1		LAND USE COMMISSION STATE OF HAWAI'I	
2		STATE OF HAWAT I	
3		Hearing held on September 25, 2019 Commencing at 9:30 a.m.	
4		Maui Arts & Cultural Center Alexander Higashi Meeting Room	
5	One Cameron Way Kahului, Maui, Hawai'i 96732		
6		Ranarar, Haur, Hawar r 50752	
7	AGENDA		
8	I.	Call to Order	
9	II.	Adoption of Minutes	
10	III.	Tentative Meeting Schedule	
11	IV.	ACTION A19-809 Lana'i Resorts, LLC dba Pulama Lana'i	
12		Consider Petitioner's Motion Requesting the Land Use Commission to be the Approving Agency	
13		for an Environmental Assessment	
14	V.	ACTION A04-751 Maui Land & Pineapple Company, Inc.	
15		(Maui) Consider Petitioner Maui Oceanview LP's Motion	
16		to Amend Decision and Order dated June 30, 2006	
17	VI.	Recess	
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24	BEFORE: Jean Marie McManus, CSR #156		
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1	APPEARANCES:
2	JONATHAN SCHEUER, Chair NANCY CABRAL, Vice Chair
3	AARON MAHI, Vice Chair DAWN N.S. CHANG
4	EDMUND ACZON DAN GIOVANNI
5	GARY OKUDA LEE OHIGASHI
6	STAFF:
7	LORI TANIGAWA, ESQ. Deputy Attorney General
8	DANIEL ORODENKER, Executive Officer
9	RILEY K. HAKODA, Planner/Chief Clerk SCOTT DERRICKSON, AICP/Planner
10	BERT SARUWATARI, Planner RASMI AGRAHARI, Planner
11	NAOMI AGNAMANI, ITAMMEI
12	DAWN APUNA, Deputy Attorney General AARON SETOGAWA, Planner For State Office of Planning
13	roi state office of Franking
14	MICHAEL HOPPER, Deputy Corporation Counsel MICHELE McLEAN, Planning Director ANN CUA, Planner
15	For Maui County Department of Planning
16	YVONNE IZU, ESQ. LINDA McCORRY
17	For A19-809 Lanai Resorts, Inc.
18	GILBERT KEITH-AGARAN, ESQ. PAUL CHENG
19	For A04-751 Maui Land & Pineapple Company, Inc.
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1 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Aloha mai 2 kakou. Good morning. This is the September 25th, 3 2019 Land Use Commission meeting. 4 Our first order of business is the adoption 5 of our August 29, 2018 minutes. Anybody wishing to 6 provide public testimony on this agenda item, the 7 adoption of the minutes? Seeing none, is there a motion to adopt? 8 VICE CHAIR MAHI: Moved. 9 10 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Second. 11 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Moved by Commissioner 12 Mahi, seconded by Commissioner Ohigashi. 13 Any discussion on the motion? If not, all 14 in favor say "aye". Anybody opposed? The minutes 15 are unanimously adopted. 16 The next agenda item is the tentative 17 meeting schedule. Mr. Orodenker. 18 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 19 Tomorrow we will be here for a continuation of the matters before us today, and for status 20 21 reports on Pulelehua, Kaonoulu Ranch, Brewer and 22 Makena. 23 October 9th, we will be on Oahu for the 2.4 Waimanalo Gulch matter. October 10th also reserved

for hearings on that matter.

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October 24th and 25th we will be in Hilo 1 2 for the Kanahele matter. 3 October 28th is also reserved for that in 4 case we need additional time. 5 October 31st will be the adoption of the 6 order in the Kanahele matter in Hilo. 7 November 6th we will be taking up Sacred Earth matter on Maui. 8 November 7 is also reserved for that 9 10 matter. On November 20th we will take up Poma'ikai 11 12 Partners and Waiawa at Honolulu National Airport on 13 Oahu. 14 November 21st we will also be in Honolulu 15 for the Hawaiian Memorial Life. On December 4th we will be on Kaua'i for 16 the Hokua matter. That's also scheduled for 17 18 December 5th. 19 December 18th and 19 are currently open. 20 January 8th we will be in Kona for U of N 2.1 and HHFDC. 22 January 9th we do not have anything 23 scheduled.

January 22nd we will back on Oahu for

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Hawaiian Memorial Life.

1 January 23rd is also designated for that 2 matter. 3 That brings us up to February. 4 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much, 5 Dan. 6 Commissioners, are there any questions for 7 Mr. Orodenker? 8 Commissioner Giovanni. 9 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Just to clarify, 10 Dan, October 31st you said Hilo, but I think that's a videoconference. 11 12 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: October 31st is a videoconference. It's still designated as being in 13 14 Hilo. 15 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. Any further questions for the Executive Officer? Seeing 16 17 none. 18 A19-809 Lanai Resorts, LLC, dba Pulama 19 Lana'i 20 Our next agenda item is an action meeting 21 on Docket A19-807, a Petition of Lana'i Resorts, 22 LLC's Amended Motion Requesting the Land Use 23 Commission to be the approving agency for an Environmental Assessment and for Issuance of 24 25 Anticipated Negative Declaration or Anticipated

- 1 Finding of No Significance in the matter of its
- 2 Petition to Amend the Land Use District Boundaries of
- 3 | certain land situated at Lana'i City, Island of
- 4 | Lana'i, consisting of approximately 200 acres from
- 5 | the Agricultural District to the Urban District. Tax
- 6 Map Key No. (2) 4-9-02:01 (por.)
- 7 Will the parties please identify themselves
- 8 for the record?
- 9 MS. IZU: Good morning, Chair and
- 10 | Commissioners. Yvonne Izu, counsel for Pulama
- 11 Lana'i, the Petitioner.
- MS. McCORRY: Linda McCorry, Pulama Lana'i.
- 13 MR. HOPPER: Michael Hopper, Deputy
- 14 | Corporation Counsel with the Maui County Department
- of Planning. With me is Planning Director Michele
- 16 McLean and Ann Cua, Planner and Kurt Wollenhaupt,
- 17 planner, is here.
- 18 MS. APUNA: Good morning. Deputy Attorney
- 19 General, Dawn Apuna on behalf of State Office of
- 20 Planning. Here with me today is Aaron Setogawa.
- 21 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mahalo. Let me now
- 22 update the record.
- On August 23rd of this year the Commission
- 24 | received Petitioner's Motion Requesting the Land Use
- 25 | Commission to be the approving agency for an

1 | Environmental Assessment.

On September 4th, 2019, the Commission received Errata to Petitioner's Motion Requesting the Land Use Commission to be the approving agency to an Environmental Assessment.

On September 6, the Commission received the Petitioner's Amended Motion Requesting the Land Use Commission to be the approving agency for an Environmental Assessment, and for Issuance of Anticipated Negative Declaration or Anticipated Finding of No Significant Impact.

On September 16th, a Land Use Commission meeting agenda for the September 25th through 26 meeting was sent to the Parties and Statewide, email and Maui mailing lists.

On September 18th, an amended Land Use

Commission meeting agenda notice for those meetings

were sent to the Parties and the Statewide, email and

Maui mailing lists and the Commission received OP's

response to the Petitioner's Amended Motion.

Also on that day, the Commission received the County of Maui Planning Department's emailed Response to Petitioner's Amended Motion. The hard copy of the filing was received on September 20th.

Let me go over our procedures today.

First, I will call for anybody who wishes 1 2 to provide public testimony in this matter to 3 identify themselves. 4 Quickly, anybody here to testify on the 5 Lana'i docket? 6 In case anybody comes in, we will deal with 7 the testimony, then we will proceed on the Amended Motion starting with presentation by the Petitioner, 8 9 followed by Maui County. 10 Petitioner, you may reserve a portion of 11 your time to respond to any comments made by the 12 County and the Office of Planning. 13 I'll also note for everybody in the room 14 that from time to time I will call for a short break, 15 including perhaps if we all need to cool off, given 16 this extremely warm room today. 17 Last check, anybody desiring to give public testimony on this matter? 18 19 Seeing none, the Petitioner may proceed. 20 MS. IZU: Thank you very much, Chair and 21 Commissioners. 22 I will reserve some time for responding to

Pulama Lana'i is proposing the development of a 200-acre industrial park in Miki Basin, about

any comments that might arise.

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three miles southwest of Lana'i City in conformance with the 2016 Lana'i Community Plan. The first discretionary approval needed for this development to move forward is a district boundary amendment to reclassify the 200 acres from its current Agriculture classification to Urban.

A reclassification from Ag to Urban is not a trigger for a 343 environmental disclosure document. However, the development of the Miki Basin Industrial Park may, at some point down the line, require modification of a State highway. In other words, require the use of State lands, which is a 343 trigger.

Pursuant to the Hawai'i supreme court's decision in the Koa Ridge case, the 343 document needs to be prepared at the earliest practicable time. Thus, Pulama Lana'i is asking the Commission, as the body that will be rendering the first discretionary decision for this project, to be the approving agency for the environmental assessment.

The Miki Basin Industrial Park will be situated on 200 acres of land that had been in pineapple cultivation until 1992, and has lain fallow since then. No current uses will be displaced.

Moreover, the site of the proposed

industrial park is adjacent to two of the major industrial uses on the island, namely the airport and the MECO generating and the MECO generating station, which makes this a suitable location for an industrial park.

The following studies have been completed and are appended to Exhibit A, which is the Draft Environmental Assessment: an archaeological and cultural study; study of flora and fauna; agricultural impact study; Drainage Study' Economic and Fiscal Impact study; Phase I environmental Site Assessment; and traffic, water and wastewater studies.

All of these studies indicate that the development of the Miki Basin Industrial Park at this location will not have significant adverse environmental, social or cultural impacts.

Therefore, Pulama Lana'i respectfully asks that this Commission determine that a Finding of No Significant Impact is anticipated and allow for such a filing with the Office of Environmental Quality Control.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Ms. Izu.

Commissioners, are there any questions for the Petitioner? Commissioner Okuda.

1 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 2 Is this proposed development part of a 3 larger plan that Pulama Lana'i has regarding or with 4 respect to the Island of Lana'i? MS. IZU: Pulama Lana'i has a lot of plans 5 6 for the Island of Lana'i, but this is really a 7 standalone. There are hardly any Urban lands suitable for industrial development on Lana'i. 8 And 9 therefore, and this is, as I mentioned in my 10 statement, the 2016 Lana'i Community Plan 11 specifically identified the need for additional 12 industrial land so that the economy on Lana'i can be 13 diversified, and the Lana'i Community Plan actually 14 designated these specific 200 acres for that purpose. 15 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: I understand that, but 16 is this proposed development part of a larger master 17 plan that Pulama Lana'i has for the Island of Lana'i? 18 MS. IZU: I'm going to defer to my client. 19 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'm going to have to 20 swear you in first. 21 Do you swear or the affirm that the 22 testimony that you're about to give is the truth? 23 THE WITNESS: Yes. 24 LINDA McCORRY 25 Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the

Petitioner, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

I think at this point in time we are looking only at the 200 acres as being for industrial light and heavy.

We need to move some things out of the central city in order to move forward on having land available. We have no other industrial land available.

It's not part, as was indicated in the Star Advertiser article the other day. That is not correct. What the reporter did was listed 200 acres then expanded it to say we're doing all of what is in the community. We are not.

We are doing a housing project, which will be the other piece of the industrial land, because you have to have housing.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Well, let me try to ask the question this way. Help me try to understand what the facts and evidence are right here.

Does Pulama Lana'i have an overall vision for what Lana'i as a whole is in intended to look like, you know, going into the future, whatever that future timeframe is?

THE WITNESS: If there is an overall vision, there isn't one that is clearly articulated to specific pieces of land to what will be there.

The overall vision is one of sustainability to have the island not be solely depending on tourism, that we have to have other industries in.

It is also to look forward to what else can we do with the environment. We have huge runoff issues. A number of other areas where rampant overpopulation of deer that we have to address and deal with.

So there's very specific projects that are dealing with very specific goals. If you roll all those up into an overall plan, you could you call it that, but each one is taken individually.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: I understand that.

But this proposed industrial park is one piece of some type of overall vision Pulama Lana'i has for the Island of Lana'i. Is that a fair statement?

THE WITNESS: That's a fair statement.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Maybe your counsel can help you with this.

Let me just say, vision is a good thing to have. And just so that you know where my head is at, I don't necessarily have nostalgia for old plantation

days. As I told the senate at my confirmation, the plantation days were full of discrimination, lack of opportunity and two world wars. Believe me, I'm not there. But I want to make sure this is done, you know, we do it in a way that doesn't create further delays in the future.

Was there any consideration that Pulama
Lana'i gave to administrative regulation 11-200.1-2
which defines the term "program"; and regulation
section 11-200.1-10, which deals with multiple or
phased actions, because these sections of the HAR
seem to suggest that if an action is part of like a
piece in some type of bigger plan, we've got to
evaluate the enforcement of 343 looking at the bigger
picture, not looking at just things in isolation.

MS. IZU: Yes. I think I believe you're referring to the issue of segmentation, and my understanding of these is that segmentation is not allowed if a decision on this particular matter will make the decision on the next matter pretty much a foregone conclusion or, you know, leave the Commission with little discretion to make the decision on the next matter.

This is not case here. I mean, if, you know, you approve this Miki Basin Industrial Park and

disapprove everything else, I mean, that's -- it doesn't affect this project at all.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Final question just so that we're clear what was considered, because 11-200.1-10 which is titled multiple or phased action, it states here, and I quote:

A group of actions shall be treated as a single act when:

No. 1, the component actions are phases or increments of a larger total program.

And then there is the earlier definition of program.

I mean it seems like -- or tell me, would it be unreasonable to have a finding that says this proposed industrial park is really just a part of a bigger program which is the overall vision that Pulama Lana'i has for the Island of Lana'i.

And this is the practical and policy reason why I'm asking that question, because if we're really talking about vision that deals with the entire island, wouldn't it be, policy-wise, better to have larger community involvement that the 343 process contemplates and requires?

MS. IZU: I think if you're going -- I don't agree with that. I think the definition of

"program" does not expand so far as to say -- and we have a unique situation. We have a single landowner that owns 90 percent of the land. So that's a unique situation. But I think it's unreasonable to say that whatever this landowner may have for the entire island should all be taken up at once, because, you know, just in the years that I've been involved with Pulama Lana'i plans have changed, and that's why I say, you know, if this particular project can stand on its own without implicating any other planned projects down the road, then I don't think we're segmenting for 343 purposes.

If we're going to have to wait for Pulama Lana'i to decide what it's going to do with the entire island before it even moves forward on one part of it, move forward on the Environmental Assessment on one part of it, we'll never get anywhere.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: One final followup question.

So does Pulama Lana'i have, in writing anywhere, even a draft long-range plan for Lana'i, or there's been no discussion or no documentation of any kind of long-range plan for Lana'i?

MS. IZU: Let me try, then I'll probably

1 have to punt to my client.

What I've seen, quote/unquote, plans or vision for Pulama Lana'i have been really vision statements and mission statements.

There are, as Ms. McCorry has stated, there are some specific type projects that are in-line with those vision or those mission statements, but it's not where, like a proposed multi-use development type of thing, where they've kind of like plotted out everything for the entire island.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you,

Commissioner Okuda. Commissioner Cabral.

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: I read a lot of information, and I cannot -- do not recall reading any of the details, and I think actually my question is probably premature, but since we are not deciding the entire island.

I just kept picturing that land, having flown into Lana'i several times, you know, the airport is like you already feel like you're, wow, there's just nothing else around you already.

And I kind of thought, I mean, I'm in favor of having business, because you need business to survive. At the same time I hated the thought of

seeing just chain-link fences everywhere.

As you move forward, I wanted to comment that the idea of bushes help camouflage chain-link fences would please my heart. That's all. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Cabral, we're not on the merits of the project. We're very early in the stage, simply whether or not to be the accepting agency.

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: I understand that, but I thought I'll give them hints for the future.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners, any further questions or comments? If not, I have a question for Ms. Izu or you client.

Regarding water resources on the Island of Lana'i from the draft Environmental Assessment it looked like, if I understood correctly, and correct me if I am wrong, but the demand on this portion of the island's water system would more than double at full buildout of the industrial area.

So how is, somewhat in light of knowing that there are very long term, very encoded plans for the future of the island, how does the very significant increase in potable water demand work into your decision to believe that there's not going

1 to be a significant adverse affect on the island?

MS. IZU: You may be correct on that, yes.

I don't recall the exact numbers.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So how is somewhat in light of knowing that there are very long term, very encoded plans for the future of the island, how does the very significant increase in potable water demand work into your decision to believe that there's not going to be a significant adverse impact to the water resources?

MS. IZU: There is a water resources assessment included in the Environmental Assessment and they talked about, you know, the various -- actually three different alternatives, I believe, and how to provide for those water resources.

But in addition to those alternatives that are recommended in the Water Assessment Report that is appended to the Environmental Assessment, there are a number of things that Pulama Lana'i is doing generally with respect to potable water resources.

Just since Pulama Lana'i has been there, they have done smart meters, they fixed leaks and whatnot, which I think the number that you see for the current potable water use is probably half of what it used to be, just because they've done these

fixes to conserve water.

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Part of their mission and vision statement are to have Lana'i be sustainable as far as resources are concerned, and they are working towards that.

Just one more thing, maybe a plug, but
there is a -- USGS is doing a groundwater recharge
study across the state, and Pulama Lana'i is involved
with that study to look at ways in which, one thing,
how climate change will affect groundwater resources
and potentially mitigation measures to increase
groundwater.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: If I may, as a disclosure, I know Joy Gannon, who runs the water system on Lana'i, and the work that's been done.

My question is more narrow. How would you determine whether or not there would be a significant adverse impact to the water resources from the island based on the full buildout of this project?

MS. IZU: I think if you look at the sustainable yield, what the current usage is, and the alternatives that were talked about as to where they get water from, how they develop that groundwater, you're still within the sustainable yield.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So you believe that short of nearing or exceeding the sustainable yield

there would be no significant adverse impact on the
island's water resources?

MS. IZU: Groundwater resources, correct.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.

Maui County.

MR. HOPPER: I thank you, Mr. Chair. The County did file a Position Statement and does believe that the Commission is the appropriate accepting authority given the district boundary amendments going to be because of the community plan has already been amended to reflect this project, the first entitlement that is going to be needed for this project.

With respect to the negative determination, we would defer to the Land Use Commission on that issue at this stage, but the pleading that the County filed did basically take the position that you're the appropriate accepting authority in this case. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners, are there any questions for Maui County?

Office of Planning.

MS. APUNA: Thank you, Chair. Office of Planning has no objections to Petitioner's Amended Motion.

1 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: And you actually beat 2 Michael Hopper for brevity. 3 Commissioners, any questions for the Office 4 of Planning? 5 Did you want to use your reserved time for 6 further comments, Ms. Izu? 7 MS. IZU: No, given the comments from the County and the Office of Planning, I don't have 8 anything further. 9 10 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners, do you 11 have any further questions for any of the parties? 12 Seeing none, Commissioners, what is your pleasure? Commissioner Ohigashi. 13 14 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I'm going to move 15 that the Commission be the accepting authority for Petitioner's HRS 343 compliance, and that the 16 17 Commission accept Petitioner's submittals showing that there be no significant impact, or impact affect 18 19 or impact to the environment, and direct Petitioner 20 to prepare an EIS -- no, no --21 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Environmental 22 assessment. 23 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Environmental 24 assessment. 25 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Is there a second?

1 COMMISSIONER ACZON: Second. 2 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Seconded by 3 Commissioner Aczon. There's a motion on the floor if we wish to 4 have discussion on the motion, Commissioners. 5 6 not, I have something to say. 7 Commissioner Aczon, please. COMMISSIONER ACZON: I would be voting in 8 favor of the motion. And I believe the Petitioner's 9 10 submittals and reviews by the experts describe 11 proposed actions that do not appear to have a 12 significant impact on the environment. 13 And I'll be looking forward to discussing 14 the merits of the project when the time comes. Thank 15 you. 16 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners, 17 anything further? Commissioner Okuda. 18 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: If I could ask for 19 clarification. Is this motion simply to be the 20 accepting authority, or is it also to make additional 2.1 findings? 22 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: The motion is to be 23 the accepting authority, and that we believe that 2.4 there -- we anticipate that there will be no

significant impact found in the document.

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Now, what can procedurally occur is after the Environmental Assessment is presented to us as the accepting authority, we can accept it; we can agree with the findings; we can disagree with the findings and say no, we actually believe that some of these impacts are significant and adverse, and we can require them to move towards full EIS.

The Petitioner themselves could go through the study process, and say, you know what, we've decided that we believe that there is a significant impact from this process.

But at this time we are saying, based on the information in front of us, we want to be the accepting authority. And we believe, based on what is in front of us, that there's not likely to be a significant impact identified from the project.

Is that helpful, Commissioner Okuda?

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yes. Thank you,

Chair. I'm inclined not to vote in favor of the motion, and it's for this reason.

It's not that there isn't a lack of vision here. I believe that this type of vision and these, what I preliminarily see in the pleadings that are filed is very good as far as getting discussions going not only for Lana'i, but Statewide.

Number two, and I hope this is not beyond the record. I believe the Matsumoto family has shown deep commitment to the State, and I know they're from Lana'i.

And I have no doubt about good faith efforts, about trying to move the State forward.

The concern I have is that if this turns out to be a very good vision, which is something that might serve in part or whole as a model for the rest of the State, if there's inadvertent noncompliance which could be solved by spending a little bit more time, I would really hate to see a good idea be lost just because we tried to do something a little bit more quicker instead of spending the deliberative time.

And that's my concern. So my inclination has nothing to do with vision, commitment or looking into the future and trying to move us into a better place. So it's not that. It's my concern that sometimes we might lose that if what I see as the plain English or plain language of the regulation is not complied with. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Chang.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you.

I greatly appreciate Commissioner Okuda's

concerns. I guess I am inclined to vote in favor of this and a finding and also the FONSI, because I do see this as a new unique situation where you have one landowner. And I think for me what is really important is the vetting process on this whether this is an acceptable use was by the community through the community planning process, and that this particular land has been designated and is consistent with the Lana'i Community Plan, which to me I find compelling to support.

And as the Chair said, this does not preclude us from subsequently requiring an EIS, but it does provide opportunity to move forward on this.

And I think you've heard some of the concerns raised by the Commission that I think I am optimistic that you would take that into consideration.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Cabral.

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: I share Commissioner
Chang's sentiment in that regard. This is step one,
and we know that in the event we have more details,
that we can ask for a full EIS.

I think our group is fairly cautious in

this regard because you're really taking an island that has so little going on that it's going to have a huge impact on Lana'i where that land mass and change might not have as much of an impact as somewhere else. That may not be fair, but that's kind of the world we are living in.

I want to again caution that you do a really good job for us. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Other further comments from the Commission?

I will share that I'm inclined to also vote in favor of the motion, but I will just highlight that I do not share the opinion that there could be no significant adverse impact on the groundwater resources at pumping levels only near or at the sustainable yield.

Sustainable yield is calculated based on a large number of assumptions, including that wells are evenly spaced, and that geology or hydrology of the area in question is uniform, which we know not to be the case on the Island of Lana'i.

I'm not suggesting that there is -- I do not believe -- I cannot see that there is a significant adverse impact resulting from this, but I believe there is a possibility at pumping levels well

1 below. We know there are other areas of Hawai'i 2 where we are pumping at levels well below sustainable 3 yields, but because of concentration of pumping, and 4 the geology and hydrology of the area, we're getting 5 high chlorides in wells and other kinds of 6 significant impacts. 7 But with that information in front of us now, I'm happy to do this. If it was a business 8 9 decision I was making, I might choose to go directly 10 to the EIS, but my role is not to make a business decision for Pulama Lana'i. 11 12 Anything further? If not, Mr. Orodenker please poll the Commission. 13 14 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 15 The motion is that the Land Use Commission be the 16 accepting authority for 343 compliance, and that the

Commission make the finding of -- an anticipated finding of no significant impact and direct the Petitioner to prepare an Environmental Assessment.

Commissioner Ohigashi?

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COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Aye.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Aczon?

COMMISSIONER ACZON: Yes.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Mahi?

VICE CHAIR MAHI: Aye.

1	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Okuda?
2	COMMISSIONER OKUDA: No.
3	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Chang?
4	COMMISSIONER CHANG: Aye.
5	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Cabral?
6	VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Yes.
7	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Giovanni?
8	COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Aye.
9	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Chair Scheuer?
10	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Aye.
11	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
12	The motion carries with seven affirmative votes and
13	one no.
14	CHAIRPERSON: It is now 10:06. We are
15	going to take a five-minute recess, meaning at 10:11
16	promptly we will restart when the parties have traded
17	places.
18	(Recess taken.)
19	A04-751 Maui Land & Pineapple Company, Inc.
20	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We're back on the
21	record.
22	Our next agenda item is an action meeting
23	on Docket AO4-751 Maui Land & Pineapple Company, Inc.
24	(Maui) to Consider Petitioner Maui Oceanview LP's
25	Motion to Amend Decision and Order dated June 30,

- 1 2006.
- Will the parties please identify themselves
 for the record?
- 4 MR. KEITH-AGARAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
- 5 I'm Gil Agaran and I'm representing Maui Oceanview.
- 6 With me at this table is Tom Coppin, Kimley-Horn
- 7 | consultant, as well as Paul Cheng, and a number of
- 8 other consultants with us today and they will be
- 9 available to answer questions.
- 10 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much.
- 11 Maui County?
- MR. HOPPER: Michael Hopper, Deputy
- 13 | Corporation Counsel representing the Maui County
- 14 | Department of Planning. With me is the Planning
- Director Michele McLean, and Ann Cua, Planner.
- MS. APUNA: Deputy Attorney General Dawn
- 17 Apuna. With me today is Aaron Setogawa.
- 18 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Let me now update the
- 19 record.
- On November 22nd, 2017, the Commission
- 21 | received Petitioner's Motion to Amend the 2006
- Decision and Order, with Exhibits A-G with a \$1000
- 23 filing fee.
- On November 22, 2017, the Commission
- 25 received a Stipulation by the Parties to Extend Time

- 1 to Respond to Motion of Petitioner.
- 2 On November 29, 2017, the Commission
- 3 received a Stipulation by the Parties to Extend Time
- 4 to Respond to Motion of Petitioner.
- 5 On December 13, 2017, the Land Use
- 6 Commission mailed a letter to Petitioner
- 7 acknowledging receipt of Motion with comments.
- 8 On December 19, 2017, a Second Stipulation
- 9 to Extend Time to Respond to Motion was received.
- 10 Issues regarding the Certificate of Service to the
- 11 Maui Department of Public Works were resolved on
- 12 December 26, 2017.
- On February 23, 2018, a Third Stipulation
- 14 to Extend Time to Respond to Motion was received.
- On August 28, 2018, the Commission received
- 16 | Petitioner's Supplemental memorandum in support of
- 17 | Petitioner's Motion.
- On October 15, 2018, the Commission
- 19 received a Fourth Stipulation to Extend time to
- 20 Respond to Motion.
- On November 8, 2018, the Commission
- 22 received a Fifth Stipulation to Extend time to
- 23 Respond to Motion.
- On June 21, 2019, the Commission received
- 25 | Petitioner's Second Supplemental Memorandum in

support of Petitioner's Motion.

From August 1, 2019 to August 20, 2019, there was an exchange of emails and correspondence between the Commission and Petitioner to clarify issues about the Petition; and Petitioner's response to Land Use Commission comments and the final draft of the TIAR were received.

On August 27, 2019, the Commission received Petitioner's Third Supplemental memorandum in support of Petitioner's Motion.

On September 6, 2019, the Commission received Petitioner's response to Land Use Commission comments regarding the Third Supplement.

On September 9, 2019, the Commission received Petitioner's Fourth Supplement.

On September 16, 2019, a Land Use

Commission meeting agenda notice for the September

25-26, 2019 meeting was sent to the Parties and the

Statewide, email and Maui mailing lists. Also on the

same day, the Commission received Petitioner's Fourth

Supplemental memorandum in support of Petitioner's

Motion and Maui County's Position Statement.

On September 18, 2019, an amended Land Use Commission meeting agenda notice for the September 25-26, 2019 meeting was sent to the Parties and the

Statewide, email and Maui mailing lists.

On September 19, 2019, the Commission received Petitioner's Fifth Supplemental memorandum in support of Petitioner's Motion.

On September 24th, 2019, the Commission received the Office of Planning's response to the Petitioner's motion.

And today in a hard copy form the

Commission received from the Department of Planning

of the County of Maui a list of deficiencies in the

Amended Decision and Order.

Let me first -- we will also call on those desiring to give public testimony on the matter today. When I call your name, you'll come up to the witness box, you'll turn the microphone on, move the microphone very close to your mouth. I will swear you in, and you will you have, given the number of people I'm seeing, I'm going to set a timer for three minutes for each testifier.

A note to all those who are testifying. At this point testimony is really focused on this motion requesting the Land Use Commission --

Pardon me, strike what I just said.

You will come and testify. We will then begin proceedings on the motion starting with the

- presentation by the Petitioner, followed by Maui County, and then the Office of Planning, and Petitioner may reserve a portion of their time to respond to any comments from the County and Office of Planning. Are there any questions on our procedures from the parties today? Any questions, Petitioner? MR. KEITH-AGARAN:
 - MR. HOPPER: No.

- MS. APUNA: No questions.
- 11 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: From time to time I
 12 will be calling for short breaks.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Mr. Chairman, just to be clear, I'm a practicing lawyer on Maui for many years. I have to disclose that I know Mr. Agaran as a fellow lawyer. I haven't engaged in any cases together with him, however, I have an occasion to have networking. I have had the opportunity to meet him in social settings, and consider him as a friend. However, I do not believe that it would impede any of or affect any of my decision-making today.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Commissioner Ohigashi.

Commissioners, are there any other disclosures to be made?

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I want to note for the record, in my
1
2
     private consulting practice on water rights issues, I
 3
      represent three different parties who have an
 4
      interest in receiving water from the Honokohau Ditch
5
      System, which this project has also considered as
 6
     potential source of water.
7
                But the outcome of these proceedings today
     makes no difference in my engagement in those
8
9
     matters.
10
                Are there any other disclosures?
11
                If not, we can proceed to public testimony.
12
     Do we have the list?
13
                EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Yes, Mr. Chair, thank
14
      you.
15
                The first testifier is Kai Nishiki,
16
      followed by Tiare Lawrence.
17
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Good mooring.
18
                Do you swear or affirm the testimony you're
19
     about to give is the truth?
20
                THE WITNESS: Yes.
21
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: State your name and
22
      address for the record and proceed.
23
                THE WITNESS: Aloha, my name is Kai
24
     Nishiki, 1676 A'a Street, Lahaina, Hawai'i 96761.
25
     Mahalo.
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1 KAI NISHIKI

Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the

Public, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined and

testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: Good morning, Chair and Commission members. I am member of the West Maui Community Association and the current chair of the West Maui Community Plan Advisory Committee.

However, today I'm speaking on my own behalf.

I'm very glad that this meeting is being held on Maui. However, I do wish that it was being held in West Maui. I feel like it should be in West Maui, that's where this project is going to be and we are going to feel the impacts most clearly.

And I appreciate the long list of communications to the various agencies, but there's been very little outreach and communication with the community that will be most affected. So that's a little bit disappointing.

As volunteer members yourself you understand how much time and effort is put into your role as Commissioners unpaid. Currently as Chair of the Community Plan Advisory Committee we are at the very beginning of the West Maui Community Plan

update.

I believe that we should respect and value the many hours that volunteers have put into developing for the planning of -- planning for the needs of our community and not approve this until we've had a chance to do our work and actually adopt the West Maui Community Plan.

During outreach done by the planning department, our community came out very strong opposing development of any more market rate and luxury homes. At this time we are at a crisis level of meeting affordable housing and rentals as I'm sure understand.

In their original proposal there was more affordable and market rate homes and a huge park which our community, and especially our keiki, desperately need.

This proposal is significantly different from previous proposals, and I would argue it should that undergo further environmental review as well as reducing the number of market rate homes. There are also additional concerns about water.

The Land Use Commission should not approve this project until the community plan process and IIFS are set at levels that meet public trust

purposes.

Additionally the only highway into West
Maui, which is overburdened and traffic is
horrendous, it's actually falling into the ocean
threatening the health and safety of our residents
and visitors. We cannot handle any more
accommodations that will attract additional new
residents to this area. We are seriously at
overcapacity and have been for awhile.

Finally, I find it just a little bit concerning that a member of the senate, which is responsible for the confirmation of this very Commission, and representing the public's best interest, is representing the Applicant. I've heard it said that just because you can doesn't mean that you should. I would think that a little more thought should have been put into that.

In closing, I ask you to please honor the voices of our community and deny this proposal.

Mahalo.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. And I should have noted for everybody who is coming to give testimony, there will now be the opportunity for the Petitioner, the County, the State or the members of the Commission to ask you any questions about your

1	testimony.
2	Petitioner?
3	MR. KEITH-AGARAN: (Shakes head from side
4	to side.)
5	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: County?
6	MR. HOPPER: No questions.
7	MS. APUNA: No questions.
8	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners, any
9	questions for the testifier?
10	Thank you very much.
11	THE WITNESS: Thank you. Mahalo.
12	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Tiara Lawrence followed
13	by Dick Mayer.
14	MS. LAWRENCE: Tiara Lawrence, lifelong
15	resident
16	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Do you affirm
17	MS. LAWRENCE: I swear to tell the truth.
18	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: that the testimony
19	you're about to give is the truth?
20	MS. LAWRENCE: Yes, absolutely.
21	TIARA LAWRENCE
22	Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the
23	Public, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined and
24	testified as follows:
25	DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: My name is Tiara Lawrence, born and bred, girl from Lahaina, care deeply about West Maui's future.

I'm here opposing this plan as it is currently presented to you for many reasons.

Yesterday I went out to Lahaina to visit my mom who's got stage four cancer. And I left around 4:30, sat in traffic for 40 minutes, then quickly turned around, had a drink at Star Noodle, went back into traffic at 6:30 and sat there for 45 minutes just to pass from Lahaina to Olowalu.

That's the reality on the west side every day when you're trying to leave. When you're trying to come in in the evening, it's horrific and traffic can be backed up all the way to Kahului junction.

So we are at a tipping point on the west side where, yes, we have a housing crisis, but we have severe traffic issue and water issues as well.

In terms of water, yesterday the County of Maui put out a notice to all residents in West Maui asking them to conserve water because of low stream flow.

I want to state for the record today that the Commission on Water Resource Management is currently going through their IIFS process where

they're going to determine if streamflow would be restored for streams like Honokowai and Honokohau, where, in this proposed project, the water would come from.

The sentiment from the Commission lately is the restoration of streams is providing mauka to makai connectivity, and so I'm very confident in saying today that the Commission will restore water especially to Honokohau where there is a lot of traditional and customary concerns.

I know there is talk about the possibility of putting in a well in this area. I want to state for the record today too that Department of Hawaiian Homelands is also building a well where the County will be dependent on this water. I believe there is water that's going to be possibly sent to addressing some of the water shortages that we currently have in West Maui. So I have some concerns around groundwater use in that region.

Also we are going through community
planning process and it's happening, I believe
they're like a year from it being completed.
However, I do appreciate the developer's proposal for affordable rentals, but I see the issue that I have

is that it only be 31 percent affordable. 31 percent. We're in a severe housing crisis, and that to me is severely troubling.

2.1

On the west side we are in critical housing shortage, and in 2015 80 percent of the homes on the west side was sold to out-of-state buyers. That's becoming a common trend.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Summarize your testimony.

THE WITNESS: Okay, sorry.

In summarizing I just want to state although this development will offer 31 percent affordable, this project will barely make a dent in our crisis.

Secondly the rest of the rentals will only exacerbate the current issue by allowing more out-of-state residents to move here, and we clearly are at capacity.

And I just want to share a quote today that was in a press release by Council Member Mike Molina where he stated:

The need for affordable housing has achieved crisis levels; therefore, any action that can help increase the focus for affordable housing is essential. Enough with the talk, it's time to call

1 for action. The time for action is now.

This development will not address the severe affordable housing crisis we have on the west side. Mahalo.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Please remain seated.

Petitioner?

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: No questions.

MR. HOPPER: No.

MS. APUNA: No questions.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners?

Commissioner Chang.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: You stated that there are traditional and customary practices from the Honokowai.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, in the northern end of West Maui, that's the only valley that is still in lo'i kalo production. And for years the families have advocated for more water being restored.

Also I don't think Maui Land & Pine is in a position to really negotiate water right now. Their intake is broken. And the gentleman that you used to run it, he passed away a few months ago.

And with the IIFS process happening, Maui Land & Pine is clearly not in a position to be negotiating water right now.

1 COMMISSIONER CHANG: But you are aware 2 there are existing practitioners who use the water, 3 and it's your belief that this project will impact 4 their ability to continue to exercise those rights? 5 THE WITNESS: Absolutely. They depend on 6 this water, and also the County has had issues. They 7 have been cut off from County water supply several times this year alone with issues with the piping, so 8 9 when the County shuts off water, they have to truck 10 in water to the residents. And they go and collect water at the bottom of the road, and so in the 11 interim they're dependent on stream water just to 12 flush their toilets. 13 14 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Mahalo. 15 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Are there any other 16 questions for this witness? Thank you very much. 17 Next witness is Dick Mayer followed by Etan 18 Krupnick. 19 Good morning, Mr. Mayer. 20 Do you swear or affirm the testimony you're 21 about to give is the truth? 22 MR. MAYER: I do. 23 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: State your name and 24 address for the record and proceed. 25 RICHARD MAYER

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

DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: Richard Mayer, Dick Mayer is the name I usually go by. 1111 Lower Kimo Drive, Kula.

What I've given you is the outline of my testimony. I suspect it will take more than three minutes. I do want to say that it was not until the planning conference last week that I even found out that this was even coming up. The public has in no way been notified on Maui that this is pending, and it was a sudden surprise to go through all those documents.

The County notes, and I agree that the application is incomplete and there needs to be a postponement before you take any action. I feel this is a bait and switch proposal because Maui Land & Pine gave you a long list of things they were going to do. It was a very contentious discussion and you finally agreed, and I would like to read down at the bottom, that first page.

Your own final EIS -- from the Final EIS document, and I'm going to read the bold print:

Pulelehua community will consist of 882 multi-family and single family homes, et cetera.

At least 51 percent of the homes will be made available for sale or rent for low, low income groups.

This project is now switching and asking that only 280 units be put into that category out of 1,000 -- and I say 1,000 because they have 900, they're listing, plus 100 ohanas. It will be a total of 1,000 units there. Only 280, 28 percent, not 31 percent cited a few minutes ago.

I think this is a major problem and I think it needs to be corrected that they go back to the 51 percent of the units be affordable, that is the need on West Maui.

On the application page 71 of their own application it said they were going to provide -- it's clear that there were 450 affordable units in the original proposal. That was a compromise from those who had asked for many, many more.

Turn to the next page.

The Final EIS for this project is totally out of date. It was done in 2005. An example of why it's relevant is that there's almost no mention at all about the school enrollment in Lahaina. The four

schools in Lahaina for the most part are overcrowded already. And the document that you'll see as you go through it says the first school will be built probably in 2035, 90 years after they're saying that they will complete this project.

So I would urge you to make sure the school is built soon. Donating the land is the trivial part, the cost of construction and having the DOE put that money up, or the state put that money up is the main concern.

They make no mention of school buses and the cost of school buses, who will run them? How often will they go? Will they be able to take all these children?

The project is going to have somewhere between 400 to 600 children will need to be transported. That's a cost that's not mentioned.

Water was mentioned by previous speakers and is a considerable problem. And the ditch up in that area that was damaged by the big storms, stream intakes were damaged, that needs to be taken care of.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: That's three minutes, if you can come summarize.

THE WITNESS: I think I would like you to stop me at any time if you think any of this is

irrelevant. If I could ask for the indulgence. I've gone through this. I don't think anybody else in the community has had a chance.

Wastewater, they claim that initially they will go to the Lahaina plan, and then only after they build it, I think that needs to be put in place.

This 50-acre park that was supposed to be -- that needs to be made certain and provided for.

Maui Land & Pine was negligent in not doing that.

The housing should be at least 30 years in perpetuity or in perpetuity.

I would urge you to limit any expansion.

They have a large amount of vacant land on this project. At some point they may come back and say we want to put even more housing on that property.

The project map, it was unclear for us to be able to make comments on the project map, because there are several maps included on the website.

The West Maui Community Plan, they're working on that.

Drainage, they only are talking about a 50-year one-hour storm. We had a hurricane that came through here last year that caused much more than one hour worth of rain. There needs to be much better consideration of drainage requirements instead of

one-hour storm.

Will the intersections and signals all be provided for by the developer? Solid waste, will that be paid for by the residents of the area and that leads to a major concern. These are supposed to be for affordable housing, and the homeowner association cost, do those include the water, the wastewater, the solid waste disposal, road improvements, et cetera?

Will that be even affordable for affordable housing owner, renter to be able to pay those costs.

And who will pay for those costs if they're renting?

Medical, there's no mention -- and that's why an EIS is important. There's no mention at all of medical facilities which are over an hour away.

They even cite HHFC is running the hospital as we all know now for the last two years Kaiser has been running the hospital.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'm going to ask you now to move to the conclusion of your testimony, keeping in mind that any of the parties or any of us can ask you questions which would allow you to further expand on your thoughts.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

On the last page I've listed things based

on the proposed Decision and Order. You can go through it. I'm giving you some recommendations that you may want to consider as you go through each of those items.

Lastly, I would urge -- at the very bottom of that page, Kapalua Mauka was supposed to provide 125 units of housing, and a 50-acre park area. I would like to call into question what Maui Land & Pine is doing and why you've not gone after them by not complying with their representation.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.

Petitioner?

2.1

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: No.

MR. HOPPER: No.

MS. APUNA: No, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners?

Nothing further?

Can you, Mr. Mayer, just briefly, the top of your decision and order page. You say as your first point, we should not double count the 125 housing units sold by Kapalua Mauka.

What are you trying to convey?

THE WITNESS: The County signed an agreement with the proposer or the developer to double count the 125 as part of the Kapalua

requirement, and then now putting it into this project. That should be in addition to as it was clearly stated in the original D&O, that the affordable housing requirement for this project in addition to that 125 units should have been added in. The fact that the County has said that there is an agreement, that should be a minimum what the County is saying. But what the Land Use Commission said was there should be 450 units in this project that are 225 for the project itself, that's 25 percent of the 1,000, and 125 additional. Do not allow them to go to 280.

They also say in there that half of the units are going to be bought by out-of-state residents, people coming in. That's what this project is going to be built as an affordable housing project, but they diminished it and that's why I said bait and switch.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. Is there anything further? Thank you very much for your testimony.

Our next testifier is Etan Krupnick, followed by Lucienne deNaie.

As a note to everybody we have asked the facilities folks to check on the very warm condition

of this room.

2.4

Do you swear or affirm the testimony you're about to give is the truth?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

ETAN KRUPNICK

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

DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: My name is Etan Krupnick. I grew up in Lahaina. My mother and grandmother, they're all from Lahaina as well, so I have a deep pride for West Maui, let alone Maui, you know.

I guess as a full-time resident and just seeing what I saw growing up, so much change when it comes to like more hotels. As a kid I already knew what that was going to be the wrong road for West Maui.

We are at a time that we need housing, so now is it going to be favoring the outside people, not even from or live here full-time, which it's starting to look that way, or are we going to start looking to our community and start to think about them more?

I like that some of these developers are

bringing in the affordable housing thought process, but it's just -- I don't want to sound selfish -- it's not enough. There's a lot of us who have the money saved up, who have the job, and are qualified to get the loans but there's nothing to buy if it's not over \$600,000.

You know, when you start to own your own property, which I've seen my friends owning because they got chosen for affordable housing, and it's just life-changing.

So they can pass something down now. They can go to their own sanctuary and it's there. I would like that for myself and my community but we need more community opportunity.

The percentage that they're offering is not enough. I remember when they were proposing it, I was working for Maui Land & Pine, was excited first time I ever heard of affordable housing. I think my uncle guys got that when they used to work for the golf course and stuff, so there's a great opportunity for them too, like in the \$300,000 range or something.

Anyways to see what the project is now, it can't even be a question to even think about passing it. Water, I see my friends like other testimonies,

people that just came up here. The water is just not enough right now in the West Maui. I've got friends at Honokohau like I said, like they said that have no water to even flush the toilets, wash their face in the morning. And they got keikis too, so they got to get them ready, and they live already 30 minutes from Lahaina. So it just like -- it disrupts their routine from the get-go. And it will last a week or two until they even get water. That's just a huge issue right now.

Lahaina traffic. Whether any you guys have lived in Lahaina, Lahaina has a strong community, we have always had each others' back and we are going to continue. If you put another community or neighborhood that is in Lahaina that none of us are really for, or at least like 50, 100 percent on board, I mean this meeting should be in Lahaina because we would have hundreds if not thousands of people right now standing outside right now ready to -- you know.

I'll wrap it up. I don't think this plan is ready for Lahaina. It needs to be switched, we need 70 to 90 percent affordable easily, and that's like giving you guys little bit, honestly should be

- 1 100. We need to start thinking about our full-time
 2 Maui residents, not just like kanaka, this is
 3 everybody here, this is all the community.
 4 Now like if this passes, this is going to
 - give other developers a chance to use this as an example well. Well, they passed it, so we don't have to if give that much affordable housing any more.

 It's taken away from all you guys. Whether you own a house or not, your keikis are going to affect this too. And you can actually drive past, and your keikis when they're older can be like my grandparents, my grandma, my grandpa started this revolution of affordable housing for us.
 - CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much.

 Questions for the witness?
 - MR. KEITH-AGARAN: No questions.
 - MR. HOPPER: No questions.
 - MS. APUNA: No questions.

- 19 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners? Thank
 20 you very much.
 - Lucienne deNaie, followed by -- I can't read their writing, I believe it is Steven Franco, Stan Franco perhaps. Forgive me because --
- Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you're about to give is the truth?

THE WITNESS: I do.

2.1

LUCIENNE deNAIE

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

DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: My name is Lucienne deNaie.

I'm the Conservation Chair for Sierra Club Maui.

Sierra Club has waited on this project since 2004,

the charrettes 2005, the hearing gets to the Land Use

Commission, the hearing to the Planning Commission.

Sierra Club has waited on this project for 15, 16 years or more attending many hearings. Every proposal promises everything and that's what we have heard, but how much can really be believed. The approval Land Use Commission gave in 2004 to 2006, deliberations was worth money to the landowner. And the benefits that were supposed to come out of that exchange are really needed by the public.

So what we're getting with this proposed plan is the entitlements go on to the new owners, and the benefits to the public are being slashed or eliminated, like the 50-acre park. This land was a 50-acre park in our community plan. That was a tradeoff. We were going to get affordable housing,

450 units. I listen to people who shared their dreams of buying a house, just like that young man there. Now what do we have? Rental apartments. No houses people can buy. It is like a bait and switch.

I served on the General Plan Advisory

Committee for three years. We heard the hopes and

dreams of people of West Maui. We met in West Maui.

And this doesn't fulfill those hopes and dreams.

So the Land Use Commission should really not vote today to accept the amendment. As the OP stated, and as we heard today, this information is being rushed to you. It's not enough time to really consider what is or isn't being planned.

There are key components that the impacts remain unknown. A new wastewater plant is being discussed. That would be a trigger for an Environmental Assessment. The last Environmental Assessment was in 2006, maybe 2005, and it didn't include this wastewater plant.

The Honokohau Stream, some of you may not know, but Honokohau Stream is a stream that has a very robust flow all the way to the top of the mountain, 25 million gallons a day flow. The people who live in Honokohau for years had to have water trucked in by the County, so little flow was left in

the stream after Maui Land & Pine had diverted it for over 100 years to use for ag. Well, the ag is gone, and now the new plan is to keep selling the water to developments, when there are people in Honokohau Valley that really deserve the use of this water for traditional kalo growing, for gathering native species.

There are cultural impacts to using that water. And Ms. Nishiki is right -- Ms. Lawrence is right. The IIFS process should be complete before any decision is made on a project where that is their water source.

Also the drainage problem is really not being discussed. The person who did the drainage report, Mr. Dollar, always says there is no impact. Guess what? We see impacts on every West Maui project that he says there's no impact on.

They need a new ethical consultant for drainage, because those are cultural impacts to our fisheries.

Thank you for your consideration and get the information you need.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. Questions for the witness?

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: No questions.

1	MS. APUNA: No questions.
2	MR. HOPPER: No question.
3	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: For the benefit of
4	those who do not follow water commission proceedings,
5	what does the IIFS stand for?
6	THE WITNESS: That's the interim instream
7	flow standards where we decide how much water needs
8	to legally remain in the stream to have it be a
9	healthy stream, and how much can do go offstream and
10	serve other development projects like this.
11	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We have Mr. Franco,
12	followed by Council Member Tamara Paltin.
13	Aloha, good morning.
14	Do you swear or affirm that the testimony
15	that you're about to give is the truth?
16	THE WITNESS: Yes.
17	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Please state your
18	name and address for the record.
19	THE WITNESS: Stan Franco. My address is
20	48 O'neil Circle, Wailuku.
21	STAN FRANCO
22	Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the
23	public, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined and
24	testified as follows:
25	DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: I'm very concerned as a housing advocate, I've been a housing advocate on Maui for 30 years, and I was part of the General Plan Advisory Committee along with Dick and Lucienne. And we were told that this is going to be a project that is going to be affordable for people on Maui.

I just want to read from the Affordable
Housing Policy Plan Final Report August 15, 2018.
And this was a County generated report. SMS did the research. This is one of their conclusions.

There are two kinds of affordable housing. Housing intended for households with annual incomes less than 80 percent of the AMI, and workforce housing intended for households with annual incomes between 80 and 140 percent of AMI.

There is a need for about 12,480 -- 448 housing units intended for those two groups between 2015 and 2025. Among those units 9,529, 75 percent of low income housing units, and 3,119 units are workforce housing units.

I had the opportunity to attend an affordable housing summit in Honolulu. And one of the guest speakers was Peter Ho from Bank of Hawaii. And he says that we don't have security in our community. Our people don't have security in our

community, and 70 percent of them are concerned about what life is going to mean for them because of the cost of living, with the major cost being the housing.

And he sees this as a critical challenge for our community. He quoted Harve Vonan (phonetic) from UH, and it was said that we have had two straight years of population decline, 12,000 people each year have out-migrated from Hawai'i. And he claims that we need to have a radical change in how we take care of the housing needs of our people.

And as I quoted from the Affordable Housing Policy Plan Final Report, those needs are for low income and workforce housing, and this development does not seem to meet that need.

If we are going to be discussing public need here, because I think that's what we should be doing, we got to build, as others have said, housing for the people that need the housing, or we continue the problem of having housing deficiency, or housing crisis as people have called it on this island.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much for your testimony. Are there questions for the witness?

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: No.

1	MR. HOPPER: No.
2	MS. APUNA: No.
3	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners? Thank
4	you very much.
5	Council member Tamara Paltin. Is there
6	anybody else in the audience wishing to give public
7	testimony on this matter?
8	Do you swear or affirm that the testimony
9	you're about to give is the truth?
10	THE WITNESS: Yes.
11	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Please state your
12	name and address for the record.
13	THE WITNESS: My name is Tamara Paltin. My
14	address is 110 Pualu Place, Lahaina, Hawai'i 96761.
15	TAMARA PALTIN
16	Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the
17	public, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined and
18	testified as follows:
19	DIRECT EXAMINATION
20	THE WITNESS: I got so much things to say
21	in so little time. Originally I was not I
22	testified against Kapalua Mauka in 2004, and you know
23	that testimony in hindsight makes me feel like a
24	psychic, you know, everything went wrong.
25	And then when this foreign developer

purchased the Pulelehua, everyone said, oh, it's okay, it's going to be okay because entitlements run with the land and, you know, he's still going to have to meet the requirements. And now like not even two, three years later after him purchasing the land, he's trying get out of promises made.

Originally the Planning Commission had this as a 65 percent affordable housing project. Now it's down to 51 percent. Now it's going down even lower. And you know Kapalua Mauka had severe adverse affects on West Maui. It was the first ever housing project to get a seven-month stop work order from the County Public Works DSA division, and that would have never happened if it wasn't for the clean water group and us calling every single time when it rains, even just a light misty rain there was brown water coming down the river.

I got no degrees in science or archeology or any topography, geology, but from watching the river for over a decade, I can tell when it's not how it usually is. Usually the river runs brown the first time it rains of the season, and then subsequently less each time. This is not how it was when they started construction on Mahana Ridge, which was successor of Kapalua Mauka.

So I mean, the part here to that, we have a state senator representing these guys. No community outreach to our community. I would imagine that he knows the climate; he knows the situation.

We don't have an excess of jobs, people moving to the mainland to get. We don't have an excess of housing for people that live here to get.

And we have this foreign occupier continent developer coming here saying that 50 percent of the Pulelehua resident household will be in-migrating from the U.S.

Where are they going to work? Where are they going to live? This is like telling us that they're going to be doing their marketing in Texas for more people to move over here.

We have enough people to buy these houses, buy these rentals. It's so insulting that this huge story that we are told with the charrettes and all that newspaper ads, and you can own your own house. There will be a variety of types. There will be rentals, all these things. And then secretly, no newspaper story, oh, we're going to try and amend the 2006 Decision and Order to make it less and only rentals available.

I can understand why you wouldn't want everyone to know what you're doing, and it's just

1 shady.

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If the developer knew full and well, if he didn't know he should have done his due diligence of what the requirements were when purchasing this property. And if you're going to shaft somebody, shaft the \$50 million purchase price.

In closing, I think you know the previous people said it all. The only recommendation I can make is no short-term rental homes, no TVR's, no B&B's and, you know, if they want to monkey around and give less than what was promised, then revert it back like Hale Mua and let the County buy it, you know, at ag land rates, condemn the land and let us do it, because this is ridiculous.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. Other questions?

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: No.

MR. HOPPER: No.

MS. APUNA: No questions.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners?

Commissioner Okuda.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Have you personally looked at the land in question? You've seen it with your own eyes?

THE WITNESS: Every single day.

1 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: So you have firsthand 2 information on what is going on with the land and 3 what's not happening with the land? 4 THE WITNESS: (Witness nods head up and 5 down.) 6 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Because of the audio 7 record and the court reporter, verbal responses, rather than nodding your head. 8 9 THE WITNESS: Yes, I pass by every day. On 10 occasion I leave the airport up there. 11 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Have you seen any 12 evidence that the land is being used in accordance or 13 along the lines of the earlier Decision and Order? 14 In other words, is there anything being 15 built, or land being used consistent with the earlier Decision and Order? 16 17 THE WITNESS: No. As far as parks, I 18 always see folks walking up and down, taking their 19 dog up and going up the hill to the Kapalua Airport, doing a little work out, walking back down. There's 20 21 a side road before you go all the way up that leads 22 you to like Department of Hawaiian Homelands, but 23 nothing building, no, nothing in compliance with the

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And this testimony you

2006 Decision and Order to build anything.

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have just given is based your personal knowledge, seeing the land on a regular basis with your own eyeballs, correct?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you. No further questions, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners, are there other questions for this witness?

Councilmember, there is, on this docket -I'm going to state this incorrectly -- but an
agreement from Maui County through the Housing and
Community Concerns Office agreeing to what is being
proposed on this matter.

Did that agreement to these revisions come through the Maui County Council, or is that an executive action under the County?

THE WITNESS: I believe it's through the administration only. We today didn't take any vote on it. Although we were semi-informed in their housing plan update. They gave us spread sheet with a nexus. And under the Pulelehua portion of it they did mention pending a Land Use Commission decision, that it was going to be 900 units, 280 of which was affordable.

And I did kind of notice that. And I

thought the numbers were off, but, you know, kind of being new to this job, I got a lot on my plate almost every day. So it went to the back of the list of things I was dealing with.

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The only reason I found out was from Mr. Dick Mayer about this. So all the people that I've spoken to in the short amount of time and have sent in late email testimony, totally opposed of this, you know, what the story was told to us originally. And throughout the years, this is complete about-face of what it was and, you know, when you buy a property, property when you invest \$15 million, you got to do your homework. If you cannot do what was obligated under that agreement, why would you pay \$15 million for it? You know, 5 million, whatever. When the article came out in the Maui News, I was like, wow, going to do 15 million and then still build all of that, but apparently there was other plans even back then.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Can you summarize what your request to us is?

THE WITNESS: My request is hold them accountable for the promises made since 2006. If they can't do it, then revert it back to agriculture and they can sell it at ag land rates to somebody

that can make 100 percent affordable housing. We're dealing with folks that do that all the time. The Kihuni project (phonetic), big lease.

We cannot be the mainland, the continent's investment opportunities any more. We have been doing that far long enough, and that's what led us to where we are now, where nobody can afford a place to live. People are paying \$5,000 a month for three-bedroom, two-bathroom in Kanaapali. It's not sustainable.

You know, everybody wants to come here from vacation, but who's going to change the sheets?

Who's going bring you your drink? Who's going to cook your food? People are getting over the drive in and out every day? It's one of those self-fulfilling prophesies where you're going to kill it, you're going to kill the whole economic driver of the entire state by continuing to let these people with their greed, and their investment to take over what was promised to the community as affordable housing.

We made our compromise from 65 percent to 51 percent. Don't go any lower.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Any further questions? Commissioner Cabral.

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: In reference to these

percentages, and you reference that you have people doing projects that are 100 percent affordable housing. Is that private citizens, or is that government subsidized housing?

THE WITNESS: So there is a government subsidized one specifically for the 30 to 60 percent AMI that you guys, ohana, I think they're also doing work on the Big Island as well. The Kihuni project, the Kaiaulu (phonetic) project or the one by the sewage treatment plant is 100 percent affordable. I think that might have been a credit from another development that fell through the for-profit side, fell through, but the affordable side is still going forward and people are moving in. But it's like they're fulfilling the credits for nonaffordable projects.

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: I just love to have affordable housing, and I deal with affordable housing. I just don't know who's going to pay for it, either the tax dollars or the developer has to make the money someplace. It becomes a math problem.

I'm just wondering if you had some developer wonderful enough to make 100 percent affordable housing, where are they? Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Chang. 1 2 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you. 3 So I just want to be really clear. Can you tell me what is the current condition of the land? 4 5 THE WITNESS: It's fallow fields. It's a 6 big sloping parcel, and then there is kind of gulches 7 on either side of it. COMMISSIONER CHANG: Has there been any use 8 9 of the land? I know Commissioner Okuda asked you, 10 but has there been any use of the land that is 11 consistent with the land use approvals? 12 THE WITNESS: Not to my -- what I could see driving by the property and going up to the airport 13 14 and looking down, there's been no activity that I can 15 see on a day-to-day basis just from driving by and 16 using the Kapalua Airport. 17 COMMISSIONER CHANG: So there's been no 18 building of roads? 19 THE WITNESS: Not that I've seen, no 20 COMMISSIONER CHANG: No buildings of any 2.1 kind of structures? 22 THE WITNESS: No. 23 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Do you know whether 24 there's been any expenditure of funds for this 25 project?

THE WITNESS: Well, I mean, and I imagine in the planning, because there was an original plan for 882, and then looking on the website at one point it looked like it was 1200 homes and 450 affordables, and now it's like 900 units and 450, and I see the planning, so I guess there was some paperworks done, the communication back and forth, but nothing physical that I've seen, being expenditures, I'm sure. Flying in from the continent is an expenditure of funds.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Has there been any community meetings with this new proposed plan?

THE WITNESS: Not to my knowledge, no.

Community meetings. Like Etan said, if they brought this project to the community scaled down from 450 to 280, and increasing density by 12 units, there would be a line out the door? All the people that -- I still run into folks on a regular basis that asks what is going on with Pulelehua. They had their name on the list. They thought they would be able to build a house.

Now it's reverted to rentals, which if that's all they can do is 450 rentals, it's not good, but its better than 280.

I know a lot of people will be

heart-broken, because they had their heart set in buying a property at affordable rate. But that is a compromise that we can talk about is 450 rentals as opposed to purchase homes. But it's got to be the same numbers.

You can't buy the property and then get a free pass with all these entitlements. It's ag lands and it wouldn't have been worth as much. You got to know what you're getting into if you're going to spend \$15 million.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Have you seen what the proposed plan is?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Based upon that, what else is inconsistent with the original? If you can just briefly -- is there anything else that's majorly inconsistent with the original D&O?

THE WITNESS: Well, I have full trust in what Mr. Mayer and Ms. Lucienne deNaie said, but one of the major things in my community was the variety of types of homes that you could have, the mix use community, like livable walkable types of -- when they did their charrettes and they made their representations to the community prior to this developer purchasing the property, people were stoked

about it, you know. It's like, you know, you can have your single-family homes, estate homes, your rentals all in one area.

And it's like a little mini community representative of West Maui, because we have such a range of residents and we all get along for the most part. It doesn't matter what your income is, you're going to see somebody down the beach.

But this is 800 rentals, 100 single-family homes, and it totally changes the project, which despite the infrastructure lapse and whatnot, I can live with, but the percentage of affordable housing dropping so much is just not negotiable to me.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Anything further for this witness? Commissioner Cabral.

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Since you're so knowledgeable of the area, you made a statement earlier in your main statement that you wish that the land could go back to agriculture, then the County could buy it and put in affordable housing.

Is there vacant land around it that's agriculture that the County could do that and fund an affordable housing project on their own, a different piece of property?

THE WITNESS: Just north of, I believe,

Kahana Ridge there's 1413-acre TMK, and because we're

going forward with the community plan update process,

and that was the time when the County could purchase

the 50 acres for a community park, a few of us were

looking into that 1413 acres, it's ag pasture land,

as possibly a location for a park.

If it's going to be not a park, and we need to provide our own affordable housing on that property, you know, I mean that would be another option. But I don't think that folks should be allowed to just come in and take advantage of the entitlements and all the benefits without providing what was promised, similar to like how Ms. DeNaie said. It's just not a good precedent to set.

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: All right, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much, Councilmember. We are now at the hour mark. I take breaks about every hour, in addition to the heat in this room, we have a court reporter who needs to remain fresh or fresher.

I want to ask before we break. There's three testifiers remaining, Albert Perez, Melissa Harding, Aggie England. Are any of you like seriously stressed for time?

1 Okay, so it is 11:10. We will reconvene at 2 11:20. 3 (Recess taken.) 4 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We have three more 5 witnesses. There'll be an opportunity if there's any 6 other witnesses who wish to testify. Following that 7 I will close public testimony, and I will allow the Petitioner the chance to present, who's indicated 8 9 they have about a half hour roughly of presentations 10 to make, after which we will probably at that point then take a break for lunch. 11 12 Just so everybody knows, we go and buy our 13 own lunches. And then we will resume. I'll set the 14 exact time for that break when we get closer to that 15 time. 16 Our next witness is Albert Perez, followed 17 by Melissa Harding. Do you swear or affirm that the testimony 18 19 you're about to give is the truth? 20 THE WITNESS: I do. 21 ALBERT PEREZ 22 Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the 23 public, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined and testified as follows: 24

DIRECT EXAMINATION

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1 THE WITNESS: Good morning,

Commissioners. My name is Albert Perez with Maui
Tomorrow Foundation, 55 North Church Street, Suite A4
in Wailuku.

I would just like to say at the outset that I agree with those people who are experts in this that have testified previously, including Councilmember Paltin, Dick Mayer, Lucienne deNaie, and Stan Franco, Kai Nishiki and Tiare Lawrence.

So I'm not going to repeat what they have said, but there are some things I noticed that I thought I would bring to the attention of the Commission.

One is, I was looking at the qualifications for rental, and they seem to be impossible to meet.

And I looked six times for the work "or", so I don't think that you could be retired from employment in Maui County, be a full-time student, be disabled, and be a parent of a disabled person. I think there is supposed to be "or" in those conditions. Just kind of technical.

More importantly, I was reading through some of the statements by the Petitioner. They're asking the Commission to clarify whether they need to provide 125 rental units that were required for the

Kapalua Mauka project in addition to the reduced amount of 180 units that are now required under the workforce --

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: You're pretty audible, but when you turn to look at your computer you're --

THE WITNESS: Okay.

-- under the Workforce Housing Ordinance.

So I'm just here to say that the answer should be, yes, they should be responsible for that.

They bought the project. They should buy the obligation. The Land Use Commission's decision was originally made in consideration of the promise for those additional homes that were previously required by the County under the Workforce Housing Ordinance.

Petitioner also states that they're negotiating with the Maui County Housing and Human Concerns Department to be able to add the above moderate category of 120 to 140 percent of median income, which was not the case when this District Boundary Amendment was originally approved.

This will increase the profits of the developer, but it will decrease the degree to which this project addresses the need for truly affordable

1 housing in Lahaina.

Finally, I want to address the phasing of the project. I'm looking at -- this is the Amended -- Proposed Amendment Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, Decision and Order.

On page 17 it talks about the phasing. And it seems to me that there is a lot of single-family lots and market rental -- sorry, market rental housing units that are being proposed early on. And so I would just like to suggest that it be more concurrent, or even better, that all of the truly affordables be built prior to the market ones, if possible.

So in summary, I would like to urge you to deny the proposed amendments, or at least defer decision until after the Community Plan Advisory Committee has completed its updated West Maui Community Plan, which is now 23 year's old. And the issues raised today are also fully discussed by the Commission. Thank you

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Are there questions for this witness, Petitioner?

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: No questions.

MR. HOPPER: No questions.

MS. APUNA: No questions.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners?

Commissioner Chang.

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COMMISSIONER CHANG: Good morning. You just said you like it -- your recommendation is to have it delayed until the Community Advisory -- what was the name of the committee again, and when will they make their decision?

THE WITNESS: So it's the West Maui
Community Plan Advisory Committee that is now
updating the West Maui Community Plan. They are
scheduled to complete their work in January.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: January 2020?

THE WITNESS: January 2020, after which it will go to the Planning Commission and then to the Council. But at least by January 2020 we will know -- the West Maui Community will have had a chance to express its desires with regard to this project and the rest of the community plan area.

But to answer the first part of your question, I would prefer that you just deny the amendment.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Do you know whether the West Maui Community Plan Advisory, are they looking -- which plan are they reviewing? The existing Land Use Commission approved plan, or are

they looking at the proposed plan?

THE WITNESS: I am going to defer the answer to that to the Community Plan Advisory

Committee. The chair is standing over there, if you want to ask her. She would be the best to answer that question. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I have a very brief question. I hear what you're saying, that you would prefer to have all the affordable housing built at the front end, and then the market rate housing built at the back end.

Oftentimes -- I don't know the particular financing of this project, but generally if you are building affordable housing at the front end, you have to seek outside financing for that and there is a cost to that financing.

So there is a benefit that can accrue to the public for having affordable on the front end, but it can sometimes result in other trade-offs such as other fewer units or other aspects of the development not being to the standards that other people might like.

For a body such as the Land Use Commission, to the degree that we have any influence on those kinds of issues, how would you suggest we try and

1 balance those trade-offs involved in the phasing versus the number of units or kinds of other benefits 2 3 that might accrue from a development? 4 THE WITNESS: Thank you, Commissioner 5 Scheuer. 6 Not knowing the financing of the developer, 7 I don't feel like I can answer that question. However, I would express my preference to 8 9 at least have it be concurrent, if not all up front. 10 And as Councilmember Tamara Paltin said, all of this 11 should have been baked into the original purchase 12 decision. 13 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. 14 Our next witness is Melissa Harding, 15 followed by Aggie England. Do you swear or affirm that the testimony 16 17 you're about to give is the truth? 18 THE WITNESS: I do. 19 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: State your name and 20 address. 21 THE WITNESS: My name Is Melissa Harding. 22 My address is 430 Aki Street, Lahaina. 23 MELISSA HARDING 24 Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the

public, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined and

25

testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: I come here today as someone who has moved to Lahaina seven years ago. My husband, Eton Krupnick, previously speaked for both residents of Lahaina. I come here also representing someone who would be qualified for the affordable housing within this project.

Currently my husband and I have been denied one of the affordable housing. There is always a limited amount, and we're on the waitlist for another project.

I'm not sure how many of you have bought a home site unseen, but that's pretty much what it comes down to for affordable housing, because you just get what you get, if you're lucky to get something.

I know enough -- I don't know a lot, but I know enough about compound interest to know what homeownership does for people in this country. What it does to create generational wealth within a family, and to bridge the gap between wealth in our country. That's part of the reason that my husband and I would like to own a home as well as so many other people so that we have something to pass down

through our generation.

I know what it's like to be a member of this community, being married to my husband. I can go to the grocery store to have -- give a kiss on the cheek. His daughter goes to school here. We work here. We're very involved. That's what it's like to be a member of this community, everyone is friends, everyone is family.

I live with my mother-in-law Ethel Haulani, (phonetic) she's an owner there. I know what it's like to hear stories from her to say what it used to be like for her kids there when there was neighbor kids to play with. There isn't neighbor kids to play with any more because it's all vacation rentals. She was one of the last owners aside from, I think the property manager, to live at that specific site.

Communities become ghost towns when there is no affordable housing for the residents. So that was kind of lost out of the community. Just people coming and going.

You don't say "hi" to your neighbor. You don't go next door to ask for cup of sugar, because you don't know your neighbor. That's the issue when you're looking at this project being for outside residents over Maui residents.

Looking around this room, I thought I'm 29,
I'm probably a whole generation apart from most
people in this room. My generation is one where you
don't create a project and then ask how it's going to
benefit, or is it going to have an adverse affect on
the land or the people that live there.

From the onset, it should be coming to create benefit for the community, for the land we live in 2019. That shouldn't even be a question. If it is a question, then you should ask, is the project even successful, because is it bringing life to the community?

So the thought I want to end on is this.

My final statement is, I also believe in your life
you need to have people around you who speak into
your life. But you can't have those people be people
that you are not in relationship with. So I would
just ask this project how in relationship are you
with the community of Lahaina and the West side? Are
you having the West side speak into your life? Into
this project? Otherwise how is it fair for you to
speak into this community and put this project there?

That's just not how it works. That's all I would like to say.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much.

1	Are there questions for the testifier?
2	MR. KEITH-AGARAN: No.
3	MR. HOPPER: No.
4	MS. APUNA: No questions.
5	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners?
6	Aggie England.
7	Aloha good morning.
8	THE WITNESS: Good morning, Commissioner.
9	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Do you swear or
10	affirm that the testimony you're about to give is the
11	truth?
12	THE WITNESS: I do. My name is Aggie
13	England of Hawaiian Airlines, and the corporate
14	address is 3375 Koapaka Street, Honolulu, Hawai'i
15	96819.
16	AGGIE ENGLAND
17	Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the
18	public, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined and
19	testified as follows:
20	DIRECT EXAMINATION
21	THE WITNESS: Hawaiian Airlines owns a
22	commuter airline Ohana by Hawaiian and it operates
23	its ATR aircraft flying into Kapalua Airport
24	transporting passengers and cargo.
25	I'm not here in favor or to oppose any

decision here or the development because like some of the other witnesses here, I just recently received voluminous documents which I've not thoroughly gone through. I realized that there are some plans in there, but I did review some of the content.

I'm actually here just to request to defer any decisions made here today to allow Hawaiian Airlines more time to review any information or any fact finding by the Petitioners regarding -- and the Department of Transportation regarding the air space surrounding the project, the flight route restriction and the aircraft noise restrictions, because this may somehow affect the operation of Hawaiian Airlines and Ohana by Hawaiian.

There's a lot involved in having to look at the flight planning and bringing up proposals, so we would like the opportunity in the future to be able to bring some of our concerns to the table.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Ms.

England. Are there questions for the witness?

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: No.

MR. HOPPER: No.

MS. APUNA: No questions.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner, Pualani

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Platinum member, Commissioner Chang.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you for that.

I just want to ask when did you get the information and how did you get the information about the amendment?

THE WITNESS: The amendment, I will have to admit that I did get it on April 19, however, because it said it was a motion to amend the Decision and Order, and I looked briefly through the decisions, I thought that this was already a done deal. So there was really nothing that I had brought to the table when I spoke to my executive.

But as I started to receive a lot more documents through our service of process starting in September, then I realized that it's still open. So we wanted to have this opportunity to come here and not waive our rights.

And I did speak to someone from the Land Use Commission, and I realized that this is something that we should get involved in and find out more information.

> COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: You're welcome.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much.

Our next testifier, the last person on the

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1 list is Michaellyn Burke.

2 Do you swear or affirm the testimony you're

about to give is the truth?

4 THE WITNESS: Yes.

5 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Please state name and 6 address.

THE WITNESS: Michaellyn Burke, 365 Komomai Street, Lahaina.

MICHAELLYN BURKE

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

DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: I need to read this because I'm terrible off script.

My name is Michaellyn Burke. I am a resident of Lahaina and I come from one of the families that foolishly hung our hopes on Pulelehua being built all those years ago.

It took a while to read through all the legalese of this proposed amendment, but after digesting it, I see some major red flags that are cause for concern.

The proposed amendment lowers the percentage of affordable units from 51 to 31 percent

while increasing density by 18 units. They are proposing to go from 450 affordable, out of 882, to 280 workforce -- there's a difference -- out of 900. This is highly offensive to me as a Lahaina resident. Best case scenario, the developer is disturbingly naive to the housing crisis here in West Maui.

The likely reality, the developer's arrogance and archaic entitlements provide them with the necessary "balls" to but forth such a ridiculous request. The community has been screaming at the top of our lungs that we need more affordable and attainable housing in West Maui and the developer thinks we are going to be okay with proposing less. Not today.

The proposed amendment effectively eliminates the accountability for Kapalua Mauka's required 125 affordable units. I'm not understanding the logic behind the D&O requiring 450 affordable units but the proposed amendment eliminates 170 units yet still includes the 125 units committed by Maui Land & Pine's Kapalua Mauka.

I am familiar with the regulatory process in my profession and I understand how much it takes to get from an initial filing to a D&O. The decision to require 450 affordable units was not made lightly

or without cause. We should not be negating the work behind legitimizing the 450 units in the D&O by entertaining this proposal to cut affordable and attainable units.

2.1

The proposed amendment limits the housing types which goes from various housing types to 800 rental and 100 single family homes. Furthermore, the workforce units will only be rentals, with no timeframe on how long they would be affordable.

We have a mix of housing needs in West

Maui. While workforce rentals are great, there still

is a need for workforce housing as home ownership

opportunities. Do not deny these local families the

ability to own a home here while making it easier for

transplants to come in and scoop up the single family

homes in this development.

It's noted at least twice in the amendment paperwork in Section 105 and 212 that 50% of Pulelehua residents and households will be new in-migrating residents.

We are in a housing crisis. We don't even have enough affordable and attainable homes for the residents we have now and this developer wants to plan for half the development being for the malahini. And the developer expects you and I to be okay with

1 that. No way.

2.4

That's one of the reasons we are in the housing mess in the first place. We cannot cater to the newcomers anymore. At this point we need to rectify the damage already done and build for the residents that are here and are desperate for housing relief. Entertaining anything less would be extremely negligent.

housing crisis demands affordable housing. We critically need affordable housing in West Maui. The wealthy had the last two decades of housing catered to them. No more. I'm requesting that the already entitled Pulelehua project be 100% affordable residential units in a mix of rentals and home ownership. All 900 units. Anything less would be irresponsible.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you for your testimony. Questions for the testifier?

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: No.

MR. HOPPER: No.

MS. APUNA: No.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners?

Commissioner Okuda.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

1 In your testimony you made mention about 2 pinning your hopes on this development. I'm 3 paraphrasing. 4 What did you mean by that? 5 THE WITNESS: You had to pick the emotional 6 point, yeah? 7 So when Pulelehua was first announced, I was young and my parents had hoped to buy into it. 8 My mom worked for Maui Land & Pine. My father is 9 10 dead now. My mom can't afford a home on her own. And I'm an adult now. 11 12 I can buy my own house. Actually I did buy 13 my own house. I live in workforce housing, which was 14 not easy to do by any means. And I suspect that my 15 mom will probably die before Pulelehua gets built. That's what I meant. 16 17 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you. CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Any further 18 19 questions, Commissioners? Thank you very much. 20 Anybody else desiring to give public 2.1 testimony on this matter? You've been observing, you 22 know the drill. 23 THE WITNESS: Yes, and I appreciate and 24 respect --25 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Do you swear or

affirm the testimony you're about to give is the truth?

THE WITNESS: Yes. Mike Wildberger, 2710
Kaohale Street, Kihei.

MICHAEL WILDBERGER

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

DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: I'll be quick. I didn't put my name on the list because I didn't think I was really qualified compared to the testifiers and I'm not.

But hearing everyone talk, and actually looking through the filing, I feel there wasn't a lot of outreach. I'm a civic enthusiast. I follow everything. I get the Land Use Commission emails, other stuff. And it really didn't hit me on the head or didn't get to see it until I came here and really started hearing what they were trying do.

I would ask you to defer or deny the amendment. More people need to hear about it and speak. It's a big change that is reducing everything that people want.

If you could have a meeting on the West

side, I know that's hard for a volunteer Commission to do one more meeting, you could probably fill the civic center with people who have strong opinions and who it affects, people who can't give up their job and come and testify. So I really think it needs a little more stretch on that.

And I personally feel like only affordable housing, just like the previous testifier, should be built until infrastructure needs are met.

It doesn't seem responsible to keep building more for more new people and to have a way to get them on and off the island.

It's just time. Certainly people have good developments. There's a few great developments happening. We've got entirely affordable developments that are making money in Kihei. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much. Questions for the testifier?

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: No.

MR. HOPPER: No.

MS. APUNA: No.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners? Thank you very much.

Last call. Anybody desiring to give public

- 1 testimony on this matter? Going once, going twice.
- 2 I'm closing the public testimony portion of this
- 3 hearing.

- We will now proceed with presentation by the Petitioner, Mr. Gil Coloma-Agaran.
- 6 MR. KEITH-AGARAN: I got married. It's now 7 Keith-Agaran.
 - Now, let me -- the way we're going to present this I think is I'm going do a quick overview what we are requesting, and then I'm going to ask a number of consultants to go ahead and make brief presentations, and they will be available for questions.

There are a number of other members of the project team that are here that will also be available to respond to questions from the Commissioners as well.

I guess before I forget, I do want to reserve some time to respond to the County and State.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We will just swear in your witnesses as they come forward.

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: Now, Maui Oceanview did purchase the Pulelehua property from the original Petitioner Maui Land & Pineapple. Since that 2006 Land Use Commission decision, the property has been

zoned by the County of Maui, West Maui Project
District No. 5, and has been included within the
present Urban Growth Boundaries in West Maui.

Maui Oceanview request is amendment to three conditions of the 2006 Land Use Commission

Decision and Order to align with the current land and unit mix, mainly to allow development of rental units as well as the sale of single family lots to align the number of workforce units required within the County's current workforce ordinance, and the housing agreement that Maui Oceanview has entered into with the County, and to reflect that Maui Oceanview will be constructing private wastewater treatment plant and a private water treatment plant to serve this community.

And a new condition requested by the Maui
Public Works Department clarifying that the
development conditions on this Project District do
not apply to the County, just by virtue of the County
owned drainage basin being included in the Project
District.

With that, I'm going to ask Mr. Tom Coppin from Kimley-Horn to provide you an overview of the proposed project.

Kimley-Horn is an engineering firm who

1 coordinated much of the planning and design work on 2 the project.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you're about do give is the truth?

THE WITNESS: I do.

THOMAS COPPIN

Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the

Petitioner, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined

and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: As Gil said, my name is Tom

Coppin. I'm with Kimley-Horn and Associates.

Kimley-Horn for the past couple of years has been the project engineer and planner for Maui Oceanview working closely with the owner to plan the plan as we see it today.

My comments today are intended to provide some project information, talk about what we're proposing to do and some of the things that we are not proposing to do.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER:} \mbox{ If I may interrupt}$ for one minute.

To the Petitioner, to the degree that your witnesses or you are referring to any documents on

the screen, if you can tie that back into something that's in the written record so that when we read the transcript we know what it's referred to on the screen.

THE WITNESS: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Sorry for the interruption. Please proceed.

THE WITNESS: The graphic that I have up on the screen right now is the proposed site plan for Pulelehua as currently proposed.

It consists of 310 acres. It is surrounded by development, as our attorney just noted. It's in keeping with the zoning cases that were approved back in 2011 creating the West Maui Project District No. 5, or Pulelehua.

The project is located between Kapalua

Airport and the highway. It is bounded on the north

side by existing development, and on the south side

by Hawaiian Homeland's property.

This property is part of the West Maui Kaanapali Urban Growth Boundary as currently identified in the Maui Island Plan.

The project as proposed, as has been said a number of times today, but does propose 900 units.

An additional 100 ohana units would be possible with

the development of single-family housing.

of the 900 units, 800 are proposed as multi-family units. 520 of those units are intended as market rate. 280 are proposed as affordable units, and that is in keeping with the County agreement that we've entered into with the County of Maui.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Just to be clear, the map that you have on the screen is the same map entitled Conceptual Site Plan March 15, 2019 that's part of the record in this docket?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Part of the plan, as I mentioned, there are 900 total units proposed for this plan. 800 are multi-family units, and 100 are single-family units.

There's an additional 70,000 square feet of commercial retail space located in various locations throughout the project. They're shown here on the graphic in gray shading. One is a smaller footprint near the north end of the project. The bulk of the commercial retail is proposed near the heart of the project along Akahele Street, the south side of Akahele Street. And the remainder of the commercial

retail is located on the south side of the project adjacent to community park that's proposed.

The project does propose ten acres for a community park we intend to buildout and dedicate to the County of Maui. It also includes 13 acres for a proposed school site that we intend to donate to the Department of Education for the construction of a new school.

We have had some discussion in the last several weeks with the Department of Education, talking about that footprint and possible site plan options that they're considering for that piece of property.

The last element of the plan that I would like to mention are these red units that are shown on the site plan. These units are designated with work units. The intent of these units -- there are 70 of them altogether -- the intent of these units is to provide local folks with the opportunity to open a small business in their home; things like nail salons, hairdressing parlors, things of that nature that you can operate out of your home, so you live and work in the same unit.

They're located near the heart of the community where they can provide easy access for all

1 of the residents of Pulelehua.

The project will be accessed primarily by Akahele Street in the center of the property. It runs a mauka-makai direction up towards the Kapalua Airport.

The right-of-way for Akahele Street is currently owned and controlled by the DOT. It will remain that way. We have had extensive discussions with DOT Air about the use of that roadway to facilitate access into the project. Part of those agreements they have placed conditions for our use of that roadway, which we have agreed to and we're in discussions with DOT Air to ensure that we will follow through on those agreements.

They consist of widening, improving the roadway, improved access, maintenance of roadway, as well as legal liability for the future upkeep and maintenance of that roadway.

In addition to the Akahele Street, we're proposing a right-in/right-out access on the north side of the property, as well as the full access on the south side of the project near the community park.

The multiple access points will improve access to the park, the school, as well as to the

airport. These are access points that do not exist today. It will also be available to provide access in emergency situations for residents to get higher on the hill if need be.

Switch graphics here.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Please refer to where in the record the graphic is that you're referring to.

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: Mr. Chair, the sheets that he will be showing are all from the site plan sheets which are attached as Volume 2 of the Second Supplemental Memo in Support.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much.

THE WITNESS: So the graphic we are looking at now is the District Land Use Allocation map that Gil mentioned is in our current application. It shows the proposed zoning district throughout the community, how they're proportioned.

The thing I wanted to note on this

particular graphic is the fact that the density -- it

is fairly dense. We are keeping the residential

units in close proximity to each other, but that also

allows us the opportunity to dedicate over 40 percent

of the project is open space and natural area space.

And you see that in the green areas currently shown

1 on this graphic.

I think our computer is suffering from heat stroke just like the rest of us are.

So the third graphic that I brought up is a copy of the preliminary phasing plan as currently included in the documents.

The project is intended to be built out currently in five different phases. We have heard some testimony today about the phasing of those units and what's included in each of those phases.

Phase I, II and III as you see on the exhibit are multi-family units. It includes a mixture of both market rate and affordable units. So from day one we are building both types of units that would be available to the public.

In the first phase you'll notice that we have 150 market rate units and another 90 affordable units will be built currently with each other.

 $\hbox{ In Phase II we have 230 market rate units} \\ \hbox{and another 120 affordable units.} \\$

In Phase III, the final 140 market rate units, and 70 affordable units. They are intermixed with each other, side by side. The affordable units are not relegated to one part of the project versus another.

The intent is truly to make this a cohesive community. For example, units where you have multiple housing types, multiple affordability brackets intermixed with each other to try to encourage a cohesive community.

In everything that we have been trying to lay out, we have consciously provided community that will meet the needs of the West Maui residents. And that includes providing the market rate. It includes providing the affordable that we have heard so much testimony here about. And it does include also a single family component.

We have entered into an agreement with Maui County for affordable units. That document does require us to provide 280 affordable units, 125 of those are part of the Kapalua Mauka units.

The document itself does have a life span of 30 years. And at the termination of those 30 years, Maui County does have the ability for right of first refusal to take over those units.

So at no point, based on our current agreement, at no point in the next 30 years do we have the ability to find other renters or other tenants that would take the place of those affordable units.

As I mentioned, the idea is we really do want to provide units because we provided mixture of housing types for local residents.

The project, being in the development zone, is approximate to employment centers. The intent is that people that work, live Lahaina, Kaanapali, they can live here. They can easily get to work.

We will switch exhibits again. I'll bring up -- the exhibit that I have now on the screen is a copy of our site plan package. It's the trail system, connectivity plan.

There are a couple of elements here that I wanted to point out as part of the proposed project.

No. 1, you'll see the green lines on the exhibit are a system of multi-use trails that connect various parts of the community to each other.

The bike trails, walking trails are intended to provide a means for residents to get not only between their residents, but down the hill to commercial, to education and recreational opportunities.

There are about two miles of trail, these multi-use trails located throughout project. In addition to those trails, we have yellow lines that are a series of sidewalks and interconnecting

walkways. About four miles of sidewalks and interconnected walkways. Again, with the intent of providing neighbors access to each other, providing them opportunities to circulate throughout the community without the need to use their vehicles.

We have looked at the walking patterns laid out in the site plan. Generally, 80-plus percent of all residents can access commercial, education and recreational opportunities within a five-minute walk of their homes.

Again, we are trying to make this as good of a livable community as we can.

Certainly topography limits what we can physically do, but we are trying to provide opportunities for residents to use alternative forms of transportation to get up and down the hill and back and forth between school, commercial and recreational opportunities.

The yellow dots you see on this graphic, there are approximately 30 of those dots. Those are pocket parks. So in addition to the 10-acre community park that's located at the south end of the project, we're intending to provide pocket parks for residents to use on a daily basis. They will be intermixed among the units. That would include

benches, picnic benches, barbecue pits, things of that nature that would allow people to get out and use the outdoor and interact with it.

 $\label{eq:Again, these are all connected by sidewalks} % \[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) =$

We have bus stops proposed within the project that would provide alternative forms of transportation for residents to actually leave the project and use the bus system to get to employment or other commercial locations.

Again, those are within a five to ten-minute walk of all residents housing units.

There were two other things that came up in testimony earlier that I would like to touch on. And you can see them on this slide. The green -- first one is water quality.

We understand and we're cognizant of the fact that during construction, or during just like a project, there is going to be lane disturbance. We are trying to make every effort to make sure that that soil, that topsoil does not leave this site.

The green areas that you see on this exhibit are doing two things for us. Number one, they are little recreational areas intermixed throughout the project. They also double as

retention, bioretention basins throughout the projet.

The stormwater from our site is intended to be conveyed through the streets and to these pocket parks, to these areas that are highlighted in green. You would have the opportunity -- these are consistent with Hawai'i water treatment best management practices. Water would have the chance to be treated, retained for silts and sediments and trash to be filtered out in those basins. And then the water would be discharged to the two gulches within the project. And depending on where we are in the project, it would go to one or the other.

The County of Maui also has treatment basins created in both of these gulches and at the downstream of these there are urns in those gulches. Again, they allow stormwater to be captured, settle out the debris before it makes its way to the ocean.

So we in essence are providing double treatment as far as Hawai'i requirements are concerned. We will treat it once on the private property, then just discharge it into the gulches where it will be treated again, or have the opportunity to be treated in the existing basins. And only at that point would it discharge out to the ocean.

is the fact of light and noise related to the airport. There have been studies conducted detailing the noise boundaries. We have been cognizant of those boundaries and we have laid out the residential units. So in essence, the upper line of units that you see here coincides with the 65 decibel noise range as indicated in that study. We're keeping the

residents out of that zone contour.

The other thing we have been cognizant about is we have worked with Department of Transportation, the Air group, we want to keep both ends of the runway free and clear of residential units or commercial units, so that we are not obstructing the flight paths or the possible operations at the Kapalua Airport.

Mr. Cheng indicates, they also have the right to buy that land from us if they so choose in the future.

I'm going to switch to a final graphic.

The graphic I have here on the screen is our off-site water and wastewater infrastructure map. And it gives a graphical overview of the water and wastewater system that we propose to construct for Pulelehua.

We have had numerous discussions over the
last several years with Department of Water and
Sanitation. We do intend to build our own water and
wastewater treatment plants. Water for the project
would come from the Honokohau Ditch up the hill. It

7 fire and irrigation water for the project.

The wastewater treatment plant that is proposed for the project will treat that water. It will recycle that water. Pump it back up the hill where it will be combined in a tank for use in fire and irrigation needs for the project, drastically reducing the domestic water that Pulelehua needs to pull out for domestic needs.

would be treated, and then it would provide domestic

Again, we try to be conscious about being wise stewards of the water sources and only using what we need.

The other component about our system is we are treating the water and recycling it as R-1 water. We are not relying on injection wells to discharge that water. It will all be pumped back up the hill and used throughout the community for irrigation and fire needs.

One last item. We have agreed with DOT Air that we will actually provide water. We will connect

the existing airport to the proposed Pulelehua water system. The system that is out there serving the airport right now is dated. I think they have some maintenance operation problems.

2.1

We have agreed to connect them to our new system and provide them with water.

The last item I want to touch on. The graphic you see in front of you are architectural renderings for the live-work units, as well as the proposed multi-family units.

As you can see, they're relying on traditional Hawaiian architectural style. There's also -- the exhibit in the top right corner is an example of the live-work units. You would reside either upstairs or down below, conduct business in the other floor of your apartment.

The units there in the bottom left corner is a typical rental unit. They're all single family -- excuse me, single story. We have tried to be cognizant of terracing this project into the hillside and maintaining the views both mauka and makai, up to the mountains or down to the ocean.

Being on a ten percent slope does not make it easy to develop infrastructure both roadways and utilities, but we have tried to incorporate these

- units. Kept them low with the intent that everybody
 will have a view out to the ocean. That views from
 the highway down below would not be obstructed
 because of tall or multi-storage units. So we
 intentionally kept them low, and kept them integrated
 with the topography.
 - MR. KEITH-AGARAN: Mr. Chair, if I can, I would like to have other presentations done, and then we can take a break.
 - CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I was just thinking about that. Honestly, due to the heat in this room, being a little bit excessive --
 - MR. KEITH-AGARAN: You want to take the break now?
 - CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Would that work for the Petitioner? To the degree that you benefit from our presence, you'll benefit more from our presence if we are not passing out. Thank you for that flexibility.
 - It's 12:13 right now. If we can reconvene at 1:15 p.m. in this room. Thank you very much.
 - (Noon recess taken.)

23 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Aloha. We are back
24 on the record at 1:18 p.m. I'm going to repeat a
25 couple of announcements I made informally during the

break.

Tomorrow we will be in the Haynes Room, which presumably has working air-conditioning. We will post, of course, a sign outside of this room indicating the change in venue, but please let anybody who you're in touch with know of the change of location.

In addition, because we have the fans here, which will mean that we don't completely expire, everybody is going to have speak close to the microphone and clearly and fairly loud so our court reporter can capture everything.

We're going to go possibly today with very, very brief stops until about 4:15 when I lose two of my Commissioners and my Deputy Attorney General.

With that, would you like to continue with your presentation?

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: We will round out the presentation with three of our consultants, first Tyler Fujiwara from ATA, followed by Ray Montoya from Kimley-Horn who worked on the wastewater plant and the water plant design; and then end with Mr. Tom Holliday market study.

Are other consultants, our other consultants are here today and will also be available

1 for questions from the Commissioners.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I think the way that we will handle this is the way we discussed. We'll go through the presentation and then open it up for questions from the parties and Commission.

Aloha.

Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you're about to give is the truth?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

TYLER FUJIWARA

Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the

Petitioner, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined

and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: Good afternoon,

Commissioners. My name is Tyler Fujiwara with Austin Tsutsumi & Associates, the traffic engineer. And we prepared the traffic study which is referred to as Exhibit N-2.

So as part of the traffic study we included all major intersections along Honoapiilani Highway from north Napilihau Street and all the way down south to Keawe Street.

Fronting the project site is the anticipated Honoapiilani Highway at Kahili Street.

The intersection currently services the Kapalua Airport.

Now, as part of the project upon full buildout, we are looking at lengthening the left-turn lanes back to the intersection, and will probably be doing reoccurring signal optimization to accommodate the increased in-turning, the traffic going in and out of the site.

In addition, we will be providing

(indecipherable) the north access for the right-in
and the right-out access, servicing the first
increment of the residential component.

We will be providing a right-turn deceleration in, or the entering right-turn traffic to that site.

At the south end we are going to provide initially an unsignalized intersection that will be full movement, so that will be left turn and left turn out. But as the south area gets developed, we are recommending that the intersection continue to be monitored to determine if or when a signal would be warranted.

Internal to the site, Tom had mentioned earlier in his presentation, we will be doing widening improvements along Akahele Street.

So we have discussed this a number of times with the DOT Airports Division. So we will be providing two mauka-bound lanes, and one makai-bound lane along the entire corridor.

Lastly, within the site we are providing a road connection crossing Mahinahina Gulch. So it will potentially provide full connectivity between the greater northern area of the site with our south site.

That is the general overview of the improvements the internal site and along the project frontage.

In addition to that, we are going to be working with DOT as far as the Land Use Commission condition to contribute a fair share for regional or roadway improvements, whatever DOT has deemed as the next capacity improvement in the area.

Lastly, touching on regional traffic. The Maui MPO has suggested that about 30 percent of the West Maui workforce commutes to and from West Maui from the central, south and East Maui areas.

And the project's proposing residential -apartment residences as well as signal-family
residences, so although our traffic studies didn't
explicitly account for any reduction, there is a

1	likelihood that commuter traffic may decrease or at
2	least will have less impacts than what our traffic
3	study suggest, assuming that residences within the
4	site will be living and working within the West Maui
5	region.
6	Again, we didn't account for any of this
7	because we can't quantify and we don't know who is
8	going to be renting or purchasing these lots.
9	Qualitatively speaking, that would be a
10	result that would help to reduce commuter traffic in
11	the area.
12	That would conclude my traffic discussion.
13	Turning it back over.
14	MR. KEITH-AGARAN: Now I think we're going
15	to have Ray Montoya make his presentation.
16	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Good afternoon, Mr.
17	Montoya.
18	Do you swear or affirm that the testimony
19	you're about to give is the truth?
20	THE WITNESS: I do.
21	RAY MONTOYA
22	Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the
23	Petitioner, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined
24	and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: Good afternoon, Mr. Chair, Commissioners.

Supporting and talking about some of the work that Tom Coppin presented before our break, I'm the project manager on the water treatment and on the wastewater treatment systems to support the project.

Because of the state of the art reuse system that we have on the wastewater side, we are going to be able to develop R-1 reused water to offset any water, potable water demands that a typical site would need.

Now, we're estimating approximately
45 percent savings in the actual water we would need
to support this development.

On the water treatment side, if you use the County of Maui standards, we would typically need about 130,000 gallons per day for Phase 1. With the reuse water that we will have as another source, we'll use that for irrigation. We'll use that for fire flow. So it will reduce that first demand in Phase I to about 70,000 gallons per day.

The fire flow element is another component because there is a school and there's commercial property, the amount of water that you need for a fire flow event is 240,000 gallons of stored water

for a fire flow event. That will be supplied by the
wastewater treatment system as well, instead of being
used from a drinking or potable water source. So
again, reduce the amount of water used on the site.

about the park and talked about the green space.

That's vital for us. We actually need that because we need to put R-1 treated reused water on that landscape area to irrigate it.

Mr. Coppin talked about open space, talked

Any further questions that anyone might have on the this, specifics of the treatment and the technology, I'm open to talk about.

We're following the State of Hawaii code for reuse standards, for reuse quality water, and for drinking water standards as well.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: Finally, we have Mr. Tom Holliday to provide some comments.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Welcome back in front of us, Mr. Holliday.

THE WITNESS: It's good to see you all again. I hope I don't put you to sleep, hot room, after lunch.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'm more concerned that you're going to make cracks about people who

1 drive a Prius.

Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you're about to give is the truth?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I'll tell the truth.

TOM HOLLIDAY

Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the

Petitioner, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined

and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

My name is Tom Holliday. I'm a director with CBRE Hallstrom out of Honolulu. And my job is to, between market studies, economic impact analysis, and public fiscal assessments regarding the proposed project.

I think it goes without saying everybody knows there is a severe housing shortage on Maui, particularly for affordable workforce priced and low market units.

We estimate that that there will be a need for up to 8000 units in West Maui by 2030, which is below some of the numbers that were quoted here earlier, and that a significant portion of them will be needed to be affordable and workforce priced and rentals.

So I wanted to just cover a couple of

points that we heard in the public testimony today that I hope I can provide enlightenment on.

First of all, I've been associated with this project from way back. I remember working with Bob McNatt at Maui Land & Pine when first we thought of 20 years ago.

I think a couple of points I would like to make is one reason it wasn't built was because the plan was not really economically viable. One reason why, it was the type of units that were promised. The infrastructure that was going to be put in. That's why it wasn't built,

And secondly -- this is just pure gossip -- was the cynicism in the community that Maui Land & Pine was forwarding this project in order to get support for Kapalua Mauka, and other upscale projects they were doing in the area.

But it evolved to what it is today, and there is no doubt there is demand for apartment units. Our study showed 100 percent of them in projects, apartment projects in Maui, West Maui are full. They have waiting lists. And apartments rarely sit vacant even as much as 30 days.

But a couple of points were brought up today. People kept talking about 50 percent of the

people being in-migrants. That number is for calculation purposes only on some of the attributes on it.

The fact is that between 2010, according to the U.S. Census, 59 percent of the population increase on Maui came from in-migrants. And it's been about that level since 1980. And so by projecting, let's say, demands created by population, if half the population growth is going to be in-migrants, you better account for it when doing calculations.

But it's not the goal of the developer to bring people from Texas to move in there. It's not the goal that this project will bring anybody over here.

The fact is, if they pulled up the bridge and never allowed anybody else to move from outside to Maui, 100 percent of the units would be rented by local households in no time at all. The absorption trend would be about the same because the demand is so great.

It's just that naturally population growth, there's going to be some in-migrants who take those units. But again, it wasn't a goal of the project.

It was taken out of context, just a number to use to

do public fiscal analytical calculations.

so all of the units will be used by residents. It's anticipated the developer would put in a restriction that you have to occupy the units, can't sublet it or leave it empty. And to the extent it's possible to gear them all towards Maui residents would be a goal I think of a developer in the community.

But there are limitations on fair equal housing laws that limit how you can put people in the units.

Secondly, as we have been talking about for purposes of this discussion, we kind of striate demand among affordable units for households with 80 percent or less median income. Workforce housing units which are between 80 percent and 140 percent of median income, and then market units which are priced above that.

In rentals we are finding on this island on a study that we are publishing today for the Kaua'i Housing Division over there and on Oahu that at about 110 percent of median income, market and affordability rental prices begin to sink.

So if you look at -- and we have in our report the HUD County affordable rental structure,

once you start getting above about 110 percent of median household income anticipated rents, you're at the market levels. And rental markets are inherently limited on how high the rents can be, because if rents start moving too high, people say, let's buy a house.

So on West Maui we are finding that number is about \$3,000 for a three-bedroom unit. On Kaua'i it's like \$2800. But the idea that just because something is called market, unlike single-family homes, which can be hugely diverse in price, in the apartment rental market the pricing moves towards synchronicity between workforce and affordable housing.

Significant portion, even though a certain percentage is being designated for affordable housing, a significant number of, quote, the market units in the subject will in fact be priced to service the workforce housing or gap group household incomes. And that number may be as much as 50, 60 percent of the workforce housing.

Secondly, it would be great if everybody could own a home, but the reality is that homeownership behooves many households across the country, and therefore seems to be richer. So

including people who rent at different times in their movement through life, including people who rent at various times in their movement through life.

In Lahaina about 50 percent of the occupied full-time residential units are renter-occupied, and 50 percent owner-occupied residential use.

In Napili, Honokowai, about 60 percent of the units are renter-occupied, and only 40 percent are owned by owner-occupants.

So that's part of the structure of the market. So you have to provide lots of affordable and lower market price rental units and apartments in order just to meet basic demand in the community.

Not everybody can afford or wants a single-family house.

Also importantly, and it's kind of interesting when you go to a lot of these hearings on different levels, how everybody, why can't you build apartment buildings? Why always building houses?

Then somebody wants to build an apartment project and they start getting slammed for it because affordable single-family homes only stay affordable until they're sold the first time or on a covenant, some are covenant. But eventually it becomes a market priced unit.

An affordable single family home does not stay affordable through the generations. And it allows someone to profiteer, and we all know that affordability single family homes is a huge gap before market. So not do they just move out of the affordability segment in the market, they jump way up because the prices of market homes have such a

division from affordable homes.

That's not true for apartment. They seem to be apartments forever. And from what I understand, there are covenants from being converted from being converted to CPR, and they will remain even as market moves, it's not going to be that big of a price difference. So where single family units profit somebody who buys them first, and they convert them to market, these apartments units will continue to be sustainable to service the affordable and workforce and lower market community for the next several generations.

One of the things is in regards to a different project, I had the opportunity several months ago to attend several sessions of the affordable housing committee by County Council that were held in the Council chambers here. And they had 60-plus public testifiers from West Maui. Everyone

talked about the need for affordable housing, housing of any type that residents could do. But one of the things consistently brought up is how, hey, let's stop talking about these units and let's build them.

The tendency on Maui is to talk, talk, talk. Well, let's wait until this plan gets done and let's wait until this piece of infrastructure gets over there. And let's do this, and this is insufficient. And that the result is no units get built.

So the problem is not addressed. Here you have a developer who's looking to move forward and build the type of inventory that the market is begging for, and it needs to be done in a judicious and reasonable manner.

But I think there is some crisis of timing. You can't just go over everything and study it to death. That sometimes you have to say, hey, we have to support things and have them built.

Anyway, those were the points I was making relative to today. I'm open to any questions.

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: We also have a number of other consultants in the audience available -- we have a number of other consultants in the audience who will also be available for questions, including

two consultants who prepared the cultural inventory 1 2 update and two architects who worked on the 3 architectural design rendering. 4 And if I may, I think Mr. Cheng would like 5 to make a few comments before we go into questions. 6 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: That's fine, if you 7 can come over here, please. Then we will go into questions after Mr. Cheng's testimony. 8 9 MR. KEITH-AGARAN: Yes, sir. 10 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Do you swear or 11 affirm the testimony you're about to give is the 12 truth? 13 THE WITNESS: Yes. 14 PAUL CHENG 15 Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the 16 Petitioner, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined 17 and testified as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION 18 19 THE WITNESS: Good afternoon, Chair 20 Scheuer and all the Commissioners. Thank you for 21 giving us an opportunity to speak before you today. 22

I think a lot of the points have been covered, but I just have a few main points I want to speak to.

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First thing is that we have negotiated

extensively with the County. In coming to this point, not only is the plan, every element has been discussed again and again and revised and revised, but also we have a signed fully executed housing agreement.

There was a gentleman, Perez, earlier that said, what, I cannot be a retired person and a student and all that. No, the actual agreement says "one of" multiple categories. So it's very clear that they will be qualified residents.

And the whole project is designed basically to service the huge shortage of affordable and rental housing on the west side.

I've been developing in this country across 24 states since I began my career in 1978. And that property, the lots that we have designed are even small lots, they're not luxury mansions, they're 60-footers by 110. They're the smallest I can make it, plus the alley that the County wanted, so they're alley served, and they're basically at the lowest market rate housing you can buy. They're not \$3 million vacation homes by any stretch of the imagination.

So why did we pick rentals? Precisely what Mr. Holliday discussed. I was told early when I

discussed with various people in the community that we have a problem. We have a problem because everybody wants to make a quick buck. They line up to get the affordable lotto. Seven years later, ten years later, thank you very much, \$300,000 in their pocket and the home disappears from the affordable housing stock.

And the County recognizes that. And so do

I, because one of the main development activities

that was done in my career 40 years is apartments.

I've done over 20,000 units of apartments across the country, and I know that to be a fact.

And so we said, well, what's the solution? The solution is that you do apartments that are designed for rental, that will stay affordable. And so we entered into a 30-year agreement with the County. Not only is it 30 years. If I want to sell it during the 30 years, they have a first shot. If at the 30-year point, they have a shot.

In other words, very likely they will just be affordable rental forever instead of a seven-year merry-go-round and the housing stock disappears and there's no more affordable again.

Another thing is I found, I could be wrong by little bit. I was astounded when I researched the

market. Why are there no apartments? Why is there such a shortage on the west side of Maui? Because the developers that were here that did the project, wanted to get in, get out. Build something, sell it, be done.

I took the opposite approach. I'm more than willing to rent these out and be a good steward of the housing stock for the long term. So it's a very different approach that I'm taking.

By the way I have lots of family in Hawai'i. I have family in Honolulu. I have family living on the Big Island. I'm not a mainlander that just landed from American Airlines. I've been visiting the island since early '80s. I love Maui, and that's why I chose Maui to develop.

I also own a shopping center at Ma'alaea

Harbor shops next to the Maui Ocean Center. I've

been owning it for years. I resuscitated that center

from pretty dead, 65 percent occupied. Now it's 90

percent full and beautiful and everything. So I love

the people of Maui.

What happens to an apartment if not only --

you cannot charge too much, because people just buy, of course. But guess what? As an apartment ages, they also get less rent and become more affordable naturally. Your don't find apartments 20 years old

renting for more than one year.

So that means you have a double benefit that when you have an apartment, it becomes more and more affordable through all spectrum of society rather than climbing higher and higher as in a single family home for sale. And finally completely out of the reach of the residents that want and needs housing so bad. So that is another interesting aspect of it.

There was a gentleman that said, well, I want you to build all the affordable units first. We have, as Mr. Coppin noted, that at least one third of each phase is affordable.

But we had a discussion with the County.

The County had very good thoughts. They're very competent and smart and really with it. They said look, we don't want you to congregate affordable units in a far corner of this department, and then it becomes a problem area like a lot of others have done.

In fact, I am not aware, I could be wrong,

of any rule on affordable component of a mixed development on the island today that says you have to mix them.

We did. And that's what I'm trying to say. So Mr. Coppin said, their buildings interweave amongst other buildings that are affordable.

So that means that when I build each phase, they're naturally mixed. They're neighborhoods.

They're good people.

So the affordable part is not something different, they're just one of us. And I'm okay with that, totally okay with that.

And then when it comes to view, I did what I thought was best. I have done high-rises, I've done three story, four story elevators. I've done them all. But I chose the most difficult and most expensive kind, which is one story. Why? Because I want to preserve the beautiful views for the residents, not for me, for residents. Uphill, downhill, and even if you're driving on the highway looking up. Originally that plan had all kinds of three story, two story clusters, it would look horrible. This way each building in my plan is no more than ten units. The only two-story project, a part of this is the live-work units, because by

necessity they live upstairs and work downstairs.

So the one story completely blends into the hillside. By the time landscape grows, you won't even know they're there. And they're one story. So therefore they're not ugly. They won't detract from the scenery, and everyone when they step out of their house has something to look at outside of the view.

So then a major point about the affordability, the ratio. The County has changed since this was passed. This is Project District 5. No longer is the requirement 50 percent, it's 25. And nothing was built for a long, long time because of the 50 percent rule, economics don't work. You lose money every time you do affordable if there is no subsidies. There is no subsidy in this, not one dollar.

And I have done tax credit yields. I have. And actually I know completely how that works, but there is a limit, and what was not said was the tax credit program is a federal program first and state program second.

The federal program is limited by the number of people, citizens of the state. They give you a certain amount, so therefore there is a finite amount of tax credit that can used each year to build

new projects. It's not an infinite river. It's not by need. It's not by the governor's whim. It's a federal limit.

So therefore, you can't just say, okay, I'm going to go build 100 percent affordable unless the government is willing to put up 50 million, hundred million every time you do a project, because you won't make it. There's no economics in it. You wouldn't get past the ground breaking.

In this particular project, we have to provide for our own water; our own wastewater.

Everything is brand new, state of the art. And I've done every step that I know, talking to my consultants who are very competent engineers, to get the most and best sufficient system that I can buy and still within my economics.

And I can assure you, that they'll be no worse, and much, much better than anything right now.

I appreciate, and I will end my statement here. And then any questions, please ask.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Mr. Cheng.

The first opportunity for questions of the Applicant
is for the County of Maui of the Petitioner of any of
Petitioner's witnesses.

MR. HOPPER: No questions.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Office of Planning.

MS. APUNA: Thank you, Chair.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. APUNA:

Q I was just curious if you had any community outreach.

A Yes, ma'am. Actually, I met Professor

Mayer and Ms. Kai Nishiki. When I first bought

property within six, eight months, I held a town hall

all by myself. I rented a room in the hotel. And it

was after hours where they could come. I handled all

that by myself two, 300 residents in West Maui, in

the Hyatt there. I answered every one of their

questions.

A lot of people that came, came from the multi-million dollar homeowners in Kahana Ridge near my property and Kapalua. And they asked their questions and I fully answered them, including I believe questions from Ms. Nishiki and I believe some questions from Professor Mayer.

And, of course, the property, the design has gotten much better, in my opinion.

Two-and-a-half years of working with planning in Maui, they have educated me properly as to what really matters, and I really appreciate that. And I

- 1 | did the best I can to adjust my plan.
- I spent probably \$2 million in planning
- 3 fees already, adjusting it, adjusting it time and
- 4 again to every desire that they can think of.
- 5 Q So this meeting was back in 2017?
- A I believe so. It was Preston Cheng, that's
- 7 | my son. It was within six, nine months after I
- 8 bought the property.
- 9 Q Prior to the Second Amendment of the Motion
- 10 to Amend, or prior to the filing of the Motion to
- 11 Amend?
- 12 A Yes, ma'am. It was prior to absolutely,
- 13 yes.
- 14 Q How did you notify the community of this
- 15 meeting?
- 16 A I advertised. Like I said two, 300 people
- showed up, so everybody knew.
- 18 Q And was that the only meeting that you had
- 19 of the community?
- 20 A I believe that's the only meeting I
- 21 personally had. Then when I was asked to update the
- 22 | cultural inventory of the EIS, I believe -- we hired
- 23 | two consultants, and I believe that they went around
- 24 | the community and spoke.
- Oh, another thing, during that early time I

met with then Council person Elle Cochran of West
Maui, my district. And I remember this incident
very, very well. She told me that she wanted to meet
me at Cannery Mall. I said okay. I know where that
is, West Kaanapali, near that. I said sure, I'll
meet you there.

I met her at the door and she walked inside and she goes, you see, these are my people. And I said, oh, you mean the patrons of the mall? She said no, no, all the vendors, all the little stall vendors, stores, employees. She walked me around the whole mall.

Then we sat down in the middle of the mall restaurant area and the little table, and she explained to me. She said, Paul, don't build these six, \$800,000 affordable homes. First, my people, as you saw, can't afford it, can't. It's ludicrous to think they can come up with \$150,000 down payment and buy one of these \$600,000 affordable homes. She said, what we need is rental, Paul. Please build rental.

So, yes, I did reach out to -- and I went down that road and I discussed it with planning numerous times, and they agree. And that's why we have a fully executed housing agreement that's rental

based. The 30-year is locked down, and I'm very satisfied with that. I want to provide this housing. People need it. People need it.

And the one story, there's another lesson there. When I build my low income tax credit project in Texas, I built 80 units in Boerne, Texas, which is a suburb of Dallas. I actually won a \$500,000 cash award from the federal home loan bank of being one of the best senior lifetime project built for that year in America. I built that with one story. That was the first time I built a one-story apartment.

And the reason why that works is there are a number of good things about one story that people have long forgotten because of density and price of land and so forth. And that's safety and access. Everybody can drive up to this project. Drive right up to their unit. Walk 15 steps and they're inside their unit. Very good.

Second, for older folks, even better. Then for fire. One time as I went to one of the city's development and I had chance to chat with the fire marshall, and he said, Paul, a one story project is good. Why, I said. He said, because with sprinklers which we will have sprinklers in the unit, and for the handicap, flashers, so that they know there is a

fire. Very, very, very few. Less than two percent of any fire with one story project has casualties, because they just walk out. They just walk out of their unit and they're safe. They can get into their car and drive away, and they're safe.

But if you are in two, three, four story unit you have to walk down a hallway, go down stairs, people trip, get hurt, cannot get into the elevator because the power is cut off. No.

So that's also why I also chose one story design, because it's a good thing to do. And it's also more accessible to neighbors. They all know each other. Not like a stranger living in building 19 way in the back.

Everybody can walk up and back. We've got six miles of trail. Lots of pocket parks all over the place which the Planning Department made sure that I have. Barbecue pits and so forth. It's going to be a nice community.

Q So there was a 2017 community meeting and then you had a couple more meetings for the cultural impact update.

But was the plan currently proposed in that Motion to Amend and Supplement, was that provided to the community through a hearing?

1 A Well, I did whatever I was told to do.

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: If I could. No, the current plan you see up there has been developed over the last couple of months after discussions. So in the meetings that you're discussing, it would have been previous to that.

only difference is the 100 lots that was on the plan currently today. It was 900 apartments before, all apartments. And then, because there was a concern that there might not be enough diversity of housing, so we added the element of 100 lots that are more single family, and also allowed it to have ohana, Ohana to be available because the County wanted to preserve as many affordable housing units as possible.

MS. APUNA: Thank you, Mr. Cheng. No further questions.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.

Commissioners, questions for Mr. Cheng, or other witnesses of the Petitioner?

Commissioner Cabral.

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Thank you, Mr. Cheng.

In reading the information for today's hearing, I understand I read something that you do

have a program available, that had you sold some of your properties in an affordable basis, you could do restrictions to -- that buyer would be restricted in their ability to resale at a profit for a limited number of years.

Are there not programs that would allow you to sell some of your affordable properties and still keep them in affordable?

THE WITNESS: No, it's deed restricted.

The document that we have signed with the Housing

Department of Maui County, they will be deed

restricted, so no one can do that.

The agreement -- we have an agreement signed, and it will be filed on the title, so you can't do it.

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Ohigashi.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Did you provide a copy of that agreement as part of your motion?

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: It's attached as Exhibit
T in the documentation.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: That's the only question I have, but I've been looking for it. I couldn't find it.

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THE WITNESS: Also there is no 120 to 140.
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2
     All affordable categories are below that. We have
 3
     agreed to that specifically with the County.
 4
                MR. KEITH-AGARAN: Sorry, it was jumbled.
      It's Exhibit T which was attached to the Second
5
 6
      Supplemental memo.
7
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I had also the same
     question. Mr. Ohigashi, were you --
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                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Yeah, I just
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     wanted --
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. Commissioners?
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     Commissioner Chang.
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                COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you, Mr. Cheng,
14
      for your presentation and explaining to us your
15
      thoughts and what you wanted out of this project.
16
      Quite frankly I was -- you helped me to better
17
     understand this concept that it was not very clear.
18
      So let me ask you, because I think your concept makes
19
     a lot of sense.
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                I like the one story. It seems like you
21
     are reaching a lot of the needs of the community.
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                One, would you be adverse to having a
23
      community meeting where this -- your plan can be
24
     presented and discussed perhaps on the west end where
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this -- well, let me ask you.

25

Were you surprised by the testimony you received today?

THE WITNESS: You know, we have a website that's been up for three years. We have a website that showed various iterations of the plans as we adjusted it for three years.

We even had people that signed up on some waiting list for units. So I have been very transparent. And it wasn't just a couple of months this was agreed to. I think the last substantive meeting was just before Christmas when the last conceptual adjustment of adding 100 lots instead of reducing multi-family by 100, and putting back 100 lots was really the last -- and alleys, everything was the last major substantive to adjustment. And we shook hands and said, okay. Then planning is satisfied with what we're doing, and then that was the last one.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Those are meetings just with the County. So they were not necessarily meetings that you had with the larger community regarding the different adjustments that were made to your plan?

THE WITNESS: Well, only through the internet and website and all that.

1 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Let me ask you.

Would you be adverse to meeting with the community? I mean obviously the people who are here who testified, they weren't, at least to my knowledge, they weren't aware of what you're proposing and why you're proposing it.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, I mean, you know, if it doesn't unduly delay this process for months and months. I've had this property for three years. And one of the things that I'm chasing is nonstop cost increase by the contractors.

And every six months the project goes up three, four, five, six percent. It's a very big number. And because I'm doing rentals, I'm already at the very edge of affordability after three years.

So I'm more than happy to write up an immediate very clear dissertation and post it and advertise it and communicate it to all community members. I can't please everyone, of course, but I will be more than happy to give -- if the Commission can say, subject to you doing, that would be great, because I still have plenty of things to do with the County, district approval and all that kind stuff.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: You can see the position we're in. This is the first time it's come

to us. And this is the first time at least the community, those that have attended, have had an opportunity to, one, understand your proposal.

THE WITNESS: I -- Gil?

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: If that's going to be the Commission's wish, I think I would echo what he suggested. If there's someway to maybe allow it to be part of the County process.

THE WITNESS: We still have many steps before we can start with the County; design review board, a public hearing, I believe, and also Phase II District approval.

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: Just to clarify.

As part of the Phase II project district approval, there is a hearing before the Planning Commission, but the Planning Department will ask the developer to go ahead, and also have separate public meetings.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Because what I'm gathering, your discussions with the County have not necessarily been public, it's just been with the County. So I think you can appreciate that for the community this has been the first time that they're hearing it too.

So, I mean, other than your financing, the

- 1 urgency, is there another reason?
- THE WITNESS: I defer to the County and
- 3 Gil.
- 4 MR. KEITH-AGARAN: Again, I think that
- 5 meeting you're talking about could be held in
- 6 | conjunction with Phase II approval on the project
- 7 district.
- 8 THE WITNESS: What they do in Maui, and
- 9 correct me if I'm wrong, the experts sitting here.
- 10 Once this is accepted, they can then have what they
- 11 | call Phase II district -- let's call it site plan
- 12 approval, features approval, amenities approval, the
- design approval.
- So that is an open forum, and where all the
- 15 | public input can be given to the County and me during
- 16 those hearings.
- MR. KEITH-AGARAN: As I understand it, that
- 18 | Phase II approval goes to the Planning Commission,
- 19 but the Planning Department would also request that
- 20 the proponent also hold a public meeting.
- 21 COMMISSIONER CHANG: But that Phase II
- 22 | process would occur, is that dependent upon the Land
- Use Commission approving your amendment?
- THE WITNESS: I believe so, yes, because we
- don't have an approvable plan to even show the

public. It's a concept right now, just what's in my
head. Without your sign off, I'm just talking, I'm
not even --

COMMISSIONER CHANG: So that's kind of a very different situation where we would, what I'm hearing you ask, is we approve your amendment first and then you proceed to Phase II.

THE WITNESS: I cannot change what is approved obviously. Your word is the law. And then her word (indicating) is the second law. And the public is maybe the overall super law. So we have to follow, we simply cannot play games. She is very, very, very smart, the director.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Okuda.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you very much,
Mr. Chair, and thank you for everybody who testified.
And anyone can jump in and answer these questions,
whoever you think is most appropriate.

But I would like to back up a bit. The reason I would like to back up a bit is because, one thing I'm always concerned about is we are a quasi-judicial body, meaning we have to operate based on the law and the evidence which is admitted. And the good thing about that is that restricts hopefully our personal biases from getting into this.

But one reason why, just so that you kind of get an idea why I'm asking these sets of questions, is that there was an admonition from the Hawai'i Supreme Court in the case of <u>DW Aina Le'a</u>

<u>Development, LLC versus Bridge Aina Le'a, LLC</u>, that is found at 134 Hawaii 187, which is a 2014 Hawaii Supreme Court case, where the Hawaii Supreme Court said, hey, we better look at situations where land use approvals or like district boundary amendments are given with conditions and none of these conditions are fulfilled.

But as the supreme court said, and I quote here at Page 213 to 214 of 134 Hawai'i Reports, about the concern of the legislature. And it says:

This is consistent with the concerns identified by the legislature in the legislative history of the statute, i.e., that it was trying to deter speculators who obtain favorable land use rulings and then sat on the land for speculative purposes.

Now, I know we're not talking about you folks, so let me ask these questions, because you gave some testimony about Maui Land & Pine.

Before you purchased this property, did you do any due diligence?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. As I remember the sequence was the company, the seller, was under a little bit of distress, financial distress, at that time. Since recovered. And that's why this was available. So, yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And in doing this due diligence, the due diligence that you performed before purchasing this property was to be sure that you would not suffer a loss and in most probability after you purchased the property; correct?

THE WITNESS: I would hope that, yeah. I mean you would have to have some hope in the deal to make some money or forget it, you know.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yeah, because reasonable people normally will not buy a multi-million dollar piece of property with expectation of losing money, correct?

THE WITNESS: They try not to.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: I agree.

And in evaluating, or during due diligence, did you evaluate what type of restrictions or requirements were attached and running with the land, use that term, we real estate people or lawyers sometimes use?

THE WITNESS: Yes. At the same time I felt

that what I believed in, which is what I testified, that rental apartments were far more necessary than affordable single-family homes that could turn around merry-go-round, and then they're out the door as a market rate unit.

So I made a calculation that the County would agree with me to have more rentals than for sale. And that was the reason why I have to come to the Land Use Commission because the document -- I went to see the Land Use Commission also very early on. And I said, you know, I need to have this be for rent as well.

And that was also the time when I met with the council person and talked to the people on the island. They said really, we need a bridge to financial stability. The bridge is the rental. We cannot keep driving back and forth through the pali and risk our lives every day any more than we have to. And if you built rentals here, it would really change our lives.

So I took a calculation, sir, that that is acceptable and good for the community.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And you have made a very persuasive, and frankly have educated me about a lot of things which I thank you for and it's really

1 opened my mind on these things.

But I'm trying to focus in, because we have to make decisions based on what is in the record.

So before you purchased the property, you knew that there were conditions that the Land Use Commission in, what was that 2006, had placed as a condition of the change in boundary designation for Agriculture to Urban; correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And you knew before you purchased the property, that these conditions included the development of certain amount of units of affordable housing as defined in those conditions. Correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes, with one proviso.

I was counselled -- okay, the law for the percentage of affordable units changed in the interim between 2006 and when I showed up ten years later.

So what I was told that the County no longer requires any project district that hasn't been started, which this has not, which is still to this day nothing has been done. And I remember you asked that question, has anything been done? No, the answer is no.

And so I was told that -- and I believe

it's the practice, it may not be the law, but it may be the practice, that the County on all new deals, be it entitled years ago, if it hasn't started, that it's eligible for the 25 percent rate of affordable units.

So I was not bound by the 51 or whatever percentage that had been tossed around on the original D&O.

And I believe that is true throughout. In fact, I looked at a number of deals since that time, and all the way to Wailea fancy condos, and same thing, that they were not built. A&B had done that -- I don't know, decades ago, and now they just say, oh, well, you only have to do 25 percent.

testimony that before you purchased the property, you believed that you would not be bound by the specific conditions that are set forth in the 2006 Decision and Order which provided for the boundary change or the designation change from Agriculture to Urban?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. The answer is yes.

I believe that 25 percent was the applicable rule for me, because at the time I bought it, the County's practice and regulation is 25 percent.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: So did you have an

intention when you purchased the property to abide by
the conditions that the Land Use Commission had
previously set regarding the number of affordable

5 you not have any intention to follow that condition?

housing units as described in the condition, or did

2.1

THE WITNESS: I believe that at that time I thought that the County rule was the prevalent, I mean, the predominant rule. So I followed the County.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ KEITH-AGARAN: Mr. Chair, if I can just clarify one point.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Go ahead.

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: The 51 percent we have been talking about was something that the prior landowner proposed to the Land Use Commission. It wasn't something that was what the policy was at the County. And I believe that the D&O that we're talking about does provide a process where we can change it.

And that's what we're going through right now which is making a request to relook at some of those conditions.

Again, the 51 percent that we've been talking about was not something that was policy. It was something that the prior developer did propose.

THE WITNESS: Actually I think one of the main contributors of why this project was never built was because 51 percent is not economic. And then furthermore, I couldn't stress more important the following.

The physical shape of this land is straight downhill, straight down ten percent grade. So imagine if you have a lot back to back, 200 feet, 250 feet, each lot is about 120 or so, you would have a drop of 25 feet from one end of the two lot to the other end. It's impossible to build. It's not possible. And they had that in the plan.

So, yes, I don't want to mince words or play games, I want to be soley straight forward.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: How are you doing -Commissioner Okuda, do you have questions to follow
up?

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yes, I do. We can take a break.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We will take a break and continue with Mr. Cheng. The time is 2:21.

Let's try and be back here at know 2:30.

(Recess taken.)

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: During the break we were having a discussion over logistics, because it

seems that some of our participants who are returning
to Oahu tonight are leaving and coming back tomorrow,
have fairly early departures.

The Office of Planning -- we cannot hear you.

MS. APUNA: At this point, if we cannot move the flight, we have to break at essentially 3:45 at the latest. We might be able to push it. We will try to get it changed.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I apologize to everybody who have cleared your schedules to be here for a longer period today.

 $\label{eq:weare back on the record questioning of $$\operatorname{Mr. Cheng.}$$

Commissioner Okuda, were you going to continue? And I know we have other Commissioners including myself who have questions for the witness and other witnesses.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair.

The reason why I was asking about knowledge of the conditions before your purchase is the fact that I'm looking at the limited warranty deed with reservation and covenant that's recorded at the Bureau of Conveyances on June 3, 2016, with a

Document No. 59980844. Looking at that deed in what we call the subject two section of the deed which list encumbrances, covenants, things like that.

I don't see a reference to the Land Use Commission's Decision and Order. Do you know why the deed doesn't have it in there? Because normally, those of us when we prepare deeds, we usually rely on a title report. And I don't want to conclude that the conditions weren't recorded, but it doesn't seem to be listed on the deed.

THE WITNESS: It's a question beyond my competence. I'm not a lawyer.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: I was just wondering if anybody knew why the deed did not contain the conveyance or the property was now subject to the LUC's requirements.

Let me ask you this. Since we as a Commission, we're operating quasi-judicially. We have to act or do things only based on the evidence.

Can anyone point to where in the evidence, in the record, that shows or supports that people who would qualify for the affordable housing as defined in the original Land Use Commission Decision and Order would be benefitted by reducing the number of those affordable units?

In other words, where in the record does the evidence show that people who would benefit by affordable housing units would benefit by the reduction of the number of those units in this development?

THE WITNESS: Well, I think it's implied by the fact that they're rentals. They're rentals everyone can afford to rent and only a few people can afford to buy, so by structure it's better.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: But is there a document, study or anything that concludes on its face, plain English, that people who normally would qualify or need affordable housing would benefit by the reduction in the number of units?

If it is in the record, please point to me where in the record that evidence is.

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: I don't think anyone in the project can answer that question. I don't think there is anything in the record that specifically addresses that question.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: There was testimony from the public testifiers that the number of affordable housing units which are reflected in the Decision and Order from 2006 was the result of -- and this is my words not necessarily their's -- community

participation, negotiations, the process which led to the original Land Use Commission Decision and Order.

Is there any evidence in the record that indicates that that public testimony is wrong or erroneous?

THE WITNESS: I don't think they're wrong,

I think they're just 50 percent. That was the rule

at that time, and no project was going to get built

without 50 percent affordable. So what is the point

of approving something 32 or 49. It's 50 percent.

And so if you look at what the document says, it's

450 out of 900, 50 percent.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Can anyone point to any evidence in the record which indicates or shows that the community at large would benefit by reducing the number of affordable units from the number that's stated in the original 2006 Decision and Order?

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: I don't think you're asking for a factual question as much as an argument, Commissioner. Really, right now, we're another at zero. We're not at 450.

So the fact that he is offering to build 280 gets you a lot more benefit than zero, not going forward.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: I'm just asking

whether there is evidence in the record. Because, for example, you know, I haven't prejudged what decision to make, but let's say we vote in favor of this proposed amendment, and somebody intervenes or takes us up to the supreme court that's going to be -- the question the supreme court is going to ask where in the record is our factual findings supported in the record. It has nothing to do with what I might prejudge or not.

Let me ask you this. Is it anyone's contention here from the Petitioner's side that Maui Land & Pine made a misrepresentation to the Land Use Commission by suggesting or proposing these numbers of affordable housing units?

In other words, did they mislead the Land
Use Commission by proposing something which they
should have known couldn't be done?

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: I don't think anyone's saying that the proposal from Maui Land & Pineapple was not made in good faith at that time. No one is saying that.

THE COURT REPORTER: I can't hear you, Gil. You need to speak up.

"No one is saying that" is as far as I got.
CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Get closer to the

microphone. Our court reporter is having a hard time hearing you.

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: What we are talking about here is the fact, the reason we're here before the Commission is that although the Maui County Workforce Housing Policy has changed to 25 percent of the market unit, we still need Land Use Commission to change the Decision and Order, which actually has specific number of units that needed to be built. And that's what we've been talking about.

The Decision and Order does allow for amendments and waivers, and that's why we are here today, and why the motion was filed, and why we are seeking a change, but we are not saying anything about what Maui Land & Pineapple, what their intentions were, whether or not they were acting in bad faith.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: I've got one final question and you can maybe help me.

Was the original -- was there an Environmental Impact Statement prepared in connection with the first, or the original 2006 Decision and Order?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Do you believe that --

and the project that's being proposed now is

different from the project that was proposed by Maui

Land & Pine; correct?

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: In the actual mix of units, yes.

there's even a slight chance no matter how small or manini the issue might be, that under the <u>Unite Here Local 5 versus City and County of Honolulu</u> case, better known as the Turtle Bay case which is 123 Hawai'i 150, that a Supplemental EIS needs to be prepared?

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: We haven't looked at that issue.

THE WITNESS: Commissioner Okuda, I think that in the last two years that I've been working with the staff at Land Use Commission, they have suggested various sections of the EIS be updated.

And I did everything that was asked of me.

I'm not an expert at EIS sections, so I only did whatever was asked of me.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: I would like to make something clear. Whatever information a government agency provides, that may not be the final say. The final say ultimately oftentimes is the Hawaii Supreme

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     Court, that's why I'm asking, citing to the specific
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     case, where because the scope of the project, the
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     type of the project has changed, whether or not there
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     needs to be a Supplemental EIS.
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                Anyway, thank you, Mr. Chair. No further
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     questions.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We can come back to
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     you later.
                Commissioner Giovanni.
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                COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Thank you, Mr.
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     Chair.
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                So I just have a couple questions on
     clarification at this time, and I'll reserve my time
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     after I hear a little more testimony in this matter.
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                First of all, can you confirm that in the
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     proposed project, that it's all of the units is
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     100 percent rental units?
                THE WITNESS: Except for the 100 lots that
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     the County wanted me to have for the diversity of
20
     housing purposes. It was originally 900 all rental,
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     and the last ten months --
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                COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Originally 2006?
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THE WITNESS: No, no, as I proposed last year. And then out of concern that the document does call for a diversity of housing type, the County

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suggested to me that it would be more appropriate to have 100 lots as well.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: It was clear to me from the testimony of the citizens this morning that there was confusion about what might be available in terms of purchase versus rental. And it speaks to the State's position that more outreach would have been appropriate so that we could have communicated exactly what you were proposing. Let me just echo that point.

THE WITNESS: So our website -- so our website has been up for three years, and everyone that ever asked us, we referred to the website. And it clearly says in fact 100 percent long-term rental.

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: Commissioner Giovanni, I think we've heard both from you and Commissioner Chang, and I understand your point.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: The live-work units. Could you clarify if those are market or affordable?

THE WITNESS: Ten of them are affordable, and 60 of them are market rent.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: So about 15 percent?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

1 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: We heard in the 2 testimony I think of Tom -- I can't say his last name 3 or I forget it --THE WITNESS: Mr. Coppin?

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COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Yeah. That there were five phases. He described three of them which sounded like full buildout. What stage is 4 and 5? THE WITNESS: The retail after the people are here, and then finally the single family.

And it's flexible, because I don't know what the demand is on single-family housing, so that's a flex. The first three is for rental and apartment.

I can pledge to the Commission now that I am ready to go. You can put it in your order that upon issuance of building permits from the County, I will start within six months or so. I'm more than happy to do that. I'm sincere about it. I'm not a flipper. I don't do that kind of stuff.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: 100 ohana units would be Phase V?

THE WITNESS: No, the ohana units is up to the homeowner that bought the 100 lots. If they want to build it, they build it. I can't make people build --

1 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: What is the Phase 2 V? 3 MR. KEITH-AGARAN: Just to clarify, 4 Commissioner. Phase V is the development of lots for 5 sale, no homes. He's not building any single-family home. He's selling single-family lots. Any ohana 6 7 would be up to the actual buyers of those lots to 8 build a home. 9 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Is there any 10 distinguishing of the lots, market versus affordable 11 housing? 12 MR. KEITH-AGARAN: On the lots, no. All the workforce housing requirements have been applied 13 14 only to the rentals. 15 THE WITNESS: That's why I said earlier the 16 lots are small lots, sir. 17 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: The last question, 18 Mr. Cheng. 19 It sounds to me that when you did your due 20 diligence, and you purchased the property, you knew 21 at that time that the approved project was not 22 economical. So and you had to reconfigure it. 23 So can you speak to your motivation and the 24 driving forces that led you to the proposed mix, 25 number and type of affordable housing?

THE WITNESS: It was -- because my understanding that County's practice was 25 percent, I was advised when I asked people, various consultants and lawyers, that everyone on the island that hasn't built out their deal yet, would go with the new law. So I wasn't trying to invent my own rules.

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So how I came to that final mix is like this. First 125 of them I believe is affordable units. And that was for the Kapalua Mauka. So now there is only 675 left that was really available.

And then the rule is, 25 percent of the market rate.

So that's a math thing that you go through. And then it becomes 155. So 155 would be the formula for the County rule, the 25 percent rule, so 155 plus 125 that was for Kapalua Mauka totaled 280. That's how it came about.

It even said that in the housing agreement.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: I understand.

Thank you. I'll hold my other questions until I hear from the County.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners, I'll encourage further questions for Mr. Cheng before moving on to the other consultants, not that I can't call him back up.

1 Commissioner Chang.

2 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Just one

3 clarification, Mr. Cheng.

Your testimony is that you understood that because the County, they changed their 25 percent, did anybody advise you that that would still require coming back to the Land Use Commission to get an amendment from the 51 percent?

That the Land Use Commission Decision and Order trumped whatever the prevailing County's practice may be, that while you could do that, it was still subject to coming back to the Land Use Commission for approval to do that; it was not automatic. Did anyone advise you?

THE WITNESS: No.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: So you proceeded on the assumption that notwithstanding the prevailing practice was 25 percent by the County, that you could just proceed automatically with doing a development was only 25 percent affordable?

THE WITNESS: I thought what the County's practice was at that time, what dictated the actual -- because everybody that had approval that hadn't started on the County -- and I don't know how many of them have decisions and orders affecting

1 them, everyone of them said, like all the way to A&B

2 and everybody else, they just go with the new rule.

3 You haven't broken ground, if you haven't started a

4 particular phase within it, you go with the new rule.

So I just thought that was -- it could very

6 well be a terrible mistake, but honestly that was

7 what I was going by.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner

9 Giovanni.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: That 25 percent rule, to clarify, is the minimum requirement, isn't it? If he chose to build more, you wouldn't have an objection by the County.

So we heard testimony by Mr. Holliday that basically says for rental apartments, the synchronicity between market rate and what you can charge them for, especially at the high end and the workforce apartments, so if you do the math that said if I fail to make the 51 percent in light of synchronicity, I could still get the same result.

THE WITNESS: Very good point. There is an interesting feature that we hadn't talked about today, and that is that under the new housing agreement that I have signed with the County, originally in the old D&O I believe there were four

categories of affordable housing all the way up to 140, the standard steps.

But in the housing agreement that I signed with the County, it stops at 120. It doesn't go to 120 to 140.

So your point, if you say, Paul, I let you have back your original 120 to 140, then it's the same thing, yes. If you want me to go higher, then just give me back to the four. But the County had good intentions in requesting, because the need is down below, not up at the top.

So they said we will do a trade with you.

Keep it down to 120 and below, 60, 80, 100, 100 to

120 and it's okay. 120 to 140 might as well buy a

house. That kind of thing.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners, are there questions for Mr. Cheng? Commissioner Ohigashi.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I was wondering, we received today a list of deficiencies and amended Decision and Order from the Department of Planning. Petitioner, did you obtain this? Do you have this?

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: I've seen it. And my response is really that I would be happy to try to address some of those things. I think the way we

approached the Decision and Order was to leave much of the history of the prior boundary amendment in place, and just add the changes that affected the current application.

I thing that the County thinks that we can go further and should go further (indecipherable), and distinguishing what was Maui Land & Pineapple representations and what is being changed in the Motion to Amend.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Would you be responding to the County's proposals in writing?

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: We can certainly do that.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners,

further questions at this time for Mr. Cheng?

Commissioner Cabral, then Commissioner

Mahi.

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: You reference that you're going to have commercial space and referenced 70,000 square feet, and then you also reference 70 units. Ten of them two stories, and 90 -- and I know from my map where some of those are located, but not all of that is going to be live and work, right? A certain limited number that had the live upstairs?

THE WITNESS: 70 is live-work. And they're

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     not retail. We didn't count it that way, live-work
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     is live-work, so 70 is out of the 800.
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                VICE CHAIR CABRAL: As rentals out of that?
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                THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.
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                VICE CHAIR CABRAL: And then as rentals,
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     there's all kinds of rentals. At one point I heard
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     you say long term, so you're absolutely not looking
     at doing vacation rentals?
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                THE WITNESS: Yeah, it's crystal clear in
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     the housing agreement with the County. I cannot even
     think of it.
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                VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Thank you very much.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Mahi.
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                VICE CHAIR MAHI: I have a cultural
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     question, and maybe you may not be able to answer it,
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     maybe you will. But I'm sure someone in your group
17
     of consultants may be able to answer that question.
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                The first question, part of the question,
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     who gave the name of the street of this community
20
     area?
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                THE WITNESS: Akahele?
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                VICE CHAIR MAHI: Pulelehua.
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                THE WITNESS: That was MLP, Maui Land &
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     Pine named it.
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                VICE CHAIR MAHI: Talking about the street,
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1 because that was the street that went straight to the 2 airport. 3 MR. KEITH-AGARAN: Just to be clear, 4 Commissioner Mahi, the only existing street is 5 Akahele which is the road to the airport, and that's 6 been the name of that street for many years. 7 THE WITNESS: The State owns that street as 8 well. 9 MR. KEITH-AGARAN: There are no other 10 street names in this community. VICE CHAIR MAHI: That is the source of all 11 12 of this pilikia. This problem is the name of that 13 street. 14 I'm the cultural person here, and this is 15 my final last set of meetings on the Commission as a Commissioner. 16 17 But Akahele, that was named a long time ago. Mr. Cheng, did your actual cultural people tell 18 19 you anything about what Akahele means? 20 THE WITNESS: No, sir. 21 VICE CHAIR MAHI: Cultural people here? 22 MR. KEITH-AGARAN: Both of them are here.

VICE CHAIR MAHI: (Speaking Hawaiian)
speaking in my mother tongue, which means why was the
name given Akahele?

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CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Mahi, I 1 2 just need to swear in the witness. 3 Do you swear or affirm that the testimony 4 you're about to give is the truth? 5 THE WITNESS: I do. 6 TANYA LEE GREGG 7 Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the Petitioner, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined 8 and testified as follows: 9 10 THE WITNESS: I don't know. 11 VICE CHAIR MAHI: Akahele means be 12 cautious, be careful. It is a warning. And maybe 13 because of the terrain, maybe because of the way just 14 the physical geography of that particular pu'u, you 15 know, that's a warning, akahele. When you want to 16 say to somebody, give them a warning before they 17 fall, before they stumble, before they get into trouble they say akahele. That's all. 18 19 THE WITNESS: I believe the State named it, 20 because they own the land. They own the road. 21 VICE CHAIR MAHI: That was the warning. 22 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners, 23 further questions? 24 Can you state your name into the microphone 25 for the court reporter?

1 THE WITNESS: Tanya Lee Greg.

2 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners, other 3 questions for Mr. Cheng?

If it is okay, I know the Chair usually goes after all the questioning, but I have a couple questions for this witness.

Mr. Cheng, this is going to sound like I'm asking you a legal question, but I'm not.

I'm trying to get to the heart of what part of our responsibility is. But I'm going do that by reading a portion of the Hawai'i Administrative Rules that govern our kind of action in this case.

The Hawai'i Administrative Rule 15-15-94 covers how this Commission may modify or delete conditions on decisions and order.

Part A describes the right of a Petitioner to come before us. Part B describes when we're allowed do it, and it says, and I quote:

"For good cause shown, the Commission may act to modify or delete any of the conditions imposed or modify the Commissions order." End quote.

So I have a number of detailed questions for you and other witnesses. But what I'm struggling with at this point, and this is not necessarily at all the last hearing on this matter.

What is the good cause shown? I've heard
descriptions of the new design of the project, and
why you feel the new design is good. But the good
cause shown to me refers to there is a reason why you
believe this needs to changed from what has already

entitled, and I would like an answer to that.

THE WITNESS: Sir, I believe that this is better than the last one. For a number of reasons.

First, the old plan was not physically buildable, as I explained the 220-foot drop by every two lots.

Number two, I believe rental is a sorely needed housing stock for the west side of Maui, because it's a bridge to the next step when they can finally afford a home.

Most people cannot afford a home, and that's why you need rental. The rental housing stock in Maui is severely depleted. Frankly on the west side there hasn't been any material development quantity-wise for 20 years. I don't think we could find anything meaningful like let's say more than 100 units in Lahaina or anywhere in 20 years. So the housing stock is very old, and they're in trouble. They're not in good shape.

So the housing quality is bad for the

- 1 people that have to rent, yet they pay sky high rent.
- 2 So I feel that by providing brand new current
- 3 | generation long-term rental apartments, absolutely
- 4 long-term rental, that I can improve the quality of
- 5 life of 800 families, 900 families. And take them
- 6 out of the 30-year old, 40-year old, 50-year old
- 7 housing stock that's, really, if you go in there with
- 8 | a code inspector, you wouldn't even get past the
- 9 second door in places, not making it.
- So to me that's a good humanitarian cause
- as well as a community need that I'm trying to
- 12 fulfill.
- And third, as I said earlier, I'm ready to
- 14 | start. This is not an entitlement game that I'm
- playing. I'm already entitled. I'm ready to start.
- In fact, I've been ready to start for three years.
- 17 My whole team is here. We have working drawings. We
- are in the State for permits for the wastewater and
- water deep into the process. We already got comments
- 20 back from them. We know what they want and we're
- 21 answering them.
- 22 Yesterday one of my meetings was trying
- 23 | price out pipes. I mean, I'm down to that level
- 24 detail. So I'm ready to start. A start is a real
- 25 | thing. A plan that doesn't meet the community's

1 | needs and is not economic is not real.

So I think for good cause this is doable at this point, and I would very much appreciate consideration to let me go ahead and increase the housing stock on the rental side.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: If I may follow up.

Is there -- forgive me if it's in the record and you can just point to it -- is there in the record description of why the previous project is not economic?

THE WITNESS: I think it's because 16 years later there's still fallow field. That's the record. It wasn't even close. They've never even stepped beyond the initial approval. And the agreement with the DOE, and a tentative concept memorandum of understanding with the DOT, that was it. Not an inch further did they go.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I appreciate the point. A number of things happened between 2004 and 2019, including 2008.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I think there might be a variety of reasons. I was really asking specifically, if it is the case that no developer could pick up the parcel with its existing

entitlement and make the development work, that's the kind of thing that if it were on the record, could serve as the Land Use Commission basis for good cause determination.

THE WITNESS: I believe when I negotiated the property, I asked them, why is this available? What's going on? Is there some problem with it? They said, well, you know, just can't make the thing work on 51 percent, just can't.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: But there is nothing on the record at this point.

THE WITNESS: I do not have a written statement, if you need one.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'm trying to communicate in this discussion and questioning --

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: -- more than statements, just that kind of information provides an evidentiary basis for this Commission to take more than just an individual's word for it. If you understand what I'm trying explain.

 $$\operatorname{Mr.}$$ Keith-Agaran, did you have something that you want to --

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: No, I don't think there's anything specific in the record other than

the comments that have been made previously by both Mr. Cheng and Mr. Holliday.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So I guess to follow up on that, I want to talk about the difference between affordable rentals and affordable for purchase, and the 450 number which was in the previous agreement and the 280 number.

I understand conceptually the argument that is being made that while 280 is certainly lower than 450, it's providing a different kind of product that's needed for affordability.

I also think, although this was not necessarily said directly on the record, that the nature of rental housing is that if the 450 is not permanently affordable, but is affordable once and then sold into the market it's 450 families.

But if it's 280 permanently rentals, you might have more than 280 families. Because people move into affordable rental and move out into other kinds of housing.

THE WITNESS: 100 percent.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Because I think partly what hangs a kind of simple person like me, you know what, 280 is a lot less than 450. I don't have to be a wizard at math to think 280 is a lot

less than 450. But if there is factual based information and analysis that shows that 280 actually is a typical rental and other things actually leads to 480 families being impacted, then again, that gives this body good cause beyond the mere assertions in testimony.

THE WITNESS: Tom, do you have --

MR. HOLLIDAY: Excuse me, do you mind if I speak from here?

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'm going to ask you to come to the microphone.

WITNESS HOLLIDAY: That's not simple calculation, but I think if you are going look at it --

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: You've got to come right up to the mike.

at it would be on a time basis. So 450, but you know they're going to turn to market in three, five, no more than ten years. You've only at best provided 900 to 1800 year's worth of affordable units. If you have 280 that are that way for 30, 40, 50 years, you provided more years of affordable units through those apartments than you would through single family.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you for the

point. But that analysis or any other kind of analysis is not currently in the information before us.

WITNESS HOLLIDAY: No, it's not in the record. Once, since I'm here may I --

COURT REPORTER: You need to speak up.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: You need to almost kiss the mike, and you may do so briefly.

THE WITNESS: When you look at affordability, single for sale units and rentals are completely different. They cannot even be viewed in the same context.

So when you talk about affordable single family, and the difference from market, it's often a magnitude of something, hundreds of hundreds of thousands of dollars difference between a for sale affordable and a market affordable nearby.

Much closer. It's not like there is this incredible gulf that are between the two of them. Like I said between the rental apartments, there is very little gulf, it's more like just a trend upwards where you have these things. So it's pretty tough to compare those two alternatives.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.

So I think a little bit more from me, Mr.

Cheng, before we move on. And this is based on your

Cheng, before we move on. And this is based on your

due diligence and your understanding of the

4 entitlement existing on the project at this point.

5 And I seem to recall, but I may be disremembering

6 that to address the permanent affordability of

7 for-sale housing, fee simple for-sale units, there

8 was some representation by the previous owner that a

9 land trust or other kind of entity might be employed

10 to maintain permanent affordability.

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THE WITNESS: No, I'm not aware of that. I just know that in my agreement with the County as currently executed there is a 30-year deed restriction that says it must remain affordable rental as they prescribed. It's a very straight — in fact, they even break it down to per category, that, let's say a unit is meant for 60 to 80 percent income renters, it must be rented to a 60 to 80 percent rent. It doesn't even allow me to drift it up and down. So that unit is locked in for 60 to 80, 80 to 100, so forth.

So I don't know what they had before, but I know I signed an agreement that locks it down.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: This is my last question for you at this time. And this really has

to do with some of the, if you will, emotional context of some of the testifiers we had.

I understand, it has been represented that
Maui Land & Pine, and perhaps you and your
organization as well, have maintained a waiting list
of sorts for people expecting, interested in purchase
or some other kind of participation in this project.
Is that correct?

I heard at least one testifier saying my family went on the waiting list to buy a home.

THE WITNESS: That's probably true in the MLP days when they owned it. Like I said, from let's say six months after I owned it, I built a website, put in a dot com, and fully stated it's for long-term rental only. And we have had inquiries of people interested in renting.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Was there any attempt that you're aware of, not that putting your name on a waiting list is necessarily legally binding in any sense, but was there any attempt by you as the successor Petitioner to communicate to these people who have held out some level of hope, in their words, that they would be able to purchase a home to say things have changed?

THE WITNESS: Yes, my son handled that. So

1 he said yes.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Can you describe that communication? I'll swear you in.

Do you swear or affirm that the testimony that you're about to give is the truth?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: State you name for the record and answer the questions.

THE WITNESS: Preston Cheng on the Maui Oceanview team.

PRESTON CHENG

Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the

Petitioner, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined
and testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: Yes. We received over 80 website inquiries where people will ask what is the status of this project. Is it still homes or whatever? And responses that I received, I tried my best to be as timely as I can and I replied back saying:

Hey, here's the latest. We're working with the County on this project. Our first phase will be rentals. We intend for it to be this way. It will be mix of affordable and market rental. That's my default response and I send that to pretty much every

person who inquires about the status of the project. 1 2 We submit their email into a list, that when we have 3 an update, say for a meeting or any other kind of, 4 you know, official, we will update community on this 5 email list. We have been waiting for a hearing like 6 this to update. 7 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: After your acquisition, were you given, or did you otherwise 8 9 obtain any list that Maui Land & Pine had compiled of 10 people who believed they were going to be able to 11 purchase a home? 12 THE WITNESS: We received a website, but I'm not sure about anything else. 13 14 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much. 15 I have nothing further. Let me, just 16 before Commissioner Ohigashi, Office of Planning was 17 able to change their flight to the same 5:30. Thank 18 you. 19 MS. APUNA: Yes, thank you. 20 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So we will continue 21 until 4:00 o'clock. If it's okay. Can you power

through?

COURT REPORTER: Yes.

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CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: She's actually the most important person in the room, is the court

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     reporter. In case you were not aware.
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               Mr. Ohigashi.
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                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Mr. Cheng,
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     according to your testimony, I think that you
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      indicated that the agreement between you and the
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      County specifically limits you to less or to
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      100 percent affordability or 120 affordability?
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                THE WITNESS: 60 to 80, 80 to 100, and 100
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     to 120, so three categories.
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                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: If you added the
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     additional category to 140, how many more additional
12
     units can you --
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                THE WITNESS: Yeah, because -- yeah, yes,
14
      sir.
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                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: How much?
                THE WITNESS: Make a total of 400 at 120
16
17
     maybe.
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                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: So if you amend the
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     agreement with the County, you basically would be
20
      asking for a 50 percent of the 800 units. Is that
21
      right?
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                THE WITNESS: If that is acceptable to
23
     everyone, yes.
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                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: If you amend that
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     agreement, then there would be no reason for this
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     Motion to Amend that portion of the agreement; is
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     that right?
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                THE WITNESS: Except it has to be rental.
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                MR. KEITH-AGARAN: I think there is a
      specific number in the D&O, so we still need to --
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 6
                THE WITNESS: Some cleanup to do.
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                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: So your amendment
     would be requesting to use the term 50 percent rather
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     than a fixed number?
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                MR. KEITH-AGARAN: I think we probably look
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     at specific numbers, since he's only got 800 housing
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     units.
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                THE WITNESS: Yeah, 400, same thing.
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                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I was just curious.
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                THE WITNESS: That's a very good thought,
      sir. I can do that, if that would help doing that.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners, do we
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     have further questions for Mr. Cheng, or are we ready
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     to open it up?
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                COMMISSIONER CHANG: I just have one -- not
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     too many questions.
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                Mr. Cheng, and maybe someone else is going
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     to have to answer this question. But you mentioned
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     that the slope, you would have to do something to
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mitigate the slope. So are you going to cut and

fill? 1 2 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. 3 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Has there been an archaeological inventory survey so that you know what 4 5 may be on that site? THE WITNESS: I believe it's been done. 6 7 COMMISSIONER CHANG: That's been completed? MR. KEITH-AGARAN: Just to be clear, I 8 9 think they're relying on the original archaeology 10 survey. Just to clarify what he's referring to is 11 the original survey that was done back 2005. There 12 hasn't been one recently. The property has been 13 essentially fallow since 2008 or so. 14 COMMISSIONER CHANG: So it should still be 15 valid, and SHPD approved that AIS back in 2006? 16 MR. KEITH-AGARAN: That's my understanding. 17 COMMISSIONER CHANG: So, Mr. Cheng, is it 18 your testimony today -- and maybe it's been changed 19 in light of what Commissioner Ohigashi said -- that 20 to stay with the existing D&O which is 50 percent, 2.1 that no developer would be able to do this? 22 THE WITNESS: It would be shocking to me if 23 they could.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: But in light of -- if you just change and you add the numbers that

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Commissioner Ohigashi added, you put up to 140, that's about still 400, right?

THE WITNESS: Yes, the last 120, yeah.

Because I'm allowed to charge more. We have to abide by the agreement. This is not just a piece of paper, it's very serious. I expect the County to audit me every year and check the files. It's the real deal.

So when you go from 120 to 140, you get more rent, although not mathematically higher because it falls off, like Tom Holliday sys, but it helps the economics of it.

And actually what Tom Holliday said and Commissioner Giovanni and I were conversing, at that level you're blending into almost -- yeah, you're talking about \$10 or \$20 difference. So, yes, ma'am.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: All right. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners, further questions for any of the Petitioner's witnesses?

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: My question would be I think probably for the Petitioner. I have yet -I've got the documents here. I haven't yet been able to identify this agreement that now has become a very focal point of potentially the problem and/or possibly the solution here.

Can you make sure we know how to find it?

You've given us a tremendous amount of documentation,
so if you can help guide me to it, I would appreciate
it.

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: It's marked as Exhibit T attached to the Second Supplement, page 1000 --

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: If I can just interject here. The way the documents were provided as posted on the website, it crashes regularly. It's very difficult for us as Commissioners to isolate and read that document.

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: Let me do this, since we are going to be back tomorrow. Let me make a copy of that particular exhibit and bring copies in for all members of the Commission.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: On the subject of additional records, it was not necessarily timely filed, I believe the Land Use Commission office in Honolulu has received an additional large number of testimonies on this matter as information about this hearing became more known.

So I know that the Land Use Commission staff is going to try to post those, but due to our location on Maui right now, exactly when those will be posted or how it will be made available, but we

can discuss that at the start of the hearing tomorrow morning.

Commissioner Okuda.

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COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you. I know I'm not the teacher here, so I know it's not proper to assign homework, but if I can ask all parties, if you believe it's appropriate, if you don't think it's appropriate, you don't have to do it.

Please don't prejudge this question
thinking I'm going to vote in favor of the Petition
or a modification. This is for background
information to help me make a decision.

But if any of us are intending to vote in favor of this Petition or a modification, a modified version of the Petition, is a Supplemental EIS required before we take that action, or is it not required? So that's the specific question.

In other words, you know, let's say we have an inclination that we would like to vote in favor of this Petition because, for example, we find Mr. Cheng very credible, do we still need to have a Supplemental EIS under the Local 5 case?

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you,

25 Commissioner Okuda.

I have a question for the -- and I

apologize I'm not pulling up the name -- the water

consultant.

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: Mr. Montoya.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Montoya, are you familiar with the original Findings of Fact,

Conclusions of Law, Decision and Order in this case?

MR. MONTOYA: I am not.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So the final conclusion of law right before the Decision and Order stated the following:

Development of the Petition area will not adversely affect streamflow of Honokohau Stream.

There is presently sufficient water flowing through Honolua Ditch to accommodate the additional 2.0 million gallons per day proposed to be treated by the Department of Water Supply, including water (indecipherable) potable with less water requirements of Pulelehua without diverting additional water from Honokohau Stream.

In the alternative, if Petitioner elects to draw potable water from new wells, the potable water requirements of Pulelehua will not adversely affect recharge of the Honolua or Honokowai aquifer.

Are you familiar with the interim instream

flow standard amendment process that was referred to by a number of testifiers?

MR. MONTOYA: Yes, sir, I am.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Can you share with me your understanding of that process?

MR. MONTOYA: I understand it's a process that happens over the course of a few years, and it actually evaluates the amount of water that should flow through stream. I use the word "should" but it's evaluating on how much water should flow through the stream versus how much water would be allowed to flow through the ditch.

And I know that because of our location and the location of the Mahinahina Wastewater Treatment Plant, that that issue has come up before.

As Mr. Cheng has discussed, we work closely with the County, and we work closely with the County water as well in developing what we would propose as a water treatment plant.

So they were very gracious to walk us through a lot of issues, not only technical, but also legal on the supply, of course, of the water through the ditch.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: What is your understanding of the availability of water from

Honokohau Stream into ditch at this point?

MR. MONTOYA: Going back to last year in the storm that had disrupted temporarily the distribution system and the actual ditch, working with Maui Land & Pineapple, and how that affected the Mahinahina plan, the County, where I first started to work down -- my understanding of the IIFS.

One of the things that we worked through,
Chair, is that because of the R-1 use, we are
reducing the amount of surface water that the
development would need. And if the County, for
example, were supplying this development with water,
the amount of water, the amount of water they would
typically plan for in their planning numbers is
560 gallons per day per unit, is much greater than
what we are proposing because of R-1, that's one of
the unique features of the project.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: My questions are not about the use of the water on site. My questions are what your understanding of the actual availability of that water in the ditch at this point in time.

THE WITNESS: I would leave that up to the folks over at MLP for that, sir.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Are they with you, here to speak on this matter?

THE WITNESS: Chair, my understanding on that issue is as follows.

When that storm hit, there was debris that broke from the trees and fauna are near by way upstream, and that it had temporarily blocked them, brought some of the streams, and that's why some of the water issues cropped up after the storm.

And then they had to wait quite a number of months to survey the issue and then assess the amount of damage, and then finally they got insurance to pay for the fixing of whatever they had do IN clearing of the debris. And I believe that they are now in full gear to restore the stream to flow to where it was before.

The source of the stream is on the backside. As someone said earlier -- well, maybe not -- but originally there was as much as 25 million gallons a day that was available from the backside through this ditch. But since they no longer grow pineapple, they have reduced that down to like less than 20 percent of that maximum flow.

So the rest has been just going through the streams and so forth. So that's all I know, sir.

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: Maybe if I could just comment.

I think we are all aware that the IIFS process is taking place. At this point Maui Land & Pineapple still has an agreement with Maui Oceanview to supply a certain amount of water -- deliver a certain amount of water, but of course that would be subject to the final decision on the IIFS.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Is that agreement part of the record?

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Could you point to where in the record it is? You could do it tomorrow, if you can't readily on your iPad --

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: I'm having trouble with the iPad.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I would suggest as an observation, and as I disclosed earlier my personal involvement on this, is at least, the statement of some State officials at this point that there is insufficient water for all the people who want to have water from this ditch in addition to fulfilling State constitution obligation for instream uses, which would bring into question whether there would be water availability whatsoever from surface water for this project.

THE WITNESS: The comment that I can answer

that, is that Phase I requires only 75,000 gallons, which is really a pittance in terms of this kind of size facility. And the maximum is, you know, if 240 units is 75,000 gallons, the math works out to 3, 400,000 gallons for the whole property.

It could be that for the first phase, there's no issue because the flow there is several million gallons a day. As it is now, we're talking about 75,000 out of 3, 4 million. And it could be that we have to drill a well some day to service ourselves if the study comes out and it severely restricts additional taking from the ditch. And, in fact, the County has suggested that we can work together on that, and I'm more than happy to do so.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Just so you, again appreciate, this Commission is generally obligated to look at the availability for the entirety of a project, rather than just simply the first increment.

THE WITNESS: We have a purchase agreement for up to a million gallons a day, and we won't even be close to half of that on buildout.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: A purchase agreement from MLP to purchase a million gallons of water a day?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. That's in record.

1 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I look forward to 2 seeing that in the record. 3 THE WITNESS: It started out at 750, then 4 we amended it to a million to make sure there is more 5 than enough. 6 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners, any 7 questions for any of the other witnesses of the 8 Petitioner at this time? 9 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Chair, I would just 10 ask Gil, could you bring the archaeological inventory 11 survey? I couldn't find it in any of your documents, 12 so I just want to confirm that the archaeological inventory survey was completed for the project back 13 14 in 2004, because it's not part of this existing 15 record. 16 MR. KEITH-AGARAN: I think that's true, it 17 wasn't submitted as part of the motion. So it would 18 have been part of the record from the original

boundary amendment.

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COMMISSIONER CHANG: Can you get that? Ιt would be helpful.

MR. KEITH-AGARAN: I'll try my best. not sure. If it is not online, I'm not sure I can get it.

THE WITNESS: We might have it in our

files.

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 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ KEITH-AGARAN: One of our consultants does say she has it. We will bring a copy tomorrow.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.

Commissioners, other question? I have a last question for the traffic person that I'm not taking the place of other Commissioners wanting to ask.

I want to understand your oral testimony in two respects. First, is that your service area that you study changes and service were all within the greater Lahaina area? You didn't look at anything south of Lahaina towards Olowalu or beyond in terms of impacts on the project?

WITNESS FUJIWARA: That's correct. Our study intersection list was done so it was consistent with the previously approved traffic study.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So the testifier's concerns about the larger dilemma of traffic into and out of Lahaina from Central Maui are not captured with the exception of the particular intersections that you looked at within Lahaina?

WITNESS FUJIWARA: Not necessarily. She was probably talking about the southern terminus of the bypass road. So as far south that we studied was

1 Keawe Street which is the northern terminus of the 2 bypass road.

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CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Nothing south of Keawe Street?

WITNESS FUJIWARA: Correct.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Second question I had, if I understood you correctly, the recommendation of this TIAR is for the southern entry to the project to remain non-signalized, but that studied until a signal might be required by some unspecified need?

WITNESS FUJIWARA: Yes. So our analysis is based on projections from the number of units of the residences as well as the square footage of the retail for the southern portion. Based on the turning volumes indicated that the signal probably wouldn't be warranted, but the -- were close in that, with actual buildout, the turning movements may be different than what we projected.

So we state in the traffic study that it should be monitored, and if it is indeed warranted, then it could be installed. But that is something that would probably be coordinated with DOT.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: State Department of Transportation?

1 WITNESS FUJIWARA: Yes. 2 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: If I understood 3 correctly, correct me if I'm wrong, the intersection 4 we're talking about on the conceptual map had park on the mauka side at one of the four corners of the 5 6 intersection, and has an ocean access on the makai 7 side? WITNESS FUJIWARA: The southern access that 8 9 you're talking about, it has the park on the south 10 side of the proposed road, and north of the road would be the retail site. 11 12 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: And across the 13 highway is what? 14 WITNESS FUJIWARA: Across the highway 15 there's no access. So it would essentially be a T-intersection. 16 17 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: What is across the 18 highway? What is on the makai side of the highway at 19 that area? WITNESS FUJIWARA: I believe it's 20 21 residential. 22 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: With coastal access, 23 coastal pedestrian access? 24 WITNESS FUJIWARA: I don't believe there is 25 any access there.

1 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: You don't believe, 2 but you don't know? 3 WITNESS FUJIWARA: There is definitely no 4 vehicular access. 5 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: My concern is not 6 about the vehicle, but pedestrian, particularly any 7 children who might be at the park trying get across the highway to the ocean, which would seem like a 8 9 natural kind of thing that might occur in this 10 development. 11 Was any part of your study looked at the 12 flow of anything other than vehicle? 13 WITNESS FUJIWARA: Unfortunately, we can't 14 project pedestrian traffic through the project site 15 based on the land uses proposal. There is no pedestrian access further makai of the highway. 16 17 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'm sorry, could you 18 repeat that? 19 WITNESS FUJIWARA: There is no pedestrian 20 access further makai of the highway. CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'm afraid I don't 21 22 understand that response you're giving me. 23 WITNESS FUJIWARA: You were asking me if 24 there was --CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: How will kids cross 25

the road? 1 2 WITNESS FUJIWARA: If --3 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Or other pedestrians? WITNESS FUJIWARA: There would be no 4 5 pedestrian crossing at that southern access point. 6 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. Thank you. 7 WITNESS FUJIWARA: There are existing 8 crosswalks at the Honoapiilani Highway on Kahili 9 Street intersection, so crossings are permitted at 10 that existing signal light. 11 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: How far away is that 12 from --13 WITNESS FUJIWARA: I don't know off the top 14 of my head. Maybe quarter mile. 15 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. 16 I was advised by the Executive Officer, 17 given the large number of other presenters that have 18 come up, other witnesses, even though we opened it up 19 to questioning by the County and Office of Planning, 20 before we can open that again, if you have questions 21 of anybody who's appeared in front of us now, Mr. 22 Cheng, and the other experts starting with the 23 County, any questions for any of the people who have 24 come up on behalf of the Petitioner?

MR. HOPPER: No, Mr. Chair.

1 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Office of Planning? 2 MS. APUNA: No questions. 3 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: If there are no 4 further questions from the Commissioners, we could 5 actually move on to the County if you can do it in 6 about -- well, no we're close -- what is the sense of 7 how much time you'll want to present? MR. HOPPER: Maybe ten minutes, Mr. Chair, 8 9 but there may be questions, obviously. 10 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We are going to be 11 here tomorrow for sure. What I'm going suggest is we 12 give the time for some people's departures, and then 13 if there's no further questions at this point, we 14 adjourn and start with the County tomorrow morning. 15 Thank you, Mr. Ohigashi, not adjourned, 16 recessed. 17 Anything further, Commissioners? Commissioner Ohigashi. 18 19 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Mr. Chair, perhaps 20 when Mr. Keith-Agaran does provide the additional 21 documents, that some of us are part of the record 22 that we may have additional questions. So are we 23 going take that up first? Or should we have the

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So the question, if I

County go first tomorrow? I'm just curious on that.

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understand it correctly, is will there -- if the Commissioners have additional questions for the Petitioner, will that come first, or will the County go first. I think what we are going do -- what our normal procedure has been is that we'll let the County go, we'll let the Office of Planning go, and then there is always another round of availability

9 for questions from all the parties for the Commissioners.

Does that make sense? If there's nothing further, we are going to be in recess until 9:30 tomorrow morning, not in this room, but in the Haynes room here.

(The proceedings were recessed at 3:50 p.m.)

1	CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF HAWAII)) SS.
3	County OF HONOLULU)
4	I, JEAN MARIE McMANUS, do hereby certify:
5	That on September 25, 2019, 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 25th day of September, 2019, in
16	Honolulu, Hawaii.
17	
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19	/S/ Jean Marie McManus JEAN MARIE McMANUS, CSR #156
20	JEAN MARIE MCMANUS, CSR #130
21	
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