1	BEFORE THE LAND USE COMMISSION
2	STATE OF HAWAII
3	Proceedings held on February 24, 2016
4	Commencing at 9:30 A.M.
5	Maui Arts & Cultural Center, Haynes Meeting Room
6	One Cameron Way, Kahului, Maui 96732
7	
8	
9	SP92-381 WAIKOLOA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY (Hawaii) Adoption of Order
10	DR15-54 PU'UNOA H.O.A. & DEVONNE LANE (Maui)
11	Action
12	DR15-54 PU'UNOA H.O.A. & DEVONNE LANE (Maui) Ho'omana Foundation's Petition to Intervene
13	no omana roundation s retition to intervene
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20	BEFORE: Jean Marie McManus, CSR #156
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-McManus court reporters 808-239-6148 -

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1 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Good morning. 2 This is the February 24th, 2016 Land Use 3 Commission meeting. The first order of business is the adoption 4 5 of the February 9th, 2016 minutes. Are there any 6 corrections or comments on them? If, not is there a 7 motion? 8 COMMISSIONER ESTES: I move approval. 9 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Any second? 10 VICE CHAIR WONG: Second. 11 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: The motion has been 12 made by Commissioner Estes and seconded by Vice Chair 13 Wong to adopt the minutes. All in favor say "aye". 14 Opposed? The minutes are adopted unanimously. 15 Next agenda item is the tentative meeting 16 schedule. Mr. Orodenker. 17 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. On March 24th we're scheduled to be in 18 19 Kona, and then on March 23rd -- excuse me. 20 March 23rd to 24th, we'll be in Kona 21 overnight on the Queen Lili'uokalini Trust. 22 On April 14, 2016, we will have an update 23 on the Waimanalo Gulch case on Oahu and Declaratory 24 Ruling at that hearing at that time. 25 April 27th to 28 is currently open.

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1 We have been reserving some time for 2 Ma'alaea Plantation. My understanding, that's 3 everything that we have that's current. CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Commissioners, do you 4 5 have any questions? Thank you, Mr. Orodenker. 6 The next agenda item action meeting. 7 Docket No. SP92-381, Waikoloa development 8 Company to adopt Form of the Order for the Request 9 For Amendment to Special Permit No. 833, SP92-381 to 10 allow a Time Extension of Condition No. 12 (Life of 11 Permit), and allow Greenwaste Composting, and allow 12 the Processing and Recycling of Portland Cement Concrete and Asphalt Concrete Pavement Tax Map Key: 13 14 6-8-001: Portion of Lot 5. Will the Applicant please identify 15 16 themselves for the record? 17 MR. MACY: My name is Mel Macy, and I am an 18 employee of the Applicant, West Hawaii Concrete. 19 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Thank you, welcome. 20 MR. MACY: Thank you 2.1 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: On February 9th, 2016 22 the Applicant presented the summary of its proposed 23 request Amendment to Special Permit No. 833 (SP92-381), at the King Kamehameha Hotel, Ballroom 4 24 25 in Kailua-Kona, Hawaii.

In addition, the Commission received Hawaii 1 2 County's and OP's comments on this matter. After 3 questions and discussion, the Commission voted to approve the recommendation of the County of Hawai'i 4 5 Leeward Planning Commission to approve the 6 Applicant's petition for Special Permit with 7 modifications. On February 17, 2016, the Commission mailed 8 9 the February 24th, 2016 LUC agenda notice to the 10 parties. 11 Are there any individuals desiring to 12 provide public testimony on this docket? EXECUTIVE OFFICER: We don't have anyone 13 signed up to testify on this docket. 14 15 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Thank you. 16 Mr. Macy, do you have comments at this 17 time? 18 MR. MACY: I just -- I just wasn't 19 available at the February meeting, so I just want to 20 thank you all for approving our request, allowing us 21 to continue serving the Big Island. So thank you 22 very much for an approval. I appreciate it. 23 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Commissioners, before 24 you is the Form of the Order approving the 25 recommendation of the County of Hawai'i Leeward

Planning Commission to approve the State Special Use
Permit Petition with modifications in this Docket
SP92-381.

The Form of the Order is the form submitted by Petitioner with the amendments adopted by the Commission and other technical, non-substantive changes.

The Chair will entertain a motion to the

Form of the Order in this matter. Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER CABRAL: As the Commissioner

from the Big Island, I would like to go ahead and move in favor this petition.

COMMISSIONER ESTES: Second.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: The motion has been made by Commissioner Cabral and seconded by Commissioner Estes. Any discussion?

VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: I would just like to thank the Petitioner because they took the time and did a very thorough job at looking at the things, bringing information about -- we need to bring traditional and customary native issues into the Application, and it made our job easy. So thank you, very much.

1	Commissioner Cabral?
2	COMMISSIONER CABRAL: Yea.
3	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Estes?
4	COMMISSIONER ESTES: Yea.
5	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Mahi is
6	absent. Commissioner Wong?
7	VICE CHAIR WONG: Aye.
8	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Scheuer?
9	COMMISSIONER SCHEUER: Aye.
10	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Chair Aczon?
11	CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Aye.
12	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Thank you. Mr. Chair,
13	the motion passes unanimously.
14	CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Thank you.
15	Congratulations.
16	The Chair will call a five-minute recess.
17	(Recess was taken.)
18	CHAIRPERSON ACZON: We're back on record.
19	The next agenda item is an action meeting
20	on DR15-54 Pu'unoa H.O.A. & Devonne Lane to consider
21	Petition for Declaratory Order that the proposed
22	construction of a homeless encampment and commercial
23	campground of 7.9 acres of a 22.7 acre parcel located
24	at Hokiokio Place and Lahaina Bypass Road at Maui Tax
25	Map Key No. (2)4-7-003 Portion of Lot 31, Lahaina,

Maui Hawaii, in the State Land Use Agricultural
District requires a District Boundary Amendment.

2.1

Let me remind the audience that this is not a contested case hearing.

Will the Petitioner please identify yourself for the record?

MS. WRIGHT: Good morning. My name is

Deborah Wright, and with me is Doug Wright. We are

attorneys who represent Devonne Lane and the Pu'unoa

Homeowners Association.

Present with me is Mr. Ross Scott, whose a director on the board for the Pu'unoa Homeowners

Association. Mr. Dieter Lane. Devonne Lane had a commitment scheduled prior to this scheduling and is unable to be here but we're here as her representatives.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Thank you.

Let me update the record.

On December 4, 2015, the Commission received Pu'unoa Homeowner's Association and Devonne Lane's Petition for Declaratory Order, Exhibits A-B and \$1,000 application fee.

On January 25th, 2016, the Commission received Maui County Planning Department's Position Statement.

From January 30th to February 22nd, 2016, the Commission received approximately 57 comments via email, fax and written testimony from individuals, couples and community organizations whose names are on file.

On February 1st, 2016, the Commission received Maui County Planning Department's Revised Position Statement.

On February 4th, 2016, the Commission received OP's response to the Petition for Declaratory Order.

On February 17, 2016, the Commission mailed the February 24th, 2016 LUC agenda notice to the Parties and the Statewide, Maui and Hawaii mailing lists.

On February 19th, 2016, the Commission received a Petition to Intervene and Position

Statement from Ho'omoana Foundation. The Petition to Intervene will be considered after action on the Petition for Declaratory Order.

Our procedure for DR15-54 will be as follows:

First, I will call for all those individuals desiring to provide public testimony on docket to identify themselves. All such individuals

will be called in turn to the witness box where they will be sworn in prior to their testimony.

The Maui County Planning Department Representative and the State Office of Planning will be given the opportunity to provide public testimony at the close of the Petitioner's presentation.

I will then give opportunity for the Petitioner to comment on the Commission's Policy governing reimbursement of hearing expenses and Declaratory Order filing fees.

After completion of the public testimony, the Petitioner will be given the opportunity to make its argument in support its petition.

After the completion of Petitioner's argument, we will receive any public witness comments that the County or the Office of Planning may want to offer.

Thereafter, the Commission will conduct its deliberations.

The Chair would also note that from time to time I will be calling for short breaks.

Are there any questions on our procedure for today?

(No response.)

Thank you.

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1 Good morning, Mr. and Ms. Wright, has the 2 Petitioner been advised of the LUC's policy on 3 reimbursement of LUC hearing expenses? MRS. WRIGHT: Yes. 4 5 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Could you state your 6 client's position with respect to this request? 7 MS. WRIGHT: For the fee aspect, we're 8 agreeable. 9 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Thank you. 10 Are there any individuals desiring to 11 provide public testimony on this docket? 12 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We have five people signed up to testify, starting 13 14 with Lon Wilke, followed by Todd Erickson. 15 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Just a reminder, the 16 public testimony today should be limited to the 17 Petition for Declaratory Order, and should not go 18 into the merits of the proposed project. This is not 19 the time for contested case hearing. 20 Prior submitted written testimony in this 21 matter is already part of the record and does not 22 need to be repeated. 23 Also if you have written testimony or other 24 documents you would like to submit, please give them

to the Chief Clerk so they can file-stamp and make

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1	part of the record.
2	May I swear you in?
3	MR. WILKE: Yes.
4	LON WILKE
5	Was called as a public witness, was sworn to tell the
6	truth, was examined and testified as follows:
7	CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Do you swear or affirm
8	that the testimony that you're about to give is the
9	truth?
10	THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.
11	DIRECT EXAMINATION
12	CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Please state your name
13	and address for the record.
14	THE WITNESS: My address is in Puamana
15	across the highway from this planned development.
16	Sorry, I'm not too familiar with this.
17	Our building is 216-6 in Puamana, and we
18	have been following this application for the last
19	couple months. And we feel that it's very
20	detrimental to our property values, and to our
21	safety.
22	It's going cause the association that we
23	belong to more money for security. And it's going to
24	devalue our properties.
25	And also I notice this property could be

taken off the tax rolls if it's a charitable 1 2 organization or not. But my wife and are dead against this 3 4 proposal, and that's about what I got to say. 5 It actually will devalue a lot of 6 properties in Lahaina itself. I think something like 7 this should be put away from the city, and I think there would be less problems with the people in the 8 9 camp. 10 We've tried this in Portland, Oregon with 11 these camps and stuff, and they haven't really ever 12 worked out. 13 That's about all I have to say. Thank you 14 very much. Are there any questions? 15 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Ms. Wright, any 16 questions? 17 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. WRIGHT: 18 19 I just wanted to clarify. 20 What you're talking about that you're in 2.1 opposition to is not our Petition for Declaratory 22 Order, but you're in opposition to the commercial and 23 homeless camp, is that correct? 24 Α That's correct. 25 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Anybody else?

Commissioners? Thank you. 1 2 Next witness, please. 3 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Todd Erickson. 4 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: May I swear you in? 5 MR. ERICKSON: Yes. 6 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Do you swear or affirm 7 that the testimony that you're about to give is the truth? 8 9 THE WITNESS: Yes. 10 TODD ERICKSON 11 Was called as a public witness, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined and testified as follows: 12 13 DIRECT EXAMINATION 14 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Please state your name 15 and address for the record. 16 THE WITNESS: I'm Todd Erickson, and my place is located at 147 Mele Komo Place in Pu'unoa. 17 One of the things I just wanted to say is 18 19 that the whole procedure here for everybody as a 20 homeowner or property owner in the area is very 21 confusing, and difficult to understand what they need 22 to do, and who they need to do it to, and who's 23 looking at it and who's not. So forgive any 24 confusion. 25 I just wanted to state right off the bat,

I'm dead set against this proposal by Ho'omoana Foundation.

The part that is concerning is that it doesn't seem to be a fair playing field. Everywhere else -- I know in any sort of civilized community, developments like this are debated throughout the community. The proposals are put forward in a master plan that is in detail that goes through everything that is going to happen prior to breaking ground on any development like this.

And it's hard not to look and try and figure out who's West Maui Land, and who is Ho'omoana Foundation, because so many of the individuals are the same people. And it's hard not to feel like there is complicity with one another and achieving each other's goals.

And it appears as though a certain amount of disclosure is given, but not in its entirety. It is: This is the plan for the area. Come in and buy. Be a part of our community. Let's hold up these agricultural ideas. And then the veil gets pulled away, and after time you find out that the intentions may be and probably are a lot different than what was stated to all those who are now in and a part of the community.

And all those who have invested in this community and are upholding the agricultural components, the requirements of their zoning, feel like they have been lied to. That it's a bait and switch. That they've spent considerable time, money and effort appealing -- appeasing, I should say, the county in its -- their bylaws to stay within the agricultural requirements.

And when it comes to bigger organizations, that they seem to be able to walk in and throw a curve ball in the middle of it with very little warning to the community, with almost no discussion or very little, or if it's done, it's very fractionalized and not all inclusive. And there is very little opportunity to express opposition in a timely manner.

And I just think when there's changes of this sort of magnitude, and the implications particularly a homeless camp, which the gentleman before was stating that Portland there was problems. I can tell you from spending a lot of time on the mainland, there is very few, if any, successful homeless camps with serious implications.

I know in Vancouver where I'm from, it was only after the second murder did they shutdown the

1 | homeless camp in that community. End of the story.

at it the same way you would look at any other application, and not give any preference to a larger company, because that is how the people feel, that there is more preference given to certain groups than there is to the average individual who is trying to make a go of it.

And probably is one of the largest investments in their lives, and trying to take care and uphold the agricultural standards at the same time.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Do you have any questions?

MS. WRIGHT: No, thank you.

COMMISSIONER ESTES: I have a question.

Your position is homeless camps don't work, is that right?

THE WITNESS: Well, my position is that nobody, I think, in any committee in any of Maui County or with Ho'omana or in the community has done enough research to evaluate what the effectiveness of it is.

I can tell you what I've read, and what I've seen on the mainland is it's been disastrous.

And, in fact, even, you know, a lot of communities have now gone to -- the only thing that benefits them is building proper homes for them. And I think if the Ho'omoana Foundation, their true intent was to take care of the homeless, they would build proper structures for these people, not tents in the middle of -- it's almost desert down there. And I don't see how you can -- and they mention it's going to be transitionally homeless not chronically homeless.

Well, I don't know how somebody comes to your door and you say are you transitionally homeless or chronically homeless? And if you're transitionally homeless, you can come in. If you're chronically, you can't come in.

There is going to be no oversight on that.

And I think it would be -- if there was any sort of formal oversight, it would be hard to monitor.

I think if you are going to do something for homeless, really do something, not just throw a bunch of blank pads on the ground in the middle of the desert and say, here you go, because you want to get commercially zoned, to rezone everything along Lahaina Bypass to make a lot more money.

I'm all for helping the homeless, but in the proper way.

1	COMMISSIONER ESTES: Thank you.
2	CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Next.
3	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Rich Holmer followed by
4	Lisa Wear.
5	CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Do you affirm that the
6	testimony that you're about to give is the truth.
7	THE WITNESS: Yes.
8	RICH HOLMER
9	Was called as a public witness, was sworn to tell the
10	truth, was examined and testified as follows:
11	DIRECT EXAMINATION
12	CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Please state your name
13	and address.
14	THE WITNESS: Rich Holmer, 40-2 Pua Kui,
15	Puamana.
16	CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Please proceed.
17	THE WITNESS: I agree with the former
18	speakers that it's a little difficult to tell where
19	we are in the process.
20	But as I understand it, if I can ask a
21	question. Your main thing that you're looking at
22	today here is the conversion of the agricultural land
23	to other uses?
24	CHAIRPERSON ACZON: No, the Declaratory
25	Order. We are not discussing the merits of the

project.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER: The question before the Commission right now is whether or not this is an allowed use in agricultural land. It does not go to the merits of whether or not it will be permitted. This at the county level to make a determination on the question.

THE WITNESS: I think it would be appropriate to talk to some of the agricultural issues here. We've owned our house since sugarcane was in this area and, of course, it was all owned by the one big landowner. And since it's been taken out, a lot of it has laid fallow.

But there's also quite a few little farms coming in now. Up on the other side of the bypass, somebody has put in orchard and farming operation there that's just getting started and looks pretty nice. There's a little nursery. There's quite a few farms of up in Launiupoko area.

The value of this land is in the agricultural resource. There is only so many places on an island this size where you have the soil and the climate to grow the crops that you need. And I think you know, there's a trend in Maui right now to try to become more self-sufficient, and have people

supply their own food instead of importing everything 1 2 from the mainland. And that's a great trend. 3 provides fresh and wholesome food for people on the 4 island. 5 So converting ag land to other uses is not good. The value of this land is in the soil and its 6 7 productivity and that's, you know, use for some other 8 project. 9 So I guess what I would like to say is that 10 this is taking a way agricultural land. It's setting 11 a precedent for that area that's just opened up with 12 the roadway. And it's also going to impact on the 13 existing agricultural operations. 14 You put a lot of hungry people into an area 15 where people are growing food crops, I think it's 16 easy to see what might happen. 17 So I'm opposed to this coming in. 18 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Ms. Wright, any 19 questions? 20 MS. WRIGHT: No questions, thank you. CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Commissioners? Thank 21 22 you, Mr. Holmer. 23 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Lisa Wear followed by

EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Lisa Wear followed by Gordon Firestein.

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MS. WEAR: I think my testimony does not

pertain to legal issues, so I'm going to pass. 1 2 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Thank you. Mr. 3 Firestein, may I swear you in? 4 THE WITNESS: Yes. 5 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Do you affirm that the 6 testimony that you're about to give is the truth? 7 THE WITNESS: Yes. GORDON FIRESTEIN 8 9 Was called as a public witness, was sworn to tell the 10 truth, was examined and testified as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION 11 12 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Please state your name 13 and address for the record. 14 THE WITNESS: My name is Gordon Firestein, 15 and my address is 186 Paia Pohaku place in Lahaina. 16 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Please proceed. 17 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 18 My wife Doris and I live in Launiupoko 19 about a mile and a half from the proposed campground. 20 And like everyone here, we recognize that 21 homelessness is a serious problem, and we're 22 sympathetic to those who are working hard to find 23 solutions. Sadly the proposed homeless campground is 24 not one of them. 25 First, it's proposed for the wrong site.

And it's wrong for a number of reasons, but the one under consideration today is its zoning, in which body has the right to determine whether that zoning should be changed.

Ag land in Hawaii is a limited precious resource to be preserved. And the state has given this body the mandate to decide matters such as these.

The attempt by the Ho'omoana Foundation to seek rezoning through the county is clearly intended to subvert your mandate. I urge you to resist this attempt and require them to apply for a district boundary amendment.

And we need State LUC. The diversity of expertise that you bring and the representation of the entire state to be part of this process, and to be the first step in the process.

And when the time comes, I urge you to reject any attempt to rezone this site or any portion of it. We need ag land to remain ag land unless there is a very compelling reason to the contrary.

And I do support the Ho'omoana Foundation in locating a more suitable site and more practical solution for the benefit of Lahaina's homeless population.

1 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Any questions for Mr. 2 Firestein? 3 MS. WRIGHT: No. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Commissioners? 4 COMMISSIONER ESTES: You talk about a 5 6 proper site and a more suitable site. 7 Can you suggest one? THE WITNESS: Well, I'm not intimately 8 9 familiar with the potential sites in the area, but I 10 know there is a homeless shelter located more 11 centrally in Lahaina. I think something that's closer into town where there are services available 12 13 would probably be a more practical solution. 14 And as has been stated earlier, the site 15 under consideration is clearly unsuitable. That 16 is -- I don't know if you've been out there to see it 17 or seen photographs, but it's a very, very harsh 18 location, dry, rocky, windy, next to what's basically 19 a freeway. This is not a hospitable site for anybody 20 to live. 2.1 So I'm sure there are better sites to be 22 found nearby. 23 COMMISSIONER ESTES: Thank you. 24 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Thank you. Are there 25 any more public witnesses?

1 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: There's no one signed 2 up, Mr. Chair. 3 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Thank you. Anybody from the audience? Thank you. 4 Ms. Wright, please proceed with your 5 6 argument. 7 MS. WRIGHT: I thought we were going to the county. I got the order confused. 8 9 As I mentioned to you, we represent Pu'unoa 10 and we represent Devonne Lane as an individual. 11 Ms. Lane owns property in Pu'unoa and she 12 is also president of the board for Pu'unoa. She 13 grows -- on her own property she grows over 80 14 different types of producing fruit trees. She has 15 beehives, and she is actively involved in agriculture 16 herself. 17 Pu'unoa borders on the Kauaula Stream which 18 also goes past this same property that is being 19 proposed. 20 I'm giving you a little geographic and 21 little a background before I get to what I consider 22 to be the issue. In fact, we have a couple maps I 23 may ask Doug Wright to put out just to see where this

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The proposal, the application that is

is located.

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pending before the Maui Planning Commission currently is an application for a Special Use Permit to allow a commercial and transient campground. The campground is going to be concrete pads. It's not going to have tents. The people have to bring their own tents if they want to camp. And it's to build some sort of shower or shower and restroom, and then charge facility also, and also to have a manager's house.

This is sometimes referred both by the Maui Planning Commission and by the Office of Planning as a farm dwelling, but it actually has no farm use. It is a house for the manager of the campground to live in.

And so the way this has been proposed has been that it would be two acres of actual camping area. And in the application that was submitted to the County of Maui, the application says the other 20 acres may be used for gardening in association with the campers.

Now, we had checked -- we had asked the Maui planner if this application had actually been formally amended, and we were told that it had never been amending, however, in later documentation, the references are only to 5.9 acres for gardening or farming in conjunction with two acres.

So there is a little confusion as to what the application says and what is sort of generally accepted at this point as being the extent of the project for the campground.

The campground request, we believe, cannot be done in a Special Use Permit Application for the reason that it is expressly prohibited by state law. HRS 05-4.5(6), A6, but 6, specifically prohibits overnight camps on certain types of land.

The land at issue is under the Land Study
Bureau's detail land classification system, B level
land. It's rated B, which is very good soil. And
there are proscriptions under state law as to what
can be done on land that is either A or B. And one
of the things that cannot be done is overnight camps,
and that's by statute.

So we don't believe that you can get a Special Use Permit to do something that is already specifically prohibited by law.

Now, it's also not permitted in general under the Maui County ordinances. You cannot have overnight camps like this where people are going to have extended stays. It's not a permitted use. It's not an accessory use. It's just prohibited.

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So our concern is that we think in order to

even present in a proper way this type of proposal, there has to be an application for a District

Boundary Amendment. We think it's fairly clear just legally that it's fairly clear.

Additionally, in most of these instances, even say there was some question about whether it could be allowed, you have to look at what is permitted under the state plan or state designation, the county and community designations as well. And in this particular instance, the application strikes out on all counts because the state designation for the land is B, as we noted.

In the Maui Island Plan, which was adopted at the end of 2012, December 28, 2012, it is the plan to extend through 2030. So it is for the economic, social, ecological, all those aspects, the plan, this is designated as ag land.

So, again, it doesn't conform to the island or county plan. The West Maui Community Plan designates it as ag land. So it doesn't conform with any of those plans besides the fact that, as we noted, its prohibited by law.

We believe it would be very important to have it in a District Amendment Application where there is a broader review or the standard for a

decision is a clear preponderance of evidence, where there is more participation both from the Office of Planning and from other aspects.

And that is what we are asking for today, is for the Land Use Commission to enter a Declaratory Order that a District Boundary Amendment is what is required for the use of the intended use of agricultural land that has a B rating where they want to put in a commercial and urban type of use, such as a commercial and transient campground.

If you look HRS 205-3.1(a) this is where we get into the question of what size the project is.

As I mentioned to you, when we looked at the application, and got a copy of the application -- I can read you what it said under description of uses, page three, section C, it says:

Small gardens are both therapeutic and productive for the campers. There will be 20 acres of 22 of the property that may be used for gardening.

So we have asked in our Petition to Land
Use Commission that the Land Use Commission say that
there has to be a District Boundary Amendment
process. And we still believe it actually should be
before the Land Use Commission, because the
Application itself seems to encompass the whole

project.

Now, there may have been some other type of amendment that we are not aware of, but when we asked if there had been amendments to the application, we were told there are no amendments to the application.

However, if you proceed with the concept that everybody seems to be using, that it's really two acres and 5.9 of possible gardening, the other problem is that there is no commitment of any kind of actually do any agriculture. You obviously can't require commercial campers to perform agricultural aspects.

And with regard to the transient campers, even when it's been filed with the LUC, talks about we might do this. It's a temporary situation. We are going to kind of see if it works, and at some point we may have them do some agricultural or gardening.

Saying that they may do something is not the same thing as saying there will be agriculture.

And what is supposed to happen, whether you're under HRS 205-3.1 (a) or (c) which is where it would go for District Boundary Amendment to the county.

It's supposed to be if it promotes agricultural, if it promotes the effectiveness and

objectives of the statute, then Maui County can decide the smaller -- this clearly doesn't -- it has no agricultural aspects to it of any kind except thrown in as possibility.

And the Office of Planning sort of leapt on that and said, well, they're going to do some agriculture, so it's agriculture.

But the thing is will do some ag, and may do some ag possibly in the future are different things.

So we don't believe it meets the objectives or effectiveness of meeting the objectives under the statute, and that there is any agricultural use.

Now, just to give you some general idea, and we will hold it up and happy to hold it up also. This is where Puamana is. Our client Pu'unoa lots extend down there, but right there is the Lahaina bypass, and there's where the campground is proposed. (Indicating.)

What we believe this really is is an attempt at spot zoning. Because if you allow an urban use on this grade B land, if you can get it by a Special Use Permit as opposed to having to go through the proper District Boundary Amendment, then you've got an urban use in the middle of ag land, and

if as, I think there was written testimony where Mr. Martin, who is both a member of Kauaula Land Company who owns the property, and who is on the board for Ho'omoana Foundation, he said, yeah, I'm thinking about getting a zone change.

Once you've already got an urban use on the property, how much easier is it to go in and say there is already an urban use. What is the big deal about changing the rest of this property.

With this bypass here, this is very visible property, and of course it would be very attractive if it's got commercial zoning for other types of uses.

So we see this as an attempt to spot do zoning, and to eventually convert it to urban use when all of the community plans, the county plan, the state designation prohibits that.

So we have great concerns about the approach when we think contrary to the law. As we noted before, we don't see anything where this particular application at the lower level is going to promote agriculture, which is required before even under 15-acre size where the county has the ability to make the determination on a District Boundary Amendment.

My client Devonne Lane, who could not be here, asked me to stress a couple of things that she had written down.

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She has a severe problem with the fact that she feels that both under the constitution, the Hawaii constitution, and under the statute that protects agricultural lands that we have been referring to Chapter 205, that there is nothing being done to be ensure that this project will promote agriculture, and that because of the location of the lot right next to the Lahaina bypass, that it is very simple to see that this is going in a direction that simply promotes urban uses over agricultural uses.

She's also very concerned about that

Kauaula Stream, because of the fact that in the past

there have been homeless who just camped along the

stream, and a lot of problems with keeping the stream

clean.

The proposals talk about how attempts will be made to regulate, but again, when you're talking about urban use, you're talking about the possibility of something that's very important environmentally suffering because of the change from agriculture.

When asked in an email by the Maui County planner how long a camper could stay at the

campgrounds, Mr. Martin sent an email and said, well,
rules are made to be broken, but maybe up to two to
three months.

That may have been a statement made lightly, but the problem with this project in the form of a Special Use Permit is that it breaks too many rules and it breaks state law.

One second, if you don't mind.

And simply as I noted, none of this campground type thing is a permitted use, an accessory use either under the State of Hawaii Chapter 205 or under Maui County ordinances, and I don't think you can make it a permitted use through a Special Use Permit. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Thank you.

Commissioners, do you have any question for Ms.

Wright. No questions.

County, please note that the documents you have filed in this matter will become part of the are record. That being said, do you wish to offer public testimony?

MR. HOPPER: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

If you would allow -- Michael Hopper, we represent

Maui County Department of Planning. With me is staff

planner Kurt Wollenhaupt. He is the planner assigned

assigned to this project as it moved to the Maui Planning Commission for the Special Use Permit Application.

The County of Maui, as you mentioned, has filed position statement, as well as a revised position statement in this case and has taken the position that because the application is for a Special Use Permit area, of which 7.9 acres, that is the area that the use would be allowed on, that that is case where the Maui Planning Commission has exclusive jurisdiction to determine whether or not to grant or deny a Special Use Permit.

The county notes that this permit is actually under the act of consideration of the Maui Planning Commission. They held public hearing earlier in July, and sent out notice to -- the Applicant had to send out notice to parties within 500 feet of the project area. We had a full day hearing and the Commission deferred action on the permit to provide an opportunity for the Applicant to discuss essentially with the neighbors and others that had problems with the project to try to come to some sort of resolution. That is where we are at the Maui Planning Commission right now.

I think you were asked by the Chair -- or

the public testifiers were asked not to discuss the merits of the project. The County believes that is because the Maui Planning Commission is considering the merits of this project.

They have heard testimony, including testimony from the Petitioner and their counsel, before the Planning Commission and you, and the county believes that is the appropriate forum to determine the issues surrounding the Special Use Permit and not LUC.

This is, again, a Special Use Permit where, under HRS 205-6, if the area is under 15 acres, the Maui Planning Commission has the jurisdiction to determine whether to grant or deny permit. This is under their consideration, and Commission has not made determination yet.

Maui Planning Department has done a staff report, and there is an extensive record before the Commission on this that this Commission, LUC, does not have before it here.

The county believes issuing the Declaratory ruling as requested by Petitioner would be especially divesting the Maui Planning Commission in mid stream of its jurisdiction that it is allowed by statute, and I think that would be unprecedented move.

At least I haven't seen anything like that.

Maybe it has happened in the past, but to have the

3 matter under consideration by Maui Planning

4 Commission, then have LUC issue to prevent any

5 decision by Maui Planning Commission would be a step

6 that I have not seen before and believe would be

7 unprecedented.

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Obviously the issue before this Commission is not whether to grant or not to grant this use.

The county believes the initial and critical decision is whether or not the LUC has jurisdiction over this permit. And for the reasons set forth in the county's position statement, it believes that this Commission does not.

The county would note that even if the Maui Planning Commission grants the Special Use Permit for this project, the Applicant would still need a Conditional Use Permit, which is called a county Conditional Permit from the Maui County Council.

That requires going to the legislature, county legislature and having an ordinance pass to allow the use as well. So this would not be the end of the review.

Again, the Commission has not decided whether to grant or deny this permit, and may end up

denying the permit. It's up to them.

But, in addition, if the issue such as those brought up by the Petitioner are of concern, there is HRS 91-14, review process by which additional review could be sought of contested case hearing by eligible appellants. So that's another possible avenue of review that could happen over this project should the Maui Planning Commission rule in favor of the Applicant in this case.

The county does note that the uses are not permitted as outright permitted uses. Obviously, if they were, then the Applicant could do the outright permitted uses and wouldn't need a State Special Permit.

That's why they sought a state Special

Permit to do a use not expressly allowed by the

statute. If it was a permitted use, then they would

just be able to do that use.

The county has asked, in its Position

Statement that the Commission decline to issue a

Declaratory ruling. We do see alternatives suggested

by the Office of Planning, which I think would also

be attainable, which is to rule that the Maui

Planning Commission has jurisdiction over the matter

in determining whether to issue permit. In this case

Office of Planning can obviously discuss what their position is on the project.

That's a summary of the county's position in this case. And, again, we have our pleadings that we have filed to state that position and would request that the Commission issue an order, or in alternative, rule that the Maui Planning Commission has the authority to determine whether or not to issue a permit in this case.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Thank you. Ms. Wright, questions for Mr. Hopper?

MS. WRIGHT: I do.

MR. HOPPER: I object, counsel for Office of Planning -- and I wouldn't see why counsel would be subject to cross-examination in this case.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Okay. Mr. Yee.

Commissioner Scheuer, sorry.

COMMISSIONER HIRANAGA: I understand

15-acre requirement jurisdiction boundary is between
island local Planning Commission versus the LUC. So
my question is: The parcel in question is

22.7 acres. The SUP is applied to 7.9 acres. But
and I don't know if this is the question for you or
our AG, but can you request a SUP for a portion of a
parcel, or does the SUP need to be applied to the

entire size of the parcel? Because why not make an application for 14.5 acres. Just a question whoever wishes to answer.

MR. HOPPER: I can provide an answer. We have the applications like that where there is a larger parcel that the use would only be allowed if someone applies for a use permit for an area under the full size of the parcel. The consideration would be the land where the special use would be allowed.

So in this case, 7.9 acres for the special use outside of that 7.9 acres, only uses that are allowed as permitted uses would have to be allowed there. So the county in the past has taken that approach, and the applicable statute, I believe, is HRS 205-6, and they talk about -- see if I can find the actual section.

Talk about the -- it says:

Special permits for the land, the area of which they talk about. So the land area for the permit itself is considered the area that the special uses being sought for. So it would only be allowed, in this case, if they requested a 7.9-acre permit, they can only do the use on 7.9 acres on that parcel, not the full.

That's consistent with statewide, how

1 that's been applied as well.

COMMISSIONER HIRANAGA: So with that practice you have not had any objections from the state LUC of that previous practice?

MR. HOPPER: Not to my knowledge. I don't really necessarily see it as a practice, I think that's how the statute actually reads.

COMMISSIONER HIRANAGA: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Commissioner Scheuer.

VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Good morning, Mr.

Hopper.

I'm trying to understand your argument about exclusive jurisdiction.

So in this case we have a proposed use of land that is something that's expressly prohibited under the Agricultural District and part of the code, part of Chapter 205. But you're saying we still have exclusive jurisdiction, because it's a Special Use Permit, even if something's against the law.

So would you take it as far as -- the constitution says you can't build a nuclear power plant in Hawaii unless you have two/thirds prior approval from the house and the senate.

If somebody came to Maui County for a small nuclear power plant, put it on agricultural land

under 15 acres, we are going to say we have exclusive jurisdiction?

MR. HOPPER: That is a separate statute that would also prohibit it other than the HRS 205-4.5. HRS 205-6 expressly says that the Planning Commission or the Land Use Commission, if it's over 15 acres, can allow uses that aren't expressly allowed in HRS 205-4.5. Now, that wouldn't give the Maui County Planning Commission the authority to allow, in your example, a nuclear plant if there was a separate statute also prohibiting the nuclear plant.

In this case though, HRS 205-6 allows the Maui Planning Commission to allow uses in the Agricultural District if the only restriction is the Agricultural District itself.

For example, some other type of land use permit, in addition to the Special Use Permit to do this use, then they would need to still get those permits. Or if they need some other type of -- like you said, a two/third approval from the legislature, they would still have go and do that.

But in case, the Application is a Special
Use Permit Application. In that case it's really up
to the Maui Planning Commission by statute whether or

1 not to grant the use.

Of course that decision is subject to judicial review. The cases that were provided by the Petitioner of cases where judicial review is exercised, we're talking about appeals from the Planning Commission's decision, not from LUC decision in those cases.

So I think that that's the key issue here. It wasn't a case where the Commission came in and said you can't do this use. It was a case where the Maui Planning -- or the Planning Commission decided to grant a permit, then that would be subject to judicial review which is different than the Commission coming in the middle of a hearing and saying we're going to close down the hearing. You can't grant this permit at all, which we do believe is contrary to HRS 205-6.

VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Vice Chair Wong.

VICE CHAIR WONG: I got a question.

So the Planning Commission hearing is still ongoing?

MR. HOPPER: Yes, Commissioner Wong. It's been deferred.

VICE CHAIR WONG: So I have a question

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because I'm getting confused, very simple mind here. 1 2 HRS -- which is true, my wife always tells me that. 3 HRS 205-4.5, subsection 6 specifically say 4 you can have a day camp, but no overnight camping, 5 6 correct? 7 MR. HOPPER: Yes, as a permitted use, yes, 8 that's what it says. 9 VICE CHAIR WONG: So the question also is, 10 I guess, so you're saying that a Planning Commission 11 can give a special permit on this 7.9 acres, is that 12 correct? 13 MR. HOPPER: I we believe the Commission does have the authority to grant it under 205-6 in 14 15 the language there. 16 VICE CHAIR WONG: I quess I'm just a little 17 confused. 18 Because, you know, the Land Use Commission 19 is tasked in terms of take care of the public trust 20 which includes agricultural lands; is that correct? 21 MR. HOPPER: Yes, I suppose that's true, 22 yes. 23 VICE CHAIR WONG: So I just was wondering 24 in terms of this is B lands, correct? Ag lands that

are B, not A, but B lands?

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MR. HOPPER: I believe it's a matter of record, yes.

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VICE CHAIR WONG: I just wanted to make clear in terms of why do you -- besides stating the HRS, that land -- it's not Land Use Commission's to oversee this. Is there like a Planning Commission only and not our decision for to deal with B lands?

MR. HOPPER: Well, Commissioner Wong, the issue here we do believe is whether a Special Use Permit can be granted, and it sounds like Declaratory ruling request, which is to say you have to get district boundary amendment, rather than special use, although in the Petition it's not clear what the Petitioner is requesting.

But we reviewed the Petition itself, and that's what we were basing jurisdictional comments on as saying you need to get District Boundary Amendment rather than Special Use Permit for this use.

So that's what the county focused its position statement on was Declaratory Ruling and believed that was basis for requesting LUC's action in this case.

VICE CHAIR WONG: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Anybody else?

Before we go to Mr. Yee, the Chair would

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1 like to call a short recess.

2 (Recess was taken.)

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3 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: We're back on record.

Mr. Yee, please note that the documents you have filed in this matter will become part of record. That being said, do you wish to offer public testimony?

MR. YEE: We do. Thank you very much.

The Office of Planning has submitted its response indicating that the current Special Permit process is an appropriate method to resolve this dispute. We do want to be clear on what is and isn't being presented today.

This is not a question of whether this is a good or bad project. This is not a process by which we are looking at whether a Special Permit should be granted or denied on the merits. That's just not the issue before the Land Use Commission.

We also want to be clear that we're not suggesting that you can appeal the County Special Permit through a Declaratory Petition for the LUC.

But there is a closer question though, is whether you can issue a Declaratory Order which simply answers the larger question of whether a Special Permit is an appropriate process to follow,

not whether it should be granted, but whether that's the appropriate process.

And it becomes a little more -- we will defer the jurisdictional question to the Land Use Commission as to whether you have or don't have jurisdiction. We do note though that if you decide that you do not have jurisdiction, be very clear that this is not a case which we were asked to resolve a purely legal question.

This is not a case which you are being asked to provide sort of a statewide guidance that would be applicable to all counties on a matter that could be repeated in different circumstance.

If you decide to determine that you do not have jurisdiction, we hope you would at least limit it to the particular facts in this case. In particular that it appears to require a very fact specific decision, rather than a law -- rather than interpretation of a law.

However, if you should proceed with this under the idea that perhaps this is either to provide guidance to the county, or to provide general legal interpretation of a state law, which, of course, a state forum would be the more appropriate or state agency would be in a more appropriate forum to

decide. We think the question is simply whether a Special Permit is an appropriate process.

Now, the Petitioner has argued that the District Boundary Amendment is the appropriate process because overnight camps are expressly prohibited under 205-2 or 205-4.5.

While it is correct that overnight camps are not a permitted use in agricultural lands. As we pointed out in our memo, there are two different ways in which non-permitted uses may then be allowed on agricultural land, first being a Special Permit; second being District Boundary Amendment.

So the basis of the Petitioner's first argument that a District Boundary Amendment should be -- or a Special Permit is not an appropriate process because it's expressly prohibited, is incorrect.

Special permits are specifically made so that uses which are not permitted uses on agricultural lands could then be allowed. And you have a multitude of am examples before you in which you have granted Special Use Permits for a quarry or landfill, in which these are not permitted uses in agricultural lands.

There's nothing in the law that allows quarries on agricultural land. Nevertheless, Special

Permits -- in order to allow this non-permitted use to occur on agricultural lands.

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Now, of course there are other -- in order to get a Special Permit you need to establish that it is an unusual reasonable use. But, again, that question of whether this particular project is an unusual or reasonable use is not appropriately before you. That is the issue that has to be decided by the county through their Special Use Permitting process.

A variety of issues were brought up that we think are really not related to the question before you. For example, the question on whether the area should be 7.9 or 15 plus acres is really not a question that you necessarily need to decide. That is an issue that will be before the county. They will make a decision. If that's an incorrect decision, there should be a judicial appeal that could be followed in order to make that determination.

This is whether -- this is spot zoning is another issue that will be before the county. And the spot zoning question, frankly, occurs in almost every Special Permit because the purpose of the Special Permit or Special Use Permit is to allow these non-permitted uses in defined areas.

There's always a question as to whether it would result in spot zoning. That doesn't mean that Special Permits are never granted, just means it's one of the considerations that the county means to look at.

Same with consistency with county plans, and whether or not it's clear how ag will be incorporated into the project. These go to whether a Special Permit should or should not be granted. They don't go to whether the process of Special Permit is the appropriate process.

Based upon the facts as we have seen them, there is a question as to whether or not a dba or District Boundary Amendment is appropriate where that Special Permit is being used to -- I believe we use the term "circumvent" the District Boundary Amendment that is not an ad hoc confusion of major urban uses as set forth in Neighborhood Board No. 24 versus State Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii 64 Hawaii 265.

In that particular case, we noted that this involved 103 acres of the agricultural land. And just to quote from that case, it involved cultural theme rides, restaurants, fast food shops, retail stores, exhibits, theaters and amphitheaters, a bank,

nurseries, 12 acres of park, a sewage treatment plant and other related sport services.

Now, you can certainly understand that case where the court looked at 103 acres that is intent to be put from agricultural into urban use. Really you're just trying to circumvent the more rigorous process under District Boundary Amendment.

In this case overnight camp of 7.9 acres, given the relatively small size, the minimal intensity of urban use, the potential for reversion to agricultural activity, unlike many other urban uses, and the incorporation of these possible incorporation of agricultural into its operations, the Office of Planning has concluded that the request for Special Permit is not an attempt to circumvent the District Boundary Amendment, that it is not an ad hoc profusion of major urban uses, and that a District Boundary Amendment is not required in this case. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Commissioners, any questions for Mr. Yee? Commissioner Scheuer.

VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Good morning, Mr. Yee.

You mentioned in your argument that we have routinely granted, concurrent with Special Use

Permits for quarrying operations on agricultural

lands. It's correct that we have -- just this morning we adopted the Form of the Order on such a permit. But quarrying is not mentioned specifically as a disallowed use in section 4.5 in Chapter 205 as opposed to overnight camps which are specifically mentioned.

Another specifically mentioned prohibited use is a golf course. Would you use your argument to say somebody could then come in for a Special Use Permit for a golf course on agricultural land despite the fact that it specifically outlawed, and declared as nonagricultural use in Section 4.5?

MR. YEE: The problem with golf courses is not that it's specifically prohibited. The problem with golf courses is size and intensity of use, manicuring of the lawns, et cetera. And the fact that its hundreds -- well, I believe they're typically very, very large acreages. I won't try to give a particular number.

So based upon that -- and they are typically associated with other urban uses next to it -- so typically associated with hotel or country club and therefore it's more urban in its actions.

So we think that would be a more difficult question to justify as a Special Use Permit.

There is a different question that you raised I think where if the statute says you're not allowed to do this, is that intended then to be a specific prohibition on the use of Special Permits.

It's the Office of Planning's position that it's not. That if you wanted -- I mean there are certainly circumstances or provisions in 205-4.5 which says -- soil facilities are a big example. You can only do this if A happens, B happens, and you get a Special Permit.

In those circumstance if A and B do not have it, it seems to us it's clear that you cannot do it through a special Permit. But simply says, you're prohibited from doing this.

Well, I don't think that there's anything in legislative history or anything that we have read from the language of the statute which indicates what somehow special permits were intended to be the disallowed method of doing so.

The overnight camps it seems to us was more of a historical reference to things that were occurring on agricultural lands at the time, and that the legislature wanted to be clear that these things are not allowed on ag lands. These are not permitted ag uses. So you need to get something done in order

to allow overnight camps.

So as we read the statute anyway -- we understand the argument that if it's prohibited that might mean something else. That might mean that Special Permits are not allowed. We just have difference of opinion.

VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Thank you, very much.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Vice Chair Wong.

VICE CHAIR WONG: I guess, Mr. Yee, I think we take a different opinion on legislative intent, because I believe that the senate or house, when they put in that section HRS 05-4.5(6) specifically said overnight camps, airports, golf courses, country clubs. So I guess the intent was to really protect ag lands, A and B ag lands. And I guess my understanding is it kind of says we shouldn't let the Special Permit take precedent or -- you know, to know make sure that we protect the ag lands.

Because I guess what I read it, at least that there has been a decrease in ag lands. And I guess the intent of the legislature has now come into more to focus on that we should protect ag lands.

I just was wondering when looking at senate and committee reports, it appears that it says that you shouldn't use Special Permits to protect, to

overrule important ag land, that A and B ag lands.

That's just a statement.

MR. YEE: I appreciate the comment. We're not suggesting that's not a reasonable argument, but it's not our reading of the statute. Our reading of the statute and legislative history does not refer to Special Permits, that I've seen, nothing to indicate Special Permits are not admissible means of allowing any of these things to occur, or that the purpose of this prohibition was to prevent special things from being issued.

I think we're all looking at the same language in the statute and just reaching different conclusions about what that language means.

I don't know that I've seen anything else other than just sort of reading of the statute to indicate one way or the other.

VICE CHAIR WONG: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Commissioner Hiranaga.

COMMISSIONER HIRANAGA: Mr. Yee, I guess what I grappling with is non-permitted use versus prohibited use. And so when you look at HRS 205 it says -- shall be restricted to the following use permits. Go down to number 6, but not including airstrips at airports and overnight camps.

1 So my question is: Is overnight camps a 2 non-permitted use or is a prohibited use? 3 MR. YEE: We rated it as being 4 non-permitted use. 5 COMMISSIONER HIRANAGA: I think that the 6 court decision probably have to decide. 7 Nowhere in the statute does it say overnight camps are prohibited. 8 9 MR. YEE: Correct. 10 COMMISSIONER HIRANAGA: Are there 11 prohibited uses within that section of the statute? 12 MR. YEE: I don't want to spend your time 13 to look through it. I have a recollection that under 14 a prior version there was an issue of solar 15 facilities on A lands. That was recently changed, I 16 believe, to be very clear that you only have solar 17 energy on A rated lands if, A happens, B happens, and 18 you get a Special Permit. Prior to that I think it was indication 19 20 that you could not have solar facility on A rated 2.1 lands. That's the closest I can remember to being 22 prohibition, but I don't remember the word "prohibited" was used. 23 24 COMMISSIONER HIRANAGA: Thank you. 25 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Anybody else,

1 | Commissioners? Thank you, Mr. Yee.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Mr. Geiger, do you wish to add anything?

MR. GEIGER: James Geiger appearing on behalf of Ho'omoana Foundation.

Thank you, Chair, for giving me the opportunity to speak. We have, as you know, filed a position statement on this as well as a Motion to Intervene, which will not be heard until after the Commission takes action.

We support the Office of Planning's position and County of Maui position. We believe they are both correct.

This is a situation where you are being asked basically jurisdictional question, who has the right to act on this particular request. This is a request for a very small project in the ag area. And we believe that the appropriate amendment to approve this type of use is through a Special Use Permit process.

As you've heard it is being reviewed, it is being vetted. A number of people testifying on this. It's not like this project is not being reviewed or in any fashion. The ag use lands is not being protected.

And we think that while there is two ways you could do this, the appropriate way for this type of project is through the Special Use Permit process. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Thank you,

Commissioners, any questions for Mr. Geiger? Thank

you, Mr. Geiger.

Ms. Wright, do you wish to give rebuttal?
MS. WRIGHT: Very briefly.

I think a lot of the questions raised by the Commissioners were the same things I would have pointed out. First of all, what we're asking for today is a Declaratory Order that a District Boundary Amendment process is the correct process over Special Use Permit.

What we are not saying is that they don't get a review, not that they can't apply to try and have this campground. What we are saying is that the process that they are using, we believe, is inappropriate and that it should not be a Special Use Permit, it should be a District Boundary Amendment.

And I point out just briefly to the Commission that under HRS 205-6, which is the Special Permit process, it specifically says that the county can make certain decisions and place protective

restrictions with regard to a desired permit that only when the use would promote the effectiveness and objectives of this chapter. It's another reason we don't think the Special Use Permit process is correct, because this is not claimed to be something that is going to promote the effectiveness and objectives of Chapter 205.

Secondly, we disagree about what is permitted or not permitted versus what is prohibited. For example, you may have something in 205-4.5 that is expressly permitted. You may have something that's not mentioned. That would not be something that's listed as permitted use, but you might still be able to get a Special Use Permit for it.

Contrary to that is what is stated 205-4.5

(a) (6) where it says not these uses. To me that's prohibited. That's different from saying because you have a permitted use, there isn't something else.

And there have been examples of that where people had a farm and they decided they wanted to -- in the past -- there are new ordinances. In the past what they wanted to do was a farm stand to sell some of the products to public passing by. They got Special Use Permits for that. That was directly related.

It was not listed as a permitted, use but it was not a prohibited use, and that's where the difference comes in between what is permitted is listed in the statute, what is maybe not permitted would be something that could go under the Special Use Permit process, and something that is specifically prohibited.

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And I think that's where the give is. What we believe is that they can go forward to apply for this project, but it needs to be under the District Boundary Amendment process. And saying this is just a little bit and it's just a little problem, one of the things that has come up is who has jurisdiction ultimately to make the decision on the action application. That's a second question.

The first question is should it be a Special Use Permit or should it be a District Boundary Amendment.

Then the next question is: Does it come before you or does it go to the county on the District Boundary Amendment. That's a separate question.

Sometimes those seem to be overlapping and confused when you talk about the size of the project.

Is it over 15 acres? Is it under 15 acres? But

first which process is correct? Special Use Permit process, or is it District Boundary Amendment? And we believe it's clear under the statute that this requires District Boundary Amendment.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Any questions, Commissioners? Thank you. Vice Chair Wong.

VICE CHAIR WONG: I wanted to move, go into executive session, consult with the board attorney on questions and issues pertaining to the board's power, duties, privileges, communications, and liabilities.

MR. HOPPER: I have less than a minute. I just wanted to note for the record the Special Permit Law 205-6 states:

Subject to this section, the County

Planning Commission may permit certain unusual and reasonable uses within Agricultural and Rural

Districts other than those for it which the district is classified.

Any person who decides to use the persons' land within an Agricultural or Rural District other than or in agriculture or rural use, as the case may be, may petition the Planning Commission of the County within which the person's land is located for permission to use the person's land in the manner

1 desired decide.

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It says, under for which the lands for which the district is classified. So the purpose of the statute is not to allow under the statute.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: We will take that under consideration. We have a motion on the floor.

COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Second.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Moved by Vice Chair Wong, seconded by Commissioner McDonald to go into executive session. Those in favor say "aye", opposed. Motion carries.

(Executive session.)

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: We're back on the record.

We may issue a Declaratory Order on the matter without further hearing. This would be the case if you believe that the Commission has received sufficient evidence upon which to make a decision.

 $\label{eq:number_two} \mbox{Number two, schedule the matter for a}$ contested case hearing.

Or number three, deny the petition if it is speculative or hypothetical; if the Petitioner does not have standing; the issuance of the Order may

adversely affect the state or the Commission in any 1 2 litigation which is pending or may reasonably be 3 expected to arise, or; the matter concerns a 4 statutory provision not administered by the 5 Commission or is otherwise not within the 6 jurisdiction in the Commission. 7 Is there any discussion? COMMISSIONER HIRANAGA: Mr. Chair, are you 8 9 asking for a motion? 10 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Discussion. If there is no discussion --11 12 COMMISSIONER HIRANAGA: Questions of the 13 proceedings? 14 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Ouestions. Do the Commissioners or LUC staff have any final questions 15 16 for Ms. Wright, County or OP? 17 No one. Okay, Commissioners, what is your 18 pleasure? 19 COMMISSIONER HIRANAGA: I'll make a motion. 20 I move that we deny the Petitioner's petition for a 2.1 Declaratory Order. 22 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Any second? The motion failed without a second. 23 24 Vice Chair Scheuer. 25 VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Mr. Chair, I move to

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grant the Petitioner's Petition for a Declaratory Order. Overnight campgrounds on lands with soil classified by the Land Study Bureau's detailed land classification as having overall productivity rating of Class B are prohibited by HRS 205-4.5(a)(6) and cannot be permitted by a Special Use Permit. Accordingly, Ho'omoana is required to file a District Boundary Amendment Petition with the County of Maui Department of Planning for its proposed campground.

COMMISSIONER ESTES: Second.

VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: May I speak to the motion?

I have a lot of respect for all the parties in the room and I believe this is a fairly complex legal issue. We have two parts of Hawaii Revised Statute, which at least on the surface seem to contradict each other.

The language in 205-6, which gives the county very broad powers to issue Special Use Permits. Section 205-4.5, which allows uses in the Agricultural District is silent about certain uses such as quarrying; and then prohibits certain types of uses including golf courses and overnight campgrounds.

I want to be really clear for everybody in

the room. This is not about the merits of the project what I believe the Petitioner is really seek to have happen, which I've personally seem happen successfully in some areas, which people are against it or arguing about the rest of the project. It's not about merits. It's how you interpret the law when you have two things.

Generally there is a principle that we want to honor. When they get into greater specificity in a portion of the statute you have to follow the area that has greater specificity rather than more general language.

So while I agree that the broad language in 205-6 seems to give the county broad discretion and home rule in issuing a Special Use Permit, it's not untethered, it's not without restriction. And one of those restrictions the legislature took the effort to specially enumerate in Section 205-4.5, which is no overnight campground in the district.

That's why I made the motion.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Thank you. Anybody else?

VICE CHAIR WONG: I just wanted to be -- also it's not on the merits, it's just more for me the issue was they were very specific in 205-4.5(6),

1 | so that's the reason I support this motion.

The other thing I wanted to say, Mr. Chair, is I don't know if I have to make a motion to allow to sign the DOA at this time on behalf of the Commission.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Matter of clarification, Mr. Chair. There is a 45-day time limit -- excuse me 90-day declaratory ruling. That period of time will run for our next meeting. In the past it has been the Chair has been authorized to sign Decision and Order with regard to declaratory ruling as it is not a District Boundary Amendment proceeding.

 $\label{eq:chairperson} \mbox{CHAIRPERSON ACZON:} \mbox{ We can take that on } \\ \mbox{after this motion.} \mbox{ Keep it simple.}$

 $\label{eq:VICE CHAIR WONG: I'll take it afterwards.}$ I'll hold off on that.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Commissioner Hiranaga.

COMMISSIONER HIRANAGA: I will not be supporting the motion on the floor. And, again, this is not about the merits of the proposed use. I believe action by the LUC is premature because this matter is still before the Maui Planning Commission, and if they decide to deny the request, it's a moot point; if they decide to grant the request, there are

judicial options available to the Petitioners. 1 2 I believe 7.9 acres is not a subject area 3 that the LUC should become involved in. It is the 4 reason why there's a 15-acre criteria for something 5 coming before the LUC or at the county level, and I 6 would discourage these types of subject matters of 7 this size being placed upon the LUC agenda. will not be supporting the motion on the floor. 8 9 CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Thank you. Anybody 10 else? If there is no further discussion, Mr. Orodenker. 11 12 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: The motion is to grant 13 the Petition for Declaratory Ruling. 14 Commissioner Scheuer? 15 VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Aye. 16 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Estes? 17 COMMISSIONER ESTES: Aye. EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner McDonald? 18 19 COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Aye. 20 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Wong? 21 VICE CHAIR WONG: Aye. 22 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Mahi is 23 absent. Commissioner Hiranaga? 24 COMMISSIONER HIRANAGA: Nay. 25 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Cabral?

1	COMMISSIONER CABRAL: Aye.
2	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Chair Aczon?
3	CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Aye.
4	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Motion carries with six
5	votes and one no.
6	CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Thank you.
7	Vice Chair Wong, I believe you have another
8	motion.
9	COMMISSIONER WONG: I want to make a motion
10	to allow the Chairman, on behalf of the Commission,
11	to sign the order, the form and all that for this
12	motion that passed.
13	VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: I'll second that. I
14	just I believe that because we might not necessarily
15	have a Form of the Order to file within the statutory
16	time frame, we're delegating to the Chair the
17	authority to sign the order on our behalf.
18	CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Thank you. Anybody
19	else?
20	So it's moved by Vice Chair Wong and
21	seconded by Vice Chair Scheuer.
22	Those in favor say "aye", opposed. Motion
23	carries.
24	Since the Commission has decided to grant
25	this request for Declaratory Order, Petition for

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Intervention is moot.

The Chair will entertain a motion to deny the Petition for Intervention on the basis that it is moot.

VICE CHAIR WONG: So moved.

MR. GEIGER: On behalf of the movant, this decision that you just made has a lot of unintended consequences as to what is going to happening down the road, because I think you've effectively made the Special Use Permit statute ineffective and it doesn't count.

But with regard to this you also, by not allowing an intervenor, who has a property interest, what is happening here to be a party I believe prejudices severely my client on this particular matter.

So I understand what the Commission is going to do. I'm registering my objection to the process.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: We'll take that under advisement. Vice Chair Scheuer.

VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Very briefly. I try
to keep a very clean eye on due process concerns, and
I thought about what the effects would be upon
passing, if we chose to, which we did, grant the

motion and then deny intervention. There was nothing in the position statement of the party that said anything other than we should actually deny the motion.

2.1

And it was it's a question of law, it's not a particular facts that are going to come up in this case. This is just a statement, not seeking response from counsel, but to reflect my significant thinking on this.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Let me entertain -there is a motion by Vice Chair Wong. Any second in
that motion? We can have discussion. Motion is to
Deny Intervention, seconded by Vice Chair Scheuer.

COMMISSIONER HIRANAGA: More from a procedural question. I'm wondering why the action to consider the intervention was done before the Declaratory Order.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Trying to answer that question without getting into areas that should be handled by executive session.

COMMISSIONER HIRANAGA: Would you like to call for executive session.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Let me see if this answers your question. The statute provides us with certain options handling a declaratory ruling. One

of those options is to render decision on declaratory ruling at the time filed without scheduling a contested case here.

As you may have noted, both county and OP are usually parties as a right and a district boundary amendment where we have duty to provide public testimony. So it's kind of a technicality here.

If the Commission felt that further discussion was warranted beyond what was contained to have public testimony that was provided we could have scheduled a -- that was one of the options to schedule a contested case hearing. Since that option was not pursued, there is no reason to intervene.

I guess what I'm trying to say that under the statute there is a preliminary decision that needs to be made as to whether or not there is going to be a further hearing on the matter and whether or not there is going to be parties allowed.

There is nothing to intervene on if there are no parties to the proceedings. Only party to the proceeding in this case was the Petitioner.

COMMISSIONER HIRANAGA: When was the decision made that contested case hearing was not going to be granted for this?

1	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: The Commission just
2	made it. That was one of the three options you had,
3	grant, deny or schedule for contested case.
4	COMMISSIONER HIRANAGA: Thank you.
5	CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Anybody else? If no
6	further discussion, Mr. Orodenker poll the
7	Commission.
8	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: The motion is to Deny
9	the Motion to Intervene.
10	Commissioner Wong?
11	VICE CHAIR WONG: Aye.
12	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Scheuer?
13	VICE CHAIR SCHEUER: Aye.
14	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner McDonald?
15	COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Aye.
16	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Mahi is
17	not here. Commissioner Hiranaga?
18	COMMISSIONER HIRANAGA: Aye.
19	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Cabral?
20	COMMISSIONER CABRAL: Aye.
21	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Estes?
22	COMMISSIONER ESTES: Aye.
23	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Chair Aczon?
24	CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Aye.
25	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: The motion carries.
J	

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: The Commission will move on to discussion and action, if appropriate regarding the legislative status report.

(Off the record discussion.)

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Back on record. Mr. Orodenker.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Most of the things that we have been tracking of any significance have either changed significantly or died.

There are a couple of bills that are still proceeding. One of them we're not that concerned about, but we are watching, is House Bill 2043 which allows the Commission to force condition by acting against the county. I'm not sure how far that's going to go. I'm not even sure it's going to go, but we are just standing back on that one to see what happens. But it is still alive.

House Bill 2044 is the House Bill that allows us to -- changes on our powers on enforcement. That bill is continuing to proceed. It has been made first lateral over to the Judiciary Committee, and we're expecting hearing on that to schedule sometime next week.

We're comfortable with the modifications that were made to that bill.

The rest of the bills regarding different uses are all in different places. Some of them like the ones hydrologic powers and relating to land use are in energy committee. Things like that, finance or -- or subject matter committees such as energy.

House Bill 2617 on the house side relating to land use. It was significantly modified. This is a bill that we had a lot of problems with, and house staff is the one that essentially gutted our powers and handed over everything over to the county. That bill has been significantly modified to state simply the counties or OP are required to bring their General Plan updates to Land Use Commission for approval of any district boundary amendments.

That may be problematic from a land standpoint, but it's proceeding.

On the senate side most of the others bills have also died, and the ones that are proceeding hopefully most are concerned with Senate Bill 2355 relating to our LUC -- oh, backing up.

That House Bill requires the county -- the original draft of that bill was extremely worrisome.

The judiciary has -- it's been modified by Board of Land and judiciary waived its hearing on that, and house finance can now schedule a hearing on it and

pass it out so it will crossover.

Our understanding is that that may occur -if the bill passes in it's current form, we're fine
with it. If it gets modified back to its original
form, obviously we are going to have difficulty.

2355 is the only significant bill with regard to us, which is sort of a mirror of the House Bill that provides us with enforcement authority. That bill has passed out of Board of Land on the senate side, and now is referred to attorney between judiciary Ways and Means. We're expecting that to get heard, but we're not sure when.

The amendments that were made to that bill make it almost exactly the same thing as House Bill 2044.

Other bills such as those relating to

Hawaiian architecture seem to be moving. We're not

taking a hard stance on any of those one way or

another, just making comments on it. And that is

that.

CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Any question for Mr. Orodenker?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: The only comments that I can add is that we are seeing some opposition from LURF, a lot of misinformation about going around

allegedly represents developers, but if you ask the developers this --CHAIRPERSON ACZON: Okay. If there is no other business, this hearing is adjourned. (The proceedings adjourned at 11:47 a.m.)

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1 CERTIFICATE 2 STATE OF HAWAII) SS. 3 COUNTY OF HONOLULU 4 I, JEAN MARIE McMANUS, do hereby certify: 5 That on February 24, 2016, at 9:30 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 24th day of February, 2016, in 16 Honolulu, Hawaii. 17 18 19 JEAN MARIE McMANUS, CSR #156 20 21 22 23 24 25

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