at the time. He said, "I don't see where the Petitioner at this point is now coming back attempting to back pedal saying, "wait a minute. Don't hold us to what we've said. I hope that is not what is being said." And Mr. Takeyama said, "No."

They knew that they were making representations to the Commission that the Commission could rely upon.

I wanted to just tell the Commission what normally happens when somebody, a developer, is not going to meet their time schedule. You have what you have in the, for instance, in the <u>Shipman</u> case which was a 1985 docket just like this one on the Big Island in Ka'u for a reclassification for an industrial park.

They came in after they were not able to complete the development, or substantially complete it. They asked for an extension from the Commission. The Commission granted in part and said, "We're not going to give you an additional five years. We'll give you an additional three years." That's what a developer does when they can't complete what they were

going to.

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These guys never did that. Even up until 2008 when we filed our original motion, they had never come back to this Commission and ever said, "We're having problems. We can't do what we said we were going to do but we intend to do it. Can we get extensions?" Never happened.

Now, I wanted to close by saying that I know — and the Commissions have changed recently and most of you are newer members. But the Land Use Commission has begun, I think, to show that there are teeth to the rules, that people are bound by what they represent.

So you had — there's some older cases

Order to Show Cause cases: The Kanaekapu'u case which is a Hawaii Supreme Court case, coming out of Nu'uanu Valley. There's a Lanai Company case. Those were both Orders to Show Cause cases that went to the Hawaii Supreme Court. But then you also have the more recent cases: The Bridge Aina Lea case and Pi'ilani Promenade case.

And I think that it would be both unreasonable and in fact, very arbitrary for this Commission in light of those two cases and some of the older cases to not look at this situation here and

1 say, "We need to move to the next phase. We need to 2 issue an Order to Show because it's very clear.

Mr. Makiau admitted one of the conditions is: Build hotels. They haven't built any hotels. One of the conditions is: Build condos on the property. They

6 | haven't built any condos on the property.

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There clearly is evidence before the Commission that they have not done not only what the conditions say but what was represented to the Commission. So I think it would be arbitrary in this situation to not issue an Order to Show Cause.

Now, let that process play out. We don't know where it goes, but I think there's certainly been a prima fascia showing of failure to comply. I think it is appropriate that the Commission move on. And, frankly, what would happen and what should happen is that this land should be reverted to Ag.

And with their whole new development plan that they've spent as they'll tell you, the last 2 years developing and all this community input. Well, that's never come back to the Commission. That needs to come here.

And they need to start over and present that plan to you and let the pubic that you've heard from today, testify about its merits and then you can

1 reclassify or not based on their new plan. 2 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please wrap it up. 3 MR. KUGLE: You will get conditions that reflect current practice. Thank you for your time. 4 5 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Holly, you okay for one 6 more or you want to break now? 7 THE REPORTER: Yes! (audience laughter) 8 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay. Short break. 9 (Recess was held. 11:10-11:20) 10 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay. Let's get back on 11 the record. Mr. Matsubara, are you ready? 12. MR. MATSUBARA: Yes, Chair. 13 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Please go ahead. 14 MR. MATSUBARA: Thanks, Chair, 15 Commissioners. Wyeth Matsubara and Curtis Tabata on 16 behalf of TBR and Drew Stotesbury next to me. TBR's position is that Defend O'ahu Coalition's motion 17 should be denied at this time. But before that I want 18 19 to make it crystal clear that we always have taken the 2.0 position that this Commission has the ability and 21 still has, retains the power to act to reclassify this 2.2 land. 23 And not one time have I ever represented or 24 come here saying this Commission does not have the 25 power or the authority to come in and to take charge

of any of these decision and orders. That's absolutely untrue. We give great deference to this Commission in every single case we do. In every single proceeding we have in front of you that is the utmost hammer and deference that we give to you and relate that to our clients.

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So crystal clear: This Commission has the authority and the power to reclassify. However, in this case we believe that the Commission does not need to issue an Order to Show Cause or does not need to issue a reclassification in this matter as TBR has not failed to comply with any of the conditions in the 1986 decision and order.

At controversy in this matter is whether TBR is in compliance with the Commission's 1986 D&O granting reclassification for 236 acres of agricultural land to urban.

Now in comparison of this 1996 D&O to more modern District Boundary Amendment D&O's, D&O's reflects how the Commission's D&O's have evolved over the last 26 years. Whereas the Commission's current D&O's normally contain over 20 conditions. This 1986 D&O only has 9 conditions.

This is important to note as the Commission has recently addressed Orders to Show Cause or OSC

motions in the <u>Bridge Aina Lea</u> matter, and the <u>Ka'ono'ulu Ranch</u> matters in which conditions in those decision and orders were violated. In those cases OP supported the ability of this Commission to issue an OSC, based upon failure to comply with the conditions in those decision and orders.

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However, in this matter TBR has not violated any conditions in this 1986 Decision and Order. And, likewise, the State Office of Planning is against the issuance of an OSC in this matter.

Established laws, rules and statutes never reflect or require a specific completion date or deadline for development projects. This Commission has the wisdom, has always understood the difficulties, the risks and costs involved with respect to development projects in Hawai'i.

This Commission has always understood that all developments are often subject to forces beyond our control such as market forces, and permitting by regulatory agencies.

As the Commission has always had this understanding, the Commission has never established the condition in any of their decision and orders that we require the Petitioner to full completion of a project within a certain deadline. Development

schedules and market studies are forecast to indicate a demand and need for the Project. The final deadlines and firm completion dates have never, ever been required.

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The laws always reflect and establish 'substantial progress' or 'substantial commencement' to address land speculation issues, never final completion. Substantial progress reflects the commitment by the Petitioner to invest in the backbone infrastructure which is non-revenue generating costs, to ensure that commitment comes from the Project.

The significant initial investment shows the commitment by the Commissioner. Even today Decision and Order conditions still do not require or establish a full completion of a project by a certain deadline and keep consistent with a substantial commencement rule by only requiring a backbone infrastructure deadline and never require the full buildout deadline.

In this matter Petitioner TBR has conducted substantial progress in the Petition and has made that initial commencement within the Petition Area. TBR is firmly committed to the Project and will continue to fully comply with this Decision and Order.

I want to take a quick step back for some

of the Commissioners that weren't here in the prior docket. I'm going to use the Office of Planning's exhibit here on the wall. We have a similar one but since it's up there I'm not going to make Mr. Tabata go up.

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What this exhibit shows is that this area in red here is all currently urban. This whole area here was designated by the State way back in the day when they first initially started designating land designations as urban. This was the State's planned urban area for this section of the island.

Petitioner's land is right here, this 236, which is adjacent to the already existing urban land. Nothing in this Petition Area today or nothing in this D&O is going to affect any of this urban land in this area again.

It's already deemed resort by the County.

This whole area is already in their Sustainable

Communities Plan. What we're talking about today is
this adjacent urban area right here.

Now, I want to go back and give you some updates as to what we've done since our last hearing in 2010. Since the last hearing TBR in good faith has invested a substantial amount of time and capital into the Project spending over \$37 million in the last 2

years alone.

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of Hawai'i issues its decision in the <u>Unite Here Local</u>

5. The result of this ruling was to mandate that DPP require a supplemental Environmental Impact Statement be completed in accordance with HRS chapter 343 and prohibit any further groundwork or construction by TBR relating to the Project until an SEIS is completed.

In effect there was a stay for the last 2 years on any further development in the Petition Area.

As the Coalition noted, we went in for our subdivision permit in 2005. So just the permitting regulatory delays alone have been on from almost, from 2005 til today. New ownership took over the resort just before the Court issues its decision. The new ownership lead by Drew Stotesbury, made a conscious decision to initiate an extensive public outreach program for the purpose of listening to the community's concerns and vision for the resort before beginning its preparation for the SEIS.

TBR's goals, although not required, would identify key elements of the development plan for the resort that would reflect a balance of the needs of the community, the owners and the environment. TBR retained Lee Sichter to prepare a full SEIS, to do a

full inclusive SEIS and prepare a comprehensive plan and to conduct extensive community outreach.

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As an integral part of preparing the SEIS TBR specifically sought to establish meaningful community relationship with the general public and particularly with all the stakeholders involved with the land at TBR.

I think you heard testimony today here from members who may at one time may have been against this Project but because of the community outreach I think they were able to reach common ground.

TBR made it a point to address the Coalition's request to the Commission back in 2009 that the developer bring all sides together by working with the community to change the size and scope of the current expansion Project proposed for Turtle Bay Resort.

To achieve its goal a multi-faceted consultation process was undertaken. A deliberate effort was made by TBR's project team to initiate requests with various stakeholders, to listen to them in settings or forums of their choosing.

Over the past 2 and-a-half years TBR has engaged and invested over 225 separate meetings with the public totaling approximately 1,000 hours of

meetings with the public which comprised about 100 separate groups and hundreds of individuals to receive community input regarding the Project. TBR invested approximately \$2 million in its effort to complete a well-thought out and planned SEIS and conduct public outreach.

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This SEIS as noted was completed and submitted for reviews to DPP on August 19, 2013. DPP recently accepted this SEIS on October 23, 2013.

Now, I want to briefly go into legal arguments. Standing. I believe standing is still an issue. I believe you received a motion from the coalition yesterday indicating that they're filing for their motion for standing.

I believe that supports our position that the coalition does not have standing in this matter. Right on that point alone you can dismiss this matter, OSC's motion — Defend O'ahu Coalition's motion for an OSC.

The authority relied on, 15-15-93, was not applicable and is not retroactive *clearly* to our case. There's no statutory legal authority for an Order to Show Cause. I wrote last week Friday indicating this position.

The Commission's current authority to issue

on Order to Show Cause arises from HRS 205-4G. 205-4G currently states in part: The Commission may provide by condition that absent substantial commencement of the use of the land in accordance with such representations, the Commission shall issue and serve upon the Parties bound by the condition an Order to Show Cause why the property should not revert to its former land use classification or be changed to a more appropriate classification.

That OSC provision, section 205-4(g) however, did not exist in 1986 when this D&O was issued. The Legislature did not grant the LUC the ability to conduct OSC hearings or to revert land via an OSC proceeding until 1990 which was 4 years after this D&O was approved.

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Now, Defend O'ahu Coalition raises

Kaniakapupu. I assume that's the case when they say
Kanaiakapupu. It's Kaniakapupu. But again the
Kaniakapupu case is very distinctive from this case.

That case 15-15-93 was applicable to that Decision and Order. Rule 15-15-93 requires and offers ability for the Commission to order an Order to Show Cause. Again, 15-15-93 was not relevant to our Decision and Order. By statute no rule or statute is retroactive unless specifically stated.

There's no rule or statute that says that 15-15-93 or HRS 205-4(g) is retroactive. Therefore they do not apply in our Decision and Order. This is why the Coalition is not arguing its statutory rights of reversion. They argue that the rules in effect in 1986 provide for a reclassification of land in the event Petitioner fails to perform to his representations.

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Petitioner — Defend O'ahu Coalition relies on Rule 6-3. Rule 6-3 references that "Petitioners requesting amendments to District Boundary Amendments shall make substantial progress in the development of the area redistricted to the new use approved within a period specified by the Commission not to exceed 5 years from the date of approval of boundary change."

The Commission may act to reclassify, not Order to Show Cause, not revert. They may act to reclassify the land to an appropriate district clarification upon failure to perform within a specified period according to representations made to the Commission provided that the Commission in seeking such a boundary reclassification complies with requirements of section 205-4 HRS.

Again, it's noted that section 6-3, the rule in effect and applicable to our Decision and

Order at that time, does not authorize the Commission to issue an Order to Show Cause or to revert lands.

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Rule 6-3 allows the Commission to reclassify the land if the Petitioner fails to make substantial progress in the area redistricted in a specified time period provided that such clarification by the Commission complies with the DBA process under 205-4.

When you read Rule 6-3 and the version of 205-4 that existed in 1986, it is clear that the Commission may reclassify. You still have the power. You still have the authority to do this. You don't need anybody coming in and telling you "Petitioner's not doing these things."

You can do it on your own. You saw that with their Ko Olina boat ramp. There's no party at the table. There's no intervenors. Just the public telling you: This person's not doing what they need to do. The Commission can come in and do things on their own.

But in this case the Commission can only reclassify the lands, not be an OSC. Has to do a Petition for District Boundary Amendment or the LUC would file a petition under HRS Chapter 343 EIS if necessary, amend the county community plan if

necessary, provide the necessary evidence in the form of expert testimony, extra written reports, et cetera and so on.

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Given the legal authority that existed in 1986 Defend O'ahu Coalition's Motion for an Issuance of an Order to Show Cause should be dismissed. There's no legal authority to grant the motion as no condition existed in the 1986 D&O that would trigger the issuance of an OSC as that was not provided for by law.

The <u>Lanai Company case</u> indicates that no condition regarding completion dates or deadlines to development outside or within — excuse me. LUC can't enforce a condition that is not expressly stated. That's what the Lanai Company tells us.

In our matter there's no condition regarding completion dates or deadlines for full completion of any of the conditions that develop outside or within the Petition Area. The LUC cannot now enforce a construction of a condition that was not expressly adopted. And that's what the Lanai Company case let's us know. There's no express conditions as to deadlines or time to complete development.

The Commission needs an expressly stated condition as to any time deadlines for completion and

may not enforce an implied completion or deadline upon the conditions at this time.

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Plain language of conditions contained in the 1986 D&O do not give fair notice or adequately express any intent on the Commission's part that TBR is required to comply with any completion dates or deadlines.

As stated before, the Commission clearly understood and contemplated the issues regarding the condition to develop outside the Petition Area. Some Commissioners had grave concerns with this condition. Commissioners knew that they did not have any jurisdiction over the development timeframe outside the Petition Area.

They also understood the dynamics and difficulty of developing a large Master Planned Project. They understood the complexity and the need for flexibility in the development of our Project. And that is part market driven and subject to forces beyond the control of the Petitioner.

The Commissioners specifically chose not to implement any specific time conditions as to deadlines or full completion of the development of the D&O. The Commission under Hawai'i law clearly may not enforce a deadline or completion condition that was not

expressly adopted. Therefore this Commission does not need to reclassify the land.

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Now, Petitioner's in compliance with the D&O and applicable rules as they have made substantial progress in the area districted. The rule in effect when this D&O was established does provide some timeframe values. And that was established under Rule 6-3 as we've talked about. And that rule only applies to the Petition Area, the 236 was the area redistricted. And it doesn't require full completion. It only requires substantial progress.

Now, in regards to the timeframe issue within the first 5 years, I think we made it clear in our briefs and clear in our past testimony that the Petitioner had made substantial progress in the development of the area redistricted within those first 5 years. They drafted, finalized and submitted various zone change submittals, urban design plans, subdivision applications.

And we all know that submitting a plan takes time, money, effort to do this. This is not just some document you turn in. This takes years of time, commitment, effort capital. The Petitioner completed a wastewater treatment plant.

They completed a water transmission main.

They completed the apana well facility Phase 1 which includes pump No. 1, pump No. 2 as well as water storage tanks. They secured a well construction permit for apana Well No. 2.

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They did improvements to Punaoleka Marsh after meeting with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. And they committed to continue to doing those improvements pursuant to whatever U.S. Fish and Wildlife deem necessary.

They completed a TIAR. As you know in our Petitions how difficult a TIAR can be completed. They completed a 192-acre 18-hole Palmer Golf Course. They also completed various drain improvements, internal roadways, electrical, telephone, other items were all done and completed. Substantial cost, time and efforts were all completed within the relevant 5 years.

The hundred 13-acre 18-hole Palmer Golf Course and related golf course infrastructure and comfort station alone was in excess of \$20 million at that time.

After the initial 5-year period the Petitioner reasonably moved forward with the Project and completed the expansion of the Fasio Golf Course, major renovations to the existing Turtle Bay Hotel,

further roadway improvements to the main access road that services the property — which is widened and improved — and construction of the ocean villas in anticipation of the expansion Project as well as a substantial amount of capital that had been invested and expanded for planning, design and permitting.

12.

In all, more than \$137 million has been spent by the owner in reliance of the land use approvals.

We are in compliance with the 1986 D&O. We are in compliance with all of the conditions in the 1986 D&O. Our brief lays out that we intend to and fully will comply with those conditions. Nothing in those conditions ever says, "You need to finish your hotel at this date. You need to complete these buildings by this date." There is no drop dead condition. That's where the wisdom of the Commission comes into play.

You understand that these development plans, these development proposals are best estimates, market forces, regulatory agencies, they all affect how development moves forward.

If the market forces were there at that time I'm telling you this would have happened. The 1990s legitimately were tough times for the Japanese

companies. But as soon as further developers came in from 2005 they've been trying to get this Project moving.

12.

They are in good faith moving forward. They put together a good plan. They show you what they're going forward with. They intend to fully comply. They intend to build hotels. They intend to continue complying with all the conditions. They intend to build the homes, affordable homes.

In fact they're increasing the affordable homes for this area. They're maintaining their commitments to the community, commitments to this Land Use Commission. They intend to fully comply with these conditions.

I want to touch base a little bit on what was said. Defend O'ahu raises more that there's implied powers that you can come back in. We don't need implied powers. You've got express powers. The rules in place at that time showed that you had express authority to come in and reclassify the lands.

We don't need to come back and have applied powers. There's express authority on this Commission that you retain control and authority over Decision and Order. You can reclassify if we're not gonna follow up on our conditions.

They cite 15-15-93. That again, as I, stated, is not retroactive, not applicable to our Decision and Order. 15-15-93 is your rule that provides for the issuance of an Order to Show Cause. That rule is not applicable to our Decision and Order. There's no retroactivity by law, by statutory law.

12.

Petitioner raises 205-4(g), 205-17(a) all about representations, again, that legislative authority was not given to this Commission under those statutes until 1990 which is after the decision and order.

Nothing in those statutes say that it "Shall apply retroactively." Therefore again by law those laws to not apply to the 1996 D&O.

I can't be any more crystal clear about this that this Petitioner has come forward. They put together a plan. They made commitments. They made commitments to the community. They went out there. They emphasize that they're not gonna just come in here and do whatever they wanna do.

They're going to come in here, comply with the Decision and Order, comply with the conditions.

They reach out to the community. Mr. Stoner, that was tremendous. He was against this Project in 2010. He met with the developer.

1 CHAIRMAN HELLER: You're a little past 20 2 minutes. 3 MR. MATSUBARA: I apologize. In the 4 immortal words of Mr. Primacio "I thank you for this 5 Commission." I really hope you dismiss this motion. 6 There's no need to go any further than today. Pau. 7 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Does the County have any 8 argument to present? 9 MS. TAKEUCHI-APUNA: No. The DPP takes no 10 position on this motion. 11 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Mr. Yee. 12. MR. YEE: If there's no objection I'm going 13 to be going to the maps to show some things. 14 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Sure. 15 MR. YEE: Thank you. I know a lot of 16 Commissioners have not been present during some of the 17 earlier proceedings. I just want to go over a little 18 background of this case. The Land Use Commission has 19 not existed eternally. The land use system itself was 2.0 created in the 1960s. 21 In 1964 to 1969 the Land Use Commission met 22 in quasi-legislative type of hearings, not these type 23 of contested hearings but in a quasi-legislative 24 hearing and classified large areas of land throughout 25

the state.

These lands were not conditioned. They were simply said: We looked at the state. And these areas should be urban.

12.

They went out and they urbanized a bunch of land. Among these lands was much of what is now the Kuilima Resort area. So all the way from here, all the way out to here were urbanized in 1964 and 1969. There are no conditions attached to it.

In 1985 there was a Petition to reclassify this area of the resort. You can see that probably more clearly on the first map in the area in yellow. You'll notice this is the Punaho'olapa Marsh. And for whatever reason half the marsh is in urban, half of it remained in agriculture because the Petition excluded the marsh in 1985.

But we just wanted to point that out because if there are concerns about what they're doing on this part of the property, if you are for or against the hotels, if you think this is a good or bad use of the property, that's not actually before you.

The issue before you is really solely this Petition and what you can do with this Petition Area. I wanted to point out just geographically give you a little bit of an orientation as well. In 1972 the Turtle Bay Resort was actually created, that's this

area here.

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Between 1986 of course, the LUC reached its decision and Condition 1 related to the construction of hotels. If some of you remember the older documents we had on this you might have seen some of the hotels around Kawela Bay. That's no longer in their preferred alternative.

There are two hotels in this shade of blue. This looks like two hotels. It's actually one, one hotel separated by a gathering place. This is one hotel here and one hotel there.

The second condition was the construction of affordable housing under their preferred alternative. That appears to be here now in this area.

The Condition 3 dealt with traffic improvements for which I think the State's primary concern is going to be the intersections with Kamehameha Highway is where the area would be reviewed most closely.

And the Condition 7 is the provision of parks and public access.

I'm not aware that we have currently an issue with the provision of public access per se, but the Condition 7 did require the dedication of ten

acres of land. And I remember the conversation in the prior documents. This is the area that they were probably looking at for dedication just to point out there are other park areas within the larger Ku'ilima expansion. But I think the discussion on the dedication for my recollection was somewhere in that area.

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To be clear that has not occurred. The Office of Planning is not suggesting, obviously this is the plan, right? So I'm not suggesting any of the hotels were built as the witness had testified. From 1986 to present the golf courses were constructed.

That's probably the largest, geographically the largest area of improvement. The golf courses are in green. Both the existing — there are two golf courses existing Palmer and I don't remember what the name of the other golf course is.

Then there's also the Ocean Villas that were constructed. This is the existing Kuilima Estates. Ocean Villas is right here. Kuilima Hotel was improved upon. There were some offset improvements for the apana well facilities and a wastewater treatment facility which was the subject of the first Amended D&O. And there were improvements to the marsh, and I showed you where the marsh was.

So I just wanted to make sure you had sort of a general idea what the area is, what happened so far. What you'll notice, though, is that the Petition Area itself has not had the construction of the resort residential units that were the subject of the original Petition.

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With respect to the Motion for Order to Show Cause and renewed Motion for Order to Show Cause, the Office of Planning's position is that the motion should be denied. We say this because and we laid it out in our brief. I won't repeat it in detail. But basically there is no explicit condition. I think that's pretty clear.

The D&O itself does not have a condition that you must comply with your representations, does not have an explicit condition that you shall complete your infrastructure within 10 years, as you will find in all of our more recent D&Os today.

There is — therefore, in order for the motion to move forward you would have to find that there's something else, something implied, perhaps, or something in the rules. And the Movant has argued that either 6-2 or 6-3 provides you with some basis for that. 6-2 is actually the incremental districting, a rule that you have.

It really applies more to what do you have to demonstrate when you come to the Commission initially for the reclassification. It's not so much what you do after it's reclassified.

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Six-3 is similar but it does discuss what occurs, what may occur for enforcement. And, you know, if you don't have -- I'm sorry. I probably should have actually blown it up for you. Because what's interesting, I think, is that everyone's reading the exact same wording and everyone's emphasizing the different part of the paragraph.

Six-3 says that the "Petitioner shall make substantial progress in the development of the area redistricted to the new use approved within a period specified by the Commission."

What's interesting is it talks about the area redistricted by the Commission, redistricted to the new use approved. And some people will emphasize, "within the period specified by the Commission."

And then you look at the next part, "Not to exceed 5 years from the date of approval of the boundary change." You have to read — the problem is you really need to read the whole thing, of course. But some people will say: Oh, you have to specify a period. Others will say: No, but it can't be more

than 5 years. So one side said: Well, there must be a requirement within 5 years 'cause it says it can't be more.

12.

The other side says: No because you have to specify.

So the Office of Planning's construction of this is you have to read them both together. Your limitation on your authority is 5 years. But in order for you to give that fair notice to the Petitioner you need to specify it in your condition.

And if you didn't specify it in the condition, then although you have the authority to require something, you didn't actually do it.

The second sentence goes on to say, "The Commission may act to reclassify the land to an appropriate district classification. But failure to perform within the specified period."

That term "within the specified period" I think clearly refers to the specified period in the sentence before. Is the period that you specified according to representations made to the Commission.

Now, the Movant emphasized that term

"according to the representations made to the

Commission". But that was just the representations

with respect to a specified period which you need to

lay out in the condition. So it's not a general requirement to comply with all representations. It's really only referring to the time period for substantial progress on the construction. And it's actually not specifically a requirement for compliance for a timetable for compliance with conditions.

12.

It's a timetable, if anything, for substantial progress. So, and as I said, even if there was a timetable it needed to be laid out by the Commission or specified by the Commission as part of the conditions. So you certainly had authority, I think, back then to impose such a requirement. The bottom lime for the Office of Planning is you never did.

From our perspective under the <u>Lana'i Water</u>
Case which tells us we have to provide fair warning,
fair notice to the Petitioners. You can't give that
fair notice if you have to imply a deadline.

So nobody knows what the deadline is.

Nobody knows that there is a deadline unless you're very specific about it. And if you look at the history of the land use cases we've never come back to you, other than this case, no one has ever come back to you with other cases — Office of Planning certainly hasn't — to say, "Look at all of these

cases that were reclassified way back when and the haven't developed. Therefore all of them should be moving to an Order to Show Cause."

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We haven't — that has not been the practice of the Land Use Commission. It would certainly be unusual or it'd be a surprise, I guess, to people to learn that. I think the fact that it would be a surprise is the basis for our argument that there is not fair notice or fair warning.

The renewed motion raises three new arguments which I'll try to deal with fairly briefly. And that is they say there are three new things that happened. By the way, I should say I'm not actually opposed to the fact that they filed the renewed motion. I think it was a useful mechanism to bring the subject up again. I just don't think there is anything new necessarily relevant to this case.

The first matter they brought up was the Unite Here Local 5 case which talks about the need to — that the Environmental Impact Statement can't be relied upon forever. But you have to remember that's because there was still a decision pending before the City.

So there was a current decision that had to be made or approval that had to be given by the City.

And they said: Well, the City couldn't use the old EIS. They had to have a newer, updated EIS was required. It doesn't say per se that a decision that's already been made somehow becomes stale. You

made a decision. That's still valid.

12.

There's nothing about the Unite Here Local 5 decision that says you have to revisit that decision. They talk about the two Order to Show Cause cases that occurred. We want to be very clear about this.

The Office of Planning views those cases as being very different factually from this case. The first case was <u>Bridge Aina Le'a</u>. In that case, as you may recall, there was a specific condition that said the "affordable housing shall be constructed" or I'm sorry, "that they shall get Certificates of Occupancy for the affordable housing within 5 years from the date of D&O." Very clear, very specific. Didn't happen. And the Office of Planning went so far as to recommend not only that there was a violation but that reversion was appropriate.

In the <u>Ka'ono'ulu Ranch Case</u> for the Pi'ilani Promenade construction there was a specific condition saying, "You shall comply with representations." And the Office of Planning, as I

think most of you do remember 'cause it was a fairly recent case, the Office of Planning concluded "Well, we're not prepared to say reversion is appropriate." But with respect to the Phase 1 or the first issue, yes there were representations.

12.

Representations are not being followed.

The development being proposed— and they were very important representations — the proposed development is not simply less of something. It's a different plan and it has different impacts which were not considered by the Land Use Commission.

In this particular case there isn't one no specific condition. So that's very different. The second is with respect to the Draft EIS which is actually the third point brought by the Movant in the renewed motion, the Petition Area does not change the type of development that is occurring.

So it's not that they moved from resort/residential into commercial or industrial.

They still have resort residential in it. It's just less of it.

So neither the type of development nor the impacts — the type of development had not changed. It's not a different type of development and the impacts are not greater. They're actually, if

anything, less.

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So from the Office of Planning's viewpoint these are very factually distinct from either Bridge Aina Lea or the Ka'ono'ulu case.

And I just have the third issue raised was the Draft EIS has been submitted in the meantime.

That has not affected OP's analysis.

Based on this the Office of Planning recommends that the Motion for Order to Show Cause should be denied. The Office of Planning's not unwilling to find violations when we see that it occurs. We're not even unwilling to recommend reversion when the circumstances are inappropriate.

But in our view in this particular case there's not a basis for an Order to Show Cause. That it's better to end this process now because you simply can't find a violation because there's no express condition that's been violated.

It is important that there be a finality to our decisions. So we don't recommend looking at decisions and trying to read them how we would want it to be read. Rather, we read it as it is actually written. Based upon this, upon the case law and facts the OP recommends denial. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Mr. Kugle, you asked for

some time to rebut. Given that you went over the 20 minutes originally, I'm not inclined to give you a lot of time but I will allow, say, three minutes at this point. If the Petitioner or OP has any quick points they want to make after that I'll allow that as well.

MR. KUGLE: That's fine. I can live with 3 minutes.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay.

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MR. KUGLE: I'll try to. A few points. There was a lot of emphasis put on the Lanai Company case. That did say, that talked about an express condition but very different from the facts that we have before us today.

The reason is that condition dealt with the removal of water from a high-level aquifer. You can go over the Land Use Commission Rules that are in effect today or in effect in 1985. There's no rules that talk about high-level aquifer.

So it's a very different case because that was a condition that was written in because that's one of the very things the Commission does. It looks at those things and determines those.

In our case in 1996 there was a set of rules that did provide time limitations. One of the rules is up there. And I read to you several others.

Those exist as law independent from the facts of the Decision and Order. Every Applicant's got to abide by the law that exists outside of the Decision and Order.

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So it is not at all appropriate to say that they don't have fair notice. That's like me saying:

I don't have fair notice of the speed limit if the posted sign's not right in front of me. Well, you move from one sign to the next.

It's like saying, "I don't have fair notice of things that are written in these big, fat statute books that we all deal with every day." They're written. It exists in the law. It exists independent of what needs to go in the Decision and Order.

So I think the <u>Lanai Company</u> doesn't tell you that if it wasn't ever expressed in 1986 it can't be dealt with. One other comment. OP has shifted its position from where it was in 2008.

In 2008 OP was suggesting to the Commission that there was something very wrong with this Decision and Order and that the Commission could do something about it. Now OP and myself were necessarily on the same side because I argued for reversion, Order to Show Cause.

OP suggested, instead, as I think even
Petitioner concedes, you can reopen that and fix it.

They argued that it needed to be fixed and it should be fixed. I just tell you that because I think you have a variety of options.

12.

The last thing I want to point out and I hopefully won't go over my 3 minutes, is that, again, the emphasis has been on this brand new SEIS, something just accepted by the City yesterday. Well, in 1985 they did a big EIS. They then came with that EIS to the Land Use Commission first, then to the City second. They've got a new plan today.

Mr. Yee suggested it was lesser impacts. Well, there was no resort/residential component back in 1985. You can read your Decision and Order. It says "condominium" very clearly, and it talks about these 1,000 units. It's not single family spread around the golf course like Waialae Iki. And I suggest those are a very different impact.

The other thing, and the very critical thing is employment. And that was what the Commission was most concerned with in 1985. In fact the old rules actually said, and this is rule 6 --

CHAIRMAN HELLER: That's your 3 minutes.

MR. KUGLE: Okay. "There will not be employment in this new development" that they're talking about, not at the levels that the Commission

1 thought was the fair tradeoff for what it did in 1985.

2 So there are very different impacts from this new 3 development. Thank you.

12.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Mr. Matsubara, a minute if you want to add anything else.

MR. MATSUBARA: I've always been told if I have an opportunity to say something, say something but in this case I think I'm okay. I appreciate the time but we'll pass.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Mr. Yee.

MR. YEE: The Office of Planning's position has not changed. In 2008 we did — our recommendation was you cannot issue an Order to Show Cause. That recommendation is true today. We raised a different issue in 2008, but given, frankly, the amount of time that's passed we think the matter ought to be resolved. So that's all. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Well, it's just past 12. I guess it's an appropriate time to take a lunch break then we'll have questions from the Commissioners after that. Let's try to move this along. Can we reconvene at 12:45 promptly? We'll recess 'til 12:45.

(Recess was held. 12:04)

24 CHAIRMAN HELLER: (12:55) Okay. Back on 25 the record. We're ready for questions by the

1 Commissioners. Anybody have questions for any of the Parties? 3 COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Actually, Mr. Chair, hearing oral arguments I'd like to move to 4 5 executive session to consult with our board's attorney 6 on questions and issues pertaining to the board's 7 powers, duties, privileges and liabilities. 8 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay. There's a motion 9 for executive session. 10 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Second. 11 CHAIRMAN HELLER: All in favor? "Aye". 12. Any opposed? Okay. I guess we're in executive 13 session. We don't have anywhere to go so we'll have 14 to ask you to step out. 15 (Executive session was held.) 16 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay. We're back on the Thanks to everybody for your patience. We 17 record. had some interesting legal questions to wrestle with. 18 19 Commissioners, do you have any questions for the 2.0 parties? Commissioner Esaki. 21 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Yes. Mr. Matsubara, 22 are you familiar with SCR No. 164? 23 MR. MATSUBARA: SCR?

COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Senate Concurrent

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Resolution.

1 MR. MATSUBARA: Not offhand. If you read it to me or if I take a look at it maybe I'll --2 3 It calls for a working COMMISSIONER ESAKI: 4 group with the state and the developer and some other 5 entities to come up with some kind of resolution and 6 report by the end of this month. 7 (Document handed to counsel by Ms. Erickson). 8 MR. MATSUBARA: I'm not familiar with it. 9 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: It calls for, like I 10 mentioned, a working group. And in it says, "The 11 developer has communicated a willingness to negotiate 12. in good faith with the state." So being that you're 13 not familiar with it you haven't been negotiating with 14 the state? 15 MR. MATSUBARA: I personally have not. 16 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Do you know if the 17 developer has? 18 MR. MATSUBARA: Yes. 19 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Can I ask the status? 20 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Sure. Is there anything 21 you can tell us about what's going on with those 22 negotiations? 23 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Pursuant to this 24 concurrent resolution. 25 CHAIRMAN HELLER: I quess since we're

effectively taking testimony:

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Do you swear or affirm that your testimony will be the truth?

DREW STOTESBURY

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

THE WITNESS: Yes.

8 CHAIRMAN HELLER: For the record please 9 state your name again.

THE WITNESS: My name is Drew Stotesbury.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay.

THE WITNESS: So the negotiations with the governor's working group have been going on. I won't guess on when they started. But we've met face—to—face maybe 4 or 5 times and several other times on the phone. The purpose of which was to explore whether there was an opportunity for the State

18 to enter into a conservation agreement to preserve the

19 lands that are slated for development from

20 development.

As we stated in our letter we were prepared to participate in that process in good faith. And we've done that. So we've, as I mentioned, we've met several times. We have another meeting on the books for later this month and should know better by the end

of the month.

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COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioners, anything else? Commissioner McDonald.

COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Has Defend O'ahu Coalition been a participant in these proceedings or meetings?

I don't know if any of the members of the working group are also members of Defend O'ahu. I would not know the answer to that. But it is a working group that was constituted by the Governor's office that includes people from DLNR, Governor's office, Trust for Public Lands, North Shore Community Land Trust, and a person I would describe as a private individual that has experience in conservation measures.

COMMISSIONER McDONALD: If I'm not mistaken I believe somebody from the Coalition actually submitted testimony in favor of the resolution. Any comment from the Movant regarding the due process with the Senate resolution?

MR. KUGLE: Yeah. My understanding is that Defend O'ahu Coalition as an entity nor its members or at least its board members are a part of that working group that was established. I would not -- I'm not

familiar with the written testimony in support of the SCR, but it wouldn't surprise me that there is.

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I know there's a strong feeling on the North Shore, not just amongst my client's membership but in general, to looking at what the alternatives for that property are including this concept is of a conservation easement over some or all of the land. That's all I know about it.

COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Mr. Matsubara, just clarification. The cost of the improvements — I'm not sure, I thought I heard 137 million versus 37 million?

MR. MATSUBARA: Sure. For the past 2 years they've expended \$37 million alone. Prior to that from about 1986 the estimate was 100 million. From '86 til 2010 it was \$100 million spent in the area. And since 2010 till today it's been 37. So total 137 million.

COMMISSIONER McDONALD: When you say "in total" is that specific to improvements regarding the Petition Area?

MR. MATSUBARA: No.

COMMISSIONER McDONALD: The entire Turtle Bay Development.

MR. MATSUBARA: Correct. I tried to get

1 some itemization. I know for sure the only area that I was kind of able to itemize was the redevelopment 3 for the golf courses which was about 20 million just 4 for that infrastructure alone back in '86 to '86-'87 5 time period. 6 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioners, anything 7 further? Commissioner Inouye. 8 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Mr. Matsubara, I want to explore the SES process a bit, where it stands. 9 10 thought I heard yesterday or a couple weeks ago it was 11 approved. What's the next process? What else has to 12. happen on the SEIS? 13 MR. MATSUBARA: The SEIS was approved I 14 think October 23rd by DPP. In fact Petitioner can 15 then proceed and do what they need to do. I believe 16 they are proceeding in what they're trying to do. haven't been privy to any of what they're going to do 17 18 There is a time period where it's open for for now. 19 appeal. 20 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: What is that period? 21 Do you know? 22 Sixty days from the 23rd. MR. MATSUBARA: 23 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: 60 days. 24 MR. MATSUBARA: Correct. 25 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: So can things be done without the appeal process? Can you apply for subdivision approval?

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MR. MATSUBARA: Yes, you can. There's no stay during the appeal period. That would be a developer's risk or not risk or whatnot, but there is no stay. They can proceed. It's up to the developer whether they want to proceed or not or wait until the 60 days expires.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioners, anything further? I have a couple questions. Mr. Matsubara, I just want to make sure I understand your interpretation of retroactivity. You said that because there was no rule governing an Order to Show Cause at the time the Petition was originally approved, that it would be, quote/unquote, "retroactive application" if we were to grant this motion now.

I just want to make sure I understand correctly your position. Are you saying that if we found — and I'm not saying we're doing this, but if we found that as of today there is a condition with which the Petitioner is not in compliance, that going ahead with an Order to Show Cause hearing now on that basis would be retroactive application of the rule?

MR. MATSUBARA: That's correct. I believe that the prime foundation is that this Commission has power and authority over the Decision and Order. The process in which they enforce the Decision and Order has changed.

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We believe that the Order to Show Cause process, which shifts the burden on the Petitioner, which changes our substantial rights, is not retroactive. So the Order to Show Cause process is not applicable to our Decision and Order.

What was applicable was as how the rules were laid out in 1986 is pursuant to 6-3 indicates that there is -- if there is a violation found as to a condition, that you can then go ahead and do the reclassification process according to HRS 205-4. At that time HRS 205-4 is your normal District Boundary Amendment process.

So you would proceed in doing a District Boundary Amendment reclassification process. That would be the process in which you would bring your hammer down. That's there. You still have that control. You still have the authority to do it.

I'm not saying you should definitely. But that would be the Commission's authority. The Order to Show Cause process is extremely different now. It definitely affects their substantial rights. The law
and statutes say rules cannot be applied
retroactively. That's by statute. Unless they say in
the statute and the rules do not say they should not
apply retroactively to our position.

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So I'm saying you still have a process to reclassify the land. It's pursuant to this process and procedure as established in 1986 which is relevant to our Decision and Order. It is not through an Order to Show Cause process.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: So you're saying that as of the time we enter a Decision and Order the process for enforcing that Decision and Order is essentially frozen. That if the process for enforcing a Decision and Order is subsequently amended, we can't use the new process on an already existing Decision and Order?

MR. MATSUBARA: That is correct because it affects our substantial rights. That's law. That's case law.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay. Is there a specific case you're citing for that?

MR. MATSUBARA: There's <u>Richard vs Metcalf</u>, 82 HI 249.

MS. ERICKSON: Would you repeat that, please, Mr. Matsubara.

1 MR. MATSUBARA: 82 HI 249. Basically what 2 I'm saying there's no implied right or anything about 3 an Order to Show Cause. It was clear that there was 4 clearly laid out, clear as black and white, a process 5 in which you could hammer a Petitioner back in 1986. 6 There clearly was. There's no need to try to 7 figure -- there's no remedial process needed. It was 8 there. You had the power of the authority. What changes, though, is that there's an 9 10 Order to Show Cause process. And clearly if you read 11 the statute as it applies now, if you read the 12. Legislature's intent in 1990 why they created this 13 rule in law, it was then to shift the burden from 14 Commission down to the Petitioner. You're pretty much 15 quilty. There's an Order to Show Cause. 16 You need to prove why you haven't complied 17 with conditions. It's a substantial change. 18 because of that it does not apply retroactively. 19 the statute itself doesn't say it should apply 20 retroactively. 21 So it's not just a mere procedural route of 22 doing an enforcement. This is a substantial right 23 that's being changed upon the Petitioner. 24 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Mr. Yee, I also had a

question for you. You made the comment that because

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of the change in what's proposed to happen on the property the burdens may be less. That, you know, environmental impact, traffic impact, whatever, may be less than what was originally contemplated.

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But wouldn't at the same time the potential benefits also be lessened to some extent? That is economic growth, employment opportunities and so forth?

MR. YEE: To recall I was referring to activities within the Petition Area. So, for example, the discussion about the change from full service hotels to condotels are not within the Petition Area. They're outside. So there's no employment opportunities within the Petition Area that would be — at least no permanent employment — that would be affected.

So I suppose you could say that there would be if there are lower density units how much more construction would there be? Would that be sort of the question that would be raised?

It did not seem significant to the Office of Planning that that was an impact that was a consideration for us that would affect an Order to Show Cause.

The hotels maybe. I think you could have

maybe made a little different argument because that was sort of a point of issue, but hotels were not within the Petition Area.

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So our point was simply a change in the ——
there has been no change in the Petition Area use that
would be of greater impact or reduced benefit of any
significance.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: So are you saying that within the Petition Area itself neither the burdens nor the benefits are materially changed?

MR. YEE: None of the burdens — the burdens would not be significantly increased and maybe less probably would be less. The benefits, quite frankly, the benefits were, I guess we didn't really see resort condos as a big benefit; that the affordable housing would have been a big benefit. And that's been increased in total.

As you may recall the condition is
10 percent. And they're providing basically
20 percent of the total units within the entire
Petition Area rather than just the area within the
Petition.

So let me try to explain this again. The condition is: 10 percent of the units within the Petition Area shall be affordable. They're actually

providing, I think we might have different numbers, but I calculated it out to something a little more than 20 percent of the total number of units within the entire Project Area.

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else?

So they're providing more affordable units than would have been required or is required under the existing condition. So that would be the benefit. And they're providing more of that than they would be required under the D&O.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Right. But focusing just on the Petition Area itself, you would agree that to the extent we're looking at burdens it's also appropriate to look at benefits and see if either side of the equation has changed.

MR. YEE: Yes. I think that would be fair. CHAIRMAN HELLER: Commissioners, anything

COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Mr. Kugle, you mentioned the reference to a Morgan vs. County of Kaua'i Planning Department. What was the connection or relevance?

MR. KUGLE: Sure. And I'll give you the citation as well. It's Morgan vs. Planning Department which was the Kaua'i Planning Department. The citation was 104 HI 173. That's a Hawai'i Supreme

Court decision from 2004. It's relevant in two regards.

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First off it speaks to Chair Heller's question about the application of the Order to Show Cause rule to a Decision and Order that was adopted. The rule was. Then footnote 12 — I'm sorry, 13 — the Hawai'i Supreme Court says this about that exact thing, the retroactive application of a rule, a procedural rule.

It says, "Morgan argues that Chapter 12 of the Planning Commission's rules of practice and procedure should not retrospectively apply to the 1981 SMA use permit. Morgan's argument is without merit. Chapter 12 was validly promulgated on November 5, 1992.

"In as much as the Planning Commission has authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations as it deems necessary to enforce and carry out the objectives, policies and procedures of the CZMA which is the Coastal Zone Management Act."

They finished that footnote by saying,

"Because the Planning Department petitioned the

Planning Commission in 1996, chapter 12 was already in

effect and therefore governed the Planning

Commission's authority to revoke, amend or modify the

1981 SMA use permit for changed conditions."

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So that's the exact situation you're faced with. You have the authority to adopt rules. You adopted rules 15-15-93. It's a procedural rule and it can be applied to a 1986 Decision and Order exactly the same as the Hawaii Supreme Court said that the Planning Commission could adopt a rule in 1992 and then apply in 1996 to a 1981 SMA permit.

So it's relevant in that regard. It's also the case Morgan vs. Planning Commission case, is also relevant because it stands for the larger proposition which is an agency, whether it be the Kaua'i Planning Department, any county planning department or the Land Use Commission, DLNR, anyone has the inherent authority to go back and deal with changed conditions and circumstances.

The facts in that case had to do with a — what was applied for in 1991 was a rock revetment on a coastline facing or fronting four properties on Kaua'i. By the 1990's properties on either side were sustaining erosions so they complained to the Kauai Planning Commission saying "that seawall's damaging our properties."

The Planning Commission took a look at it and said, "Wait a minute. You built a seawall not a

1 revetment. We didn't realize it back in the day but now it's causing damage. So we're going to go back 3 in, modify the condition on that thing because you 4 didn't build what you said you were going to build." 5 A revetment and a sea wall operate very differently. 6 So they imposed conditions, modified the 7 They reopened the permit many years after conditions. 8 the fact because of both mistaken understanding of 9 what would have happened with erosion, and the fact 10 that the property owner didn't build what they said 11 they were going to build when they sought the permit 12. from the Planning Commission. Very analogous to 13 today's situation. 14 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Anything else? 15 MR. MATSUBARA: Would I be able to 16 distinguish why it's not applicable to this case? 17 CHAIRMAN HELLER: There's no question 18 pending. Commissioners, anything further? 19 Commissions, what is your pleasure? Commissioner 2.0 Esaki. 21 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Because we have 22 pending groups and such I move to defer this action on 23 this. 24 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Do you have a specific 25 timeframe or...

1 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Until after the 2 legislative session, the next regular session. 3 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay. There's a motion. 4 Is there a second? 5 COMMISSIONER McDONALD: I'll second. 6 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay. Discussion? Well, 7 I will make a comment. There hasn't really been much 8 discussion today about the working group or 9 negotiations. But obviously to the extent that 10 there's an agreement that could affect this property that may affect whether or not this is the best time 11 12. to make a decision. 13 I'm a little bit hesitant about deferring 14 this again because this matter has been deferred for a 15 long time already. I think at a certain point the 16 Parties are entitled to a decision. On the other hand there are a couple things 17 18

On the other hand there are a couple things that could change the situation materially. One is any kind of agreement between the Petitioner and the State. The other is if there's any appeal of the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement which we've still got more than a month to go until the period for and appeal runs out.

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So personally I don't think that at this point a few more months of deferral is necessarily

terrible. Although I do think this matter should be brought to a final conclusion. I would personally probably prefer to reach a decision.

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But given the situation with these things still up in the air I can't say that a deferral is really inappropriate. It might be better to know where we stand in terms of whether or not there is an agreement before we try to make a decision. That's my comment. Commissioners, anything further?

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Like Chair Heller I don't necessarily have a problem with deferring. But in a way I do because I think this is just continued to be deferring and all. I'm not sure there's any difference, but I would prefer that it be denied.

And anybody can come up with a motion if they would like to because we can't really time what's going to happen with SCR 164 I guess. And the SEIS, because I've heard testimony that the SEIS has 4 conditions, one of which is full buildout. Until a subdivision approval is provided we don't really know. We don't have the facts to make decisions.

Then when we start to open up Order to Show Causes type of thing that would mean something completely different from what we're hearing today.

So I would prefer it be denied without

1 prejudice, of course, without getting into the merits of the arguments being made about the Petition areas on the basis that has been mentioned that the SEIS is 4 still up in the air.

5 The SER 164 is still up in the air. 6 Basically on procedural grounds I would prefer, but I

wouldn't have a problem deferring. But we'll just

8 keep going on and on in this process.

to a denial rather than a deferral.

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9 CHAIRMAN HELLER: So are you making a 10 motion?

11 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: I'm not sure I can.

12. I would like to amend it to deny for the same reasons.

13 CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay. So you're making a 14 motion to amend. An amendment would be to change this 15

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Yeah. For the same reasons.

CHAIRMAN HELLER: Is there a second to the Motion to Amend? I will second it myself for purposes of putting it to a vote. Any discussion on the Motion to Amend? Then I'll ask our executive officer to call the roll. This is a vote on the Motion to Amend to change from a Motion for Deferral to a Motion for Denial.

MR. ORODENKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

1	Commissioner Inouye?
2	COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Aye.
3	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Matsumura?
4	COMMISSIONER MATSUMURA: No.
5	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Biga is
6	absent. Commissioner Torigoe?
7	COMMISSIONER TORIGOE: No.
8	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner McDonald?
9	COMMISSIONER McDONALD: No.
10	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Esaki?
11	COMMISSIONER ESAKI: No.
12	MR. ORODENKER: Chair Heller?
13	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Yes.
14	MR. ORODENKER: Mr. Chair, the motion to
15	amend does not carry 4 to 2.
16	CHAIRMAN HELLER: So now we still have
17	before us the Motion to Defer the hearing until the
18	end of the 2014 legislative session. Is there any
19	further discussion on that motion? Let's call the
20	roll on the Motion to Defer.
21	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Esaki?
22	COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Yes.
23	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner McDonald?
24	COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Yes.
25	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Matsumura?

1	COMMISSIONER MATSUMURA: Yes.
2	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Torigoe?
3	COMMISSIONER TORIGOE: Yes.
4	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Inouye?
5	COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Yes.
6	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Heller?
7	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Yes.
8	MR. ORODENKER: Mr. Chair, the motion
9	carries 6 votes.
10	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Okay, thank you. Is
11	there any further business on this docket today?
12	MR. MATSUBARA: Thank you for your time,
13	Commissioners.
14	MR. YEE: Can I just ask a clarification?
15	Is that the motion to defer until after the
16	legislative session?
17	CHAIRMAN HELLER: Yes.
18	MR. YEE: Okay. Thank you.
19	CHAIRMAN HELLER: So we will set this for
20	further hearing at some point around June of next
21	year. Motion to adjourn? I'm sorry. We have an
22	executive session. Everybody else doesn't need to
23	stay. We can just go into executive session.
24	COMMISSIONER ESAKI: So moved.
25	COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Second.

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1	CHAIRMAN HELLER: All in favor say aye.
2	COMMISSIONERS: 'Aye'.
3	(The proceedings were adjourned at 1:50 p.m.)
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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 8th day of November 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. DATED: This____ day of_____ 2013 HOLLY M. HACKETT, HI CSR #130, RPR #5910 Certified Shorthand Reporter