1	BEFORE THE LAND USE COMMISSION
2	OF THE STATE OF HAWAI'I
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4	STATE BUILDING, 3060 EIWA STREET
5	CONFERENCE ROOM A & B SECOND FLOOR
6	LIHUE, HAWAI'I 96766
7	
8	SP15-407 HEARING AND ACTION
9	COMMENCING AT 9:36 A.M.
10	ON JANUARY 13, 2016
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20	Before: Jean Marie McManus, CSR #156
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McMANUS COURT REPORTERS 808-239-6148

1 BEFORE THE LAND USE COMMISSION 2 OF THE STATE OF HAWAI'I 3 In the Matter of the Petition) DOCKET NO. SP15-407 οf 4 SolarCity CORPORATION 5 For a Special Use Permit to 6 Establish a Solar Energy Facility on approximately 50 7 acres of land within the State) Land Use Agricultural District) 8 at Kapaia, Hanamaulu, Lihue,) Kauai, Hawai'i, Tax Map Key (4)) 9 3-8-002:002. 10 11 HEARING AND ACTION PROCEEDINGS 12 Held on January 13, 2016, at State Office Building, 13 3060 Eiwa Street, Conference Rooms A & B, 2nd Floor, 14 Lihue, Kaua'i, commencing at 9:36 a.m. 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 BEFORE: Jean Marie McManus, CSR #156 22 23 24 25

---McMANUS COURT REPORTERS 808-239-6148 ----

For the County of Kaua'i

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—McMANUS COURT REPORTERS 808-239-6148 —

1	CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Good morning. Welcome.
2	I just want to mention that we have a
3	former Land Use Commissioner, Dennis Hisake.
4	This is the January 13th, 2016, Land Use
5	Commission meeting.
6	The first order of business is the adoption
7	of the December 7, 2015 and December 10,
8	2015 minutes. Are there any corrections or comments
9	on them?
10	If not, is there a motion to adopt the
11	December 7, 2015 and December 10, 2015 minutes?
12	COMMISSIONER ESTES: So moved.
13	COMMISSIONER MAHI: Second.
14	CHAIRPERSON ACZON: The motion has been
15	made by Commissioner Estes and seconded by
16	Commissioner Mahi to adopt the December 7th and
17	December 10, 2015 minutes.
18	All in favor say "aye", opposed.
19	(All Commissioners responded
20	affirmatively.)
21	The minutes for December 7th and
22	December 10th are unanimously adopted.
23	The next agenda item is the tentative
24	meeting schedule. Mr. Orodenker.
25	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

1 The next meeting is scheduled for 2 January 27th, video conference for Adoption of the 3 Order pertaining to this action today. February 10th and 11th will be on Oahu, Ko 4 Olina Motion for Reconsideration. 5 6 February 24th and 25th is scheduled for 7 Maui, Maalaea Plantation site visit and departing from the Courtyard Marriott, and a Motion to 8 9 Intervene at that time. 10 March 9th will be at Honolulu Airport, Update on Waimanalo Gulch; and March 23rd to 24th we 11 have a tentatively scheduled Waikoloa Community 12 13 Development County Amendment and Queen Lili'uokalani 14 Trust Motion for Order Modifying Findings of Facts. 15 Those are the only appropriate meetings. 16 More may go on the calendar. 17 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Thank you, Mr. Orodenker. 18 19 Any question about the tentative schedule? 20 Vice Chair Scheuer. VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Thank you, Chair. 2.1 22 would just like to ask again -- I think I mentioned

VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Thank you, Chair. I would just like to ask again -- I think I mentioned this on Maui on December 7th -- I would really hope that we could do the site visit on the Maalaea Plantation in the afternoon.

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1 It's very calm there in the mornings, and 2 it's incredibly windy in the afternoons. And if we 3 only go in the morning, we're only to get one perception of what that site is like. 4 5 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: We're making an attempt 6 to schedule that. 7 VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Thank you. 8 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Anybody else? Thank 9 you. 10 This is an action meeting on Docket No. 11 SP15-407 SolarCity Corporation (Kaua'i) to consider 12 Special Permit for real property situated at Kapai'a, 13 Hanamaulu, Lihue, Kaua'i, Hawaii, identified by Kauai 14 Tax Map Key No, (4) 3-8-002:002. Will the Applicant or its representatives 15 16 please identify themselves for the record? 17 MR. MATSUBARA: Good morning, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, Ben Matsubara and Curtis 18 19 Tabata on behalf of SolarCity Corporation. 20 MS. HIGUCHI: Jodi Higuchi, Deputy County 21 Attorney on behalf of the County. 22 MR. HULL: Deputy Planning Director Kauai 23 County. 24 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Office of Planning. 25 MR. YEE: Deputy Attorney General Bryan Yee

on behalf of Office of Planning. With me is Rodney 1 2 Funakoshi. 3 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: I will now call for 4 those individuals deciding to provide public 5 testimony on Docket SP15-407 SolarCity Corporation to 6 identify themselves. 7 All such individuals will be called in turn to the witness box where they will be sworn in prior 8 9 to their testimony. 10 The Chair would like to note from time to time we'll be calling for shot breaks. 11 12 After completion of the public testimony 13 portion of the proceedings, we will commence with 14 hearing the case in chief-Agenda item # 5. Are there any individuals desiring to 15 16 provide public testimony on this docket? 17 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Mr. Chair, we have one 18 person signed up for public testimony, Allan Rachap. 19 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Please have a seat. 20 May I swear you in? 2.1 Do you swear that the testimony you're 22 about to give is the truth? 23 THE WITNESS: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Please state your name and address for the record and proceed.

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1 ALLAN RACHAP

Was called as a public witness, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: My name is Allan Rachap. I live at 1714 Keoniloa, Koloa, Hawaii.

I guess I'm the only guy from the public here to testify. A lot of high-priced lawyers, but I'm the only guy from the public, so I'll have at it.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: You're the most important one.

THE WITNESS: A little bit about my background. I've lived on Kaua'i for 16 years. I'm a resident, a voter, full-time resident.

I moved here from the mainland at the end of 1999. And prior to that I lived and worked in Maryland. I was an investment advisor. My last 20 years were with Merrill Lynch. I have a MBA in business from Harvard Business School and undergraduate degree in engineering from U.S. Naval Academy.

By way of full disclosure, I have a rooftop solar system. Have had one for five, five-and-a-half years. And I have had investments in solar companies and other alternative energy producers, although I

have none currently in my portfolios.

I have no financial connection with any of the parties to what I would refer to as this "deal", if you'll permit me a throw back to my investment banking days.

The parties to the deal SolarCity, KIUC,

Grove Farm and the people of Hawaii, the public. Our interests are affected by the outcome.

So in brief I'll tell you a little bit about what I know about the participants of the deal.

SolarCity, \$4.8 billion corporation. Ten years old from the standing start, 4.8 billion bucks. In ten years they have one-third of the market share in residential solar installations, and that's three times their nearest competitor.

They have had experience in utility scale solar projects. To my knowledge, they cut their teeth on it right here in Koloa with KIUC in a project that I think was successful. It had been trouble-free other than a little incident during construction where heavy rains did some damage, but can't hold them for that.

So I have no issues at all with respect to SolarCity. I think they will be a good business partner for KIUC, and lucky to have them. And I

think in some respects, maybe their motivation for doing this deal and the prior one is to gain experience on utility scale projects and including this unprecedented one with substantial battery backup to provide for power to be utilized by the utility during times when their own solar power generation and the power purchase from other producers is not available. Because of the battery backup, I think this is an extremely important, and significant perhaps breakthrough utilization.

The other party, of course, is the guys that are buying the power, KIUC, and it's a cooperative, member owned. I'm a member. I own it. I think their the best utility in the state, as I tell them frequently at their board meetings, which is not speaking very highly of HECO, which I regard as the worst utility in the country.

And they have done some good things and they've done some not so good things. My chief quarrel with them, and it is relevant to this particular deal, is that they have in the past ignored the members' chief interest, and that is the holding down the cost of electricity.

I think they have overpaid. Overpaid on a number of deals, including solar deals. And the

money has gone to enrich the established kamaaina land owning companies. And we would have to throw Grove Farm into that category. Certainly A & B at the top of the pie. But that's a matter that's, I think, regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, a sister agency, I guess, of the Land Use Commission.

And then, of course, there's Grove Farm, the landowner. And I have some significant issues with the landowner because that land is going to go back after the 20-year term of this purchase power agreement expires.

And so it's still Grove Farm's land, and my understanding of the deal is they lease it to SolarCity, who in turn has a purchase power agreement yet to be approved by the Public Utilities

Commission. And so I think we need to really look at Grove Farm.

Their stated mission is, and I quote:

As a kamaaina company Grove Farm is committed to a leading community and economic development while being a responsible steward of the aina.

And I think they have been remiss in that in a number of instances. And, therefore, their actions in this project certainly need to be examined

carefully.

And in specifics, with regard to the utilization of the aina, pesticide use on their land and industrial agriculture, allowing sewage sludge to be dumped on their land jeopardizing the drinking water. Questions about the diversion of waters in contravention of the Public Use Doctrine.

So I have some significant issues with Grove Farm. In some respects I think that they're making a mockery of their alleged claim of responsible stewardship of the aina. Give them the money and they will put in a toxic waste dump.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: You need you to summarize.

THE WITNESS: I will summarize, but I'm sure there is a lot of people behind me that want to testify.

So on balance, I look at this deal and say, well, okay, yea or nay? What's in it for me, me being the public, me being KIUC customer. And in that sense on balance, this is a good deal.

I'm a little uncomfortable with

14-and-a-half cents a kilowatt hour, but that's up to
the PUC. I think it's a good location. It is
reasonable. I think that the ability to use solar

1 energy after the peak solar generating hours is an 2 important consideration. And I think that SolarCity, 3 if they can prove that concept, and can extend it to 4 an important utilization of the solar energy for this 5 country, for the overall betterment of all of its 6 citizens, including the people on Kaua'i. 7 So I would favor the granting of this special permit. 8 9 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Thank you. Any 10 questions for Mr. Rachap? 11 Mr. Tabata? 12 MR. MATSUBARA: No questions. 13 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Commissioners, any 14 questions? 15 Let me update the record. 16 On December 9, 2015, the Commission received the complete record of the County of Kaua'i 17 18 Planning Commission's proceedings recommending 19 approval of Applicant's application for the Special 20 permit. 2.1 On January 5, 2016, the Commission mailed 22 the January 13, 2016 LUC meeting agenda notice to the 23 Parties and to the Statewide, and Kaua'i mailing 24 lists.

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On January 6, 2015, the Commission received

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OP's comment letter and mailed the amended agenda notice for the January 13, 2016 LUC meeting to the Parties and to the Statewide and Kaua'i mailing lists.

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On January 8, 2016, the Commission received the Applicant's Proposed Findings of Fact,

Conclusions of Law and Decision and Order Approving the Recommendation of the County of Kaua'i Planning

Commission to Approve the State Special use Permit Application with Modifications.

Let me describe our procedure for today on this docket.

First the Applicant will make its presentation.

After the completion of the Applicant's presentation, we will receive any public comments from the Kaua'i County Department of Planning.

After the completion of the County's public comments, we will receive any public comments from the State Office of Planning.

After we receive public comments from the State Office of Planning, the Commission will conduct its deliberations.

Are there any questions on our procedure for today?

1 MR. MATSUBARA: No questions.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Mr. Tabata, please proceed with your presentation.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ MATSUBARA: I'll be handling the initial presentation.

Again, for the record, my name is Benjamin Matsubara, and along with Curtis Tabata, we will be representing the Applicant in this matter, SolarCity Corporation.

I would like to reflect that representatives from SolarCity Corporation are present today, Danny Valdez, Jon Yoshimura, Jeremy Sande and Jessica Sager.

The matter before you today scheduled for hearing and action is the Special Use Permit which the County of Kauai Planning Commission, by action taken October 27, 2015, is recommending to you for approval.

The Special Use Permit being requested by SolarCity Corporation, the Applicant, is to construct and operate a solar facility on approximately 46.5 acres of land in Kapai'a, Hanamaulu, Kauai.

The procedure governing the filing, consideration and granting of a Special Use Permit is completely different from the procedure utilized in

1 your consideration of District Boundary Amendments.

Because of the different procedural rules, the presentation made for each proceeding is totally different.

And I say that as background before we begin our actual presentation on this matter.

I will briefly discuss the Special Use Permit procedure followed by Mr. Tabata, who will then get into project specific discussions on the record that was presented to the Kaua'i Planning Commission.

During our dress rehearsals we kept it to 30 minutes, so we hope to do it the same, but I know you're all suspicious of an attorney telling you we will be brief.

The Special Use Permit is governed by section 205-6 of the Land Use Law, with District Boundary Amendments governed by 205-4. Different statutes, different regulations.

Let me briefly go over the differences and why our presentation to you on the Special Use Permit is going to be different.

In a District Boundary amendment, what a party is asking for is a reclassification from one land use classification to another.

In a Special Use Permit the Applicant is asking you for permission to use land either designated as Agricultural or Rural for a certain unusual and reasonable purpose that the property is isn't originally classified for. So the land stays in the same classification. There's no change of land use classification. It's just expanded use that would be permitted in an Agricultural or Rural District. And today the property we're dealing with is a Rural District.

In terms of the hearing process, in a

District Boundary Amendment the Petition and

everything else is filed directly with you. You

conduct the hearing. You listen to the testimony,

you hear the witnesses, and you make the decision

based on what you actually see before you. It's a

live process.

Whereas in a Special Use Permit the application is initially filed with the county where the property is located. In this particular instance, it was filed with Kaua'i County, and it was processed by the Department of Planning, and the hearing itself was conducted by the Kaua'i Planning Commission.

It was at that hearing before the Kaua'i

Planning Commission that testimony was presented, live witnesses were presented, and cross-examine and questions, if any, were raised and asked.

After the County completed the hearing, it was required to transmit to you the complete record of the hearing. That's all the materials that were filed to support their application. The testimony, the exhibits, and the transcript itself of the Kaua'i Planning Commission were all transmitted to you. So you have that complete record to review for purposes of determining whether or not you would follow their recommendation to grant the Special Use Permit that they have recommended you to do.

So the presentation we're providing today basically is a summarization of the record that the Kaua'i Planning Commission had before it when they rendered their decision. So you can make your own determination that the appropriate procedure was followed and the necessary evidence submitted to satisfy the requirements for the granting of a Special Use Permit.

So in this particular case, you're acting more like an appellate court. You're reviewing what the trial court did and what verdict they came out with, as opposed to in District Boundary Amendment

proceedings, you act as the trial court itself. You hear everything live and you make your determination.

So in today's hearing our proceeding will be a summarization --

VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Can I just ask, are we going to get to the substance? I think many of the Commissioners are well familiar with the differences between District Boundary Amendments and Special Use Permits.

MR. MATSUBARA: We will get now to Mr.

Tabata who will be providing you specific information regarding to the application.

MR. TABATA: The Petition area for SolarCity is approximately 50 acres of undeveloped agricultural land owned by Grove Farm located in the southeast quadrant of the island, west of Hanamaulu Town.

The 50 acres and the surrounding areas are primarily agricultural in use. Directly east of the project site is Kaua'i Island Utility Cooperative's Kapaia Power Plant.

The project itself will encompass approximately 46.5 acres comprising 45.8 acres for the solar panels, and 0.65-acre for the battery system.

The PV system will include approximately 54,285 solar panels, height 77 inches. The solar panels will be installed on posts, so the actual ground disturbance for the panels will be less than one acre.

What makes this project special, and public testifier testified to this earlier, that this project is the first of its kind in the nation where its battery system will store solar energy during the day to be used during the nighttime peak demand period.

The battery pack system will be comprised of 520 packs. Each pack is 86 inches tall and about the size of a refrigerator. For each ten packs there is 250 kilowatt inverter. And each pack contains pods that are about the size of a laptop computer, and within each pod or cells which are like double A batteries. The cells are insulated by a liquid filled jacket.

With the battery system, combined with solar panels, the total ground disturbance for the project will be less than two acres.

The intent is to utilize lithium-ion technology from Tesla Motors and has demonstrated a battery system proven to be reliable.

The project will have the capacity to produce 17 Mega Watts of Direct Current, which after conversion to alternating currents will be 13 Mega Watts.

The battery system capacity is $13\ \mathrm{Mega}\ \mathrm{Watt}$ AC at $52\ \mathrm{Mega}\ \mathrm{Watt}$ hours.

The project output will amount to approximately 6 to 7 percent of Kaua'i's electricity needs.

The public benefits of the project are substantial.

KIUC's strategic target is to reduce Kauai's dependency on oil by the year 2023.

Three years ago that rate was 90 percent electricity from oil. Today it's 75 percent, and next year is expected to be 60 percent.

With this SolarCity project, they're anticipating 50 percent target would be reached seven years ahead of schedule.

KIUC anticipates that the project will result in approximately 37,474 fewer barrels of oil consumed annually.

Reducing oil dependency benefits the environment and also results in lower and more stable rates by minimizing the effect of volatile oil

prices.

Currently, Kauai's solar producers are close to meeting the midday electricity demand. What the island needs is a way to deliver additional solar power to the nighttime peak demand period. Our project would be the first to do this on a utility scale.

Another benefit of a battery system is that the power can you be used to reduce power outages, which has been an issue on Kauai. In theory, the project would be able to reduce outages by 50 percent by delivering electricity when generators go down.

Impacts: Potential impacts of the project have been studied and include agricultural, archaeological, flora, fauna, and drainage.

SolarCity will comply with statutory requirement of making the usable portions of the petition area available for agricultural use for at least 50 percent below fair market rental value.

So I spoke earlier about the ground disturbance being limited to two percent of the petition area. What we're looking to is using the majority of that petition area for agricultural use during the life of the project.

SolarCity is in discussions with sheep

rancher Darryl Kaneshiro for grazing, and at the end of the 25 to 30 year life of the project, SolarCity will return the petition area to its original condition.

Archeology: An archaeological inventory survey was conducted and the only sites found were plantation sugar infrastructure comprised of a cane haul road and a remnant irrigation ditch.

Both sites were deemed to be not significant, and the AIS concluded the project would have no historic properties affected. Accordingly, no further archaeological work is recommended by the AIS.

Flora and fauna surveys were conducted for the project, and the conclusion was that no mammalian or avian or botanical resources will be endangered by the project.

With respect to drainage, the project will have no impact on flooding on or around the project area. All drainage resulting from the project will be retained on-site and subject to best management practices. Retention basin will capture any increase in flow.

On January 5, 2016, the Office of Planning filed its recommendation to approve SolarCity's

project with 19 proposed conditions. OP's proposed conditions seek to address and mitigate potential impacts relating to agriculture, faunal resources, historic resources, drainage, and environmental concerns, as well as conditions designed to ensure the proper operation and administration of the project.

SolarCity has agreed with all of OP's 19 proposed conditions and have incorporated all of the conditions in Solarcity's proposed Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Decision and Order filed on January 8th, 2016.

I believe the requirements for Special Permits are found at HRS Section 05-6 and Section 15-15-95 of the Land Use Commission rules.

A proposed use may qualify as a Special Permit where, one: The proposed use is unusual and reasonable; and two, the use will promote the effectiveness, objectives of Chapter 205.

Here SolarCity's project is positioned to almost perfectly fit the definitional requirements for a Special Permit.

SolarCity's project offers exceptional public benefits while proposing to occupy agricultural lands with a minimal footprint and with

minimal impacts on a temporary basis, which will allow continued agricultural use during the life of the project, and at the end of the project, the land will be restored to its original condition.

The essential character of the area surrounding the petition area will be unaffected by the project and its operations.

SolarCity's project, therefore, is consistent with the overarching purpose of Chapter 205. The project will protect and conserve natural resources, and foster intelligent, effective, and orderly land allocation and development.

We respectfully request that the Commission approve SolarCity's application for State of Hawaii Special Use Permit. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Any questions for Mr. Tabata, Commissioners?

VICE-CHAIR WONG: I have a question about battery pack in terms of it's going to be the structure; is that correct?

MR. TABATA: The 520 packs will be in open area. It will be located on a concrete pad.

VICE-CHAIR WONG: So the issue I have is what happens if it overheats and there's a fire?
What kind of, you know, fire extinguishing, or just

you're just going to call five miles away, the fire department will come?

MR. TABATA: We have built in safeguards.

First of all, each pack is filled with pods, and each pod are filled with cells. The cells are wrapped and insulated by a liquid filled jacket, which acts as an insulator to keep it cool, but if we do have a thermal event, then the system is automatically designed to shutdown a ten pack back system.

What we have are 52 ten pack systems. And each ten pack, we have the one 250-kilowatt inverter. So if a pod or a pack were to overheat, that entire ten pack system will shutdown, and that then will isolate it from the rest of the system. Upon shutting down, the liquid filled jackets naturally continue the cooling process. So the heat system will then just -- the increase in heat will just stop.

Now, if for some reason there was a fire, some reason, each pack all the packs are in an open area. It is not a single structure. If we had a single structure, then in theory, the whole thing would burn down, but that's not the case here. It's open.

VICE-CHAIR WONG: The other thing I was

going to come to is, you know, the security issue. 1 2 Just because it is in open area, what type of 3 security will you have for the area? MR. TABATA: We will be fencing the 4 5 property. The property will be fenced, and it will 6 be used for agricultural purposes. So it's not going 7 to be vacant, it will be occupied. VICE-CHAIR WONG: Just that, I guess, in my 8 9 if I was kaohi, you know, a kid, I would say, hey, 10 you know, let's go fool around with this system 11 because there is no one around. 12 MR. TABATA: I'm sure SolarCity system will take whatever method it needs to protect its system. 13 14 VICE-CHAIR WONG: There are kid out there looking for something to do that's not legal. 15 16 MR. TABATA: That's something to definitely 17 put on a checklist, I agree. CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Commissioner Cabral. 18 19 COMMISSIONER CABRAL: I have a couple other 20 questions in that same direction. 21 I love the concept, but I represent the 22 public, and I'll ask some real stupid questions. 23 batteries often leak. So what is going to happen if

your battery starts to leak? Is there something that's going to catch this so that so doesn't leak

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down -- I don't know anything about it. Could that hurt the soil? Could that cause damage long term to soil if it's not protected or -- so that was one of my questions. And I have several more --

So leaking batteries. At one point you said you're going to disturb less than one acre of actual land. A few minutes later you said two acres. I may have missed what the differential was there, and you indicated looking at ag use of grazing cattle.

I haven't seen a picture. I love solar, have it on a lot of properties I manage. And being from the Big Island I only wish my kilowatt charge was 14 or something cents. I've been up to 40 plus cents.

So anyway, but cattle, you know, how are you going to protect the pillars or whatever these things are mounted on? Because I have cattle. They rub on everything. They will knock something over.

So I don't know how realistic that is unless you have something that has been thought through. These are concerns right off the top.

MR. TABATA: I'll take them in order.

Leaking batteries. The first way we are addressing this is, first of all, going with reliable

technology. Tesla Motors has proven through its millions of miles of autos traveling that their battery technology is reliable. So we're making sure that we're using a reliable system, that first of all, will not result in these type of failures.

Secondly, our battery system will be monitored. Now, in the testimony before the Kaua'i Planning Commission there was discussion about what happens when batteries degrade, because you charge them, you use them, charge them, eventually the power degrades.

They will be monitoring each battery pack system for performance. If it starts degrading to a certain point where their output is going to be endangered, they're going to have to switch them out. And lithium-ion batteries do not contain any liquid, so we can avoid leaking batteries. That's the great answer.

For the ground disturbance area, the solar panels will take up less than one acre. The battery packs will take up .65 acres. That's where I come up with less than two acres total. Sorry I didn't make that clear.

With respect to ag use, we're proposing, we're contemplating using sheep, not cattle. Sheep

may have been proven to be compatible with solar farms in the past, so that's hopefully what will be our ag use.

COMMISSIONER CABRAL: I think there were some photos in some of the data sent to us, so that won't require like strong concrete pillars or something, because cattle would knock it down.

MR. TABATA: Right, right. They're currently using sheep in the Koloa solar facility right now, and hopefully will be able to implement the same type of ag operation here.

COMMISSIONER CABRAL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Vice chair Scheuer.

VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

A couple questions for the county, but just for you guys right now. Can you tell me, having reviewed the record, where in the record is there an identification of the scope of cultural, historical and natural resources in the petition area, to the extent to which there any traditional and customary practices practiced in the area?

I was looking through the materials in the transcripts, and I know there is no archaeological sites, but it's different than T and C, constitutional protected T and C practices.

1 MR. TABATA: What we went through in our 2 analysis, was historical background for the area. 3 And what previous studies have shown is that most of 4 the populations have been concentrated towards the shoreline and not mauka to where we are. 5 6 That, and the fact that the area has been 7 used for sugarcane cultivation for a good 100 years, has been, at least in our minds, concluded that there 8 9 are no cultural practices in our petition area or the 10 other neighboring areas that have been used for 11 agricultural use, intensive agricultural use. 12 VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Just a couple of 13 followup questions on that. 14 Were there Hawaiian experts, practitioners 15 of the general region who were contacted in the 16 course of the development of this project to affirm that there were no practices associated with this 17 18 particular site? 19 MR. TABATA: I don't believe so, no. 20 mean, there was nothing active going on in our area, 2.1 and --22

VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: That you are aware of? MR. TABATA: That we're aware of.

wasn't done, no.

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VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Last thing. Were

there any particular findings made by the Kaua'i 1 2 Planning Commission in this regard to the absence of 3 traditional and customary practices or value, natural or cultural resources in the area? 4 5 MR. TABATA: Well, they did implement a 6 condition with respect to historical resources that 7

if any were discovered, it would be protected.

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VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Was there a particular finding about we affirmatively have found that there is no value, cultural and natural resources in the area that were --

MR. TABATA: I'm not aware of it.

VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Thank you, very much.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Commissioner Wong.

VICE-CHAIR WONG: Another question I have is, I know that you did the flora and fauna review of the area, and also -- my thinking is about the panels itself.

What type of mitigation factors have we set up for, you know, shearwater birds, or whatever is hitting it, and also FAA flight plan, the flying for any person flying?

MR. TABATA: Thank you.

We are proposing conditions. Our proposed D and O, and in our proposed Condition 11 we have a

1 | condition which says that:

If the PV arrays create a hazardous condition for pilots or motorists, the facility operator shall immediately mitigate the hazard upon notification by the DOT Airports Division or the FAA.

Mitigation for faunal resources for shearwater, what we are proposing as a condition is that the Applicant shall develop an endangered species awareness training program and all construction workers and employees will undergo this program.

And to minimize adverse impacts to species like the Newell's Shearwater and other seabirds, all external lightening shall be only of the following types:

Shielded lights, cut-off luminaries, or indirect lighting, spotlights dimmed upward or spotlighting of structures, landscaping or the ocean shall be prohibited.

Barbed wire shall not be used on the top of any fencing.

Applicant shall monitor avian injuries occurring at the PV system, and report occurrences to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

VICE-CHAIR WONG: Thank you.

1 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Any other questions? 2 Ms. Higuchi, does the county wish to offer 3 any public witness testimony? 4 MS. HIGUCHI: Just for the record, County 5 of Kaua'i has received both the Applicant's proposed 6 Findings of Fact, Conclusion of Law, Decision and 7 Order, and also the State office of Planning's report, and represents that we have no objections to 8 9 both. 10 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Mr. Yee. 11 Any questions, sorry -- Commissioners, any 12 questions? 13 VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Aloha. 14 I noticed that, and I believe I'm 15 recollecting correctly, but I may be prong, in the 16 course of our approving other Special Use Permits for 17 solar facilities, performance bonds were required by 18 the county, and in your case you've chosen, or 19 Planning Commission only chose to require a letter of credit as sufficient. 20 2.1 Can you explain perhaps with reference to 22 the record why that was the case? 23 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: I have to swear you in. 24 Do you affirm that the testimony that 25 you're about to give is the truth?

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KAAINA HULL 2 Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the 3 County, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined and 4 testified as follows: 5 6 MR. HULL: I do. 7 8 9 be recommended to the Commission. 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

DIRECT EXAMINATION

In reviewing the application, the department wasn't aware that a performance bond would

In reviewing the application, the department wasn't aware that performance bonds have been requested in previous applications. However, we felt in this particular applicant that letter of credit would be sufficient to meet those needs, as well as it also being a condition of approval on the use permitting and past zoning permits that have been ultimately approved, that should they fail to remove the structures, that particular landowner then will be found in violation of those permits, and we can still pursue enforcement clauses through that route.

VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: And then the second question is, it might be a question for you or for your counsel.

One of the proposed conditions is that any extensions of time beyond the 35-year term of this

permit could be approved solely by the County

Planning Commission rather than having to come back

to the Land Use Commission.

Do you have thoughts on how that's been

accepted in the delegation of our authority?

MR. HULL: Which condition are you referring to?

VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: The last sentence in Condition six, which may have been OP's proposed language, though you agreed with it.

MR. HULL: The department would feel that if LUC can delegate that authority to the Planning Commission, we have no problem working in that arena; but if there is objection on part of the LUC or general counsel, of course, we're not going to stand in the way of that either.

VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Thank you.

Just to be clear, it's not an objection, just wanted to be really clear of just not doing something that we really shouldn't be doing. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Commissioner McDonald.

COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Just out of curiosity, I understand the subject lands are not designated by -- was there ever consideration on the

county's part to designate -- my understanding is 1 2 that the subject lands are not designated IAL. Was 3 there any consideration on the county's side to 4 designate these lands IAL or was it ever considered? 5 MR. HULL: I can say that the County of 6 Kaua'i has gone to the IAL review process, and does 7 have a document representing which land to be adopted. I can't speak specifically whether or not 8 9 these lands are included in this. 10 At this time, that's something Il have to 11 get back to you folks on. 12 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Anybody else? Thank 13 you. 14 Mr. Yee. 15 MR. YEE: Thank you. 16 I certainly recognize how brief Ms. Higuchi 17 was, and so if there is suspicion about attorneys 18 promising to be brief, apparently I will have to take some share in that, I believe. 19 20 Office of Planning supports the approval of the Special Permit with certain additional and/or 21 22 amended conditions from the Kaua'i Planning 23 Commission and County Council.

We began our discussion with a brief discussion on the law, and what it provided for on

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the conflicting interest between our goals for renewable energy and goals for preservation of good agricultural lands, and we talked about how the law basically makes it extraordinarily difficult to put on these solar energy directed A lands.

There is small exception that I think is only going to be applicable to one case that I can possibly think of. Of the declining B and C lands are allowed to have solar through special permits with certain conditions on them; and D and E lands are allowed to have solar energy facilities, basically they're allowed to have solar energy facilities.

So these are all B lands, so it's good agricultural land. Nevertheless, as I said, they're trying to resolve that conflict between these competing interests. The legislature says you may have a Special Permit providing you meet certain conditions. And I will say that those condition are -- it's unusual to put on state requirements on Special Permits because normally Special Permits are granted generically as an authority to the county pursuant to 205-6.

So normally the counties have general authority to grant Special Permits essentially

variances from the state land use laws use requirements. But in this case the Special Permit has to meet certain additional requirements set forth in the statute.

As I said, by the way, the Office of
Planning supports the approval of this permit. You
will note our letter does not go on about why we
support the approval or how wonderful this project
is. That's not a reflection of the project, simply
because we wanted to focus your attention just on the
concerns that we were raising, but that's not to mean
we didn't support the project as a whole.

Let me turn to the two issues -- I was going to say briefly let me turn to the two issues that we raise and then address some of the conditions that we're asking for.

The two issues raised, flora and fauna, that's because we noticed that U.S. Fish and Wildlife had no comments in this case, although they did have comments in other cases. We raised those concerns, had raised those in the Kawailoa case to have them addressed, and as Mr. Tabata indicated, the developer or petitioner has no objection to that inclusion.

I did want to bring your attention, however, to one particular difference between the

Kawailoa case and this with respect to the condition, and that is, it's fairly minor, I think, but in the testimony or in the letter the U.S. Fish and Wildlife talked about how they wanted monitoring that species are occurring at the photovoltaic system. And that was sort of incorporated verbatim into the conditions in Kawailoa.

When we read it again this time, frankly, the condition didn't make a lot of sense. And we did go back to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife about that, and asked them, did you just want to know if there are birds there, or did you want to know if birds were being engineered there?

Our understanding, they don't need to count how many birds are there. They need to know whether the birds are being injured, because there were reports on the mainland, and not in necessarily peer review studies, indicating that this was a definite problem at solar facilities.

But anecdotal reports that there were some bird that were apparently confusing some of the solar rays with water and were injuring themselves. And if so, Fish and Wildlife was asking if they be informed to give U.S. Fish and Wildlife opportunity to both receive information and as well as possibly work with

the landowner or operator facility for a reasonable mitigation effort to avoid those kinds of injuries.

So the condition, as you will see in our case, is to monitor injuries, avian injuries, and then to report those occurrences to U.S. Fish and Wildlife. Fairly innocuous, fairly easy to reach. But we do thank them for agreeing to that.

We also noted that their consultant had a variety of recommendations for mitigation that were not fully incorporated into the conditions, so we are also recommending that all of the consultant recommendations be incorporated as reflected in our proposed conditions as well.

With respect to agricultural, Department of Agriculture noted that they were concerned about insufficiency of the information regarding what specific compatible agricultural activity would be occurring on-site. And as Mr. Matsubara was talking about, this is not like a dba, the record is set at the Planning Commission and rather than -- I mean, let me just be upfront.

You could, I suppose, say I don't have enough information, I want to send it back to the Planning Commission. But that really does involve a lot of time and effort and resources. And we felt

that a condition -- and we talked with the Department of Agriculture about this as well -- we felt that if there was a condition that addressed our concern, that would be sufficient, and the matter does not need to be sent back.

So we will see that actually in a couple of issues that we raised that arose from the Kawailoa comparison. So in this case, although we probably would have liked to see some more specific definitive assurances about compatible agriculture activity, we proposed conditions to resolve those concerns mainly that they get it done. It's a requirement that they do it. And that they report it to the county, and that -- and within a certain specified period of time.

We did build into that condition the opportunity to get an extension on that period of time given by the county. And let me note at this point, we did make a couple of changes to the Kawailoa conditions to amend the approval of approving agency of the county, and the Kawailoa approving agency was the council.

In this case, the proposed approving agency is the Planning Department. That is frankly for ease of approval. And much of the factual analysis does

occur at the Planning Department level.

So subject, of course, to the Kaua'i's position, the Office of Planning felt sufficiently satisfied that any issues about extensions, for example, would be appropriately addressed by the Planning Department. We didn't feel it needed to rise to the level of County Council approval, that if the Kaua'i Planning Department is okay with that, then OP is okay with that as well.

Going back to agriculture concerns, we have Conditions 1 and 2 and -- 1 and 2 about agriculture.

And then Condition 4 regarding financial security, is of course, a requirement under the statute.

Let me briefly go to highlight a few of the conditions that we talked about. As I said,

Condition 1 and 2 dealt with the requirement to have compatible agricultural activity. We incorporated this into Kawailoa. It's intended to make sure that compatible agricultural activity actually occur.

As I talked about, there is a tradeoff, conflict of interest between agriculture and energy with solar facility. So we want to make sure that these agricultural activities are not a pretext for solar facilities, but there actually is going to be this tradeoff. These actually are going to be use

lands made available and used for agricultural activity.

So while I don't think that's necessarily going to occur here, incorporating in all these special permits, make sure nobody buys, hopefully, if they are going to use this as pretext, as why we will get it up at some point, we don't know when. So that's the reason for Conditions 1 and 2.

Condition 3, of course, is just the incorporation of the flora, fauna concerns that are being more comprehensively addressed.

This Condition 4 is the financial security. There is a small difference in the Kawailoa case in that there was a specific amount for that financial security. In this case we don't know what that amount is. Again, rather than sending it back, we felt it was sufficient to allow the Kaua'i Planning Department to make that decision with the appropriate amount, since they would be the implementing agency or of greatest concern if enforcement was needed, and if they needed to get that facility decommissioned.

Condition 6, let me just skip to. I will note that there is -- this is a long permit. This is very long, 35 years that this permit is good for, and that's just in the nature of solar facilities.

They need that long time period in order to

justify the investment, so I understand why they

don't want yearly or annual renewals. At the same

time, because it's so long, there really is going to

be very little review by the Land Use Commission

certainly, and we do -- so we did want to make sure

that this facility actually moves forward.

condition 6 we required that the project be established within two years. And because this is not -- it's been continually a problem if people get entitlements that they just hold onto. So this is not -- Special Permit is not intended to give entitlement so that they could sell the land or sell the license. This is intended so that SolarCity can actually build this proposed project.

So it needs to be in place in two years.

If something happens, we built in an extension

approved by the county, and we've -- we did add in

that last sentence about approval of time extension

shall not be required from the LUC.

This was a request actually from the county to put this in, Office of Planning has no objection to it, but that is the difference from the Kawailoa case.

Let me note, the 35-year date should give

them enough time, because useful life is 25 to 30. So they have enough time period, and I recognize facilities operate their useful life, we think this built in enough time.

Any of the others I think are fairly self-explanatory. Let me only note that the Condition 11, with respect to the PV array is again one of those issues that was brought up in the Kawailoa case. Although we're not saying solar rays will be hazardous, but just in case they are, we want that immediate notification and mitigation notification by DOT.

Just to let you know generally the

Department of Transportation is going to be more

concerned about probably more about attraction of

avian wildlife as their issue but, in facilities that

are close to the airports, that will be a continuing

source and growing course source of concern by them.

Condition 11 was from Kawailoa, agreed to by the Petitioner. It is there as a precautionary provision that we believe can be justified just on that basis rather than having to get any further facts especially given Petitioner's agreement to it.

We are happy to answer any questions.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Commissioners, any

1 questions for Mr. Yee? Commissioner Estes.

COMMISSIONER ESTES: I'm interested in the process, so I wonder if you can tell me why the Fish and Wildlife Service -- wasn't a letter was sent on December 30th of this year for them to review the application? Why was that done so late?

MR. YEE: It was sent by the office of Planning rather than by the county. And the Office of Planning sent it as soon as Office of Planning was aware of the Special Permit.

So because we were not aware of the Special Permit, we didn't inform U.S. Fish and Wildlife. I cannot address your question as to why anyone else didn't send them a letter or why anyone else didn't inform OP, but I can tell you we sent the letter when it came up, and when we discovered it was a matter before the LUC.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Any other questions?

Commissioner Scheuer.

VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Mr. Yee, I understand you're not going to be serving in this capacity much longer.

MR. YEE: There is a limit of my duration of my service here.

VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: You've been a great

help to us on our deliberations on various difficult issues.

I just want to ask you your thoughts about, there are certain parts of the proposed conditions which, in my mind, delegate a lot of authority of Land Use Commission to the Kaua'i Planning Commission. For instance, Condition 18, Planning Commission reserves the right to revise, add or delete conditions of approval in order to address or mitigate unforeseen impacts.

So I read that to mean that we might add a condition here, but then the Planning Commission could go and delete it without having to come to us.

MR. YEE: A couple things. One is that condition is taken verbatim, I think, from the Planning Commission's Decision and Order. I have not read it as being -- as authorizing the Planning Commission to reduce the requirements upon the developer.

I had read it as an ability of the Planning Commission to add to the requirements of the Petitioner. I think it would be -- I don't think we would support an ability of the Planning Commission to reduce those obligations, and so if that is not clear, we will certainly support any clarification on

that. Whether or not the Land Use Commission also wants to approve any additional requirements -- let me backtrack.

Normally once a permit is granted, we don't go back and revisit. So this is unusual in that sense. There are actually a couple of other provisions here that are unusual that LUC would not normally impose. We just included it because it was from the Planning Department.

But if that's something that the Land Use Commission would want, we probably would need to add something to that effect. We would happy to assist in drafting anything and working with the parties if that's the Commission's preference.

VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Just that last sentence I asked the county about earlier in Condition 6, approval of extensions, time extensions shall not be required by the LUC.

MR. YEE: That was not in the Office of Planning's original proposal, actually. It was requested by Kaua'i county. So we're happy to correct it to the to Land Use Commission.

The appropriate balance and responsibility to extend county on these issues is always a matter of judgment and discretion to the extent -- many

times enforcement of these issues, especially after 1 2 the first year or two, is really done all at the 3 county level. So there may be some individuals who think it's perfectly fine to give that authority to 4 5 the county, because it just isn't necessary for LUC 6 review. 7 We defer to your judgment on that question. But that's the analysis that would apply. 8 9 And this would not be a hearing without a 10 tough question from you, Commissioner Scheuer. 11 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Anybody else? Any

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Anybody else? Any final questions or comments, Commissioners?

Before we move on, we want to take a five-minute recess.

(Recess taken.)

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CHAIRPERSON ACZON: We're back on the record.

Commissioners, what is your pleasure on this matter? Commissioner Estes.

COMMISSIONER ESTES: I move to approve the profit Special Permit application for SolarCity

Corporation, subject to the 19 conditions as proposed by the State Office of Planning, and as agreed to by the Petitioner in their proposed Findings of Fact,

Conclusions of Law, and Decision and Order, with the

an amendment of the last sentence of the Office of Planning's proposed Condition 6 to now read:

Approval of time extensions shall be required from the Land Use Commission.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Any second?

VICE-CHAIR WONG: Second.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Motion has been made by Commissioner Estes and seconded by Commissioner Wong.

Any discussion? Commissioner Scheuer.

VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I tend to vote in favor of the motion, but I just
want to make a couple comments on the record.

Regarding my voting in favor, I definitely agree with the amendment. I don't think we could properly delegate to the Planning Commission what would appear to be an indefinite extension of time.

And then I'm particularly troubled by the absence on the record of any affirmative attempts by the Applicant or the Planning Commission to identify the scope of traditional and customary practices.

I think what we're required to do in this case is -- the core issue is the one identified by the Office of Planning, based solely on the record. How do we balance the state's compelling dual interest in viable agriculture and self-sufficiency

against the need for renewable energy, and I think it's very clear in this case, to me at least, that this is a worthwhile project, worthwhile balancing to take this land out of agricultural to do the voltaic -- to use photovoltaic for the proposed project, but in the context of doing that we also -- we have to fulfill all of our duties in all of our decision-making, not just District Boundary Amendments, but all decision-making to make sure we follow the test that Supreme Court laid out for us in Kapa'akai.

I just want to note for the record, the record is really very silent on whether or not the Planning Commission and we have actually satisfied those tests.

So given the nature of this project, the size, the former uses in plantation agriculture, it appears that we're not going to be impacting traditional and customary practices in this action, but there is no specific findings to that effect. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Thank you, Commissioner Scheuer.

Anybody else? If there is no further discussion, Mr. Orodenker, please poll the

1	Commissioners.
2	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: The motion is to
3	approve with amendment to Condition 6 to require a
4	LUC approval of any extension.
5	Commissioner Estes?
6	COMMISSIONER ESTES: Yes.
7	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Wong?
8	VICE-CHAIR WONG: Aye.
9	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Mahi?
10	COMMISSIONER MAHI: Aye.
11	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Scheuer?
12	VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Aye.
13	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner McDonald?
14	COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Aye.
15	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Hiranaga?
16	COMMISSIONER HIRANAGA: Aye.
17	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Cabral?
18	COMMISSIONER CABRAL: Aye.
19	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Chair Aczon?
20	CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Aye.
21	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Mr. Chair, the motion
22	carries unanimously.
23	CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Thank you.
24	Congratulations.
25	Before we go to the next agenda, Vice Chair

1 Wong has a statement to make. 2 (Statement made off the record.) 3 VICE-CHAIR WONG: Well, for the record, 4 since this is your last time, I had to give him a 5 hard time one last time. 6 But in all respect, I just want to say 7 thank you on behalf of the Commission. And also that 8 hopefully whoever takes your place will have the same 9 dedication, experience and knowledge that you have, 10 even though they may not wear tennis shorts. 11 But thank you for your time and effort efforts in front of the Commission. 12 13 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: The next agenda item, 14 Executive Session for the Commission on conduct and Commission's authority pertaining to duties, 15 16 privileges, immunities, powers as it relates with 17 respect to Hawaii. Chair will entertain a motion. If there is 18 19 no motion, then we don't have to go into executive 20 session. Forget it. 21 We're adjourned. 22 (The proceedings recessed at 11:00 a.m.) 23 24 25

1 CERTIFICATE 2 STATE OF HAWAII) SS. 3 COUNTY OF HONOLULU 4 I, JEAN MARIE McMANUS, do hereby certify: 5 That on January 13, 2016, at 9:36 a.m., the 6 proceedings contained herein was taken down by me in 7 machine shorthand and was thereafter reduced to 8 typewriting under my supervision; that the foregoing 9 represents, to the best of my ability, a true and 10 correct copy of the proceedings had in the foregoing 11 matter. 12 I further certify that I am not of counsel for 13 any of the parties hereto, nor in any way interested 14 in the outcome of the cause named in this caption. 15 Dated this 13th day of January, 2016, in 16 Honolulu, Hawaii. 17 18 19 JEAN MARIE McMANUS, CSR #156 20 21 22 23 24 25

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