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2	LAND USE COMMISSION	
3	STATE OF HAWAI'I	
4	HEARING AND ACTION PAGE	
5	DR13-50 Trustees of the Estate of ) 1	
6	Bernice Pauahi Bishop dba )	
7	Kamehameha Schools (Kau'ai) )	
8	)	
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11	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS	
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13	The above-entitled matter came on for a Public Hearing	
14	at Conference Rooms A, B, C, 2nd Floor State Building,	
15	3060 Eiwa Street, Lihue, Hawai'i, commencing at	
16	1:30 p.m. on January 8, 2014, pursuant to Notice.	
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18 19		
19	(Transcribed post hearing by tape)	
19 20	(Transcribed post hearing by tape) HOLLY M. HACKETT, CSR #130, RPR Certified Shorthand Reporter	
19 20 21	(Transcribed post hearing by tape) HOLLY M. HACKETT, CSR #130, RPR Certified Shorthand Reporter	
19 20 21 22	(Transcribed post hearing by tape) HOLLY M. HACKETT, CSR #130, RPR Certified Shorthand Reporter	
19 20 21 22 23	(Transcribed post hearing by tape) HOLLY M. HACKETT, CSR #130, RPR Certified Shorthand Reporter	

1	APPEARANCES		
2	COMMISSIONERS:		
3	CHAD McDONALD ERNEST MATSUMURA		
4	LANCE INOUYE CAROL TORIGOE		
5	SHELDON BIGA DENNIS ESAKI KYLE CHOCK		
6	RONALD HELLER (Chair) AARON MAHI		
7	AAION MAIII		
8	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: DAN ORO	DENKER	
9	CHIEF CLERK/STAFF PLANNER: RILEY HAKODA STAFF PLANNER: BERT SARUWATARI DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL: DIANE ERICKSON, ESQ.		
10			
11	AUDIO TECHNICIAN: WALTER MENCHING		
12			
13	Docket No. DR13-50 Trustees of the Estate of Bernice		
14	Pauahi Bishop dba Kamehameha Schools (Kau'ai)		
15	For the Petitioner:	WILLIAM MEHEULA, ESQ. Trustees of the Estate of	
16		Bernice Pauahi Bishop dba Kamehameha Schools	
17	For the County:	MICHAEL DAHILIG, DIRECTOR	
18	_	Kaua'i County Planning Department	
19		MAUNAKEA TRASK, ESQ.	
20		Deputy Corp. Counsel KCPD	
21	For the State:	BRYAN YEE, ESQ. Deputy Attorney General	
22		RODNEY FUNAKOSHI, Office of Planning	
23			
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1 CHAIR HELLER: (gavel) Okay. Let's call 2 the meeting to order. It's 1:30 so we can officially 3 get started. First order of business is the adoption 4 of minutes from our November 22nd meeting. Is there 5 any motion? 6 COMMISSIONER BIGA: So moved. 7 CHAIR HELLER: Second? 8 COMMISSIONER TORIGOE: Second. 9 CHAIR HELLER: Any discussion? Hearing 10 none all in favor of adopting the minutes? 11 COMMISSIONERS: Aye. 12. CHAIR HELLER: Any opposed? Next order of 13 business is our tentative meeting schedule. Dan, 14 would you please update us. 15 MR. ORODENKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Our 16 next meeting will be on O'ahu on January 23rd, which 17 is Thursday. It's to approve the Form of the Order 18 for this Petition and the status report on DR08-36 Ko 19 Olina Development. There will also be a legislative 2.0 activity report and an update by the Attorney General 21 on LUC voting numbers. The rest of the schedule right 2.2 now is currently open. Thank you. 23 CHAIR HELLER: Thank you. 24 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Just clarification. 25 mean is this -- on January 23 there's no pre-conceived notion of what will happen today?

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MR. ORODENKER: That is correct. We have scheduled back for the decision regardless.

MS. ERICKSON: The Orders can go one way or the other.

COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Yeah, yeah, yeah.

CHAIR HELLER: Could be approval of an order granting or approval of an order denying. Okay. Before we move into the substance today I just want to welcome our newest commissioner, Commissioner Mahi is with us for the first time.

Today's hearing is a hearing and action meeting on DR13-50 in the matter of the Petition of the Trustees of the Estate of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, dba Kamehameha Schools, for Declaratory Order to Designate Important Agricultural Lands for approximately 190 acres at Hanalei, Kaua'i, TMK5-6-003:001 and others.

Will the Petitioner please identify itself for the record.

MR. MEHEULA: Bill Meheula for Kamehameha Schools.

CHAIR HELLER: Let me update the record.

On November 7 the Commission received Petitioner's

Petition for Declaratory Order to Designate Important

- Agricultural Lands and Exhibits A through E and a \$1,000 application fee.
- On November 12, 2013 the Commission
  received Petitioner's Certificate of Service regarding
  tits Petition and exhibits.
- On November 21, 2013 the Commission
  received OP's request for additional time until
  December 6, 2013 to review the Petition and provide
  comments. The Commission acknowledged and
  conditionally approved this request.
- On December 5, 2013 the Commission received the Department of Agriculture's comments to the Petition.
- On December 6, 2013, the Commission received OP's comments to the Petition and OP Exhibits through 1-4 with a CD.
- On December 13, 2013 the Commission
  received a re-sent copy of Kaua'i County's position
  filing. The original had been mailed on November 27,
- 20 2013. It was not received by the LUC until
- 21 December 16, 2013.
- On December 30, 2013 the Commission mailed the January 8, 2014 agenda to the Parties and the State and Kaua'i mailing lists.
- 25 On January 6, 2014 the Commission received

comments from the Commission on Water Resource
Management through the Office of State Planning.

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On January 7, 2014 the Commission received a Stipulation to Petitioner's Exhibits. Earlier today the LUC conducted a site visit to the Petition Area.

Mr. Meheula, has our staff informed you of the Commission's policy regarding the reimbursement of hearing expenses?

MR. MEHEULA: Yes.

CHAIR HELLER: If so would you state your client's position with respect to the policy.

MR. MEHEULA: We accept it.

CHAIR HELLER: Let me briefly describe our procedure for today on this docket. I will first 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 completion of the public testimony portion of the proceedings the Petitioner will make its presentation. After the completion of the Petitioner's presentation we will receive any public comments from Kaua'i County, the Office of Planning and the Department of Agriculture.

Thereafter the Commission will conduct its

deliberations. From time to time I may call for short breaks. Are there any questions on our procedures for today? (Pause)

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Before we move on let me put on the record a disclosure, actually a couple of disclosures. My law firm, the Torkildson Katz Firm, does some legal work for the county of Kaua'i. I don't know the details of it. I know that it's in the general area of labor and employment law, not land use law.

My firm also does labor and employment work for Kamehameha Schools. Again, I'm not personally involved in it and not familiar with the details. I make those disclosures so that anybody who has any objection to my participation in this case now has the opportunity to raise the issue.

MR. MEHEULA: No objections.

MR. YEE: No objections.

MR. DAHILIG: No objections.

CHAIR HELLER: Commissioner McDonald.

COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Thank you,

Mr. Chair. I have the same disclosure. My firm, which does architectural and engineering services, has done work for Kamehameha Schools as well more with regards to the educational component. I don't believe my participation in this hearing will have any effect

1 on my decision-making ability. But I would like to make that disclosure and now's the appropriate time if 3 any of the Parties has any objections. MR. YEE: No objection. 4 5 MR. MEHEULA: No objection. 6 MR. DAHILIG: No objection. 7 CHAIR HELLER: Thank you. 8 COMMISSIONER TORIGOE: I'm Carol Torigoe. I also have the same disclosure. My firm does do 9 10 architectural work for KYA Design Group for Kamehameha 11 Schools. So if there's any objection? 12. MR. MEHEULA: No objection. 13 MR. DAHILIG: No objection. 14 MR. YEE: No objection. 15 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: I'm going to jump on 16 the same band wagon. My firm is a construction 17 company. And we have done work for Kamehameha Schools 18 and we do occasionally bid some of their projects. 19 if there are any objections please so state. 2.0 MR. YEE: No objection. 21 MR. MEHEULA: No objection. 22 MR. DAHILIG: No objection. 23 CHAIR HELLER: Anybody else? Okay. 2.4 Mr. Meheula --25 COMMISSIONER MATSUMURA: No objections,

1 (Laughter). I'm with Partners in Development Foundation. We deal with the Kamehameha Schools from 3 the educational standpoint, correspond with each other 4 on our pre-education program. I chair that. 5 cultural advisor for the O'ahu Partners Development Foundation. I just thought I'd say that. 6 7 MR. MEHEULA: No objection. 8 MR. DAHILIG: No objection. 9 MR. YEE: No objection. 10 CHAIR HELLER: Okay. Mr. Meheula, we've 11 already received a stipulation regarding the 12. Petitioner's exhibits. The Chair is tentatively 13 planning to declare that the documents submitted by 14 the Department of Agriculture, the Office of Planning 15 and the Kaua'i County are all part of the record in 16 this matter. Do you have any objections to that? 17 MR. MEHEULA: No objection. 18 CHAIR HELLER: Okay. Then all of the 19 exhibits submitted are made part of the record. 20 have anyone who desires to provide public testimony? 21 Did anyone sign up? Okay. Is there anyone present 2.2 who wishes to provide public testimony? Hearing none, 23 Mr. Meheula, are you ready to proceed? 24 MR. YEE: I'm sorry. Chair, could I raise 25 a preliminary question?

1 CHAIR HELLER: Sure. MR. YEE: You mentioned the Office of 2 3 Planning's submission and the county of Kaua'i's 4 submission. The Office of Planning did submit a 5 letter -- or CWRM submitted a letter through the 6 Office of Planning. We just wanted to know if that was also part of the record. 8 CHAIR HELLER: Yes. 9 MR. YEE: Thank you. 10 CHAIR HELLER: Petitioner, ready to 11 proceed? 12. MR. MEHEULA: Yes. 13 CHAIR HELLER: Go ahead, please. 14 MR. MEHEULA: I'm going to spend maybe 5, 15 10, 15 minutes in an opening statement. And based on 16 the fact that the Office of Planning, the County, Department of Agriculture have pretty much joined in 17 18 in recommending the passage of this Petition, we don't 19 plan on calling any witnesses. 2.0 However, we do have as witnesses Mr. Tom 21 Whitten of PBR Hawai'i, who created and drafted the 2.2 assessment report. And we also have our two tenants, 23 one of the licensees for Lumahai and the executive 24 director for the Waipa Foundation which is the tenant

for the Waipa properties. I'll give an opening

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statement. And if anyone would like that testimony or if any of the other Parties would like to call them as witnesses there all three of them here. We also have representatives from Kamehameha Schools who can also provide information and testimony if necessary.

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Kamehameha Schools has about 350,000 acres statewide. About half of that is agricultural land. It's in the Agricultural District. This is Kamehameha School's first IAL Petition before the LUC. Today we are proposing to submit for designation as IAL about 190 acres. That would be 66 in Waipa and 123 in — I'm sorry, 66 in Lumuhai and 123 in Waipa.

We're very careful to pick out lands that we believe can stay in agricultural use and can develop into long-standing sustainable agricultural use and provide food for the state of Hawai'i.

In analyzing whether or not the Petition should be granted there are as set forth in HRS 205-44 eight criteria. And the Department of Agriculture said that there previously had been or this is the 8th IAL Petition. And this is the first time that the Department of Agriculture has found that all 8 criteria has been satisfied for any Petition. So we're grateful for that support.

Similarly, the Office of Planning came down

with the same, effectively the same finding. They went through every one of the criteria and found that each one of them had been met. And the County didn't go through criteria 1 through 8, but they recommended support for this Petition.

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I'd say the only issue that came up and was that the Office of Planning stated in its position paper and its report that it was waiting for the Commission on Water Resource Management to come up with its report.

They came up with its report dated

December 16th. And basically in that report it had —

it supported the Petition in total. And for Waipa it

noted that there were three stream diversion works on

their records. And that is that there are two other

users of the Waipa Stream. And that the last user

this line would be the Waipa Foundation for these

properties.

And that it has no — and that the Waipa Foundation's projected use of the water coming from the Waipa Stream is consistent with the diversions identified by the commission and had no objection to the diversion of water from the Waipa Stream for purposes of agricultural use on these properties, 123 acres.

With respect to Lumahai, we put down in our Petition that the licensee does pump water from the Lumahai Stream. The Lumahai Stream is a very big stream, 13 million gallons flow per day. This licensee is the only user of that stream water.

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But the licensee had not made an application yet to the Commission for a special permit for diversion use. So the commission, the Commission on Water Resource Management, recommended an after-the-fact application. And we're thankful for the fact that OP has informed us that they would support the Petition despite the commission's statement on an after-the-fact application.

And said that they would not seek any kind of condition for this Petition as long as Kamehameha Schools represents — and we kind of worked out language — I'll read it to you: "That in light of the Commission on Water Resource Management's December 16th memo, Kamehameha Schools will commit that Kamehameha Schools or its licensee will apply for a stream diversion work permit, and if necessary an amendment to the interim stream flow standard for the Lumahai Stream." And we hereby make that commitment.

The other thing I wanted to cover in the opening statement is that in this Petition, Kamehameha

- 1 Schools with respect to the incentives, in particular
- 2 reclassification type of incentives, No. 1.

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- 3 Kamehameha Schools has approximately in agricultural 4 land about 1,200 acres.
  - And we are seeking for designation, like I said, about 190 acres. So we are not near the majority rule as set forth in section 205-49(a) (3).
  - And as you know under that rule if we need a majority an urban type of land could not be designated. So just by the fact that we're not near majority at least at this point. I just wanted to make that clear.
    - The other thing is we put in our Petition and I'll recommit again that the reclassification incentive in HRS 205-45B we are not seeking and we are not seeking the right to reclassification credits under HRS 205-45H.
    - I think the Office of Planning wanted to make sure that we reasserted it and recommitted that we are not seeking those reclassification credits. And that is certainly the case.
  - So the only thing I wanted to touch on briefly are these 8 criteria. The 8 criteria are set forth in HRS 205-44, also restated in regulation or LUC Rule 15-15-120, the 8 criteria. And 205-44(a)

says not all of the criteria need to be met. It's more of a balancing. But we believe that we meet all of the criteria, nonetheless, with respect to this application.

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The first criteria is land use. So this one in water I'll spend a little time with. The others I'll just kind of fly by because I don't think there's much controversy with respect to those other criteria.

But as far as land currently used for agricultural production I'm going to use this Google Maps map that I'm showing you here for demonstrative purposes. This is a Google map, recent Google map of the Waipa property. And it outlines in red the designated area for IAL, the 123 acres. So right now the current use is this lo'i area here by No. 3. That was the first site stop.

There's also some orchard up here. There's also vegetable gardens here, some orchard here and more vegetable gardens there. Then there's about 45 acres of pasture right now which are right here and in here. So kinda mauka of 5 and a little lower of 5. So that's the current use.

The future use is to really put in a lot more lo'i in here and in here where they have the

pasture and in here. There's currently koa up here and koa up here. And to rotate the pasture so you can, the land can regenerate. So they'll make this lo'i, they'll move the cattle and the horses elsewhere. That's what the planned current and future use is for this property.

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This one here, I'm showing you a Google map for Lumahai. Lumahai is 66 acres. This area right here, this grid obviously in the planting right now. It's about 6 acres. Interspersed in here are lo'i. And there's also vegetable gardens here, vegetable gardens here. There's orchard through here.

This area right here has historically been in taro, then rice, and then taro, then it's not been in use for many years now. So the plan is to make this diversified ag including kalo. Then the rest is pasture. So that's the current and future use of the property.

With respect to land soil qualities, the land soil quality for Waipa is — as far as the Land Study Bureau it's 75 acres C or fair, 4 acres D, 44 acres E, so not — even though we've got 44 acres in E, which is poor, as OP said in its report, that despite that that this criteria has been met since these lands have historically been used for taro,

diversified ag and livestock.

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And the ALISH ratings are 86 acres Other, 10 Prime, 10 Unique, 16 Not Classified. So they also meet that criteria. For Lumahai on soil and ratings that would be 2 and 3. 64 acres of the 66 are C or Fair. 1.7 is Poor. The ALISH is 61 acres Other, 5 not classified.

One of the criteria is, No. 4 is land types associated with traditional native Hawaiian agricultural uses such as taro cultivation. Both of these properties have historically been in kalo as early as the 1800s.

Then later on in the late 1800s, early 1900s there was rice cultivation. Then it moved back to kalo. But historically they have. So this property, these two properties satisfy the fourth criteria.

The fifth criteria has to do with the quantities of water. Both Department of Agriculture and also Office of Planning found that this criteria has been met. With respect to Waipa you have the Waipa Stream comes through here. And there's also the Kipa'a Stream running through this way. And then there's also 80 to a hundred acres of rain annually.

And then with respect to Lumahai, again

- 1 | you've got 80 to a hundred inches of rain annually.
- 2 | And you've got this very large Lumahai River,
- 3 | 13 million gallons per day. So we submitted that
- 4 criteria No. 5 with respect to water has been
- 5 satisfied.

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With respect to No. 6: Lands that are consistent with the General Plan, the County General Plan. The County General Plan for Waipa is agriculture. So it does — the General Plan for Lumahai is Open. And "open" includes important land reforms, wetlands, streams, steep slopes, other environmentally sensitive areas.

The Kaua'i Comprehensive Zoning Code for this area is Diversified Ag. And both of these petitions are consistent with the County's 25 points of threshold. Both of them are less consistent with the 28 point threshold which is always the case because it's more criteria you have to satisfy. Most importantly, the County supports this application.

The seventh criteria is that land that contributes to maintaining a critical land mass important to agricultural operating productivity. And both of these lands, both of these parcels, the lands that are being submitted are the largest contiguous area suitable for agricultural use in both valleys.

1 That's how the Department of Agriculture describes it. 2 So we submit that that's been satisfied. 3 And infrastructure, both of them have roads throughout 4 them for access and have access to the County highway 5 right there. That's all I have for an opening 6 statement. 7 If Commissioners have any questions of me 8 or if anyone would like witness testimony our witnesses are here. And we reserve the right to call 9 10 them if necessary. Thank you. 11 CHAIR HELLER: Commissioners, any 12. questions? Go ahead. 13 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Mr. Meheula, you 14 mentioned the Office of State Planning has 15 acknowledged the Water Resource Management position on 16 the stream diversification permit. 17 MR. MEHEULA: Yes. 18 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: In that gulf. 19 MR. MEHEULA: Yes. 2.0 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Understand their 21 position is to have you apply for such permit prior 2.2 to -- prior to IAL designation which is such a big 23 leap for your statement. 24 MR. MEHEULA: Let me clarify. 25 Commission on Water Resource Management in its memo

stated, and I'll quote here, "Assuming that the current license holder, Harada 'ohana, is relying on surface water for agricultural use," which it is, "the Commission recommends that an after-the-fact stream diversification work permit application be filed with the Commission prior to designating the proposed Lumahai parcels as Important Ag Lands."

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So you are correct. That's what the definition stated in its letter. What I reported back — and I believe accurately — is that the Department of Office of Planning contacted me and said that they would not object to going forward with the Petition now. And it being voted on now with their recommendation and without any kind of condition in regards to a stream diversion work permit if we commit on the record that Kamehameha Schools, or its licensee, will be submitting a stream diversion work permit.

And if necessary based on findings an amendment to the interim stream flow standard for the Lumahai Stream would be effectuated.

So I guess what happened was we believed that the Commission on Water Resource Management's recommendation that this whole process be stalled until an application can be submitted was going too

far. I believe that Office of State Planning agreed with that. And so we came to — actually I accepted their proposal to make this commitment on the record to satisfy the Commission's concern as stated in its memo.

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COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Can I get a comment from OP?

MR. YEE: Sure, Commissioner, I'll address the question. The Commission on Water Resource Management did say in their letter they would have preferred that Petitioner get their stream diversion permits before the IAL designation.

The Office of Planning looked into the question. And we looked at a couple different things. One is what was the impact of the permit on the designation criteria? And certainly one of the issues would be the availability of water, which is always very important.

But when we looked at the requirement it appears to us that both the stream diversion permit as well as, if necessary, an instream flow standard amendment, did not appear to be problematic.

So we actually had to go look into the substance of these permits. What was the likelihood these permits would be issued? And given basically

the nature of their operations, the amount of water that's being withdrawn as well as any other users to the stream, our conclusion was that there would not be a problem with getting those permits, not to say they maybe should have done before. You're always supposed to get your permits before.

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I can understand the Commissioner on Water
Resource Management's position of wanting to hold
something above a landowner's head, trying to get them
to file the permits as soon as possible.

But from the Office of Planning's perspective in terms of whether or not the criteria was met under the statute, we concluded the criteria was met because these permits, although they needed to be unique to get them, would not be a problem.

So as long as the Petitioner is willing to commit that it would be done, we were satisfied that the designation could be given.

MR. MEHEULA: Could I just add one more thing? I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER ESAKI: On the same subject, you know, a little while ago you said Harada was using surface water. What we saw was not the case. We saw the pumps there with petroleum fuel. The water pumps pumping the water. So it's not from the stream which

1 is not what you just told us, surface water. 2 MR. YEE: I think it goes from the stream 3 to their little pump. COMMISSIONER ESAKI: That's what I said, 4 5 yeah. 6 MR. MEHEULA: I'm sorry. That's what I 7 meant to communicate. Yeah. I wasn't trying to say 8 that they weren't using it. In fact I pointed it out 9 to all of the Commissioners at the site visit where 10 the pump was and how it was being done. 11 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: While along the same 12. line my gut concerning this operation-wise it's a 13 flood prone area. You've got fuel. I'd like to say containment of fuel so it doesn't contaminate the 14 15 water. 16 MR. MEHEULA: You mean from the --17 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: From the storage of 18 petroleum fuel. 19 MR. MEHEULA: I'm sure that's something 2.0 that would be addressed in the permit area. 21 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Another? Can I 2.2 continue? 23 CHAIR HELLER: Yes, go ahead. 24 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Another thing there's

-- in the -- I believe in the Waipa area there's some

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1 sloped area. I believe it showed 20 percent slope 2 based on, I quess, the GIS map contours. 3 MR. MEHEULA: You mean right up here? 4 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: In the upper areas. Ι 5 believe it's 20 percent. You really cannot tell exactly because they're like the wooded area. They're 6 7 passed on aerial photos right, contours to thousand 8 The bottom line is, you know, it might be scale maps. 9 more than 20 percent and is it still feasible to do agriculture in that area? 10 11 MR. MEHEULA: We believe so. The Waipa 12. Foundation has in its lease that Kamehameha Schools 13 leases to them -- let me get the right number here --14 they have 1,600 acres. They have the whole ahupua'a. 15 So when we picked these lands for IAL we made sure 16 that they were using it for Aq. In fact this is the steepest area here. And they have planted already 17 18 koa. 19 They plan to have orchard and timber here. 20 And so the executive director is here for questioning, 21 if you want more information on that. I asked her 22 about it specifically and that's their response. 23 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: One last question for

CHAIR HELLER: Go ahead.

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now.

1 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: How accurate are those 2 lines? 3 MR. WHITTEN: I'm not a line drawer. 4 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Within 50 feet? 5 Because it's based on some blow-up of some uncontrolled photo. So can you give us some order of 6 7 magnitude of the error on the line? 8 MR. HAMAMURA: (off mic) It's about 100 to 9 250 feet. It's the survey. 10 CHAIR HELLER: If you could -- excuse me, 11 Mr. Meheula. Because this meeting is being tape 12. recorded we don't have a court reporter present, but we are making an audio recording. It's important to 13 identify the speaker when information comes from off 14 15 microphone. 16 MR. MEHEULA: I'm sorry. The first speaker 17 was Tom Whitten who is the person from PBR Hawai'i prepared the land assessment report. The second 18 19 person that just spoke was Darryl Hamamura of 2.0 Kamehameha Schools. 21 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: And the answer that he 22 gave us? 23 MR. MEHEULA: Was it's close to a hundred 2.4 to 150 feet. 25 COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Just wanted that

corrected. Thank you.

2 MR. MEHEULA: Thank you.

3 CHAIR HELLER: Anything else?

Commissioners, any other questions? Commissioner

5 McDonald.

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COMMISSIONER McDONALD: First, I'd like to state that I appreciate Kamehameha Schools coming before the Land Use Commission and voluntarily requesting these lands be put into IAL. My question, though, is going back to Commissioner Esaki's question was basically about OP not wanting to put as a condition the stream diversion permit. I want to know why.

MR. YEE: I think there's a general belief by the Office of Planning that the IAL designation should not be filled with conditions. They could either be — they're either representations or positions given to you or facts given to you by the Petitioner. And you can either grant it on those facts or deny it on those facts.

But I think the Office of Planning's position is that IAL designation is done through a declaratory Petition are simply a review of the request and a grounds for denial rather than something which is conditioned. So something like a mitigation

requirement are not part of an IAL analysis.

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So that's the reason we've not asked for a condition. So as a matter of principle. We certainly acknowledge the issue. So we were looking for a representation to be made to you.

And on that basis we sort of felt that the IAL designation, then, is not conditioned, but it is made based upon various representations to you including the fact that a stream diversion permit application would be submitted.

I will say, as I'm talking to my client just now, there was a suggestion that perhaps there should be a timeframe representation from the Petitioner. But to answer your immediate question that's the reason we did not specifically say a condition.

Because unlike a District Boundary

Amendment Petition we felt denial — an issue — a

declaratory order issued by the LUC is not the

appropriate method by which to impose conditions.

COMMISSIONER McDONALD: For past IAL designations — and I can't recall offhand — did OP request specific conditions in those instances?

MR. YEE: The only condition I think that we -- well, I will say I know of one condition we've

asked for. That is the waiver of the 15 percent. So we have asked for that. There was an issue on Kunialoa regarding residential. I think that was an issue in Kunialoa.

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But I cannot recall any other case in which the Office of Planning had recommended a condition.

But that's — I'm simply providing you with this is the Office of Planning's position today.

COMMISSIONER McDONALD: It just sounds as if, you know, OP's not in the position to make the conditions a part of a declaratory ruling or permit.

MR. YEE: Correct.

COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Okay. One last question. And I don't know if this is more so for the Petitioner. Maybe the County can help out. In the Petition there were references made to the county of Kaua'i's IAL study islandwide.

And there were thresholds identified at a rating of 25 versus 28 whereas a rating of 28 -- I can't recall what the exact percentage is, but a significant amount of the area under this current Petition did not fall within that 25 rating, is that correct?

Whereas if we looked at it at a 28 rating, majority of the land would fall within the IAL

designation that the County had studied. I just want to know what the difference, what the biggest difference between a rating of 25 and 28 actually was.

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MR. DAHILIG: Just first some background.

Again I'm Michael Dahilig, director of planning, for the record. Just to provide some background for the Commission. The County's presently engaged in a study to identify as part of the County-driven process part 3 of Chapter 205 potential lands for a County Petition for IAL designation.

And through the University of Hawai'i

Department of Urban and Regional Planning Department,
they devised a geographic information system tool by
which input was taken from a group of stakeholders
based on the criteria, so then weight from a GS
analysis perspective areas that fall within a certain
point scale.

And the 28 score that Mr. Meheula was referencing relates to a threshold that the stakeholders for the County's committee on the IAL decided that that wasn't an appropriate threshold because the points are essentially spread between the 8 criteria.

And A score of 28 it ensures that at least all the criteria are met at least from one point to I

believe, it was 4 points. So 28 means that the minimum of every criteria is met at some point, at some level or another.

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The reference to 25 I think it was with respect to the information that we had through a pre-consultation process with the Applicant, given some information about where we see the lands on our tool that the university provided us. They generally fall within 25.

They haven't passed what we believe is the threshold of 28. However, they're within, I would say, the pen number of 28 score. It didn't concern us that the lands in the Petition Areas met what was the County's specific threshold.

I think part of what also drove our recommendation to support the application was that beyond the score of 25 there are, you know, physical efforts on the property to actually do agriculture as we speak. I think that helped sway our opinion and provided the recommendation before the Commission.

The Commission, may I just add, I know there's a question concerning the water. One of the concerns with the CWRM's recommendations to actually have something be conditioned to come in for a water approval before designation.

As we've gone through our analysis we're looking at it from a standpoint of: Is there water available? We're not necessarily — we haven't been looking at whether there're regulatory impediments to obtaining water. Rather is there a water source available?

It's incumbent upon the landowner should they — we feel as part by our generalized analysis that's been going on, it doesn't concern us whether there are those regulatory impediments there. Whether

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it's more a physical thing: Is there a water source
and can you get to a water source? Rather, has
somebody approved you for a water source? And I think
that distinction is important to know in this
application.

COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Thank you.

CHAIR HELLER: Commissioners, any other questions? Go ahead.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: I do like

Commissioner McDonald commend the Kamehameha Schools

to voluntarily provide the IAL designations for these

lands. At least in my experience it is one of the

most complete that I've seen.

So my question is actually just trying to understand certain things like the 25-28 point scale.

I understand it's based on, from the testimony, 8 criteria under Chapter 205-25 I guess. You said 4 points. So 8 times 4 are 32. So when you say a 28 point scale it meant 28 points?

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MR. DAHILIG: It's actually -- maybe I can call my -- generally the 8 criteria are weighted on a 1 to 4 scale. But there is one exception with respect to a weight that was provided to criteria No. 5 which is water.

So our committee that was advising us or the committee that was advising us or community committee that was advising us said: Above all else we can see the other set of criteria being on par with each other but we need to weight the water requirement.

So functionally that one criteria adds more points to the overall denominator when looking at the amount of points that are available for scoring the land.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: I see. What is a perfect score?

MR. DAHILIG: A perfect score?

MS. KAIAOKAMALIE: Good afternoon. Kamea Kaiaokamalie. I was a stock planner involved in the IAL Project. I think I maybe to step back a little

bit. When we took on trying to look at weighting the different criteria that was in the state legislation it was from a County process, not necessarily from the landowner process. We needed some way to basically prioritize those lands that we would consider for the County Petition.

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What happened throughout — it was a very long process. As you know we had the committee going for about 5 years, is that we looked at each individual criteria and broke those down to sub-criteria such as where the source is. What kind of source water is it? Is it rainfall, et cetera? And that's for all of them.

Consistently throughout our different meetings both with the committees and with the public, water, of course, there's one single source versus many sources. Of course, that's going to make that score a little bit different for the different properties that we're looking at.

The threshold is from 1 to 40. The perfect score would be 40. None of the lands on Kaua'i, none of the agricultural lands scored a 40 or a 1. There was always some attributes to all the different properties that would make it meet one criteria or another.

So in looking at the landowner Petition to date and not having actually gotten to the resolution part for the IAL maps, it hasn't gone to Council yet. We've used the tool to basically allow us to assess the different attributes that meet the legislation.

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And if it falls short for some of the County's priority of 28 assets score it should meet all criteria to some level. If it doesn't, especially in regards to water, we would look at the land itself.

Instead of just looking at the tool and the technical aspect of what we develop, to actually look at the lands, look at the maps, do some ground truthing, also, of course, talk with the Petitioners about where is the water coming from.

What is the potentiality of more water coming in the future with the designation to expand what our community and our process is telling us? The most important thing is to start to grow food and other resources to, you know, increase our ability to do that kind of agriculture.

It's a little bit extended as a view, but, you know, again when we were looking at our study it was really for when we come out with our Petitions how are we gonna prioritize all of those lands out there to make sure that, you know, at least our initial

petitions have lands that are ready, capable of producing either agriculture toward the goals that we're looking at or with the designation perhaps, you know, allow them to be more ready for the growing of food and increase in resources that we need for our island.

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COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Thank you. I won't go too far with this, but water is the most important. So does that mean it has 8 points versus 4? I'm trying to get — because it's 4 points or 8. Are there more than 8 criteria to look at that has points too?

MS. KAIAOKAMALIE: Each criteria on its own was aggregated to 1. So depending on how many sub-criteria came out, for example, again with water. The sources were broken down into sub-criteria: stream, waterfall, surface water, ditch. What the conditions of the ditches were. It got very complicated.

So each one was aggregated so that the weighting would be 1 -- .1 or .7 or .8 within that score because water by itself as a criteria has a larger weight than any other of that criteria. It definitely is the most telling of the potentiality in our opinion being to do agriculture long term.

In the appendix there's — as part of the appendix and also on the website a criteria score sheet that goes through all the sub-criteria in those scores as well.

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MR. DAHILIG: Just add, Commissioner, maybe I'll use the word 'wordbounding'. In the sense that part of it involves a few million foot then processing through pretty complex algorithms that the university has come up with. So from a simplistic standpoint we relied on points to try to describe thresholds.

But in reality what was done to come up with the points was a process of they distributed a number of these I-clickers or survey clickers to the various stakeholders.

And based on various criteria and various attributes which were sub-criteria, they were asked to kind of rate them either as a yes or no or a 4 or a 3 or 2 or a 1, just a number of things.

And then those inputs came into a general score for one of the 8 criteria upon which time it was weighted. We do have a graphics that we can for informational purposes, provide to the Commission staff on how exactly this works.

It essentially looks like a spaghetti web of inputs into just the 8 points.

1 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okay. Maybe just for my own education. If the website that you mentioned 2 3 is available to provide it to staff, maybe I can just 4 look at that. It's sounds real complex. I thought it 5 was something simple. I appreciate the effort. 6 Couple more questions. 7 I just want to, Mr. Meheula, make sure I 8 understood the 3 already approved their versions. 9 you say that the Petitioner landowner is downstream of 10 all requests? Is that what I heard? 11 MR. MEHEULA: What I was saying is that for 12. Waipa --13 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Yes. 14 MR. MEHEULA: -- there's 3 streams that 15 diversion permits that have been accepted. And Waipa 16 would be the third in line. It's really these users 17 across Waiko area, they're first using the water. This was once a smaller stream. So I was talking 18 19 about that. 20 With respect to Lumahai, there's the 21 Haradas are the only user and much bigger stream, but 22 they need to go through the process of putting in an 23 application. 24 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Where I'm driving

with that is part of the 3, not the one that is in

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controversy, but the 3 that approved. The Petition landowners are upstream. So the fact that you will be using downstream water is not gonna affect what they are using up there. Is that what I heard? Maybe not.

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MR. MEHEULA: No. What I said is that they've all been approved. And that the commission stated with respect to that quote, "The use of surface water diverted from Waipa Stream is consistent with the existing versions identified by the commission."

I was just reading what they stated. And they went on to state "The Commission supports the designation of these lands as Important Ag Lands."

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okay. Then could you just briefly, if you know, there are 5 or 6 landowners within that Waipa parcel. Do you know what the existing uses or any future planned uses for those 5 or 6 parcels?

MR. MEHEULA: I don't know. Maybe the executive director of the Waipa Foundation might, but I don't.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: And, finally, there was representation that there would be some infrastructure improvements without too many details. But do you have any details on those?

MR. MEHEULA: For Waipa?

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Yeah. I believe it's mostly Waipa.

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MR. MEHEULA: There's going to be some buildings in here. I believe that — they wouldn't be on the area but they're going to be supportive of agricultural use. That's why they kept this plain area where we parked here. You saw the multi-use building already created.

I believe that the additional structures that are going to be put up there, there's gonna be a kahua open multi-use area that would continue to host the farmers market. That would be right here where we drove in the last stop.

There's gonna be a community complex, certified kitchen, hale imu, multi-purpose building, administrative building and a bunk house. That's gonna be right around here. It's gonna start construction.

There's gonna be an educational complex for building schools including pre-school, small scale farm and garden and supporting infrastructure. That's going to be, again, this area.

And there's gonna be worker housing, housing for workers and kupuna as a resource for operation of the program. And I believe those are

going to be here and also here, right here.

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COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okay. Thank you.

3 CHAIR HELLER: I have a question.

Following up on the issue with the Commission on Water Resource Management. There was a point raised about whether or not we could set a timeframe on that application. In relation to that I guess I have two questions.

- 1 is: Can the Petitioner make some kind of representation as to a timeframe?
- 2. Is the timing of an IAL designation all that critical? For example, does it make a significant difference to the Petitioner whether the designation became effective, say, three weeks from now versus three months from now?

MR. MEHEULA: You know, when you're before a body and the criteria are 8 and the test is you don't have to meet all the criteria, and all of the government supporting agencies are saying if you find that we don't meet that one, for that reason, I still think that under the rule we should be entitled to a decision today to be able to make a decision.

We just would like to move on with it, get it done. We're here at — all of us are here at great expense. As far as the timing goes, I think the

reason why we're all saying "let's just go forward with it," if you just take a look at what I showed here.

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In Waipa you have a much smaller stream and 3 permit applications granted. No problem. This one you've got a much larger stream, no upstream users. And you saw the type of usage they have now. They basically have some lo'i right here in a 4-acre area. It's 6 acres but they're obviously aren't using all. Pretty de minimis.

As far as timing goes I believe that the Commission on Water Resource Management and our communication with them this week, that they'd like us to submit an application within 90 days.

And they said — and if you don't commit to do that we're going to send you a letter which gives you a 90 days. So, you know, it's gonna happen within 90 days.

The reason why it's unique you can't just -- you can't just submit it is you need to have verified numbers on the water flow, the usage, so that when you make your representations in your application they're accurate.

That takes a little bit of time. But if you're looking for, you know, a timetable I think it's

pretty much going to be imposed on us.

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CHAIR HELLER: Are you comfortable with saying if the Petitioner makes the representation that it will be submitted in 90 days?

MR. MEHEULA: I'm just going to go check with my client right now. If you don't mind.

(Pause in proceedings).

CHAIR HELLER: Sure.

MR. MEHEULA: I can commit that we'll submit it within 90 days, but reserve the right to ask the Commission on Water Resource Management for more time. If they give us more time then we'd like to be able to have that time again for purposes of getting the professionals up there. But we will commit that we'll submit it within 90 days. The only exception being if that condition renders additional time.

CHAIR HELLER: I'm certainly not suggesting that we should take over running the Commission on Water Resource Management. Commissioner Matsumura.

COMMISSIONER MATSUMURA: One question that I have is is there any consideration of the FSMA of 2001? Any time you're playing with water you have concern about additions and the use of federal regulations coming in place. You talked about certified kitchens, et cetera.

1 I think you're talking about taro, 2 underwater. You're talking about selling the product in an open market. There's different kind of 4 Wonder if you're addressing those things. concerns. 5 MR. MEHEULA: You know, I'm not prepared to address that. I think the reason is the application for Important Agricultural Lands designation. None of 8 the criteria would be addressed in that issue. I submit that Kamehameha Schools and any of 10 its licensees or tenants, they're obligated like 11 everybody else to follow all the laws including those 12. that you just mentioned. I don't have the expertise 13 or I didn't do the due diligence to specifically 14 respond to that question.

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CHAIR HELLER: Commissioners? Commissioner Biga.

COMMISSIONER BIGA: Mahalo. I just had a I did have this question when we were out question. at the site this morning. Eventually -- and this goes back to Commissioner Dennis' question about the gasoline powered pumps. Eventually that'll be used after you guys connect from the top into the property up at the river.

MR. MEHEULA: You mean up here at the river?

1 COMMISSIONER BIGA: Would there still be 2 needed gasoline pumps on the top side? Would that be 3 used for the whole property? 4 MR. MEHEULA: I believe so. 5 understanding is the licensee is here, is that if the 6 Commission on Resource Management confirms that it's appropriate to continue to draw water from the stream 8 in the quantities and in the manner that it has for 9 this area, then they will. And what I thought was 10 when they cleared this area they're going to draw 11 water from the stream here to feed this area. 12. COMMISSIONER BIGA: Right. 13 MR. MEHEULA: So, you know, I presume 14 they're gonna use that or another method if the 15 commission finds, or any other agency finds that 16 that's not an appropriate manner to do it. 17 COMMISSIONER BIGA: Again, just a concern 18 of the 15 families. 19 MR. MEHEULA: Thank you. 20 CHAIR HELLER: Commissioners, anything 21 further? Does the County wish to offer any 2.2 presentation or testimony? 23 MR. TRASK: Thank you, Chair. For the 24 record Deputy County Attorney Mauna Kea Trask on 25 behalf of the county of Kaua'i. No. We'll just stand on the stipulation to the letter that we provided early. Thank you.

CHAIR HELLER: Does the OP have any presentation or other?

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

I just wanted to give a brief overview and then to defer the substance of the testimony to Mr. Funakoshi who will then present the Office of Planning's position in the case.

The overall presentation I just wanted to tell you, I know the Land Use Commission is appointed in staggered terms. So some of you have been here for a long time and are very familiar with this issue and you're ready to get under the weeds and all of the issues.

Some of you may be a little newer, so may not be as familiar with the process. So I just wanted to make sure we're all on the same page. If I could just take a few minutes to talk about what this IAL process is about.

We start with the Hawaii State Constitution because Article XI Section 3 says, "Provide certain

protections for the lands which are designated as

Important Agricultural Lands under the standards and

criteria established by the Legislature."

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So the Legislature in 2008 then established the standards and criteria as well as the process by which lands would be designated as IAL.

They're basically 2 ways in which lands can be designated. One is voluntarily by the landowner. The second is by the county. So in this particular process it is a landowner-initiated voluntary Petition for IAL designation.

There are some benefits, perhaps tax credits that might be gained. There are also restrictions on IAL to the extent that if an IAL is to be reclassified it requires a larger, more extensive, even difficult process for redesignation, for redesignation to Urban, for example.

But in addition you should be aware that people talk about a 50 percent majority as well as a credit for urbanization. Just be clear what these are.

If you go for an IAL designation as an individual landowner, you may ask that an equivalent of 15 percent of those lands that other lands could be urbanized.

So if you have a hundred acres of land you're going to declare it as IAL, you may pass that 15 acres somewhere else to be urbanized.

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In this case the Petitioner has stated — and it's an important point for the Office of Planning's analysis — that they're waiving that 15 percent credit.

So when they say they're waiving the credit they're saying: We're not going to ask that any other lands be urbanized.

The second issue that they talked about "This is not anywhere near our 50 percent majority of our lands." That's important because if the County goes in to designate lands as IAL they can only designate up to 50 percent of the individual landowner's land.

So Kamehameha Schools owns a hundred acres. You cannot designate more than 50 acres as IAL. You're prohibited by the law. So Kaua'i is going through a process in which they will eventually presumably come to a point where they will come to the Commission and say: Here are the lands we think should be designated as IAL.

If Kamehameha Schools came and said, "I want all of this land as IAL," that would inhibit or

prevent the Kaua'i County from them putting forth their proposal. That would be an important factor to consider. That's not true here.

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That's one of the reasons why Mr. Meheula talked about: Oh, well, we're not anywhere close to our 50 percent.

So in other words, Kaua'i County still has the ability to move forward with whatever plans they may have, I mean eventually, to move forward with their plans for IAL designation. So just to let people understand about that.

Finally, I did want to note the Department of Agriculture cannot be here today. They apologize. Mr. Funakoshi cannot guarantee we'll have an answer, but if you have a question we will do our best to try to answer any questions based on the Department of Agriculture's testimony. Otherwise DOA rests on their testimony.

With that I will refer here to Mr. Funakoshi for the Office of Planning's position. Thank you.

MR. FUNAKOSHI: Thank you. I'm Rodney
Funakoshi from the State Office of Planning. I am not
going to go through the 8 criteria. That was done
fairly well by Mr. Meheula. I would like to say in

general that the Office of Planning as well as with the Department of Agriculture, supports this Petition for the voluntary designation of IAL lands on Kaua'i.

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We both further would like to commend the Petitioner for their comprehensive strategic agricultural plan which embodies the goals and actions consistent with the state of Hawai'i's policies for increased food security and food self-sufficiency.

So similar to DOA we agree that all the criteria have been complete to some degree. And only 15 percent, approximately, of the Petitioner's holdings on Kaua'i are being requested for voluntarily designation. So this is far short of the majority of 50 percent that was just referenced is a majority rule policy.

So in general we feel that it is a very —
it's a very good Petition that should be supported in
its entirety. We did get one comment, late comment
from the Water Commission staff who pointed out
correctly that, you know, this, the Lumahai diversion
which is currently a temporary use, is being through a
pump is not permitted or the commission has no record.
So they did request that the permit be submitted.

The only other thing I would like to add is the commission also mentioned that there's the

possibility that they would also require an amendment to what they call interim instream flow standards which are established for every perennial stream in the state.

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And if there is a water diversion that may amend, you know, what is the stream flow for that, what is the regulatory stream flow for that that may also require amendment.

At the same time they also indicated that this is not expected to be a problem given the relatively small amount of diversion and the very large stream flow for Lumahai. So I'll just leave it at that.

- 14 CHAIR HELLER: Thank you. Commissioners, 15 any questions for OP?
- 16 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Thank you. Bryan, I
  17 have a question I was trying to look up.
- Fifty percent requirement. Is that by county or statewide? I have a feeling it's an interpretation of what it says. I was trying to look for it.
  - MR. YEE: It's an excellent question. I don't know.
- 23 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okay. That's fine.
- 24 MR. YEE: My assumption, frankly, would 25 have been "County". But I would really would have to

1	look much more closely at the statute itself and the
2	legislative history. Sorry.
3	COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Thank you.
4	CHAIR HELLER: Commissioners, anything
5	further? Commissioners, what is your pleasure in this
6	matter?
7	COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Move for approval.
8	COMMISSIONER CHOCK: Second.
9	CHAIR HELLER: It's been moved and
10	seconded. Is there any discussion? If not I'll ask
11	our executive director to call the vote.
12	MR. ORODENKER: Thank you, Chair. The
13	motion is to approve the Petition. Commissioner
14	Esaki?
15	COMMISSIONER ESAKI: Yes.
16	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Chock?
17	COMMISSIONER CHOCK: Aye.
18	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Inouye?
19	COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Yes.
20	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Mahi?
21	COMMISSIONER MAHI: Aye.
22	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner McDonald?
23	COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Yes.
24	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Torigoe?
25	COMMISSIONER TORIGOE: Yes.

1	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Biga?
2	COMMISSIONER BIGA: Yes.
3	MR. ORODENKER: Commissioner Matsumura?
4	COMMISSIONER MATSUMURA: Yes.
5	MR. ORODENKER: Chair Heller?
6	CHAIR HELLER: Yes.
7	MR. ORODENKER: Mr. Chair, the motion
8	carries unanimously.
9	CHAIR HELLER: Thank you. Is there
10	anything else on this docket? Thank you to the
11	Parties for your participation. Anything further to
12	come before the Commission at this meeting? If not
13	we're adjourned. I'm sorry, we have an executive
14	session coming up. All in favor? (Aye)
15	(Unanimous vote)
16	Okay.
17	(2:42 executive session recess held).
18	(The meeting reconvened for adjournment at 3:15 p.m.)
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## CERTIFICATE

12.

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

Post hearing I was supplied a tape of the above proceedings of which I thereafter using computerized machine shorthand reduced to print by me;

That the foregoing represents, to the best of my ability, a true and correct transcript of the proceedings had in the foregoing matter.

14 DATED: This\_\_\_\_\_ day of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2014

HOLLY M. HACKETT, HI CSR #130, RPR #5910 Certified Shorthand Reporter