1	LAND USE COMMISSION
2	STATE OF HAWAI'I Hearing held on March 25, 2021
3	Commencing at 9:00 a.m
4	Held via ZOOM by Interactive Conference Technology
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6	I. Call to Order
7	II. CONTINUED HEARING AND ACTION All-791 HG Kaua'i Joint Venture LLC-HoKua Place (Kaua'i)
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9	VI. ADJOURNMENT
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24	Before: Jean Marie McManus, Hawaii CSR #156
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      APPEARANCES:
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      JONATHAN LIKEKE SCHEUER, Chair (Oahu)
      NANCY CABRAL, Vice Chair (Big Island)
 3
      EDMUND ACZON Vice Chair (Oahu)
      GARY OKUDA (Oahu)
 4
      LEE OHIGASHI (Maui)
      ARNOLD WONG (Oahu)
 5
      DAWN CHANG (Oahu)
      DAN GIOVANNI (Kauai)
 6
      STAFF:
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      DANIEL MORRIS, ESQ.
      LINDA CHOW, ESQ.
8
      Deputy Attorneys General
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      DANIEL ORODENKER, Executive Officer
      RILEY K. HAKODA, Chief Clerk
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      SCOTT DERRICKSON, Chief Planner
      NATASHA A. QUINONES, Program Specialist
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      BRYAN YEE, ESQ.
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      Deputy Attorney General
      RODNEY FUNAKOSHI, Planning Program Administrator
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      State Office of Planning
      State of Hawaii
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      CHRIS DONAHOE, ESQ.
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      Kaua'i Corporation Counsel
      JODI HIGUCHI SAYEGUSA, Kaua'i Planning Dept.
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      County of Kaua'i
17
      WILLIAM YUEN, ESQ.
      JANNA AHU, ESQ.
18
      For Petitioner All-791
      HG Kaua'i Joint Venture LLC
19
      BIANCA ISAKI, ESQ.
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      LANCE COLLINS, ESQ.
      For Intervenor
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CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Aloha mai kakou.

This is the March 25th, 2021 Land Use

Commission meeting, which is being held using

interactive conference technology linking

videoconference participants and other interested

individuals of the public via the ZOOM internet

conferencing platform in order to comply with State

and County official operational directives during the

COVID-19 pandemic. Members of the public are able to

listen or view the meeting via the ZOOM platform.

I would like to remind all participants, even though I said this to you yesterday, to speak slowly, clearly and directly into your microphone, and please, if you can, identify yourself before speaking.

Please also be aware for all meeting participants, you're being recorded on the digital record of this ZOOM meeting. Your continued participation is your implied consent to be part of the public record of this event. If you do not wish to be part of the public record, you should exit this meeting now.

Because of the ZOOM technology that we're using where each of us access the meeting via our own personal digital devices, occasional disruptions to

connectivity may occur for one or more participants.

These matters are generally out of our control. If it happens, please let us know, and please be patient with us as we try to restore audio/visual signals so

we can conduct our business.

My name is Jonathan Likeke Scheuer and I have the great pleasure and honor of serving as the Land Use Commission Chair at this time. Along with me, Commissioners Dawn Chang, Arnold Wong, Gary Okuda, our LUC Executive Officer Daniel Orodenker, Chief Planner Scott Derrickson, Chief Clerk Riley Hakoda, Deputy Attorney General, who is Dan Morris, who is with us for the first hour today; is that correct?

MR. MORRIS: That's correct.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Then we will have
Linda Chow back with us. Our Program Specialist
Natasha Quinones, and our Court Reporter Jean McManus
are all on the Island of Oahu. Commissioner Nancy
Cabral is on Hawaii Island, Lee Ohigashi is on Maui,
and Dan Giovanni is on Kauai. And Commissioner
Edmund Aczon is with us. Kala mai. Sorry for
missing you, Commissioner. I thought you were on a
beach somewhere in Tahiti based on your background.

We currently have eight seated

1 | Commissioners of a possible nine.

Now, where we left off yesterday was that we were going to do admission of exhibits this morning, related to additional materials that parties had filed, and then we were going to continue on with witnesses for the Petitioner.

Have I missed something or anything in that order of business for today, Mr. Orodenker?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER: That's correct, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So we have some exhibits that were sent to us and filed from the Petitioner. Mr. Yuen?

MR. YUEN: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Exhibit 39, 40, 41 and 42 were, as I mentioned yesterday, statements that were collected by Nancy McMahon, who is our archaeological and cultural witness. We inadvertently did not include these in the copy of her report that was attached to the Final Environmental Impact Statement, so we are asking to submit 39, 40, 41 and 42 now.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Sorry, Mr. Yuen. I realize I didn't even do appearances yet for today.

I have gotten ahead of myself. Can we do appearances first?

MR. YUEN: Yes. William Yuen and Janna Ahu

- on behalf of Petitioner HG Kauai Joint Venture, LLC. 1 2 MR. DONAHOE: Good morning, Chris Donahoe 3 on behalf of the County, and also present is Deputy Director of Planning Jodi Higuchi Sayegusa. Good 4 5 morning. 6 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Good morning. 7 MR. YEE: Deputy Attorney General Bryan Yee on behalf of the Office of Planning, with me is 8 Rodney Funakoshi from the Office of Planning. 9 10 MS. ISAKI: Bianca Isaki and Lance Collins 11 here for Intervenor Liko-o-Kalani Martin, who is also 12 here this morning. 13 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much. 14 Thanks for your patience with me. And in case it's not incredibly clear, we 15 16 are continuing on our hearing, Docket No. A11-791 HG 17 Kauai Joint Venture, HoKua Place. 18 Now, we can continue, Mr. Yuen, I believe 19 with entry of exhibits. 20 MR. YUEN: Let me go back again, and start
  - MR. YUEN: Let me go back again, and start from the beginning.
- Exhibit 39 is the statement of Albert Fukushima.
- Exhibit 40 is a statement of Willie Sanchez.

Exhibit 41 is a statement of Stanley

Vasquez. These documents were inadvertently omitted

from the report of Nancy McMahon, her archaeological

and cultural assessment that were attached to the

Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Exhibit 42 is a statement of qualifications of Milton Ching, who is our kamaaina witness.

Exhibit 43 is Mr. Ching's letter to the Land Use Commission. We weren't sure if this was actually received by the Land Use Commission or not.

Exhibit 44 is a space holder for a development cost estimate that Mr. Bracken was asked to prepare. We're not -- we don't have that document prepared at this time.

Exhibit 45 was filed this morning and is the development cost statement that Mr. Bow testified to yesterday, and we're submitting this at the request of the Land Use Commission.

I would like to move into evidence exhibits 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 45:

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Are there any objections from the parties? County?

MR. DONAHOE: No objections, subject to cross-examination and to argue relevance at the needed time. No other objections, Your Honor.

1 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. Mr. Yee? 2 MR. YEE: No objections. 3 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Ms. Isaki? MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chair. 4 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Collins. 5 6 MR. COLLINS: The only objection that we 7 have would be to Exhibits 39, 40, 41 and 43 as being unduly repetitious. 39, 40 and 41 do actually appear 8 9 in the EIS, and we actually pulled it out as part of 10 our Exhibit No. 2 at PDF 485, 486 and 487. 11 The letter of Mr. Ching to the LUC does 12 already appear in the docket. It's on the LUC's 13 website. 14 So we just have an objection as to unduly repetitious with respect to those exhibits. 15 16 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Can you articulate 17 any harm to your client from the entry of these exhibits? 18 MR. COLLINS: No. Just that it's unduly 19 20 repetitious. 21 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'm going to overrule 22 and admit them as exhibits. 23 Anything else procedurally before we move 24 If not, Mr. Yuen, will you go over again your on?

order of witnesses for the day?

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MR. YUEN: The first witness we intend to
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      call is Milton Ching. We're then going call Cody
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     Winchester and David Rietow if we get to him in the
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     morning, if not, Bill Bow is scheduled to appear at
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      1:00 P.M. and he would be followed by Mr. Rietow,
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     Nancy McMahon, Randall Okaneku, Ricky Cassiday, Tom
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     Nance and Ron Agor.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much.
     We will be taking breaks approximately every 50
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     minutes. We will take a lunch break from noon to
     1:00.
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                Are there any questions or concerns with
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     our procedures for today, starting with Petitioner?
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                MR. YUEN: None.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: County?
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                MR. DONAHOE: None by the county,
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     Commissioner.
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Yee?
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                MR. YEE: No questions, thank you.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Collins or Ms.
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     Isaki?
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                MS. ISAKI: No questions, thank you.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Bring on Mr. Ching,
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     Mr. Yuen.
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                MS. AHU: Mr. Ching is in the audience and
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I'll be questioning him.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'll admit him in.

Mr. Ching, I'm going to move you to be a

panelist. If you can enable your audio and video, I

will swear you in and then you'll be questioned by

the Petitioner and then the other parties and

Commissioners.

Mr. Ching, can you hear me? If you can

Yes.

Mr. Ching, can you hear me? If you can hear me -- you're in the room, but you need to enable your audio and video. This might be at the bottom of your ZOOM screen. We can see you. Awesome. We can see the upper two-thirds of your head. If you can adjust. There we go. Mahalo. Can you hear me okay?

THE WITNESS: Good morning, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'm going to swear you in and you'll get questioned by the Petitioner.

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

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

21 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much.

Mr. Yuen, your witness.

## MILTON CHING

Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the

Petitioner, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined

12 and testified as follows: 1 2 DIRECT EXAMINATION 3 BY MS. AHU: 4 Good morning. Please state your name and 5 address for the record. 6 My name is Milton Kai Chong Ching. I live 7 at 5369 Kawaihau Road, Kapaa, Kawaihau, Kauai. 8 When and where were you born? I was born in 1957 in Lihue, Kauai. 9 Α 10 Can you please explain your ancestral 11 background as it pertains to the land that is the subject of this Petition? 12 13 I am part Hawaiian. I am a resident of 14 Kapaa, Kawaihau, Kauai. My grandparents, Ching Kai 15 Chong and Kai Chong lived on Lehua Street, which is about a half a mile from HoKua Place land. 16 17 My parents and my grandparents attended Kapaa First Hawaiian Church, located in Kapaa, and 18 19 approximately one mile from the project site. 20 My Chinese tutu was a rice planter during

the 1920s and later the 1930s in the area where the Kapaa Armory is now.

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My family has lived in the ahupua'a of Kapaa, along with the surrounding ahupua'as of Kealia and Wailua.

I can trace my ancestors in the area back to 1858, and my wife's ancestors in 1823. My tutu's name appears in the tax records for Kapaa in 1858.

I grew up in this area. My children and my mo'opunas live in the area.

- Q Are you familiar with the term "cultural descendants"?
  - A Yes, I do.

- Q And what does that term refer to?
- A It means a claimant who is recognized by the Island Burial Council establishing connection to native Hawaiian ancestors who once resided or are buried or both in the same ahupua'a or district in which native Hawaiian skeletal remains are discovered.
- Q Do you consider yourself a cultural descendant or kamaaina of the Kapaa area who is familiar with the traditional Hawaiian customs and practices of the area?
  - A Yes, ma'am.
- Q Can you please describe your background in Hawaiian cultural practices and your work as a cultural monitor?
- A I was raised by my parents and learned about Hawaiian cultural practices from the time I was

1 a child.

I have taken courses from the University of Hawaii in the cultural anthropology and Hawaiiana.

I retired from the State DLNR DOCARE on Kauai in 2012, and I am a former Kauai police officer serving 35-and-a-half years in law enforcement.

I am a cultural monitor for development projects.

As a cultural monitor, it is my job to monitor ground disturbances on construction sites, observe machinery, heavy equipment in excavation and digging, and identify any cultural sites.

Q What projects on Kauai have you worked on as a cultural monitor?

A One of the projects I worked was in Princeville, Hanalei for Aina Pacific Consulting, an archaeology company.

Q What did you do for that project?

A My responsibility on that job site was a construction of a new septic system for the owners.

Q And did you also work on the Hanamaulu project in Wailua?

A Yes. I worked for Cultural Surveys as a cultural monitor for the Hanamaulu project.

Q What did you do for that project?

- 1 My responsibility was to observe the 2 excavation of a trench and the removal of grass. 3 And did you also work on the bike and Q pedestrian path in Waipouli? 4 5 Yes. I'm currently working with County of 6 Kauai under the Bowers Contracting Company. So I'm 7 on the job site right now. 8 What are you doing for that project? 9 I'm responsible for watching any 10 disturbance of the ground, and we also have an archeologist on-site too. 11 And are you also working on the Kuhio 12 13 widening project? 14 Yes. I'm also working with the Department 15 of Transportation on the widening of the highway in front of the Cocopalms Hotel. 16 17 What are you doing for that particular 18 project?
  - A My responsibility, again, is to observe any ground disturbance. And we also have an archeologist also assigned to that project.
  - Q Are you familiar with the land for the HoKua Place project?
    - A Yes, I am.

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Q Historically how is the HoKua Place land

1 used, that you know of?

A Based on my observation, when I traveled past the project site, it was remnants of the Lihue Plantation Sugar Company.

- Q And about back till when can you recall it being remnants of the plantation?
  - A I would say around the 1990s.
- Q And are you aware of anyone using the HoKua Place land for traditional cultural practices or gathering right now?
  - A Not to my knowledge.
- Q As a kamaaina of the Kapaa area, are you aware of any heiau or archaeological site on the HoKua project land?
- A The answer is no. There is not any information on any archaeological sites, but I think there is some plantation plumes on the property.
- I also want to state there are two books written by a guy named Thomas G. Thrum back in 1907, 1908; and another gentleman named William Bennett in 1931. So they provided a lot of information on heiaus on the Island of Kauai, and also for the ahupua'a of Kapaa.
- Q Are there any heiaus listed on the Petitioner's project site?

1 A According to the two references, no.

Q Are you aware of any Hawaiian burials on the HoKua Place land?

A To my knowledge, no, but there are two cemeteries close to the project site. One of them is on -- it's a Chinese cemetery that's close to Malu Road and Apopo Road. That is privately owned.

There is a second cemetery that is under the jurisdiction of the County of Kauai, and it's a little bit -- I would say, about a half mile from the Chinese cemetery and maybe about a mile from the project site.

- Q But you don't know of any burials on the project site, correct?
  - A Not to my knowledge.
- Q As a kamaaina of the Kapaa area, are you aware of any traditional ongoing cultural or gathering practices taking place on the HoKua Place project area?

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Ching, you have become muted.

- THE WITNESS: Kala mai.
- Q (By Ms. Ahu): Do you need me to repeat the question?
- 25 A Yes, please.

- Q As a kamaaina of the Kapaa area, are you aware of any traditional ongoing cultural or ongoing practices on the HoKua Place project site?
- A Not to my knowledge. I think during the time that the Lihue Plantation had the property, as far as my understanding, no cultural practices were done, to my knowledge.
  - Q Do you know Joseph Kamai?
- A Yes, I do.

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- Q Do you consider him a kamaaina of the area?
- 11 A No, I don't.
  - I just want to elaborate further. During my tenure at DLNR, I had an opportunity to have met

    Mr. Kamai on some of the activities that were -- that

    we were having on Kauai. So I know of Mr. Kamai.
  - Q To your knowledge he's not a kamaaina of the area?
- 18 A That is my statement, yes.
- 19 Q Do you know Rhoda Libre?
- 20 A I know of -- I'm sorry.
- Q Go ahead.
- 22 A I know -- I don't know Rhoda Libre
  23 personally, but I know -- I have knowledge that she
  24 ran for the Kauai County Council.
- I also know that Ms. Libre is a musician

1 | over at Smith Boat and maybe Waialeale Tours.

I'm not going to stop you from this line of questioning, but I'm going to express my discomfort with it, that you're trying to impinge the character of other witnesses in their absence.

MS. AHU: We can move on from that.

- Q Do you know Liko Martin?
- A Yes, I do.

- Q How do you know Liko Martin?
- 11 A Mr. Martin and I share the same kupuna.
- He's -- his tutu named David Bonaparte Haumea, and my
  tutu Pio Kaumaumau (phonetic) Haumea, so they were
  siblings, Bonaparte Haumea and P.K. Haumea were
- 15 | brothers, and we come from Hana, Maui.
  - Q What do you know about native gathering rights?
  - A Native gathering rights are reserved for the people of Hawaiian ancestry. I was involved in a court case where a local Chinese guy was trying to claim native gathering rights. The judge found against him because he could not prove his Hawaiian ancestry.
  - $$\operatorname{MR}.$$  COLLINS: Mr. Chair, we have an objection.

1 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: What is your 2 objection? 3 MR. COLLINS: It's not clear what the 4 relevance of the last question and answer are to 5 these proceedings. 6 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Ms. Ahu, what is the 7 relevance? 8 MS. AHU: This is just based of his 9 experience to demonstrate his credibility in this 10 particular area as a kamaaina witness, as a cultural monitor and someone involved with court cases 11 involving native gathering rights. 12 13 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Repeat the question, 14 please, for me. 15 MS. AHU: What do you know about native 16 gathering rights. 17 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'll allow it. 18 Q (By Ms. Ahu): One last question. 19 What's your experience in la'au lapa'au and 20 the gathering and use of these plants and in the 21 Kapaa -- was it done in the Kapaa area? 22 When I was very young my father taught me 23 about the following Hawaiian medicinal plants and the 24 uses. One of them was the Popolo plant. And I used

to pick it, but today I don't remember what we used

it for.

The other plant that we used was the Olena, and this plant I know about it because I used to pick it. I used to help my dad grind it and mesh it up, and he put it in my ear. So I know about the olena. And that was used for earaches.

Another one that my dad shared with me was young shoots of the guava tree. So I used to pick it and today I forgot what the use of it was. And so I cannot tell you folks what we used it for, but I remember picking it from the tree that was in our yard, and I used it and I did it for my dad.

The other one I know pretty well is the Uhaloa plant, or they call it the Healoha plant.

This plant used to grow on the side of the road and in dry places.

I used to go with my dad and pull it out, scrape the bark from the root of the plant. Used to boil it, and we drank it like tea. I drank it because I used to get sore throat, so I know about that.

The last, Laukahi plant, and we used to grow it at home, and I used to pick it out of the ground. And I used to dry it on a clothesline. And when it got dry, my dad used to put it in a pot of

water and he boiled it and we drank it. But today, I 1 2 don't remember what was the thing about Laukahi, but 3 I can recognize the plant today. And I can tell 4 everyone that we used it when I was young. 5 And the plants that you used, they were 6 picked and used from your yard; correct? 7 We used to plant all of these plants at home. 8 9 That's all the questions I have. Q 10 Α Thank you. 11 MS. AHU: Thank you, Chair. 12 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Ching, you'll now 13 be available for questioning by parties and 14 Commissioners, starting with County. 15 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. DONAHOE: 16 17 Good morning, Mr. Ching. Thank you for Q 18 coming in today and testifying. 19 Good morning. Thank you. 20 So in reviewing the written testimony that 21 you made or submitted in support of HoKua Place, it 22 says "I support this project". 23 So is it safe to assume that that's still 24 your opinion, you support HoKua Place being 25 developed?

1 A Yes, sir.

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- Q And also that this project will be providing jobs and housing for those that are in need of a home and employment, and you believe that?
  - A I believe in that, yes, sir.
  - Q Just curious, have you viewed the design plans for HoKua Place?
  - A I only saw what was online that was submitted by the Petitioners.
- 10 Q Do you know how many units are going to be 11 in the development?
  - A I cannot say exactly, but I read it online.
- Q So you know that there will be 769 units total in HoKua Place?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 Q And that eight -- there will be 86 single
  17 family homes that will be built in HoKua Place?
- 18 A Yes.
- 19 Q And that there will be 683 multi-family 20 homes also be built in HoKua Place?
- 21 A Yes.
- Q Do you know how much each unit is going to be sold for?
- 24 A I have no idea.
- 25 Q Do you know how many, if any, of the units

that are going to be built in HoKua Place will be affordable or workforce housing units?

A I have no answer for that, Mr. Donahue (sic).

Q So given you don't know how much each of the units are going to be sold for, do you have concerns that there will be a shortage of -- potentially a shortage of affordable houses in this development for local families to purchase?

A I cannot answer that, Mr. Donahue (sic).

Q Okay. But if local families aren't able to afford to purchase 70, 80 percent of the number of units that are proposed, would that concern you?

A It really depends on the family, whether they can afford it or not, but I cannot give you an answer on that.

Q If prices are too high for local families to afford, would that concern you that this development isn't contributing to housing for local families?

A That might be a possibility, yes. Yes, sir.

Q You also state that the projects will provide jobs.

A That is normally -- that goes with a

1 development. Jobs, construction jobs, et cetera.

Q So that statement there, that only covers the jobs that will be created through the construction of the development, and not jobs -- once people move in, you don't know what percentage of people are going to be able to get jobs in that area?

A Mr. Donahue (sic), I cannot answer that question.

Q With this 769 units proposed, are you concerned that there may be an increase in traffic congestion around the Bypass Road in the surrounding area?

- A That would be reasonable to say, yes.
- Q And does this concern you?
- A Yes, it does.
- Q Why?

A Because the way the traffic is in Kapaa, I sat in the traffic from the Bypass Road and Kuhio Highway, so the traffic is already here in Kapaa. But also know that since the tourist hasn't been here, the traffic is much better.

Q But should tourism come back, and there's an increased number of units in this area, that could create potential traffic congestion problems; that would be a concern for you?

1 A That would be a reasonable answer, yes.

- Q Do these traffic concerns, does that change your opinion on whether you still support the development or not?
  - A No, it doesn't. I still support the subdivision.
    - Q Why is that, given these traffic concerns?
  - A Because we had other developments that came before this project. We had a lot of traffic in Princeville. And there's also a project coming up in Kealia.
  - So we have lived here many, many years and we went through whatever the politicians and the experts did to create the subdivisions that came before us.
  - So like I said, Mr. Donahue (sic), I'm in favor of this project, mainly for the people that don't have a job, don't have housing.
  - I have a job; I have a housing. So it doesn't affect me about the new housing. I just have known a lot of people that need homes. That's my stance on it.
    - Q Okay.
- And if there are ways that can be proposed that would minimize or mitigate some of the traffic

concerns, would that help you to support the position?

A Mr. Donahue (sic), I think the answer lies with the County, Public Works, and also lies with the Department of Transportation.

Q Let me ask you about -- so would you agree that adding 769 living units of HoKua Place in the area may increase the amount of wastewater that would have to be disposed of or treated in the area?

A I cannot answer that. But a reasonable person would say it will affect the system.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Donahoe, if you just help me understand you. You're asking a number of questions that seem to be outside of the area of expertise of the witness.

MR. Donahoe: I understand that, Chair.

I'm just going from -- he's stating his support for the project. Just bringing up if there are any potential concerns that he's thought about.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Please proceed.

Q (By Mr. Donahoe): So if there were potential issues with wastewater, would you want that issue addressed so that there is enough capacity to handle that additional development?

A My personal opinion is the answer is going

to lay with those experts who are -- who knows about the sewage, not me.

But as a lay person, with a lot of homes coming up, there is -- you know what I'm saying?

It's out of my realm.

Q Okay, perfect.

Did you ever -- have you ever walked from this development area or Kapaa Middle School to town?

A No, I haven't. But I've been at the school, my children went to the school.

Q Okay. Is it -- the distance from the development area to Kapaa School, if you were to walk it to the town, would that be like a flat walk or would it be hilly?

A So the project site is next to Kapaa Middle School, so when you walk down the hill on Kaapuni Road, it goes downhill to the roundabout, and then it goes straight to the town.

Q And then -- so do you think having a roundabout there at the bottom of the hill, is that safer than if it were, say, just like an intersection with crossroads?

A Mr. Donahue (sic), I cannot answer that.

The roundabout is already in place. And the question should be asked to the appropriate people.

- Q Have you seen people walking to Kapaa Town from Olohena Road from the development area in Kapaa Middle School?
- A I seen the kids walk from Middle School when school is pau, I see the students walk down along Olohena Road to the town.
- Q Does it appear to be a safe walk for them?
  - A Well, I only can say when I drive past, I see the kids walking down. And any comments after that, I cannot answer you.
  - Q Okay. Have you seen kids riding their bikes as well?
    - A No, I haven't.

- Q If there was a connecting walking path and/or a bike path to -- from the HoKua Place development to Kapaa Town, would that be -- do you feel that that would be a quicker path and a safer path to get to town from the development?
  - A Well, let me answer about the bike path.

    CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Sorry, one moment.

    Commissioner Wong.
- COMMISSIONER WONG: Chair, I just wanted to check about the witness. He's a witness for what? I mean, is he a witness for cultural issues or just living in the area issues?

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Ms. Ahu, it's your
witness. You're muted, Ms. Ahu.

MS. AHU: Kamaaina to the area. We are
using him as a cultural descendant. But to the

using him as a cultural descendant. But to the extent that he's familiar to the area, we don't have any objections to this line of questions, familiarity with the area.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Collins?

MR. COLLINS: Nothing, sorry.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Please continue, Mr.

Donahoe. I interrupted Mr. Ching's response.

THE WITNESS: Let's talk about the path.

You know, like the County built the bypass from Lydgate, Wailua to all the way to Kealia, which is on the makai side of Kapaa Town.

If you travel Kapaa Town, you don't see the people using the bike path, they're on Kuhio Highway, either riding against the flow of traffic, or not even using the bike path. That's my observation of the bike path in existence today in Kapaa Town.

But I cannot answer you what happens if they do a bike path from the area down to the Kapaa Town. I don't feel comfortable in answering that.

But I can only tell you what is happening now in

Kapaa Town with the bike path for our town. 1 2 Based on your observation of what is 3 happening with the bike path, it sounds like you're 4 saying if there was a bike path that was built from 5 the development to town, there's no guarantee that 6 people would use it. 7 That's my opinion now, as I stand. Excellent. Thank you so much Mr. Ching. 8 Q 9 Nothing further. 10 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much, Mr. Donahoe. 11 12 Let me just check. How do you pronounce your last name, counsellor? 13 14 MR. Donahoe: Donahoe, D-O-N-A-H-O-E. 15 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I've been pronouncing 16 it correctly, but I started to question myself from 17 listening to the witness. Mr. Yee? 18 19 MR. YEE: No questions. Thank you. 20 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Who will be doing 21 this, Mr. Collins or Ms. Isaki? 22 MS. ISAKI: I will be doing this. 23 CROSS-EXAMINATION 24 BY MS. ISAKI: 25 Good morning, Mr. Ching. Q

So you said that you share lineage with Liko Martin, and you mentioned David Haumea; is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q Where did you get that information?

A I used to know Uncle Joseph Ipo Haumea. He was a retired forester from DLNR. We had a case from Maui involving, quiet title cases, involving our Haumea family.

So Uncle Ipo Asked me to do his genealogy, and because we were connected on the Haumea line, and that's the reason why I know about Joseph Ipo Haumea's connection to me, and I've done his genealogy.

Q I'm sorry, so you did the genealogy of Mr. Ipo?

A Yes, my Uncle Joseph Ipo Haumea, who lived in Wainiha.

Q Thank you.

And you said that your family went to the church by the project site, grew up in the area, and you lived in Kawaihau; is that correct?

- A That's correct.
- Q And you did not respond to any calls for cultural impact assessments, interviewees, native

- 33 informants? 1 2 A No, I did not. 3 And you said that your Hawaiian cultural 4 practices, that they consist of gathering; is that 5 correct? 6 A I testified that my father taught me the 7 plants, how to use them. Some of them I don't 8 remember how we used it. And so that is my mana'o on cultural gathering rights. I don't exercise that 9 10 today. Q Do you consider yourself a Hawaiian 11 cultural practitioner? 12 13 A I do. 14 Yes, you do, sorry? 15 Yes, I do. Α 16 What other plants -- what plants do you 17 gather in that area? 18 A I have personally not gathered any of 19 those.
- 20 So when you say "those", you mean the 21 Popolo, the Healoha?
  - That's correct.

- 23 Q And are you aware of any other plants in 24 the area that people have gathered?
- 25 A I cannot answer you on that.

1 Q Are you aware -- this is a separate 2 question.

Are you aware of any plants in the area of the project that are traditional and culturally gathered?

A I don't know.

Q Okay, just checking.

So you said that you were a cultural monitor, correct?

- A That's correct.
- Q And you mentioned that Aina Construction, a Kuhio widening project, and Cultural Survey Kauai, employment as a cultural monitor; correct?

A There are different archaeology companies in Hawaii, so when they get a project, they hire a cultural monitor and/or a certified archaeologist.

Q So the company selected you as cultural monitor. It wasn't any cultural descendant of the area or community groups asking for you to be a cultural monitor?

- A That's correct.
- Q Do you operate, or have you operated a construction business in Kapaa?

A I used to have a business before in bobcat excavators and backhoes back in the '80s and the

- 1 '90s. So I personally know how to operate those 2 heavy equipment.
- 3 Q And do you hold a State Archaeological 4 Services Permit?
  - A Could you say that again?
- Q Do you hold an Archaeological Services
  Permit from the State, State of Hawaii?
- 8 A No, I don't. It's reserved for the 9 archaeology companies. They have to be certified.
- 10 Q So you are not?

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- 11 A I'm not an archaeologist, so I don't have
  12 to have that certificate.
  - Q So is it true that cultural monitors are not regulated by the State Historic Division or other State agencies?
    - A That's correct.
  - Q Did the Petitioner interview you for the cultural impact assessment or the archaeological assessment for this project?
  - A No.
- Q You said you're familiar with the Olohena area, correct?
- 23 A Yes, I do.
- Q And you mentioned William Bennett. Were
  you referring to Wendel Clark Bennett or a different

- 1 Bennett consulting archaeologist?
- 2 A That's the same person I'm referring to.
- 3 Q Okay.

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- And have you ever read Archaeology of Kauai

  by Bennett?
- A I do. I have a book.
  - Q Oh, have you read about a Site 19 Mahe-Walu Heiau on Olohena Ridge?
- A I cannot answer you, because I don't have
  the book in front of me now. But if it is in the
  book, I cannot answer you because I don't have book
  in front of me.
- Q Okay. Are you familiar with Mary Kawena

  Kukui Place Names of Hawaii?
- 15 A I am.
- Q Good. Are you aware that it also describes

  Olohena as a land division and ridge in the Kawaihau,

  District of Kauai?
- 19 A Yes, it is.
  - Q And are you aware that she also described Olohena having sacrifices on the ridge called Mahe-Walu, short for Mahele-Walu eight division, which is also a follow up to that definition?
- 24 A I'm sorry, don't know.
- Q Okay. Thank you.

1 And so when we were talking about other 2 cultural practices in the area, you're not saying 3 that if you don't know of a cultural practice -- if 4 you don't know of cultural practice, that it hasn't happened or it doesn't happen, just that you don't 5 6 know about it; correct? 7 That's correct. And when you were doing your direct 8 9 testimony, were you reading from something? 10 Α Yes. 11 Can you tell us what you were reading from? Q 12 Α My questions and answers, because I cannot remember everything, you know, so I want to be 13 14 accurate. 15 So were you reading from Exhibit 42 or 43? No, I don't have that in front of me. 16 17 But Exhibit 42, I believe, is your written 18 statement or -- sorry, your statement of 19 qualifications; and then Exhibit 43 I believe, was 20 your written testimony to the Land Use Commission. 21 Was that what you were reading from? 22 I was just asking what you had in front of 23 you when you were doing your direct testimony. You 24 don't need to look for something new.

A I just wanted to be accurate when the

1 attorney asked me the question, so I can give a 2 correct answer. 3 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: One moment. For the record, we have been joined by 4 Deputy Attorney General Linda Chow. 5 6 (By Ms. Isaki): Mr. Ching, can you tell me, because I'm not sure I understand what you were 7 8 reading from during your direct testimony. 9 So what I was reading from in front of me 10 is the questions and answers that I was supposed to -- that was relevant to -- I'm sorry. 11 12 Q Did you prepare -- sorry. Did you prepare that writing? 13 14 Α Yes, I did. 15 And when you said the questions that you 16 were supposed to answer, who posed those questions? 17 Did you make up those questions? What I did is I submitted a summary of my 18 19 connections to Kapaa, genealogy-wise, experience, and 20 my experience as cultural monitor. And then we had 21 that put in very short to the point questions, and 22 then I answered the questions to my ability. 23 So is that the same exhibit that you --

Let me start again.

when you say when --

1 When you say "we" who are you referring to?

A I'm referring to the Petitioner's attorneys.

Q Okay.

So this was prepared in anticipation of delivering testimony for the Petitioner's attorney?

A That's correct.

Q When were you first contacted by the Petitioner to become a witness here today?

A Well, I can't remember when I first sent in my letter of support to the LUC website. And once that was submitted, I got asked to be a witness in front of the LUC board.

Q And so your public testimony was submitted on March 11th, 2021?

A If you're referring to the LUC one I sent through the email, I think it was March 10th, this one.

Q Your testimony is that the written testimony that you submitted to the LUC was dated March 10th?

A I think so. That's the one Mr. Donahoe talked about.

Q Okay, so you're saying March 10th is when you submitted your written testimony?

- 1 A I think so.
  - Q Then right after that -- okay, right after that the Petitioner got in touch with you?
  - A Yes.

- Q How did they get in touch with you?
- A Well, let me back up little bit.

I never knew what was going on with this project. So when I heard that there were a lot of oppositions that have came forward and spoke against the project, I decided that I wanted to be a witness for the project.

And so this is how it started with me.

I've never listened to anything before, so that is how I got involved with this project.

Q So you contacted the Petitioner on/or after March 10th, after you submitted your letter of support to the LUC?

A Yes, let me just clarify. I did a letter of support that I sent to the LUC website. And I also had known Mr. Allen before, because when this project was with the Highlands, when it was called the Highlands, I don't Know how many years ago was that, I also remember supporting his Highlands project, I would say five or six years ago. I don't really know.

Since I supported Mr. Allen on the first 1 2 Highlands project, and I never knew what happened to 3 the project, so when it came up to now, I contacted 4 Mr. Allen to tell him that I was in support of his 5 new HoKua Place project. 6 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Ms. Isaki, can I do a 7 time check how much longer do you think you have with 8 this witness? We are a little overdue. We are going 9 to lose Commissioner Chang at 10:30 for a little 10 while and I know she has questions. About how much longer --11 MS. ISAKI: I think we can take a break and 12 13 I can finish up my questions, if that's okay. 14 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: About how many more 15 minutes of questions do you have? 16 MS. ISAKI: It depends what his responses 17 are. At least maybe ten minutes of questions. CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: It's 9:55. Let's 18 19 take a break to 10:05 and come back. 20 (Recess taken.) 21 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: It's 10:05. We're 22 back in session.

I'm going to ask, if nobody is compelled to object, but I'm going to ask if any of the parties would object to us going out of order and allowing

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- 1 Ms. Chang to question the witness, then going back to 2 the Intervenor?
- MS. AHU: No objection, thank you.
- 4 MR. Donahoe: No objection.
- 5 MR. YEE: No objection.
- CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Sorry to shift on

  you, Mr. Ching, but I'm going to have Commissioner

  Bawn Chang ask you some questions first, then we will

  go back to the Intervenors, then go to the
- 10 Commissioners.
- 11 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you, very much,
- 12 Mr. Chair. And thank you for the counsels and Mr.
- 13 | Martin -- excuse me -- Mr. Ching. I do apologize, I
- 14 | need to leave at 10:30. So mahalo, Mr. Ching.
- I greatly appreciate the fact that you're a
- 16 cultural monitor, and the contributions that you make
- 17 as a cultural monitor from a kamaaina perspective.
- 18 Mahalo.
- 19 THE WITNESS: You're welcome.
- 20 COMMISSIONER CHANG: I'm going to ask you a
- 21 series of questions, and I am meaning no offense with
- 22 any of the questions that I ask you.
- 23 Cultural training, who trained you to be a
- 24 cultural monitor?
- THE WITNESS: So when I was employed with

DLNR enforcement, I had a chance to work with a lot of the State archeologists coming from SHPD, State

Historic Preservation, that worked in the department.

So I used to go with them.

We used go to Kalalau; we used to go to Malae Heiau, Wailua Heiau, and I used to ask them the question, what is this? What is that? How you know the difference between a heiau, house site, taro lo'i, all that kind of stuff.

So for years I worked with them, and I gained knowledge. So when I retired in 2012, I was hired by a Honolulu company, Scientific Consulting Services out of Kapiolani.

Because of that experience, and the experience that I had in college, they hired me as a cultural monitor.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you for clarifying that.

So your experience has primarily been from an archaeological perspective. It has been through your observations and questioning of the State, SHPD, Martha Young with State Parks, but it's primarily been through the lens of an archeologist.

Let me ask you this question.

Have you had any cultural training to be a

1 cultural monitor, you know, from kupuna or 2 non-archaeologists? 3 THE WITNESS: So right now, the University of Hawaii doesn't have a course in cultural monitor. 4 5 I have asked the archeologists to let's go do a class 6 from Kauai, and lot of Hawaiians or whoever can learn 7 what is the steps of being a cultural monitor. So right now, the UH system, they don't 8 9 have any courses in cultural monitoring. 10 COMMISSIONER CHANG: And, you're right, 11 cultural monitoring is a very new concept. 12 Let me ask you this question. 13 Have you ever monitored -- as a cultural 14 monitor, have you ever monitored any project where 15 you have discovered iwi kupuna? 16 THE WITNESS: Yes. 17 COMMISSIONER CHANG: And what is your 18 protocol when you discover iwi kupuna?

THE WITNESS: As a native Hawaiian, I always have the position that the iwi should never been removed from whatever year that they were entered.

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So I just want to clarify, when we're on a job cite, you're going to have certified archaeologist working. So normally, we as cultural

monitors, work under. So we the eyes and ears of archaeologists. We go in the pit. We do the drawing and all that kind of stuff.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: So when you encounter -- where was this project that you encountered iwi kupuna?

THE WITNESS: The Waipouli Marketplace, which is next to Kapaa. We worked on that site for four years with SES of Hawaii. We recovered over 40 iwi's from the ground.

Now, this specific area where they built the marketplace back in the 1970s, the contractor ran into the bones. So when we went on-site, we ran into some of those iwi's, and we also found some other iwi's that were not discovered back in the '70s.

Also want to say, in the '70s there were no cultural monitors at that time.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: There was no burial laws in 1970.

THE WITNESS: Well, there were no burial laws until DLNR said, okay, SHPD, we're going to do through the laws.

But I can tell from you researchers, aunty, that there were burial laws in place. I studied all the laws. And we had laws in 1850s, in the Kingdom

law. We had all those laws, but it was never enforced.

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So when DLNR came into existence, and the Maui case, then the laws kick in. But I can share with all of you that we did have laws during the Kingdom base. I've seen it myself.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: You know, Mr. Ching,
I'm not going to disagree with you, but I used to be
with the Attorney General's Office, and I actually
helped to establish those burial laws. So I know
little bit something about them. But mahalo for your
telling us about your experience.

So when you found those kupuna at Waipouli, did you have any recognized cultural descendants?

THE WITNESS: On the Waipouli ahupua'a, not that specific project. We had another project next store, Sheraton Coconut Beach Project when we uncovered iwi on that property too.

My wife guys decided -- sister came from the Waipouli area to be the cultural descendant. So they submitted the paperwork to SHPD, and so my kids and my wife are recognized by the Kauai Burial Council as the descendants, cultural descendants.

There's two, right, lineal descendants and cultural descendants. So they decided to put in for

1 cultural descendant. So my wife and my children are 2 recognized by DLNR.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Mahalo to them for doing that.

You mentioned that you have been recognized as a cultural descendant. Can you tell me for what iwi kupuna you have been recognized for?

THE WITNESS: Well, the Kealia project, which is north of Kapaa, I went in to be recognized by Kauai Burial Council, because my family, my mama's side comes from Kealia for generations. So at that time I decided that I want to go and be a cultural for that ahupua'a.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Now, Mr. Ching, and you know, it is -- I appreciate that you sought recognition.

From your perspective, what is the kuleana of a recognized cultural descendent to the iwi kupuna?

THE WITNESS: So this is the steps. When we find fragments of iwi, not the whole body, sometimes we find fragments of whatever it is. So the job stops by law. The job stops. So we have certified archaeologists come down to determine if that iwi is animal or human.

And when it's decided by the archaeologists that it is human remains, then we call the DLNR archaeologist to come down and determine what is the next step, whether to leave in place or remove.

But to remove or leave in place, other people get involved which would be the cultural and lineal descendants, the Kauai Burial Council, SHPD.

And so it's not one person that makes the decision. But me as A Hawaiian, they were buried years ago. They are not meant to be removed.

And so I've been on a project where some are removed, after they have determined that they want to remove, and move them to another place.

And I also experience them leaving in place too.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: So once you've been recognized as a cultural descendent and you've gone through those processes with SHPD and Burial Council, what is your kuleana as a recognized cultural descendant? How do you malama those kupuna?

THE WITNESS: Well, one of the projects at Sheraton Coconut Beach Hotel -- and we're doing it now, going to enter about eight iwi's. They are put into lauhala baskets. We going to dig a pit for them. We going to do a Hawaiian ceremony. We are

going to line the burial, the new burial. We are going to do a proper protocol on that specific site that we working with the landowner, because my wife folks are the lineal, cultural descendants of that specific area. I bought a nice headstone for them that was written in Hawaiian. We don't know who they are. So I bought a nice headstone for them, and as soon as that job starts up -- we've been having problems on that specific site because of permits issued by the State and County, so we're actively working on that one.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Can I ask you for your ceremony, what was the training that you went through for your cultural protocols?

Did you go through some kind of cultural training with your ohana, or what is the basis for your training?

THE WITNESS: So I have no certified training, but one of the projects we worked with the DLNR girls, Chuchu Kaian (phonetic). She was working for DLNR.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Kuchi Kaian (phonetic).

THE WITNESS: She came to Kauai, worked with her on different projects, two properties over.

She came and worked with us, told us what to do when they built brand new burial site, which was like stonewall, four corners of stonewall.

She came to Kauai, told us what to do. And she also helped us on the Wailua project. We had a lot of iwi across Cocopalms. That was another project that I worked on, and she came. Told us what to do.

And so that's my personal experience on how to do the next one. Very frankly, there's only two cultural monitors on Kauai, myself and sister out of Koloa.

So if they bring in anybody to Kauai, it's going to be outside island, or even in the mainland, you know. So that position is hard to come by.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Like I said, mahalo for you taking on. That's a very important kuleana.

So when we talk about burials, you said Kuchi Kaian gave you training.

Did your family, your own kupuna ever talk to you about iwi kupuna and how -- what is your own family protocols for iwi kupuna? Have you ever been trained through your kupuna, your family?

THE WITNESS: The answer is yes. On my mother's side. My grandfather died many, many years

ago. He taught his sons, which was my uncles, on how to dig grave and what to do. So I'll give you guys an example that was taught by my mom.

When we dig the hole, whatever size or depth or width -- and I never knew this. But they would cut a banana tree stump that would fit the length of the burial pit. So let's say it's six feet.

So I had questioned my uncles, why are we cutting a banana tree and joining inside the hole?

And they told me that they were told by their father who was told by his grandfather and great grandfather, that the reasons why the Hawaiians put banana stump inside of the grave is because they don't want the devil to sleep in the hole at night.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: My mama taught me you never leave a hole open. That's why we were always taught to put banana stump.

THE WITNESS: Yeah. So this is one of the Hawaiian things that they don't write in books. It's passed down. So I know of that, aunty, about that.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Mahalo for sharing that.

So let me now talk about burials. Kala mai, I'm kind of going a little fast here. I'm

trying to finish before 10:30, but thank you so much for your statements.

Okay, so I believe I heard you saying you testified that you are not aware of any burials in the project site; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Well, that is reasonable to say that there is no burials until the action starts, development, and that's the reason why I always recommend that they have a monitor.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: So tell me, what do you mean by that, until they reasonably start? Does that mean there might be burials on that property?

THE WITNESS: Well, we don't know. Because my question is, what was there on this project now? What was there before the sugar company?

Remember now, McKee Sugar started around 1877. So what was there before Mckee Sugar planted sugarcane? That's my question.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Yes.

THE WITNESS: We don't know the answer. So that's why I always recommend if it's worth anything, so let's have an archaeologist, and let's have a monitor be there when the machines are working.

Because right now we don't know. We cannot say. You know what I mean?

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Yep. You're right on spot, because that's exactly what I was going to ask you, is that we don't know what was the property used prior to the sugarcane.

Do you know whether there's any kuleana lands or Land Commission Awards within this project area?

THE WITNESS: The answer is not in the project area, but the closest one is next to the Kahananui Stream, which they say is unnamed stream. If you look and do your research good, you're going to find that LCA Honoli'i or Keo (phonetic), it talks about the 1848 metes and bounds, I'll say.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: So that's -- so what

I'm hearing you say now is, you may not know of any
known burials, but there could be burials once you
start construction and you start digging up the land.

Is that what you're saying --

THE WITNESS: Aunty, right now, we don't have any information to say there is any burials on the project site. We don't have any information.

Because when you do a research, you find a guy that died in 1890, according to the Department of Health, it's going to show "died Kapaa, buried Kapaa", but you don't know where he is. So I can only say that

1 we don't know.

excellent point. Because when they do the EIS, when this project developer prepared his EIS, they're supposed to do two things: A cultural impact assessment; and an archaeological assessment to determine what is the likelihood of finding subsurface burials.

So, for example, doing a Land Commission

Awards, interviewing people. Have you read through

the material that was prepared for this EIS, the

cultural impact assessment or the archaeological

assessment?

THE WITNESS: I briefly read some of it.

You know, a lot of things is on the computer now, so

I really wish I had like 160 pages in front of me so

I can take my time and read them, you know.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: So, Mr. Ching, what I heard you say is, we need that kind of information.

And I guess what I asked you, are you aware that they did prepare that information? And you said you read some of it; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I saw whatever was online.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: And do you know who

- 1 prepared that information?
- THE WITNESS: I think it was Nancy McMahon.
- 3 I'm not sure.
- 4 COMMISSIONER CHANG: You're correct. Have
- 5 you ever worked with Nancy McMahon?
- THE WITNESS: Yeah. I've known Nancy since

  she worked at DLNR and SHPD. I've known her since

  then. She has also hired me as cultural monitor on

  some of her projects, because she can't find anybody.
- 10 So I know Nancy.

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- 11 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Are you working with
  12 Nancy on this project?
- THE WITNESS: No, I'm not.
- 14 COMMISSIONER CHANG: So what I'm hearing

  15 you say is, one, that you don't know whether there

  16 are burials on the property because we won't know

  17 until we start excavation; and two, they should have

  18 done -- that's the kind of work that they should be

  19 doing before they start any project, is assessing

  20 what was, what happened before the plantation.
  - So we can try to identify, because

    Hawaiians, you don't want to disturb burials if you

    don't have to; right?
- 24 THE WITNESS: That's correct.
- 25 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Let me move on to

1 cultural resources, because what I heard you testify 2 to is that you personally are not aware of any 3 cultural resources in the Petition Area; was that 4 your testimony? 5 THE WITNESS: That's correct. 6 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Okay. But I also 7 heard you, under examination by Ms. Isaki, that 8 that's your personal knowledge. You don't know -- I 9 mean, there may be resources that you don't know of; 10 is that correct? 11 THE WITNESS: That's correct. 12 COMMISSIONER CHANG: So when people come 13 forward and say "oh, no, I gather this on this 14 property", "I walk on this trail", or "I go hunting"; 15 do you respect those people's -- their personal 16 knowledge? 17 THE WITNESS: Well, when it comes to this 18 project, I, as former law enforcement, know if I go 19 on this property, I'm trespassing. So that's my 20 mentality. 21 So I will not go onto this project to go 22 hunt pig, set a trap. Although I was a hunter

before. I had a hunting license before. So I get respect for the landowners whoever they are. COMMISSIONER CHANG: But you also testified

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that you understand native Hawaiian rights.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: So do you know that the constitution, that our Constitution in Hawaii recognized traditional customary practices over private landowner rights? So if a legitimate Hawaiian has exercised hunting, gathering on that property, even before this landowner bought the property, they may be able to continue to exercise those rights.

Do you know that? Are you aware of that?

THE WITNESS: Well, I understand according to the PASH -- you know about the PASH? So the way I interpret it, because I'm a lay person, if the land is undeveloped, undeveloped, that they may have for go, you know what I'm saying?

But if it becomes developed, sorry, brother, just cannot hunt there no more. So that's my interpretation of the PASH.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: That's a fair statement.

So this proposed project area, would you consider it developed or undeveloped?

THE WITNESS: If you look at the whole plan with the solar next door, I would consider that

developed. But if you talked about that 79 acres or whatever, it's undeveloped. So I cannot really give you a --

COMMISSIONER CHANG: When the law looks at it, it doesn't look at what's the proposed plan. It looks at what is the land today. What does it look like today. Is it undeveloped or is it developed? What do you think, undeveloped?

THE WITNESS: It's undeveloped. If you're looking at the project, yes, undeveloped.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: So if there are legitimate legitimate practitioners who say my ohana used to hunt this land for generations, my tutu would take me up there to go collect certain kind of medicinal plants, or there's an auwai that ran through here that serviced our taro patches.

If this is undeveloped land, then don't we need to consider those practices and those statements when we look at protecting these rights; wouldn't you agree?

THE WITNESS: I would think they got to be a meeting of the minds between the landowner and the kanakas.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Well, before we get to

1 that point, Mr. Ching, you're right. But, you know, 2 who has the first obligation? It's us as Land Use 3 Commissioners, we have that obligation. We got to 4 make sure that, one, you know, the parties are 5 bringing us all of that right information. But it is 6 really our obligation, Land Use Commission, to ensure 7 that those rights are protected. And, you know, with that being said, Mr. 8 9 Ching, I have greatly appreciated you answering my 10 questions and you giving us the time. I thank you 11 very much, very much. Thank you. 12 THE WITNESS: You're welcome. I want to 13 say a little about you. We worked on several cases 14 when you were at the AG. I also knew you when you 15 were at (indecipherable). So, you know, I just 16 wanted to say thank you. 17 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Mahalo to you too. 18 know you look familiar. I know you look familiar. 19 Thank you very much. Thank you, Chair. I apologize, but I'm 20 21 going to step off of the line right now. 22 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you,

Ms. Isaki, are you ready to continue?

MS. ISAKI: Yes, thank you.

Commissioner Chang.

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1 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you for 2 indulging the change in our schedule. 3 MS. ISAKI: You're welcome. (By Ms. Isaki): Mr. Ching, you mentioned 4 5 that you had worked with Nancy McMahon but aren't 6 currently, is that correct? 7 Yeah, not working with her on this project. But if this project goes forward, do you 8 9 have any idea, or have you discussed working as 10 cultural monitor with anyone for this project? 11 Α I have no idea, because I've been already busy. One of the DOT job is a year job, the one in 12 13 front of Cocopalms. So I kind of locked in with a 14 contract. 15 You have not discussed this with them? 0 16 Α No, no. 17 And in ten years -- but you understand this Q 18 project will be going on for about ten years, 19 correct? 20 Α That's correct, that's what I heard. 21 How long will your DOT project go on? Q 22 It's -- I'm on contract for a year. Α 23 So it might be possible, okay. Q 24 Sorry, my final question, because actually

Commissioner Chang went over a lot of things that we

- 1 probably -- it would be redundant to go over.
- 2 Has the Petitioner offered to compensate
- 3 you for your testimony today?
- 4 A No.
- 5 Q Has anyone offered to compensate you?
- 6 A No.
- 7 Q Okay, thank you.
- 8 A Thank you.
- 9 MS. ISAKI: That's all my questions.
- 10 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners, are
- 11 there questions for the witness?
- 12 Commissioner Okuda.
- 13 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you very much,
- 14 Mr. Chair; and thank you, Mr. Ching, for your
- 15 testimony.
- 16 When you were at DLNR, did you work with
- 17 Randy Awo?
- THE WITNESS: I did. Maui Branch Chief,
- and then he became the State Chief.
- COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Not that it makes any
- 21 difference, but my brother-in-law, who just recently
- 22 retired from the Liliuokalani Trust as a social
- worker, they're really, really good friends. It's
- 24 always good to see the connection.
- 25 Anyway, I basically have this question, and

it's kind of a broader question.

You know, since you were in law enforcement, you're really familiar, I'm sure, with the rules of evidence. But as you probably know, because we are an administrative agency, the rules of evidence do not apply to us.

And, you know, there has been some talk of people being offered up as kamaaina witnesses, but actually that's a term under the rules of evidence, and the body of case law in Hawaii.

But let me just say this. It recognizes the fact that people who have a long standing connection with the land who, if the rules of evidence applied, may be considered kamaaina witnesses, that that testimony should be heard even if it technically runs afoul of like the hearsay rule.

But like I siad, rules of evidence don't apply. But I recognize you as a kamaaina of the area, but can I ask you this? And it's just a few questions, just to get me oriented, because I'm not from Kauai, I'm not from Kapaa.

The jobs in Kapaa Town right now, are there jobs that would support wages or income so somebody could buy a house that maybe -- or a condo apartment

that might be costing 5, \$600,000? I mean, are those
the kinds of jobs that are in Kapaa Town right now?

THE WITNESS: You know, with the minimum wage that we have, there's no way that person can afford a house in reference to this project.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: But my question is, the jobs in Kapaa Town, are there, to your knowledge as kamaaina of the area, does Kapaa Town have the kind of jobs which pay enough money so people could buy a house if the house or condo or townhouse was priced around 500 or \$600,000?

THE WITNESS: So let's say an average rate for Kapaa Town is \$15 at the high, and in reference to the cost of a house, ain't going to make it.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Let me ask you this, okay.

And because, again, your knowledge of the island, your roots of the island, I believe that's worth a lot. I know we don't live in a perfect world, but we got to make tough choices sometimes.

And I know you, having spent time in law enforcement, you know, sometimes the choices are just bad choices sometimes. But we got to follow the law and that's what we got to do.

But if the tooth ferry or Easter bunny came

to you, Mr. Ching, and said, look, I just want your ideas here, okay? If you had to choose a place for development -- and I'm not saying your answer is going to be taken as this just current project is a bad project or a good project.

But just generally speaking, with your long roots and knowledge of Kauai, does it make more sense, that if there has to be development on Kauai, because we do want housing for locals, no question about that, would it be better to put the housing or development in Lihue Town or closer -- or close to Lihue, because that's where the employment center is?

THE WITNESS: The answer is no, because

Hanamaulu had a project which is little bit outside

of Lihue, they already had a project in Hanamaulu.

Kapaa would be a perfect place, because I tell you

this, when the government sold the lots in Kapaa

Town, back in 1909 and 1910 -- so, again, all these

bunch of Portagees that work for McKee Sugar, and all

the kanakas that live there.

So there was a first offering that the territory, at that time, ever gave up to the people, and this is the Kapaa lots.

So there a hasn't been any conveyance to anybody except this project.

about traffic and traffic concerns. If in fact employment centers, or there's more employment in Lihue as compared to Kapaa, does it make more sense to put, or focus development closer to where the jobs are, so at least we can try to keep people off the road?

What are your thoughts on that as a long-time resident and kamaaina person from Kauai? Keep the development close to places of employment? What do you think?

THE WITNESS: Well, I tell you about the traffic. In the morning a lot of cars go to Lihue.

And when pau hana, a lot of cars come back to Kapaa.

And when they put up the -- that's why the Department of Transportation put up contra flow in the morning, two lanes going to Lihue. So lot of jobs going to Lihue and the west side, whatever. But there is no contra flow coming back from Lihue in the evening.

So that's my observation of putting the subdivision in Hanamaula or Lihue versus in Kapaa.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you very much for not only your testimony today, but thank you very much for your service to the community and law enforcement. Thank you.

1 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 2 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, 3 Commissioner Okuda. Commissioners, are there further questions 4 for this witness? 5 6 Commissioner Wong, Aczon, Giovanni, Cabral, 7 Ohigashi? I have a few questions for the witness, 8 Mr. Ching. 9 Like you said, you were not being paid to 10 be here today. I don't know if you know, but all 11 eight land Commissioners are volunteers. We just disclose our finances and subject ourselves to senate 12 13 confirmations so that we can spend our days listening 14 to people, and hopefully making good decisions. 15 So I just had a few questions for you. 16 If I understood during your questioning 17 from the Petitioner, you stated there is no heiau on 18 the property. 19 THE WITNESS: Well, according to the two 20 references like I had mentioned, it does not mention 21 any heiau on the project site. So that's my answer. 22 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Can you describe for me the different kinds of heiaus that exist in 23 24 Hawaii?

THE WITNESS: Let me just start it is each

heiau, whatever island it comes from, is normally dedicated to the four major Hawaiian gods, Ku, Lono, Kane and Kaneloa. So most of the heiaus up in the mountains is going to be dedicated to the Kane heiaus. Of course, we know of Ku heiaus. So the dimensions of each heiau is very different. It's my understanding that no one is the same.

And also want to share with you folks that whoever built the heiaus, let's say in 1700, although it's not here today, the site itself is sacred. And I give you an example.

Koloa Sugar out on the west side. We worked on a case. The plantation demolished a heiau, and we found the remnants of the stone all against the mountain. So the site is no longer in the canefield, but the remnants and the name of the heiau is still there.

So I wanted to say that on personal experience with one of the Koloa heiaus.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.

My next question -- I think, I'm just going to double check on something that Ms. Isaki asked you.

Do you have an expectation or promise of work associated with this project?

1 THE WITNESS: No.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Last question I had for you, and this is really drawing on something you said during testimony, at least I heard you say, as well as your experience as a DOCARE officer.

I believe you said that, you referenced a case in which somebody was asserting traditional and customary rights, however, they proved not to be Hawaiian.

Did I hear you clearly, correctly?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Are you aware of anything in Hawaii's constitutional statutory or case law that prohibits or limits the exercise of traditional and customary native Hawaiian practices to people who are, by ancestry, native Hawaiian?

THE WITNESS: I only know a case that went through Fifth District Court. One of my hunting friends, native Hawaiian from Hanapepe ahupua'a, he was cited by Gay Robinson, I think it was Gay Robinson.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I have read this case decision.

THE WITNESS: So he won against -- anyway, he won his case because he proved that his kupuna

- lived in Hanapepe, and he was afforded the rights to
  continue gathering traditional, all that kind of
  stuff.

  So I personally spoke to the defendant in
  - CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I believe in that particular case that it was actually not hinged on the ancestry of the individual, rather the existence of the practice.
  - So my question for you is, you seem to -you're being presented in part, if I understood
    correctly from Ms. Ahu, as an expert in traditional
    and customary practices.
  - And I'm asking you if you are aware of anything in Hawaii's Constitution or statutes or case law that limit those rights to people who are native Hawaiian?
- 18 THE WITNESS: I cannot answer you that. I
  19 can only -- I'm sorry.
- 20 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: That's it. Thank you very much.
- THE WITNESS: Okay, thank you.
- 23 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Is there anything
- further, Commissioners?

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that case.

25 If not, Ms. Ahu, redirect.

1 MS. AHU: No redirect. Thank you. 2 Thank you, Mr. Ching. 3 THE WITNESS: Thank you. CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: It is 10:45. The 4 5 next witness you had -- sorry, I started out by 6 calling Mr. Ching as being -- to be crossed by Mr. 7 Yuen -- or to be examined by Mr Yuen, but it was done by Mr. Ahu. 8 9 So who's the witness and who is going to do 10 the examination? MS. AHU: Our next witness is Cody 11 Winchester and I'm going to be examining him for 12 13 direct. 14 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'm looking at the 15 time, it's 10:46. 16 MS. AHU: If we can take a short recess. 17 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Let's do ten, and we will go through noon, we will reconvene at 10:56. 18 19 (Recess taken.) 20 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: 10:55, we're back in 21 session. 22 And, Ms. Ahu, your witness is here? There 23 he is. 24 Mr. Winchester, do you swear or affirm that 25 the testimony you're about to give is the truth?

1	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
2	MS. AHU: Chair, can I share my screen with
3	Exhibit 13?
4	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: You may.
5	CODY WINCHESTER
6	Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the
7	Petitioner, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined
8	and testified as follows:
9	DIRECT EXAMINATION
10	BY MS. AHU:
11	Q Can you please state your name and address
12	for the record?
13	A Aloha, my name is Cody Winchester, and I
14	live at 1422 Ikaa Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii.
15	Q What is your profession and your business
16	affiliation?
17	A I'm an environmental and land use planner
18	at an architecture, engineering and planning firm,
19	G70, located in Honolulu, Hawaii.
20	Q And can you provide us with a little bit of
21	information on your professional background in
22	environmental and land use planning?
23	A I have a background in earth sciences with
24	a Bachelor's degree in geology and geophysics. Also
25	hold a Master's degree in urban and regional

planning; and a Master's certificate in disaster management and humanitarian assistance from the University of Hawaii at Manoa.

My professional career includes over six years in the field of earth environmental sciences and planning in Hawaii.

At G70 where I serve as environmental and land use planner, I specialize in the fields of land use, disaster management and community-based resiliency planning.

Q Have you worked on a project -- can you tell us a little bit of background on the projects you worked on?

A Sure. Started, worked on a variety of projects where we developed homestead communities for the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, assessed risk for sea-level rise for various landowners along the coast; and also done some greenhouse gas assessments for a variety of land use projects.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Yee, followed by Mr. Collins.

MR. YEE: I was just wondering whether I missed him getting sworn in to testify.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I did swear him in and he called me "sir" rather than "Your Honor" or

1 "Chair".

2.1

2 MR. YEE: I apologize.

3 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Collins.

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chair, I have a question.

It's not exactly an objection, and I don't want to

try to drag this out at all, so I apologize if this

is something everybody else understands.

My understanding of the administrative rule 15-15-63(f) is that the approval of the presiding officer is needed if a witness is reading something into the record in the direct examination.

It appears that this is another witness who is reading from something in answer to questions.

Is it possible that we can get a clarification on that? I don't want to waste anybody's time obviously, but it would be helpful to know, since it doesn't appear in the record that he's reading, for example, something, but it's apparent from the video screen that he is.

MS. AHU: We have prepared a bullet-point outline, which tracks his PowerPoint. And he does have his resume and his report in front of him to refer to.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Okuda?

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Ms. Ahu, can you stop screen sharing for a moment, please?

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I would just make a request that if witnesses are reading off of a document, if that can just be made clear that the witness is reading from a document, because at least, just for me personally, I'm only speaking for myself, not anyone else.

If a witness reads from a document, it will impact or affect, at least in part, my evaluation of the witness' credibility, and to what extent the testimony that the witness is giving orally can and should be relied on, and to what extent it should be relied on.

So my general request is that if a witness is going to read from a document, please make that clear.

My second request or observation, Mr.

Chair, is that if somebody reads from a document and it's not made clear that that witness is reading from a document, then at least for me personally, only speaking for myself, I will take that into account in determining and evaluating credibility of a witness.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you,

Commissioner Okuda.

Sorry, Ms. Chow, 15-15-63 (f), this is the moment where, if we were physically together, I would pause, and I would lean over and chat with my Attorney General.

MS. CHOW: So if you would like me to give that advice in public, I can do that.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Can you review for me that administrative rule, please?

MS. CHOW: Would you like me to read it to you or just review it?

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Just read it.

MS. CHOW: With the approval of the presiding officer, a witness may read into the record the testimony of a witness on direct examination.

Before any written testimony is read, unless it's excused by the presiding officer, the witness shall provide an original and one paper copy and one electronic copy of the written testimony to the chief clerk with a copy to each party to the proceeding.

Admissibility shall be subject to the rules governing oral testimony. If the presiding officer deems that substantial saving and time will result, a copy of the written testimony may be received into evidence without reading provided that the witness shall be

subject to proper cross-examination on matters contained in the written testimony. Any amendment to direct and rebuttal testimony, or the introduction of totally new matters by revision or supplement shall be accompanied by a sworn affidavit or declaration explaining why these matters were not submitted with the original written testimony.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: And now if you want to share any advice.

MS. CHOW: My interpretation of this rule is where the party wants to submit a direct written statement in lieu of direct testimony from the witness, the witness would still be subject to all cross-examination or examination by the Commissioners on what is contained in that written statement; or in the alternative, could read that statement into the record. But, again, it should have been provided to the parties ahead of time.

In this particular case, where the witness is actually just using a bullet point, according to Ms. Ahu, using a bullet point to guide them through their PowerPoint, which has been submitted to everybody, it does not appear to be the type of direct examination that is what's anticipated in this rule.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So I'm going to join in the observations of Commissioner Okuda, that when it appears to be that somebody is reading from something, it does affect my assessment of their credibility as a witness.

I would like, Ms. Ahu, for you to make that clear prior to the start of your examination of this and any other witnesses, and I would not overrule a request for any of these written materials to be made available to the Commission.

MR. YUEN: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Yuen.

MR. YUEN: If I may, what we have done with all of the witnesses, except for Mr. Milton Ching, is we will we have submitted a PowerPoint outline, which is the same outline that the witness may appear to be reading from.

The witness may have made an additional note on his own copy of the PowerPoint, and that we don't control. But basically the contents of each of our witnesses' testimonies has been submitted by way of a PowerPoint.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you for that further explanation. I don't think it affects my inclination that I stated earlier.

1 Mr. Collins.

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chair, if it won't slow down the examination of this witness, that would be great; but we would prefer that if someone is going to be reading from something, that that be provided, if possible.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So my understanding from the statement from Mr. Yuen speaking only for his witnesses, is all of his witnesses, with the exception of Mr. Ching, already concluded, are merely reading from the PowerPoint which was provided.

Have I understood that correctly, Mr. Yuen?

MR. YUEN: Yes, that's correct. There may be additional questions that we ask that are not covered in the PowerPoint, but for the most part, witnesses are following the PowerPoint.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: But if there's the additional questions, though, the pertinent question here is, are they going to be referring to other written materials in their answers to them?

MR. YUEN: Not necessarily, no.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I don't quite understand your response.

MR. YUEN: In the course of preparing these witnesses for testimony, it may occur with some of

the witnesses that we will be asking them additional questions that are not covered in the PowerPoint, and for the most part there are no written materials to cover -- to be covered by the additional questions.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So to summarize, you're asking them questions. They're referring to PowerPoints. Any other written materials that they might be referring to might have been prepared by themselves but not by you?

MR. YUEN: Correct.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Collins.

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chair, as long he's just reading from a copy of Exhibit 13, I don't think there's a problem. But if he's reading from something else, then we would appreciate having that.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Ms. Ahu, you may resume sharing screen, and your direct examination of Mr. Winchester.

Sorry, was there somebody else who said something? No. Please proceed.

Q (By Ms. Ahu): Mr. Winchester, I think when we left off you were explaining your background as far as projects that have to do with greenhouse gasses, I believe.

Can you finish your thought on that?

1 A That's right.

I conducted other greenhouse gas assessments using similar modeling technique that was used in the HoKua Place assessment.

Q What is the greenhouse effect?

A The greenhouse effect is the natural warming of the earth results when gasses in the atmosphere trap heat from the sun that would otherwise escape back into space.

So sunrise, travel from space, and enter through the earth's atmosphere where they're absorbed by the earth, by the ocean, by the plants. And a portion of that is then reflected back out into space in the form of invisible infrared light.

Another portion of that light, about 90 percent gets absorbed by atmospheric gasses and causes further warming, and these atmospheric gasses are what we call greenhouse gasses.

And since around the time of the industrial revolution, human activities have generated additional greenhouse gasses. They have enhanced the buildup of the atmospheric radiation and causing earth's temperatures to rise.

Q Can you describe the California Emission Estimator Model and methodology employed to assess the overall carbon footprint of the HoKua Place project?

A Sure. So the California Emissions

Estimator Model, known as Cali-Mod, is an industry

standard for quantifying the carbon footprint of land
use projects.

So Cali-Mod is a modeling program that allows users to input data about a development project and generate estimates of the criteria pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions associated with both construction and operations of the project.

The model then allows the user to input plant mitigation measures to reducing harmful emissions. And the results compared emissions from a typical unmitigated project to the site specific project with mitigations implemented.

So the HoKua Place greenhouse gas assessment, the model was calibrated with the environmental conditions at the site, such as precipitation, wind speed, and vegetation cover.

Data was input into the model based on the environmental impact study that was completed for the project, as well as our own GIS analysis and consultation with developer.

Q Can you please describe the sources of

emissions for the HoKua Place project?

A Sure. Assessment looked at emissions from three sources. The first is the emissions produced during the construction phase of the project.

So some examples of these include the emissions from engines from construction equipment, fugitive dust, caused by trucks driving over dirt roads at the site, and by emissions produced by workers traveling to and from the site each day.

The second type of emissions is from the operation stage. And these are the emissions from folks actually living in their homes, cooking their food, turning on their lights, their TVs, running the water, and their daily commutes in and out of town.

And lastly, the third type of emissions evaluated is from the land use change itself.

So an undeveloped parcel of land is usually covered with some type of vegetation, and these plants are actively pulling carbon from the atmosphere and storing it in the leaves, the roots, the branches of the trees.

And when land is cleared for development, that carbon is released back out into the atmosphere, and we also lose that plant's potential to continue sequestering carbon in the future.

Q Can you please estimate the total GHG project construction generated emissions using the model?

A The project estimated to have a ten-year phased construction period consisting of site preparation, grading, building construction, paving and architectural coding.

The model estimates that the total construction-related emissions would be 7,745 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent over that ten-year span.

Some mitigation measures that were implemented include using soil stabilizers, replacing ground cover of areas that are disturbed, applied water to disturbed surfaces and all roads, and reducing speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour.

These measures are common practices to control fugitive dust in Hawaii.

Q Can you please estimate the operational greenhouse emissions from occupancies from HoKua Place once construction has been completed, and explain the source of these emissions?

A So operational emissions, those related to occupancy of the residents at HoKua Place over the

lifetime of the project. And for our analysis, we looked at five major categories of emissions.

Area sources, which are associated with mostly landscaping-type activities.

Energy sources, which are associated with electricity usage.

Motor sources, which are related to the use of motor vehicles for transportation.

Solid waste which is trash and greenwaste that's sent to the landfill and results in landfill off-gassing, which occurs offsite, but it's still accounted for.

Lastly, water and wastewater. So that includes the supply, conveyance, treatment and distribution of water to and from the project.

A number of mitigation measures were also implemented based on information from the EIS, and with all these factors considered, the model projected that HoKua Place would generate 7,117 metric tons of carbon monoxide equivalent annually.

Q Can you please describe the greenhouse gas emissions from change in use of the HoKua Place property from fallow to residential community?

A So these emissions are generated by that one time change in land use from the site's natural

vegetative land cover to the proposed residential community.

So to evaluate these emissions, we first need to know what the existing land cover is to determine the sequestering potential of that vegetation.

So, for example, grassland has a lower carbon sequestering rate than a forest, and based on the biology report that was accompanying the EIS, as well as land cover mass that we produced, we understand that the site is predominantly grass and shrubland.

We also understand that not all the land will be used for housing purposes. So approximately 13 acres will be reserved as open space and park lands, and these areas would receive landscaping and new trees and plants that would help to offset the loss of that grassland.

The purpose of this model, these are pretty conservative estimates, and approximated that about 300 new trees be planted. Likely much more than that. The individual homeowners could plant more trees and more landscaping on their property.

But with all that considered, the model predicted that projects will result about five metric

tons of carbon monoxide equivalent annually over the lifetime of the project.

Now, there's also potential to achieve a net gain if carbon sequestering as individual homes plant trees or cultivate gardens and such on their individual lots.

Q Does the Kauai General Plan address mitigating the effects of climate change, and does the HoKua Place intend to follow these recommendations?

A Yes, absolutely. Kauai General Plan was implemented in 2018, and makes combating climate change one of its priorities.

The plan uses several smart growth principles to reduce greenhouse emissions, such as promoting higher density, residential development near job centers, reducing carbon footprint and supporting reduction and emissions from local energy production.

HoKua Place project will emphasize

multi-family units within walking distance of Kapaa

Town. The planned community includes pedestrian and

bicycle paths that usually connect to the town center

to encourage residents to leave their cars at home;

and plans to utilize water and energy conservations

and efficiency measures to reduce the carbon footprint.

It plans to increase trees and landscaping in the park and open spaces; and the adjacent HoKua Place ag lot includes a four-acre solar farm that generates 1.18 megawatts of electricity annually.

Q Can you please describe the historical sea-level rise in Hawaii?

A So sea-level rise is one of the major impacts that Hawaii can expect as a result of global warming. Observations of sea-level rise at Nawiliwili indicated a rise of approximately seven inches since 1955.

Q Can you discuss the projected impacts of sea-level rise on HoKua Place?

A Sea-level rise rates in Hawaii are expected to exponentially increase over the next century. The National Ocean and Atmospheric Association estimates that Hawaii continue anywhere between one-and-a-half feet to 11 feet of rise by the year 2100.

That being said, one of the advantages of the HoKua Place project is its elevation. The site is located on a plateau above Kapaa Town, with elevations ranging between 55 to 130 feet above mean sea level.

So even with the most extreme sea-level rise scenarios, HoKua Place would not be directly impacted by inundation from sea-level rise.

HoKua Place could be indirectly impacted by destruction to utility services, and access to inundation to areas further makai of the site.

Most notably, the Wailua Wastewater

Treatment Plant is located along the coast in the area vulnerable to sea-level rise.

The other major concern is that access to

HoKua Place from Kuhio Highway could be compromised

by chronic inundation and erosion. Kuhio Highway is

the main artery that connects Kapaa to Lihue, and the

Nawiliwili Harbor.

Of course, there's a risk of disruption with the supply chain if that road were ever to be compromised.

Q Can you please describe how HG Kauai intends to minimize impacts of sea-level rise on the project and surrounding areas?

A Yeah. So as mentioned, sea-level rise is not expected to directly impact the HoKua Place development. There are mitigations designed to relieve the burden on infrastructure systems, supplying services to the new community.

One of the most critical mitigation actions 1 2 the project is taking to donate a portion of the 3 property to the Department of Transportation to allow 4 for the expansion of the Kapaa Bypass Road. 5 This route offers an alternative route, in 6 the case of portions of Kuhio Highway and Kapaa 7 become impassable. It's possible that the Bypass Road could 8 9 become the major inland roadway in the future. 10 Another primary mitigation action is in the 11 form of monetary contributions to the County wastewater system. These funds will be used to help 12 13 the County retrofit and adapt the facility to withstand higher sea levels. 14 15 And in regards to water systems, if 16 possible for an on-site water well to be utilized for 17 providing water to development in the future. 18 Thank you, Mr. Winchester. That's all the questions I have for this witness. 19 20 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. 21 We will proceed with cross, starting with 22 the County, Mr. Donahoe. 23 CROSS-EXAMINATION 24 BY MR. DONAHOE:

Q HI, Mr. Winchester.

So on your resume I noticed it says, other than the HoKua Place climate change assessment, you list 20 other selected projects that you've been involved in.

Did any of those projects specific -specifically involve conducting a climate change
analysis for proposed housing development of this
magnitude?

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We're not hearing the witness.

THE WITNESS: Can you hear me now?

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Yes.

THE WITNESS: No, this is the first residential development project that we have looked using this method.

Q (By Mr. Donahoe): For your other projects, you utilized the same methodology?

A Yes, sir.

Q Calling your attention to page six of the PowerPoint, the construction generated GHG greenhouse gasses, you say, the primary source of admission is construction activity, and that this project will take ten years construction period, and that's what you based your analysis on?

A That's correct.

Q If the project takes longer than ten years to complete, does that mean there's a much more -- a higher chance of negative emissions into the environment from construction activity?

A If the project were to take longer, then there could be more emissions, yes.

Is that what you asked?

Q Yes.

2.1

A Right. The longer the project takes, then the more greenhouse gas emissions would be produced.

Q And that could potentially have a negative effect on the environment?

A That's correct.

Q So on page eight -- and I think you testified to this -- you said primary source of emissions is removal of existing vegetation for land use change greenhouse gasses?

A That's correct. The one time change in land use is the clearing of the existing vegetation, which has a potential to sequester carbon in the future as well as releasing the existing carbon that is being stored in those vegetation.

Q So in general terms, in order to build these units, you got to clear all the vegetation and clearing of the vegetation itself has a negative

effect because it releases carbon into the atmosphere?

A Correct.

Q And then just so I'm clear, carbon sequestration that you mentioned, that's basically a long-term way of storing carbon dioxide or other forms of carbon, to either mitigate or defer global warming and avoid dangerous climate change?

Is that a fair assessment?

A It's a natural process, so there's a cycle. The plants are absorbing carbon from the atmosphere and storing it, and releasing oxygen that we use to breathe.

So I'm not sure if I answered your question.

Q Is one of the best ways to achieve carbon sequestration by planting more trees?

A That's a good way.

Q Once the development is built, is it the developers -- you testified it's the developer's intent to plant, you said, at least 300 new trees?

A That was a conservative estimate that we made just conversations with the developer. I don't know what the actual number will be. Like I said, 300 is pretty conservative. More than likely there

is going to be more trees, if each of the homeowners were to plant trees on their property; additional landscaping and planting in the parks and green spaces.

- Q Would there be also a vegetation aspect of the proposed landscaping plan?
- A I haven't seen the landscaping plan, but I assume there will be landscaping involved in the park and open spaces. And that the individual lots will have landscaping as well, potential for gardens, shrubs.
- Q And you don't know if the plants that are being proposed to be planted and the vegetation will be planted at the seed level, which would mean it would take some time for trees and the vegetation to grow?
- A It's fair to think some would be seed level, but some would be plants already started. So young trees from a nursery is pretty common in development of a project like this. But you're correct, that there is a lag time for new trees, and that is something that the model considered.
- Q And then let me just focus on some of the issues that you brought up regarding multimodal and some transportation issues.

So on page nine of your presentation, entitled, just to orient, it's on the page Climate Change Mitigation.

You stated that one method of the project in mitigating potential climate change would be to construct a multimodal transportation connection to promote walking or bicycling to Kapaa Town?

A That's correct.

Q Have you reviewed the traffic impact analysis report?

A I reviewed it, but not into extreme depth. We used some of the information to -- as a way to confirm our assumptions for traffic volume for the greenhouse gas assessment.

Q But now are you aware that four of the seven recommendations for traffic, not including exclusive of the project that resulted in the TIAR, would actually have to be excluded from the analysis because they're either not achievable or having little or no impact to mitigate traffic impact?

A Not aware of that information.

From my understanding, bike lanes and pedestrian walkways would be included, and bus stops would be available within the site.

Q But if they would be excluded, then that

would be the overall TIAR. It didn't accurately possibly analyze the overall traffic impacts resulting from the project if those conditions were included, but should not have been included? Is that a fair assessment?

A You know, I can't really speak to the traffic impact. That wasn't be something I analyzed.

I think it's fair to say that if bike lanes and pedestrian walkways were not included, then residents would have to drive more to run their errands for their daily commutes, and you would expect more vehicle miles traveled, therefore, more carbon monoxide produced.

Q So, for instance, if in the conceptual plans, one of the proposals is a one-way stop controlled T-intersection at the mauka end of the Kapaa Middle School. Would there be concerns of additional emissions from the automobiles that would be stagnant waiting for the light to change?

A I'm not sure I understand your question completely.

Q So if there's an intersection where there is a stoplight and cars have to stop, because the cars idle, does that increase emissions, negative emissions toward having a negative effect on climate

change?

A Idling cars certainly would produce emissions.

Q If that's the case, would a roundabout, where the cars wouldn't have to stop, would that be a better option?

A I presume it could be a better option as far as emissions, but I can't tell you what the exact values would be to give a tradeoff. We only looked at what was proposed in the EIS.

Q Okay, it could.

What would make having a roundabout where the cars wouldn't stop -- they may slow down, but wouldn't stop -- as opposed to a T-intersection?

What would an analysis of the roundabout, what were the reasons why that wouldn't be more effective in preventing some negative emission?

A I suppose cars come to a halt and are idling, staying in one place, they're producing emissions. Slowing the cars down and causing more time that the cars would be on the road, and then as the car again accelerates from the stopped position, the engine produces more emissions to go from a stopping position to a motion, than if it were to just have a steady flow uninterrupted.

Q And then also you mentioned the occupancy where electricity is used to power the development. So additional -- if there was a stoplight, electricity would also have to be burned to use that as well as opposed to a roundabout?

A That's true, correct.

Q Would you agree that the development that would contain approximately 769 additional units have the potential greatly OF increasing the number of vehicles in the area?

A More homes in that area will mean that there will be more vehicles.

Q And did you assess how many cars would be replaced by bikes or walking to and from Kapaa Town to reduce carbon emissions resulting from the project?

A That's a factor that's input in the model. So based on the density, the location of the development, it makes a calculation of that offset of people biking and walking instead of taking the car based on assumptions of bicycle usage.

Q Okay. But if it was based on assumptions, you don't have -- you didn't do like an actual study of the actual number of people or residents that wouldn't still regularly use vehicles to get to Kapaa

Town as opposed to bikes and walking?

A I did not perform a study like that. The model makes those calculations.

Q And then have you assessed where potential HoKua Place residents would be traveling? Would they be going to work or going shopping, or did you assess any of the overall traffic directions they would be heading that would be generated from the project?

A Most residents would either be going to
Lihue Town or to Kapaa. Those are the main Urban
centers in the region where people would go for
shopping, for employment for running activities and
recreation, going down to the beach.

Q I just have a couple more questions. Let me focus on sea-level rise.

So on -- in your PowerPoint presentation you stated that the provision of water, wastewater and other utility services to HoKua Place should consider potential sea-level rise.

A Absolutely.

Q Can you explain, just briefly clarify what you meant by that?

A So the sea-level rise is not expected to directly impact the site itself, because of it's location, elevated on a plateau above Kapaa Town.

So it's really the vicinity. So the utilities that would supply water, wastewater services to the development that could be impacted.

Q Would utility pipes that serve the project upwards have to be relocated; if you know?

A I can't say. I don't know their present location to give you that answer.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: If I may, Mr.

Donahoe, just quickly note that Commissioner Chang is back with us.

Q (By Mr. Donahoe): And then on page 11 of your PowerPoint you said that sea-level rise will not adversely affect HoKua Place's well site, which I think you explained.

To your knowledge, a productive water well and source has yet to be procured and established; is that correct?

A I'm not aware of it. I think it's been something that's been looked at, analyzed and considered. And I believe there has been some preliminary studies that were done to see its feasibility, and it's something that has the potential to serve as a productive well on-site.

Q If multiple sites have to be investigated and tested and looked at and drilled into, could the

multiple investigations into different site have a negative affect on the climate, on the emissions?

A Sure. Drilling activities could produce emissions that could have a negative impact on the environment.

So the more drilling activities and testing activities, then that would produce more impact.

Q And then, regarding the wastewater system, you stated that HoKua Place contributions to County wastewater system could include elevating or waterproofing pump stations in other facilities to protect from flooding. Correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Would you agree that those measures would be extremely costly and could increase the development timeline for the project?

A I agree it would be costly. I don't believe it will impact the timeline of the development project at HoKua Place.

I think the retrofit to wastewater plant falls within the kuleana of the County, and that's on their timeline.

At present it doesn't seem that there's a direct threat of sea-level rise, so it's more of a future threat as sea-levels rise and hazard becomes

more severe, the County will need to take action eventually to make retrofits and upgrades to their treatment plant to adapt.

Q Have you analyzed at all, or anticipated where, if there were issues with the wastewater treatment plant and possible capacity, where possible private wastewater system could be placed?

A That's not something that I've looked at as part of my study.

Q So you wouldn't know if any suggested location would fill or not affect sea-level rise; it would depend on the location of the private wastewater system?

A If there was a private wastewater site selected at HoKua Place, it should be a safe location for it, because it is not within the inundation zone at sea level, right.

Q Final question.

If the State Land Use Commission approves the boundary amendment, and the proposed development is then subjected to County review, would you agree to reassessment at the County level of the proposed climate change recommendations that you testified here to today as it goes through the processing at the County level?

1 I would agree to reassessment -- I'm sorry, 2 can you restate that? 3 If the Land Use Commission were to agree or 4 to grant the Petition for the boundary amendment, and 5 they approve it, then it would go down to the County level where some of these concerns and issues would 6 7 have to be reassessed. 8 Would you agree that that may have to 9 happen at the County level and you would participate? 10 Absolutely. I would happy to participate Α if needed. 11 12 Great, great. Thank you, Mr. Winchester. 13 I have nothing further. 14 Thank you, Commissioners. 15 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Mr. 16 Donahoe. 17 Mr. Yee? 18 MR. YEE: Thank you. 19 CROSS EXAMINATION 20 BY MR. YEE: 21 Mr. Winchester, are you aware that the 22 State plan was recently amended to include a climate 23 change adaptation priority guideline? 24 I'm sorry, which plan are you referring to? Α 25 The State, Hawaii Revised Chapter 56 --

COURT REPORTER: Excuse me, Mr Yee. Can you repeat what you just said? It was muffled here.

Q Chapter 226 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes, which is referred to as the Hawaii State Plan.

Are you aware that it was -- the law was recently amended to include a climate change adaptation priority guideline?

A Yes, sir, I'm aware.

Q And then I saw your testimony regarding greenhouse gasses and sea-level rise.

Did you also analyze what impacts there would be and what resilient efforts would be appropriate for this project, due to weather changes such as droughts or increased rain storms and hurricanes?

A Those are certainly real concerns. That was not something that my particular study looked at.

I only looked at the direct impacts of sea-level rise inundation, and the emissions, greenhouse gas emissions.

I know the EIS looked at, evaluated potential other hazard threats than just flooding and drought.

Q Was it your understanding that their evaluation of flooding and drought took into effect

future changes due to climate change? 1 2 I'm not sure, I'm sorry. 3 Do you know why your study did not look at 4 weather changes or impacts to weather changes and 5 resilient efforts that would be appropriate to take 6 that into account? 7 I was asked to do a really specific narrow task, which was just to perform sea-level rise 8 9 analysis and the greenhouse gas analysis. 10 So you were not involved in determining the Q 11 scope of this report; is that right? That's correct. 12 Α 13 Q Thank you. I have nothing further. CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Mr. Yee. 14 15 Ms. Isaki? 16 MS. ISAKI: Thank you. 17 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. ISAKI: 18 19 Thank you for being here, Mr. Winchester. 20 So your sea-level rise report and 21 greenhouse gas report, they were prepared in 22 July 2020; right? 23 Α That's correct. 24 So they were not in the 2019 EIS? Q 25 That's right. They were produced Α

1 afterwards.

Q And so not subject to the public comments on environmental impact disclosures?

A That's right.

Q And your reports are based -- some of -- at least in part, it sounded like your reports are based on information in the EIS.

A That's right.

So much of the information was taken from the EIS to calibrate the model, to put in the environmental conditions, and the site development conditions to calibrate, refine that model.

Q Actually, as an aside, on that model, are you able to disclose the assumptions in that model, or is that proprietary information?

A No, that's all available, all public.

Cali-Mod shows several reports on how their model is used, what their assumptions are based on, and how they come to those assumptions.

Q Okay, that's helpful.

And so another question on this, your reports are based on information in the EIS, are you aware that EIS has obsolete information, including the drainage plan?

A I'm sorry, what was that about the drainage

1 plan?

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- 2 Q Are you aware that the EIS for this project
- 3 has obsolete drainage plans in it?
- 4 A Obsolete drainage plans?
- 5 Q The drainage plans that are no longer going 6 to be implemented.
  - A Okay, I wasn't aware of that, no.
- 8 Q Okay.

And your presentation described the neighboring solar farm. Is that part of the Petition Area, or is it independent of this project?

A It's independent of the pro -- well, it's outside the area, but I would say it's a component of the project, because it's a shared infrastructure component.

So I think the intention of the site's location was to share infrastructure with existing solar panels at the neighboring ag lot.

- Q Will the solar project continue to provide electricity to KIUC independent of the Commission's decision?
  - A Yes, I believe so.
  - Q Okay. Thank you.

And then -- I know that the County asked you about your presentation slide 11. And I can jog

1 your memory by putting your presentation back up, if
2 that's helpful.

But you state:

Provision of water, wastewater and other utility services to HoKua Place should consider potential sea-level rise.

Who is the actor in this sentence? Is it the County that should be considering sea-level rise, or the Applicant?

A Both. The Applicant, I think, has considered sea-level rise. Part of them considering sea-level rise was hiring me to do this report and conduct this assessment.

I think the County definitely is aware of the trends of sea-level rise and is taking independent actions to make island communities and Kauai more resilient.

Q Does your report identify a County or State plan to ensure infrastructural capacity, wastewater, roads, regular water, that remains available for HoKua Place in a 3.2 sea-level rise scenario?

A Under a 3.2-foot rise scenario would be provision of water, wastewater still be available, was that your question?

Q I'll clarify.

Does your report identify any State, County or governmental plan to ensure infrastructural capacity remains available under this 3.2-foot sea-level rise scenario?

A No, my report did not look at State plans.

Q Does your analysis consider the cost to upgrade or relocate County infrastructure to address sea-level rise?

A No, it does not.

Q In regard to the Wailua Wastewater

Treatment Plant and sewage line, which your report

acknowledges will be impacted by storm surge and

sea-level rise, you assert that the project will

contribute funds for -- and I'm talking at this point

about your sea-level rise report, which is Exhibit 8

to the Amended Petition, which is our Intervenor's

Exhibit 1.

In that you state:

The referred maintenance and repairs to the WWTP may include elevating or waterproofing.

Is that correct?

I can jog your memory with the document, if you like.

A Those would be appropriate and logical mitigation measures to take to shore up that

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treatment plant -- take actions that will be taken,
1
2
     but those do sound like logical measures to take.
 3
           Q
                In that same -- continuing with the
      sentence, it says:
 4
5
                You further assert this will also be
 6
      important to monitor sewer infiltration and inflow,
7
      and, quote, it may be necessary to implement pipe
      lining in susceptible areas to reduce the
8
9
      infiltration and to gravity sewers.
10
                Does that sound familiar? Did you say
11
     that?
12
           Α
                Right.
13
                Are there here four sets of expenses,
14
     maintenance repairs, elevating waterproofing,
15
     monitoring and pipe lining?
16
                Sorry, what was the question?
           Α
17
                Are there --
18
           Q
                I'll ask it again.
19
                So in that statement, you're identifying
20
      four sets of expenses, which would be maintenance and
21
      repairs, elevating and waterproofing, monitoring and
22
      pipe lining.
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And I quess my question is: Is the developer only willing to pay for the first, which is maintenance and repairs?

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1 A That's all I'm aware of.

- Q Do you know how much the developer will contribute to wastewater treatment plant maintenance and repairs?
- A I don't know that, that dollar value. It may be disclosed in the EIS, but I don't have that number in front of me.
- Q And I'm referring here to Petitioner's

  Exhibit 11, and this is a presentation by, I believe,

  Jake Bracken, Bracken's PowerPoint.

In that PowerPoint he stated that -- he said that the project will construct a huge collection and transmission line to the Wailua Wastewater Treatment Plant, and I think later he said that they would contribute to funds for upgrading capacities.

Were you aware that those were the represented commitments at this point?

A I was not aware. I didn't see Mr. Bracken's presentation.

Q So in your opinion, if you construct the sewage collection system and transmission line from the project, and contribute capacity, how will that -- or will that mitigate for sea-level rise under any of those four expenses that you mentioned

in connection with sea-level rise?

A One of the biggest threats to our infrastructure is that it's aging, that it's underground, and it's in vulnerable areas, areas where saltwater can intrude into the ground and corrode those pipes and cause leakages and issues which would be harmful for the environment, clearly.

So any new infrastructure and retrofits, designing those new pipes to be out of vulnerable areas and making sure they are resilient to the impacts, withstand any impacts of intruding saltwater would be an impertinent and a mitigation of sea-level rise.

Q So contributing to the capacity of the wastewater treatment plant and building out a new transmission line just from the project, that's not the same thing as retrofitting, correct?

A You're correct, those are two different things.

Q Okay, thank you.

Moving to your -- again, this is also a sea-level rise question.

Will rising oceans under your sea-level rise model, will the -- (indecipherable) -- the capacity of Waika'ea Canal causing overflow and

1 | inundation of surrounding lowlying areas?

A That's right. We look at 3.2 sea-level rise scenario. Much of the area makai of the project area would experience significant flooding.

Q So because this canal, Waika'ea Canal is also a drainageway for the project, these lowlying areas will already be regularly flooded even without considering added drainage for the project under your sea-level rise model?

A That's not something that we looked at as part of the scope of my project. I think that's something maybe the engineers would need to look at and decide about the drainage flows issue.

We just looked at direct impacts of sea-level rise to the project.

Q And then you mentioned before this is not considered or disclosed in the EIS because your report came out afterward, correct?

A That's correct.

Q And you're not planning to develop the drainage improvements for the project, right?

A Developer is not planning -- I'm not sure.

I wasn't aware the drainage plan was obsolete until
you mentioned it.

Q I was asking about your involvement in

developing the drainage improvement.

- A I was not involved in that.
- Q In your exhibit, again, A-2 exhibit to the Petitioner's Amended Petition, you said that the project drainage improvements you understood would include the installation of drains in shallow dry wells (indecipherable), end quote.

How deep will those shallow dry wells be?

- A Again, I'm not sure. I think that's something that would need to be decided in the final design by the engineers. That's not something I had available to me.
- Q Okay. And I know the County did ask you about your statement on slide 12 of your Exhibit 13. Sea-level rise will not adversely affect HoKua Place.

My question is: Are you basing your conclusion that sea-level rise will not affect well activity on the proposed well location being inland of the 3.2-foot sea-level rise inundation area?

A That's correct, as well as the analysis of the groundwater and potential for saltwater intrusion impacts. Based on geological surveys, it looked like that well could be a feasible site, and would not be impacted by future sea-level rises.

Q So the geological surveys, you're referring

to Tom Nance's -- sorry, what are you referring to by geological surveys?

A So based on the EIS, I believe that was from Tom's report. I'm not -- I can't confirm that 100 percent, but that's from the EIS, which stated that the underlying geologic formations were conducive to purveying those type of issues, saltwater intrusion that could happen in other sites.

Q So saltwater intrusion will not occur in a well being drilled to at least 280 feet?

A At this particular location, it doesn't seem to be an issue.

Q And you're basing that on the EIS, something in the EIS, but you are not sure what report?

A That's right. I used the EIS as my source for that.

Q But you are not really clear which part of the EIS that saltwater intrusion will not happen in that well?

A I believe it was in the water resources section.

Q Thank you.

I do have more questions on sea-level rise.

Does your sea-level rise assessment assert

that donating the area along the property frontage for Department of Transportation dedication and future improvements, and usage of Olohena Road will mitigate further portions of Kuhio Highway that will be inundated by sea-level rise. Is that a correct statement of your position?

A That's correct. It offers an alternative route. So in the case that portions of the highway were inundated down in the lower areas in or around Kapaa Town, that there would be a pathway for folks to be able to get out still using the Bypass Road. So by donating that land and increasing capacity some more, traffic flow would move through that area as need be.

Q So the plan is that everyone who uses Kuhio Highway will be pushed up towards Kapaa Bypass and Olohena Road?

A They have an alternative in the case that that road was compromised.

Q Thank you.

I will actually go back to traffic in a minute.

Your sea-level rise assessment, the one that was appended to the dba Petition concludes that, quote, indirect impact could occur due to flooding

1 | and erosion of the nearby coastal area.

Then you say: These impacts will be mitigated through the project design elements and funding for public road and infrastructure improvements.

Is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Did you counter with the cost of sea-level rise impacts and public infrastructure to draw your conclusion that the developers contributions will mitigate for its -- will mitigate for all this reliance on the public infrastructure in the years to come?

A No, costs were not estimated as part of the survey.

Q But do you know how much the project is (indecipherable) -- to contribute to these infrastructural improvements?

A I don't.

Q Okay.

And so this is on your greenhouse gas emissions. I'm just going to ask you if you considered the energy cost for pumping water to storage of 313 or 414 feet? Was that in your assumptions about the emissions?

1 I'm sorry, could you say that one more 2 time? 3 Did you include in your assumptions for the energy cost or for sources of emissions, the energy 4 5 cost of pumping water to storage? 6 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Sorry, if I may, Ms 7 Isaki, how long do you think more you have? MS. ISAKI: I have three more questions, 8 9 but one of them is involving traffic. That might 10 take a little bit. 11 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: It 12:01, lunchtime. I know the Commissioners have some questions as well. 12 13 So I think what we're going to have to do is recall 14 Mr. Bow, and following Mr. Bow, we will bring back 15 Mr. Winchester. Does that work, Ms. Ahu and Mr. 16 Yuen? 17 MR. YUEN: Do you want to hear from Winchester first and then go to Bow or --18 19 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: If Bow is flexible, I 20 would rather finish, then separate. 21 MR. YUEN: Let's finish Winchester and I'll 22 suggest to Bow that he come later. CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: You can confirm 23 24 that's going to be possible? 25 MR. YUEN: Yes.

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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Any concerns or
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     objections from the parties?
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                MS. AHU: What time are we finishing today?
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I know that we are
 4
5
      going to lose Commissioner Wong at 2:30. Are there
6
     others who have to leave at 2:30 or before?
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                My intent was to try to go through 3:30.
8
     Giving the tremendous speed that we are rocketing
     through this docket on, we need to spend as much time
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10
     on it as possible.
                But that will now impose on Commissioner
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     Wong missing some of the hearing. So 3:30.
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               MR. YUEN: 3:30 or 2:30?
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: 3:30 concluding
15
     today. And it's 12:03. We will reconvene at
      1:00 o'clock with Mr. Winchester followed by Mr. Bow.
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                (Noon recess taken.)
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: It is 1:00 P.M.,
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     thank you everyone for being on time.
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                We are continuing with the
21
      cross-examination by the Intervenor Petitioner's.
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     Witness from G70 on climate change impacts.
23
                Ms. Isaki, your witness.
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               MS. ISAKI: Thank you.
25
                So Mr. Bow --
          Q
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1 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Winchester. 2 (By Ms. Isaki): I'm sorry, Winchester. Q 3 So my question before we stopped for lunch was energy cost for pumping water to the reservoir 4 5 storage included in your calculations of greenhouse 6 gas emissions. 7 Yeah, there were -- we considered the cost 8 of the energy usage of acquiring water. 9 Including pumping water to storage above Q 10 313 and 414 feet in elevation? I don't think we considered that. 11 Α 12 Q Okay, thank you. 13 And also under your greenhouse gas 14 analysis -- and I'm referring to -- this was the exhibit that was appended to the Amended DBA 15 16 Petition -- you assumed weekly daily trips at 5,740 17 trips, and that the total average daily vehicle miles, the travel data is 10.8 miles per trip; is 18 19 that correct statement? 20 Α That's correct. 21 And that information is based on what? 22 So it's based on some of the default values 23 of the model, which are based on averages that the

We did ground truth that thinking about,

model creators developed based on other studies.

24

you know, what is the distance, what is the distance from the development project to Lihue to Kapaa, thinking probably most trips are going to be shorter than that actually if folks are just driving to Kapaa Town for daily trips, picking up groceries, going to the school.

We went with the more conservative value of ten, just to accommodate that distance to Lihue as well.

Q When you say it's a trip, considered like a round trip, like leave for work then come back home, or is it just --

A One way.

Q It's just one way. Okay, thank you.

So you described 5,740 trips. Are you aware that DOT data from 2010 says that there's 7,400 vehicles per day on the area by the parcel?

A It sounds accurate. I didn't know exact value, but I did read the report.

Q So that would be like an increase of like maybe two-thirds to add another 5,740?

A I don't know, that sounds logical, but -it's not always new traffic. A lot of these homes ae
redistribution of where people will be coming from.
So local residents who would be coming from further

away, living out in more remote areas, would have the opportunity to live closer to the Urban area in Kapaa Town.

So vehicle trips would be shorter. So the number might not necessarily change, but the vehicle trip distance could change, become shorter actually.

Q I have a lot of questions about the assumptions that the homes will go to local residents. But I believe that I would ask, I think Mr. Cassiday, about some of those assumptions.

Did your study analyze the assumptions of whether or not these homes will be inhabited by local residents?

Should I ask you these questions?

- A Our study didn't look at that.
- Q But your assumption is based on Cassidday's report or another report?
  - A Our assumptions of traffic volume?
- Q Your assumption that most -- that the traffic will just be a redistribution of local residents already, so that the traffic is just being redistributed, if I understood you correctly.
- A We did not look at where people would be coming from that would be occupying the homes.
  - Q Okay, thank you.

You mentioned the landscaping plan, this is in Exhibit 13, slide 8 and 9, or landscaping in general.

When did you discuss landscaping with the developer in regards to greenhouse gas emission capture?

A We had a conversation, really just an estimate of the number of trees that would be planted. That was really the only conversation about landscaping, and we estimated the 300 new trees would be planned. Had a conversation about that, and he confirmed that that was a good approximation for the number of trees.

But no further discussions went into detailed plans.

- Q When did that discussions happen?
- A I would have to check my records. Sometime before the report was generated last year, so early 2000.
  - Q Early 2000, okay.
  - A I'm sorry, 2020.

- Q You told the Office of Planning that you were given a narrow task of just looking at direct sea-level rise impacts, correct?
- A We looked at impacts of sea-level rise to

the project area, so both direct impacts as well as indirect impacts to the -- you know, how sea-level rise impact in the vicinity may impact the site.

Q So the difference between direct and indirect here is kind of like direct -- the difference between a direct straight line by a nuclear weapon, as opposed to the fallout to the areas that are next to that direct straight; is that correct?

A I wouldn't characterize it that way. I think direct impact would be flood waters, ocean water rising and directly impacting the site. So flood waters inundating the HoKua site.

Indirect would be, for example, if the sea-level rise were to impact the water infrastructure in the vicinity that disrupted the water supply to the project area. That would be an example.

Q Okay, thank you.

So it's like the indirect impact would be like to the wastewater treatment plant, because it's not on-site?

- A That's right.
- Q Thank you. That's all my questions.

25 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.

1 Commissioners?

2 Commissioner Giovanni.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Thank you, Chair; and thank you, Mr. Winchester for your testimony today.

I would like to make a general comment up-front, but I find it refreshing sitting on this Commission and having a petition come before us, which the Petitioner took the matter of greenhouse gas and climate change seriously, and actually invested in a study to do this work.

So that's something we hope to see a lot more of with things that come before us in the future.

Also like to acknowledge and thank the parties for their cross-examination, because I think it brought forth a lot of the questions I had and some of the clarification issues that I was looking for.

Having said that, it also underscores, not only the value of the study, but a lot of the uncertainties associated with it.

I have a few questions in a couple of different areas.

First one is about the model assumptions

itself. In recent testimony coming forward, and I think on the record in this case, we see the need for a growing investment in infrastructure associated with the project. We know that there's 26-mile road that's going to be built on the project, preliminary estimate for that was like \$27 million.

We heard from a witness yesterday, Mr. Bow, who estimated \$86 million for some of the infrastructure related to controlling drainage and stormwater runoff primarily.

And then there are various assumptions going around about how much more could be involved in terms of mitigations for traffic and wastewater treatment. We don't know what it will amount to, but could very well amount to hundreds of millions of dollars of infrastructure.

My question is: Did you account for the construction activity associated with that level of infrastructure investment and activity in your model as part of the construction greenhouse gas emissions that will be produced during those construction activities?

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

This model, it's not perfect. It does use several assumptions. It looks at a range of similar

projects and what their averages are. And those averages are used to generate the projections.

So I can't say whether or not the infrastructure improvements would be more or less than the average assumptions that are used in the model.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Could you say specifically what the model assumption was for infrastructure improvement for wastewater?

THE WITNESS: It doesn't make any dollar value, the estimates, if that's what you mean.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: What kind of estimate did it make? Just for greenhouse gas associated with wastewater control?

THE WITNESS: That's right. The model predicts greenhouse gas emissions resulting from -- the wastewater would be the conveyance, and movement of wastewaters to, and the treatment of it at a plant.

 $\label{eq:commissioner} \mbox{COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI:} \quad \mbox{Let's move to} \\ \mbox{another area of assumptions.}$ 

I believe you said that you drew upon the traffic study that was part of the Final EIS for various numbers, I think is what you said, to use as model inputs. Is that correct?

1 THE WITNESS: That's right.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: So the testimony of Mr. Bracken, there was an acknowledgment that that study needed to be upgraded. In fact, they had invested in that prior to the pandemic occurring, and that work was suspended.

But this has been acknowledged by a number of people in this docket that the traffic study does need to be, at a minimum, updated.

Would that, in turn, would you feel that that would cause you to do a subsequent update of your model based on those numbers being updated?

THE WITNESS: I really don't know about the deficiencies of the traffic report and how different a new study might be. We really use the traffic assessment as a way to ground truth a lot of our assumptions, and ground truth the model, really, especially things like the vehicle distance, the 15 miles that we referred to.

But beyond that, I can't imagine that there would be a significant difference in the traffic report, but I can't really speak to it. I don't know what major changes there could be.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: And we're not asking you to guess or imagine, but would you agree

it would be prudent for you, should the new traffic study be done, that you at minimum review that and compare it to what you did use from it and possibly update your study?

THE WITNESS: I would be happy to.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Okay.

Let's go onto another working assumption in your model, which had to do with the bicycle and walking accommodations being made through this project.

And in your testimony you made the comment, it would be easy to connect to Kapaa Town.

Can you describe what you mean as to what is an easy connection?

THE WITNESS: I suppose it would be easy for the user, if the desired result, so that users would easily be able to bicycle from the development to town and back or walk from town to back, not necessarily easy to develop. That's outside of my expertise.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: So Mr. Donahoe asked you a series of questions about what type of passage would be envisioned for crossing the Bypass Road as and easy -- my words -- easy connection between the project and downtown.

Can you expand upon that a bit more what
you envision to be an easy connection across the
Bypass Road?

THE WITNESS: I don't really know that the
final design and -- I know complete streets is
something that was -- complete streets. Practices

something that was -- complete streets. Practices would be implemented in part of the project, that's something the EIS states. But I'm not a traffic engineer, or -- so that's outside of my expertise.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: My take away is that you really kind of don't know how easy or uneasy it might be to get to town from HoKua Place.

THE WITNESS: We assumed that a seamless bike lane going from Kapaa Town to town would be implemented, and that it would be easy for the users. That's the assumption that was made in the model.

But I don't know exactly what it means to be easy for development.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: By seamless, do you mean it would stop traffic on the bypass?

THE WITNESS: I don't know, I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Let's move on.

Let's move on in your area of experience and work. It's, again, refreshing to see somebody that's looking in quantitative terms trying to assess

the sea-level rise that could possibly occur. And I think that in one of your slides you said it could range from, by the year 2015, to be three to 11 feet at sea level, or at shore level in this area; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: NOAA has created a range of potential sea-level rise scenarios that goes from intermediate low to extreme. I think there's six different scenarios depending on the climate pathways, so the number of emissions.

You know, there's a kind of business as usual assumption that if we keep burning fossil fuels at the pace we are, and that would cause sea level to rise a certain level.

The intermediate high is the scenario that most scientist believe is the most likely scenario, and I believe that one shows about a 3.2 rise in the Kapaa area around the year 2070.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: That's the number I was really honing in on because it's come up a couple of times in this docket. The nominal 3.2 feet, I think you just characterized that as reasonable or not being extreme; is that a fair statement?

THE WITNESS: That's correct. That's the general feeling amongst most scientist is that

1 intermediate high is the most likely scenario.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: So the impact of that type of sea-level rise would directly affect the wastewater treatment plant, as you've testified, would necessitate a number of retrofits, possibly elevating equipment and things of that sort; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: That's right.

You know, not just the wastewater treatment plant, but this is an issue for the entire island, entire State, County and State will need to really consider sea-level rise and work on retrofitting and adapting all of the infrastructure that could be vulnerable to sea-level rise, not just this area.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: We heard from Mr.

Bow yesterday that he did not consider himself an

expert in the design and operation of the treatment

facility themselves. That was a specialty in

engineering.

Would you consider yourself to be well-qualified and versed in that area, or similar to Mr. Bow, somebody else's area?

THE WITNESS: I'm not an expert on wastewater treatment engineering or what would be needed to make those retrofits.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: I will accept that. I'm not either.

It is a specialty. It's conjecture, but the possibility exists that a major investment would have to be made to the wastewater treatment facility for capacity. That this project and other projects along the coast could contribute to push the envelope in the capacity of that existing facility.

In view of the potential reasonable expectation, or likely expectation of sea rise, would it be, as a general consultant on urban planning, would you recommend to the County or others that a major investment of the sort should be made at sea level for additional capacity?

THE WITNESS: I believe the County does need to take action, and it is something they're aware of, of the issue, and they are taking action to, you know, make improvements for the long term.

Investment is needed, and the HoKua Place project has committed to providing funds that would go towards County's improvements.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: There's a difference between improvements and a sizeable CIP project to expand capacity of a wastewater treatment plant by 50 percent, which is the number that's been

put on the table, to take it from one million to

1.5 million gallons per day treatment.

Again, do you think it would be reasonable, or would a recommendation be made to the County that that's a good location to make that investment?

THE WITNESS: I really can't say. I don't know. I'm not an expert in what would be needed to make those improvements and to fully adapt (indecipherable) that treatment plant for the future scenario.

I think an independent study would really need to look at what is needed in that area to find what those impacts are, what the vulnerabilities are, and make specific recommendations for improvements.

Then you can start to estimate cost and whatnot.

But that's really outside what we looked at for this study.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Would you think a study like that should consider alternatives to the location?

THE WITNESS: Certainly. You know, any time an EIS is done for a project like that, usually alternatives are looked at which would include alternate location.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: And I agree that an

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EIS would be required for something such as that.
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     And we all know the timetables associated with that.
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                Do you think something like this could be
     accommodated in a reasonable timeframe, and what do
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     you think is reasonable?
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 6
                THE WITNESS: I really can't say. I don't
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     know.
                COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: I don't want to
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     push you to speculate beyond your area of expertise.
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                I do want to thank you again for doing this
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     type of work and this type of development.
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                So thank you. I have no further questions.
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                THE WITNESS: Thank you.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners?
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                Commissioner Chang.
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                COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you very much,
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     Chair.
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                Good afternoon, Mr. Winchester. Thank you
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      for your testimony. I just have just a few
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      questions.
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                I'm wanting to followup on Commissioner
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      Giovanni. Listening to his line of questioning, I
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     thought, wow, this developer has been quite noble to
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     do these studies. But these are required under Land
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Use Commission rules. Isn't that correct?

1 THE WITNESS: That's correct. 2 COMMISSIONER CHANG: So both the sea-level 3 rise assessment and the greenhouse gas emission study, those are required by our Land Use Commission 4 5 rules that were recently adopted; is that right? 6 THE WITNESS: Right. So that would be the 7 impetus for initiating these studies. 8 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Okay. 9 So wasn't necessarily because the 10 Petitioner wanted, thought this would be a great 11 thing to do, he was required to do it; right? THE WITNESS: I can't really speak to what 12 13 the Petitioner thinks. COMMISSIONER CHANG: But you would agree it 14 15 is required by Land Use Commission's regulations? THE WITNESS: That's correct. 16 17 COMMISSIONER CHANG: But the Final EIS did not include either of these two studies; is that 18 19 correct? 20 THE WITNESS: That's correct. 21 COMMISSIONER CHANG: And do you know why? 22 THE WITNESS: I don't know why. I was not involved in the production of the EIS. I believe 23 24 that sea-level rise was mentioned as a hazard in the

EIS, but it did not go into the depth of analysis

1 that this study has.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: And perhaps they were grandfathered in under the old rules that may not have required it. I'm only speculating, like you.

This is my final line of questioning. I'm really interested in infrastructure cost. So under your sea-level rise assessment, and through various cross-examinations there was questions regarding potential mitigation measures to address that, including retrofitting and the line of questioning about the wastewater treatment facility.

Do you have any kind of an estimate of what that would cost to address these impacts?

THE WITNESS: I really don't. I think it would really need to be individually looked at and assessed. Take a separate independent study to look at off-site improvements that the County might need to make to improve resilience to future sea-level rise conditions.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Do you have any kind of ballpark figure based on your own expertise in doing a lot of these assessments? Any reasonable guess based upon your expertise?

THE WITNESS: I can't, because I don't know the extent of the area that would be looked at.

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      Sea-level rise is something that is happening in
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     coastal areas in the entire island, so if we're just
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      talking about just Kapaa Town, it's one thing,
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     talking about the region, east coast of Kauai being
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      another, but I really can't speculate or guess what
      those costs might be. It would really take an in
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7
     depth study to --
                COMMISSIONER CHANG: I'm sorry. Is that
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9
      something that you do?
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                THE WITNESS: I think engineers would need
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     to really look at that and do that type of
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     assessment.
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                COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you so much, Mr.
14
     Winchester.
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                I have no further questions.
16
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you,
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     Commissioner Chang.
                Commissioner Wong, followed by Commissioner
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19
     Okuda.
20
                He's running away from the room, harking
21
     back to his HBA days when called on by the teacher.
22
                COMMISSIONER WONG: Sorry, Chair have to --
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     the unmute button on the computer. Thank you, Chair.
24
                Good afternoon, Mr. Winchester.
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                The first question is kind of like
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following Commissioner Giovanni's line of questioning
about the sewer. So after lunch, thinking about
sewer and all that, you know, the project itself is
above Kapaa Town right above the sewer plant. So
sewer will go down, right? Go downhill, not uphill,
correct? I mean, because it's gravity fed, right?

THE WITNESS: Sure, that's correct.

COMMISSIONER WONG: So this project, from what I understand, is going to use sewer lines in the project; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: (Nods head up and down.)

COMMISSIONER WONG: You're nodding your head yes.

So, you know, it's going to hookup the existing sewer lines, which is little bit old and decrepit, no offense, Kauai, about this.

But the sewer area is taxed. Is going to be taxed. So because it's uphill, all that sewer going down is more pressure, I mean, on the lines because of all that, you know, all the do-do flowing down. All the people that -- wouldn't it affect, I mean, more the sewer treatment plant? I mean, because -- isn't that issue of sewer going downhill with the pressure going to increase the pressure on the downhill side, and wouldn't the lines immediately

1 | burst? I mean, can you answer that?

THE WITNESS: I really can't say. I apologize. That was outside what I was asked to look at for the study. Looking at the capacity of the pipes or the condition of those pipes wasn't something that was considered in our study.

We just looked at which areas were vulnerable to sea-level rise.

about the pressure would increase, and also the saltwater will degradate the sewer lines more, so that's where I was coming from, but I'll ask that later on.

The other question I have is in your exhibit, page eight, you were talking about multimodal transportation such as walking or bicycling to Kapaa Town.

How far is the project to Kapaa Town?

THE WITNESS: I don't know off the top of my head. I would have to check a map.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Okay. Just because, you know, like half a mile from me, I'll be huffing and puffing, I need to take a break. And if you're going uphill, it's worse. Downhill you just going to coast it. So I mean, for other people, be easy, but

1 | not for me.

I was thinking about this. Where in the plan, the whole plan itself, or even EIS, showed a walking or bicycling path?

THE WITNESS: So those final design elements have not been ironed out. I'm not aware of them, if those specific locations have been designed. The EIS states that they will be included.

So that's pedestrian pathways will be connected to existing pedestrian network connecting to town and bicycle infrastructure and elements will be implemented.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Just, I understand where you're coming from, climate change. Everyone wants less gasses. Even my wife wants less gasses from me.

But what I'm saying is the interesting thing about this is, it's -- you know, I would rather ride a bike, if I could, to work, you know, but hopefully not 20 miles away. I don't want to do a century ride or something to work.

So I was wondering if you knew that distance.

THE WITNESS: My report quickly -- and the plateau is directly above Kapaa Town where the

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project site would be adjacent to the elementary
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      school. It's a close distance, in my opinion, it's a
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      walkable distance for someone like me. I walk and
     bicycle to work as-is, so that's something regular
 4
      for me. I assume a lot of folks, healthy and
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 6
     willing, would do the same rather than drive.
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                COMMISSIONER WONG: So the other question
      I'm going to have, following Mr. Donohoe's line of
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9
      questioning about a roundabout on the Bypass Road.
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                So, I mean, there has to be either overpass
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     or underpass, right, for that bike or walkers, isn't
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      that correct? Because you don't want them to go
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      through busy highway, right?
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                THE WITNESS:
                              Not necessarily. They can be
      designed using complete streets, elements to
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16
      integrate the bike lanes and pedestrian pathways into
17
     that roundabout. There are examples of that in other
18
     places.
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                COMMISSIONER WONG: So what Mr. Donahoe
20
      says, possible having roundabout instead of a, you
21
      know, a pure stop for people to walk across?
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                THE WITNESS: It's a possibility.
23
                COMMISSIONER WONG: Okay.
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24 THE WITNESS: I can't speak as to whether 25 it's, you know, the best option or not.

COMMISSIONER WONG: So if we put in a condition, say you got to put -- you must put overpass or underpass, just for kids to be safe, then, that's a possibility too, right?

THE WITNESS: It's a possibility. I can't

say whether or not it's the best option or not without looking at the research and studies in that area that may require a separate study in itself.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Going back to Mr. Donahoe's question about the roundabout, the gas house, and all that stuff, greenhouse effect.

So your study took that in account like all those extra cars coming from the project going into Kapaa Town?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

about Mr. Donahoe's alluding to either is it better to have it as a roundabout or stoplight, which one would be better to reduce the gas emission; is that correct? Did you answer that or was it -- you know --

THE WITNESS: I believe a roundabout would generate less greenhouse gas emissions than standard four-way stop with stoplight.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Okay, that's it. Thank

- 1 you, Mr. Winchester. Thank you, Chair.
- 2 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Okuda.
- 3 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you very much,
- 4 Chair.
- 5 Thank you, Mr. Winchester, for bearing with
- 6 us.
- 7 Mr. Winchester, my questions follow up
- 8 somewhat the questions that the prior Commissioners
- 9 have asked.
- 10 Can I ask a background question. Are you a
- 11 member of any of the professional organizations, like
- 12 | American Planning Association or Urban Land Institute
- or anything similar like that?
- 14 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. I'm an American
- 15 Institute of Certified Planners candidate.
- 16 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And you periodically,
- or let's say prior to the pandemic, and maybe during
- 18 | the pandemic virtually, but you generally regularly
- 19 attended conferences, whether it's the ULI, the
- 20 American Planning Association or locally the HCPO,
- 21 entities like that, correct?
- THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
- 23 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And tell me if I'm
- 24 | misstating anything, because I don't want to put
- 25 words in your mouth.

Isn't it true that at a lot of these gatherings, especially in the last maybe 45 years, there have been a lot of discussion about how cars on the road contribute to greenhouse gasses?

THE WITNESS: Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And, in fact, the time that is spent traveling, not only contributes to greenhouse gasses, but, in fact, it contributes to negative health outcomes; isn't that correct?

I mean that's been discussed whether the ULI, HCPO or American Planning Association meetings; isn't that true?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

Statement to say that at least in the last five years -- and the reason why I'm asking this, I don't want to give my conclusion from me attending these conferences, you know, during the last five years, but would it be a fair statement that the standard of practice among professional planners is that if it is at all possible, the goal is to reduce the amount of transit time and transit distance with respect to the use of personal automobiles?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And, in fact, one of

the accepted techniques of doing so is, as much as possible, place the location of residences, in other words, places where people are actually going to live, as close to retail locations or employment centers as possible; isn't that what is basically being drilled down on us, it seems like at every conference we go to every six months prior to the pandemic on the mainland or even locally, that that's like the mantra that is being drilled down as far as what is the standard of modern planning practice; is that a fair statement?

THE WITNESS: That's a fair statement.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: We, in fact -- and tell me if I'm wrong -- can you recall in the last five years any speaker at any of these conferences, whether at the ULI, HCPO or American Planner Association that has advocated placing or intentionally placing housing developments, especially large housing developments, away from places of employment or retail, when it's possible to place a development closer?

THE WITNESS: I can't recall a talk like that.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: It's unlikely, yeah?

And, again, I'm not a professional planner, like you,

so I'm not passing any judgment or anything one way or the other, just asking a question to try to get what might be the standard of practice among professional planners.

Can I ask you this? Now, it's, I think more than just scientific conclusion, it's kind of common sense that the longer somebody is in a car, not electric car, but a car fueled by gasoline or diesel, the longer the car is on the road, the more greenhouse gas is going to come out of the car; isn't that correct?

THE WITNESS: That's correct. The longer the engine is running and combusting fossil fuels, the more emissions that would be generated.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: In fact, your statement is much more accurate than mine because you're right, it's possible to be in a car with the engine off.

So determining the amount of greenhouse gasses that are really going to be emitted by individual's vehicles, individually or especially collectively, we basically have to know, number one, what is the intended destination.

Number two, what is the purpose to go to the intended destination?

1 And number three, the regularity, or how 2 many times that type of trip would be taken. 3 When I say "intended destination", that really includes figuring out the distance between the 4 5 starting point and ending point. 6 We would really need to know all of that to 7 determine what would be the cumulative impacts of greenhouse gasses from travel; isn't that correct? 8 THE WITNESS: That's correct. 9 10 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: In preparing your 11 report, did you review the Final Environmental Impact 12 Statement? 13 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 14 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And have you also reviewed the documents the Applicant, Petitioner, in 15 16 this case, has submitted to the Land Use Commission? 17 THE WITNESS: Which document specifically? 18 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Well, there's been a 19 filing which is the Petitioner's Petition, and then 20 there has been a bunch of exhibits. I think we might 21 be up to Exhibit 45 or 46 at this point in time. 22 I mean -- well, let me first say, what was 23 the scope of your review of documents that have been 24 submitted by the Petitioner?

THE WITNESS: I have not reviewed all those

1 documents or any documents.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Other than the Environmental Impact Statement, okay.

Based on whatever documents you reviewed, did you ever see any document or material prepared by the developer, or anyone else, that set forth or documented where the intended residents or expected residents of this development would go for work or for their location of their place of employment?

Did you ever see anything like that?

THE WITNESS: I believe the intention of building the community where it is because of it's location in a town center, so Kapaa, and recognizing that Kapaa is a more urbanized area, especially for Kauai, with employment opportunities, with schools, with hospital, that the intention was for folks to be using those amenities that are in Kapaa, and making most of their trips to Kapaa Town.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: My question wasn't about people's intentions. And the reason why I'm asking this question is really followup on some of the testimony that came from Mr. Ching, the kamaaina witness presented by the Petitioner.

And my specific question is: Did you ever see anything in the record which set forth or

documented the location of employment of the persons
or people who are anticipated to reside in the
proposed development?

THE WITNESS: I'm not aware of a document like that.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Did you see any document or study or other materials in the record which documented where and what type of retail, people who live in the development, would frequent or go to?

And let me clarify that, because my understanding is, there's no COSTCO in Kapaa Town and some of the big box, other similar big box locations are elsewhere. And I think Wilcox Hospital is not in Kapaa Town either.

So is there any type of document or evidence in the record which sets forth in a professional manner -- and when I say that, sufficient to what you professional planners would rely on, which provide data as far as what retail or other nonemployment destinations the people who are expected to live in the development would be going to?

THE WITNESS: I'm not aware of a document like that.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Did you ever see any type of evidence in the record which shows what the actual employment opportunities are in Kapaa Town and

how much these employment opportunities pay?

THE WITNESS: That's not something I looked at as part of this study.

anything in the record which provided evidence that, in fact, people, or the expected residents of the development, would, in fact, do most of their retail shopping in Kapaa and not travel, for example, to Lihue?

THE WITNESS: I can't say. I can only speak to what the intention of the project is in determining its location.

understand that we on the Land Use Commission, we will consider all testimony that is provided to us, but we also have to weigh and determine not only intentions that are stated, but whether or not the record really supports the viability of such intentions, even assuming we give the intentions of your credibility, that's why I'm asking you the questions.

Last couple of questions regarding this.

In your practice as a professional planner, have you prepared environmental impact statements or been part of the preparation of environmental impact statement?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Did you form any opinion in reviewing the Environmental Impact Statement, whether or not there is a need to supplement the Environmental Impact Statement?

THE WITNESS: I don't have any. I don't know well enough of the deficiencies that may exist.

at any discussions where there was a discussion about whether or not, all things considered, including proceedings that have taken up until today, that the Environmental Impact Statement may at this point in time be deficient?

THE WITNESS: No, sir. We just used the EIS as a tool to input data into the model, and for that purposes for my study there was sufficient information to do what I needed to do for my study.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Did you make any determination of any of the data that is contained in the Environmental Impact Statement, the Final Environmental Impact Statement, whether any of that data required supplementation or updating under the,

either the administrative rules that govern supplementation of the Environmental Impact Statement or under what we would normally commonly call the Kuilima case, but I believe that Hawaii Supreme Court case is <u>Unite Here!</u> Local 5 versus City and County of Honolulu.

Did you consider perhaps the data required supplementation, or you just assumed that none was needed?

THE WITNESS: I don't have an opinion. It was sufficient for my needs to complete my part of the project and do my studies. I didn't read the entire Environmental Impact Statement, I only used the portions that pertained to my study in particular.

So of the areas that I reviewed, I believe that they were sufficient in serving the purpose and the intent.

OMMISSIONER OKUDA: Did you form any opinion one way or the other about whether or not the traffic impact study required supplementation under either the administrative rules governing supplemental Environmental Impact Statements, or under the Hawaii Supreme Court, which I mentioned to you?

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, I don't have an 1 2 opinion. I was just asked to do a very narrow task. 3 And, you know, making judgments about the traffic 4 study is outside of that scope. 5 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Last question, just so 6 I get the clear understanding in my mind. 7 Did you form an opinion that the traffic study did not need supplementation, or did you just 8 9 take the traffic study as-is without making a 10 determination whether it needed supplementation? 11 THE WITNESS: I don't have an opinion on the sufficiency of it in itself. It was sufficient 12 13 for my needs and for the model for ground truthing 14 the assumptions that were used in the model. And for that purpose, it was useful. Beyond that, I can't 15 16 say. 17 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you very much, 18 Mr. Winchester. 19 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 20 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much, 21 Commissioner Okuda. 22 Commissioners, are there further questions for this witness? Commissioner Cabral. 23

24 COMMISSIONER CABRAL: Thank you for putting 25 up with all of our questions. It's a big decision and appreciate all of our experts of various skills.

There has been so much water. We have all of this surface water, that we have well water that you want for drink. We have all of surface water that we have to deal with to not have it flood, and then there's concerns of where the flooding water is going to go; there's concerns if there is enough well water for future consumption.

I think in some areas, clearly in the Hilo area, or where we have lots of rainwater, has any consideration been given, or are you aware of the possibility of trying to make design feature where you would use well water for potable water for people to use, and then the surface water, try to have that from your retention basins, an that to be able to go up and have a secondary water system, and that would be our use water.

And I do know in areas where water is not as plentiful as here, I'm sure the additional plumbing pipes and that, but then you could have catchment basins in closer areas that would be first consumed by neighborhoods before it would runoff into other areas.

Has that been ever thought of?

THE WITNESS: Our study looked at, for the

greenhouse gas assessment, we only looked at what the emissions would be from water of the County connection, not necessarily from on-site pumping.

We acknowledge that that's a possibility, that if the water system were to be compromised from sea-level rise in the future, that onsite water production is feasible.

But to answer your question about the extent, or the actual design of that, isn't something that I looked at all.

COMMISSIONER CABRAL: Another concern, it's been -- several of the other Commissioners have touched on it. It's really hard with the maps that we have seen. I haven't seen a really good overlay of where exactly town is and school is and that, but from your representation, and although you said you haven't walked to it, it is a community that's within a short driving distance, bicycling or walking is something that Kapaa Town could service.

And then my question is, what is the current population of Kapaa Town?

THE WITNESS: I don't know off the top of my head.

COMMISSIONER CABRAL: I'll get that from the County then. Thank you very much.

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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners, are
2
     there further questions for Mr. Winchester?
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                If not, I have a series of questions.
                Let's see, in no particular order, so
 4
      forgive me.
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 6
                Have you been to the site?
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                THE WITNESS: I have not. I've been to
     Kapaa Town, but not onsite at HoKua Place.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So none of your work
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     was informed by any site visit to this location, is
     that right?
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                THE WITNESS: That's correct. The data was
13
      from the EIS, from its components of the biology
14
     assessment, from GIS data, and photos from the site,
15
     aerial imagery.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: In your direct
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     examination by Ms. Ahu, you referred to NOAA as the
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     National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Association,
19
      it's Administration; is that correct?
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                THE WITNESS: That's correct. Thank you
21
      for correcting me.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Petitioner's
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     Exhibit 8 is your report; is that correct?
24
                THE WITNESS: Yes.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: On page 4. -- 4-3,
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Chapter 4, page 3. Scrolling to it myself right now. 1 2 There is a statement that states, regarding 3 freshwater resources. Maybe I have the wrong page. Where there's multiple -- there is a statement that 4 5 says that: 6 Geologic studies indicate a thick basaltic 7 layer separates the aquifer, which is to be utilized 8 or targeted from other areas. 9 Do you have a citation for that report? 10 THE WITNESS: That information came from 11 the EIS, which I don't know the source material that 12 the geologic study was. Presume if you look in the 13 records, it's in the EIS. 14 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: You go onto write: This underlying layer of depth rock could 15 act as a natural barrier to saltwater intrusion. 16 17 Do you have any confidence -- can you give us any level of confidence in that statement? 18 19 THE WITNESS: I used the source material. 20 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Yes or no is fine. 21 No, you can't? 22 THE WITNESS: I don't know if I can give

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Also regarding the freshwater resources, if I understood your response

you a confident answer.

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to a question from Intervenor's attorney Bianca
Isaki, you stated that the calculation you used
included the energy cost of pumping potable water in
the development.

Is that correct, when you were analyzing greenhouse gas impacts?

THE WITNESS: No. I apologize. The assessment considered water being provided by the County water system, not from being pumped at the site. It acknowledges that there's a possibility for water to be pumped at the site, but that wasn't included in the assessment.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So the increased impact on Kauai's energy grade of pumping and possibly treating water to provide for the water demands are not included as part of your analysis?

THE WITNESS: That's right. We only -- we assumed the water would be provided by the County water system.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So then, if I may, you know -- and this is where like, right, if you remember back to school, there's advantages and disadvantages to being the first kid to answer a question, right? So yours is the first, I believe, GHD and SOR analysis to come in front of this

Commission. So you're going to get asked more questions than perhaps the next guys are, and you're going to get asked questions that you perhaps haven't thought of.

so the administrative rule that you are responding to is HAR 15-15-50, Part 24, and among it, it says in Part A: The impacts of sea-level rise on the proposed development, the infrastructure adaptations to assess the impacts of climate change, including sewer, water and roadway improvements.

So by your study assuming that water was provided by the County and no further analysis is being done, would you conclude that your study is fully responsive to the requirements of Part B?

THE WITNESS: No. This study has its limitations, and we analyzed, to our best knowledge, what the most likely scenario would be as said in the Environmental Impact Statement, water would be provided by the County water system. The option of drilling water on-site is --

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Regardless, the study does not include the energy and analysis of the greenhouse gas impacts from the energy required to deliver water to the site, the increased consumption of water. That's what I understood your testimony to

1 be. Is that correct?

Whether or not it's provided by the County or on-site, there is no analysis?

THE WITNESS: Yes. The model does estimate emissions of delivering water to the site from the County water system. Those emissions are included in the analysis.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So how does it -- then I misunderstood your earlier statement then.

How does your model account for different potential sources of water? Because depending on the source that the County is using, which well, or which surface water treatment plant, there's a different energy cost associated with delivering it to your site.

Is that in your study or in your model?

THE WITNESS: The model uses many
assumptions, based on averages of similar types of
projects, land use projects.

So the projections that are made are, again, just based on those assumptions, but not necessarily being specifically at the exact indication and analyzing the --

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So the answer is no to my question?

1 THE WITNESS: I think so. 2 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Going back to your 3 study, the section on water supply, page 4-2, it says 4 the State's 2019 updated Water Resource Protected Plan -- which actually should be Water Resources 5 6 Protection Plan -- indicates a sustainable yield of 7 21 million gallons per day for the aquifer. Have you read the Water Resources 8 9 Protection Plan? 10 THE WITNESS: I used it as a reference 11 tool. 12 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Are you familiar with 13 the discussion of climate change? 14 THE WITNESS: I'm familiar with the 15 discussion. 16 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Can you tell me 17 whether or not future climate scenarios where Hawaii gets dryer have been used in the calculation of 18 19 sustainable yield or not? THE WITNESS: I can't say. I don't know 20 21 for sure right now. I presume so. 22 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So they have not.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So they have not.

Your assumption would be incorrect. They explicitly have a very long discussion of potential impacts of climate change and how important this is, and proceed

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1 to say this should be considered in the future.

So relying on a sustainable yield, which assumes rainfall will remain consistent, is that, do you feel, responsive to the requirements under HAR 15-15-50 to take into account the potential impacts from climate change on water infrastructure?

THE WITNESS: That's a good question.

Certainly the rainfall patterns will be impacted by climate change. The wetter areas are projected to get even wetter, and dryer areas are projected to get dryer.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Which projections are you referring to, please?

THE WITNESS: That would be from the 2017 climate change and sea-level rise report.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: That was a sea-level rise report. You're talking about rainfall data.

Are you referring to the statistical downscaling work of Tom Giambelluca, or the dynamic downscaling work of climatic models?

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure. I believe it's, you know, kind of general knowledge somewhat in our field, but I can't give you the specific source.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I guess I personally believe there's actually considerable debate whether

or not the wetter gets wetter, and dryer gets dryer remains true, particularly for the Island of Kauai, but across the islands.

In any case, I believe your answer was that you were unaware that the State Water Protection Plan does not actually incorporate climate models with a drawing trend into the calculation of sustainable yield; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Last question.

Is this one of the largest single owner parcels of land mauka of Kapaa Town?

THE WITNESS: I believe so.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So with development of this project, in your professional opinion as a planner, increase or decrease the options for coastal retreat for Kapaa?

THE WITNESS: Well, having homes available in the areas outside of sea-level rise exposure area would allow for residents that are in that zone to retreat upwards if desired.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: But you -- I believe the sea-level rise studies show significant potential inundation to Kapaa, not just for residences, but for significant major infrastructure, transportation,

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      water, sewer, electrical, as well as the commercial
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     core of Kapaa; is that correct?
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                THE WITNESS: That's correct.
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So will use of this
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      land primarily for residential development increase
 6
     or decrease the possibility of coastal retreat
7
     options for the County of Kauai?
                THE WITNESS: Those are something that the
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9
     County really needs to consider islandwide and
10
     vulnerable areas. I think designing this project in
11
     an area outside of the sea-level rise exposure area
12
      is responsible and is an encouraged project, I think,
13
     as far as not building it in a vulnerable area.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: You know, I want to
     thank you, again. And you're the first one to come
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16
      in front of us, I want to be really clear that that's
17
     a tough position to be in.
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                THE WITNESS: Thank you. It's an honor and
19
     privilege.
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much
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21
      for your testimony, Mr. Winchester.
22
                Anything further, Commissioners? If not,
23
      redirect, Ms. Ahu?
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                MS. AHU: No, thank you, Chair.
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CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay, it is 2:10.

Let's recess until 2:20. We will call up Mr. Bow, 1 2 and that will be the remainder of our day, I believe. 3 Thank you very much, Mr. Winchester. (Recess taken). 4 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: It is 2:22. Back on 5 6 the record. 7 Mr. Bow, you're still under oath and we were continuing with the questions from the 8 Commissioners. 9 10 WILLIAM BOW 11 Was recalled as a witness, was previously sworn to tell the truth, was examined and testified as 12 13 follows: 14 Commissioner Gary Okuda. 15 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you very much, 16 Mr. Chair. 17 Thank you, Mr. Bow, thank you for coming back this afternoon. 18 19 Petitioner's attorneys filed Exhibit 45, 20 which is titled: Constant Cost Estimate for HoKua 21 Place, and it appears to be on your company's 22 letterhead. 23 Is Exhibit 45 the copy of the 24 infrastructure cost estimate that you where earlier 25 referring to in your testimony?

1 THE WITNESS: Yes, it is. 2 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: You estimated that the 3 cost of the infrastructure was about \$83 million, and 4 it's a little bit less than that, according to 5 Exhibit 45, but approximately \$83 million is an 6 accurate statement; correct? 7 THE WITNESS: Yes, that's correct. 8 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: What date did you 9 prepare Exhibit 45? 10 THE WITNESS: I think this was -- the date on it is January 2020, but I think that's an error. 11 I think it was either end of 2020 or early 2021. I 12 13 think that's a typo. I can check, but I think it was 14 earlier this year. 15 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: In any event, you 16 prepared Exhibit 45 before Mr. Bracken began his 17 testimony before the Land Use Commission, correct? 18 THE WITNESS: Yes, it was before Mr. 19 Bracken was testifying. 20 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Who asked you to 21 prepare the estimate which resulted in Exhibit 45? 22 THE WITNESS: I think it was the HG HoKua 23 staff that had asked me to prepare it.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Can you give me the name of the person, if you recall, who asked you to

24

1 | prepare the estimate?

the estimate?

THE WITNESS: I believe her name -- Trisha.

Trisha is one of the managers.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Did anyone ever tell you the reason why you were being asked to prepare

THE WITNESS: No. I just thought it would be a good idea to have some numbers. I assumed it would be a good idea to have the numbers. But no, no explanation, no.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Why did you believe, or why did you assume that it would be a good idea to have some numbers?

THE WITNESS: In my experience in working with other developers, they always have enough data cost to make sure that they have the right budget figures.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Do you recall about what date you gave the estimate to, you know, to your client?

And let me -- I understand you said you completed it, or your company completed it end of 2020 or early 2021. Maybe a better question I should ask is, how much time passed after the date, the estimate, Exhibit 45 was completed, that you gave it

1 or transmitted a copy to your client?

THE WITNESS: I don't recall. I've got to check may files. I believe it was sometime, like I said, either end of 2020 or early 2021.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: In any event, it was before this hearing commenced before the Land Use Commission, and before Mr. Bracken testified before us; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Who did you give the estimate to, or who was it transmitted or addressed to?

THE WITNESS: I believe I sent it to the team, HoKua team. So that would be Bill Yuen, Janna, Trish Rioux, R-I-O-U-X, sorry if I butchered your name. Anyway, it was emailed to the team.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: When you sent this email to the team, which contained or -- strike that.

When you sent Exhibit 45, the cost estimate to the team, at any time after that, did anyone talk to you about the estimate that was prepared, Exhibit 45?

THE WITNESS: No.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Did anyone ever tell you that they believe your estimate was wrong,

erroneous, misleading, should be changed or any type
of modification should be made, any words to that
effect?

THE WITNESS: No.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Were you present listening to the testimony that Mr. Bracken was giving when he was asked about cost regarding infrastructure?

THE WITNESS: I think I was tuning in and out. I think I may have heard bits and pieces of his testimony. I know his testimony -- he was testifying for quite a long time, so if you ask me a question, I can see if I recollect hearing that testimony.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Fair enough.

Do you recall hearing him provide a dollar amount regarding anything to do with estimated cost regarding the project?

THE WITNESS: I think I heard that part of it. I believe he stated -- I heard a number of 25 million. I don't know what that number entailed, whether that was for the entire project or a portion of the project. I just heard a number of 25 million, but that's the number that sticks in my head.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: When you heard the number 25 million, did you form any opinion one way

or another whether or not the testimony he was giving
was accurate, not accurate, or you just didn't form
an opinion one way or the other?

THE WITNESS: Not knowing what the basis of that number was, I couldn't form an opinion.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. Now, during your last time before us, we were using the word, and we talked about the word "resilience"; do you recall that?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.

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COMMISSIONER OKUDA: The estimate that you prepared, Exhibit 45, is that an estimate of building the infrastructure with resilience, using that term as how you understand that term to mean, or is the estimate of construction without resilience?

THE WITNESS: The estimate is based on the County's standards as they are presently written.

commissioner okuda: So that means that the estimate does not take into account construction with resilience or -- yeah, doesn't take into account construction with the eye to resilience, as you understand the term "resilience" to mean?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: That a fair statement, I'm sorry?

THE WITNESS: That's correct, that's correct.

needed to be designed and constructed with the goal of having resilience be designed and built, how much more would be added to the estimate of construction? And you can give that either in a percentage or by dollar amount.

THE WITNESS: I can't do that. I can't render an opinion, because the design is not far enough along to offer that kind of opinion.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: But resilience would increase the cost, is that correct?

THE WITNESS: There are factors of safety built into this cost estimate. There's 20 percent contingency built into it. So resiliency could possibly be built in, but not knowing the extent of design, I don't know if 20 percent is a good number or not. It could be ten percent, you know, of the construction, so can't render an opinion.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: When you were testifying, you used the term "clean slate". I think it dealt with your ability to approach this project with a clean slate, but I might not be really correct, that's why I'm asking you the question.

1 When you use the term or phrase "clean 2 slate", what did you mean by that? 3 THE WITNESS: I meant another viewpoint, a fresh look at the project, more options. That's what 4 5 I meant by it. COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. And so you were 6 7 bringing those items to the table with your retention, is that a fair statement? 8 9 THE WITNESS: What items are you talking 10 about? 11 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: What you just described, more options, new viewpoint, things like 12 13 that. 14 THE WITNESS: Yes, that's correct. 15 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Was any of that, the clean slate items, was any of that reflected in the 16 17 Final Environmental Impact Statement? 18 THE WITNESS: No. 19 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. Let me move on 20 then to some questions regarding the Environmental Impact Statement. And just so that you know, so I'm 21 22 not accused of playing hide the ball, these are the 23 reasons why I'm asking you this question. It goes to

25 Environmental Impact Statement is required under HAR,

the issue of whether or not a supplemental

Hawaii Administrative Rule Section 11-200.1-30, and that Hawaii Supreme Court case I mentioned in my last questioning, the case is called <u>Unite Here! Local 5</u>

versus City and county of Honolulu which is found at 123 Hawaii Reports at 150, the Pacific 3d citation is 231 Pacific 3d, 423. It's a 2010 Hawaii Supreme Court case.

Now, in your record, and also in the Final EIS, there is was a drainage plan that was attached to the Final EIS as Exhibit F; correct?

THE WITNESS: I -- what is Exhibit F? I'm sorry, I don't have it in front of me.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Why don't you take your time and locate it, because it would be helpful. That's the drainage plan attached to the Final EIS, Exhibit F, it's Exhibit F to the Final EIS.

THE WITNESS: Bill is going to look for it.

Let me see if I can find -- I'm going to look on -
let's see. I'm on my laptop right now. I'm trying

to pull up Exhibit F from our files.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Because I'm going to ask you to look at the drainage plan, which was attached to the Final EIS, and I'm going to ask you some questions about that. And you might want to take a look at that.

Let me give you a moment to try to get that 1 2 document up in front of you. 3 THE WITNESS: So I think I have it. Is 4 it -- how many pages? I have a figure here labeled 5 Kapaa Highland Phase II Preliminary Drainage Plan 6 dated July 2011. 7 Is that the one you're looking at? COMMISSIONER OKUDA: 8 That's correct, 9 diagram found on page 153. THE WITNESS: I don't have that. I just 10 11 have the excerpt of Exhibit F, just looking at this one piece here. Go ahead. 12 13 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: That's the document 14 anyway that I'm referring to. Okay. 15 Your drainage analysis was prepared in 16 February of 2021, which is almost ten years after the 17 drainage report, which was made part of Exhibit F of the Final Environmental Impact Statement. 18 19 Isn't that correct? 20 THE WITNESS: Yes, correct. 21 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Now, was your drainage 22 analysis that you prepared almost ten years later, 23 dated February 2021, was your drainage analysis at 24 any time ever submitted as a supplement to the Final

Environmental Impact Statement?

1 THE WITNESS: Not to my knowledge. 2 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Have you ever learned 3 or been part of any discussion about submitting your 4 drainage analysis as a supplement to the Final 5 Environmental Impact Statement? 6 THE WITNESS: I was not approached to 7 provide copies of our report to augment or to amend 8 the EIS. 9 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And were -- did anyone 10 even discuss the possibility of submitting your 11 drainage analysis as a supplement to the Final 12 Environmental Impact Statement? 13 THE WITNESS: I believe we talked about it, 14 but we were so far along -- I was told that they were so far along with the EIS that the changes that we 15 were working on were not material to the EIS. 16 17 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And when you said "we 18 talked about it", who were the people, and please 19 name them, that were involved in this discussion 20 about, you know, the EIS being too far along? 21 THE WITNESS: That would be Bill Yuen. 22 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Anyone else? THE WITNESS: I believe we had 23 24 conversations with Ron Agor. 25 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Anyone else?

1 THE WITNESS: I believe that was it.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: In your extensive career as an engineer and your career as reflected in your resume, which is part of the record, have you participated in the drafting of environmental impact statements, whether the preparation of draft environmental impact statements or final environmental impact statements, or any other the type of environmental impact statement?

THE WITNESS: I have provided engineering reports that were made part of the environmental impact statement.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: In your experience, in your professional practice, has anyone ever told you that it was legally permissible not to comply with the requirements of the law regarding environmental impact statement because, and I quote, "we are too far along", close quote?

THE WITNESS: No, I have not.

experience, your education, you experience with environmental impact statements, do you believe that is a sufficient justification not to provide material information to an environmental impact statement just because, quote, "we are too far along", close quote?

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                THE WITNESS: No. It has to be
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      substantiated. But as I said earlier, the changes
 3
     were deemed not material to the impact statement.
                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Who said the changes
 4
     were not material to the impact statement?
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 6
                THE WITNESS: I believe it was -- I can't
7
      recall who it was, either Bill or Ron Agor.
                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And what did you
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9
      understand Ron Agor's function or role to be with
10
      respect to the project?
11
                THE WITNESS: Project architect, and also
12
     he was preparer of the -- he signed the EIS as
13
     preparer of the document.
14
                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: When were you told
     that what you had drafted was not material, or
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16
      changes were not material?
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                Did you tell them what you testified to at
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     our last hearing, as far as what you told us, that
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      you would not be willing to stamp the prior report?
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      And when I say "report", the prior drainage report?
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      Did you tell them that you would not have been
22
      willing to stamp the prior drainage report?
23
                THE WITNESS: That's correct, I have, I
24
     did.
25
                COMMISSIONER OKUDA:
                                     Would you agree that
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not being willing to stamp the prior report would be common sense evidence that it probably means you're updated report does have material changes?

THE WITNESS: No, it doesn't. I can tell you why.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yeah, go ahead. Tell me why.

THE WITNESS: Okay, because there's different ways of doing things, right, as an engineer. If you ask one engineer to design something, it would be different, not substantially different, than another engineer.

So as I mentioned before, I would have a different approach to things than Honua Engineering did on this report.

Was it material? No. I looked at the report. I thought additional studies, additional analysis was necessary, and that's what I meant by "clean slate". I needed more work to convince, to be satisfied that what we were presenting today will stand up and can be built.

So that was my basis for it. I did look at what was submitted in the EIS, and I too thought that some changes could be made to make it better. And I had mentioned that to the Commissioners yesterday in

that I would not have put the Detention Basin 1 in
the location that it is, in proximity of the wetland.

So that's one big highlight that came to mind. Now, having said that, I don't really know where the wetland was located, right? It's a line drawn on a 500 scale map, so determination is needed.

But I thought it would be prudent, in my analysis, to move that detention basin outside of it. It is a betterment.

Can it be done the way it's drawn in the EIS? It's possible, but in my opinion, right, it's unlikely that it would be permitted.

Can it be done? With a lot of engineering and a lot of heartache dealing with the Corps of Engineers and Fish and Wildlife and so forth, it's possible, but it's tough.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: But in any event, as you just testified, you believed more analysis was needed after you reviewed the drainage report, which was submitted as part of the Final Environmental Impact Statement; correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: What additional analysis did you believe was necessary or needed?

THE WITNESS: Well, we needed to analyze

the detention basins. I didn't see any sizing of detention basins in this report, so we had to run the numbers through our software program, as I mentioned before, TR-55 program, which is accepted by Department of Public Works.

So we ran that through. And we also needed to study the terrain better to get a better feel for where the flows were coming, and what the predevelopment flows were. It wasn't clear in this report how to quantify that. So we needed to quantify that, and that's what we were doing.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Besides what you testified up until now, were there any other additional analysis that you believe was necessary with respect to the drainage plan which was attached to the Final Environmental Impact Statement?

THE WITNESS: That's generally it. We just needed more analysis to make sure that it worked.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Now, attached to your report or analysis were, I believe, four attachments; correct.

THE WITNESS: Talking about my exhibits, right, that we presented for the hearing?

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yes, in other words, the report that you prepared, you had four

- attachments -- and just so that we are all talking

  about the same pieces of paper -- the first

  attachment is entitled NOAA Precipitation Frequency

  Estimates.
- That's one of your attachments to your report, correct?
- 7 THE WITNESS: Yes, that's correct.

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- 8 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Why was this
  9 information important or necessary for your analysis
  10 or report?
- THE WITNESS: It's used to quantify the
  amount of runoff for a certain design storm. So this
  would be your rainfall intensity.
  - COMMISSIONER OKUDA: What was the date of the information from NOAA with respect to the point precipitation frequency estimate?
  - THE WITNESS: I don't recall, sorry. I don't have that in front of me.
    - recollection you would have, based on your normal procedure and practice of preparing these types of report, would you use information which is current within a certain period of time of when you prepared your report?
- THE WITNESS: One more time, sorry.

1 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Just trying to find 2 out, would you normally use information from NOAA 3 which is current within, for example, a year of the time when you're writing up this report? Or you 4 5 would go back two years or five years? I mean, what 6 was your normal practice as far as how far back you 7 would be willing to reach to get this point 8 precipitation frequency estimate report? 9 THE WITNESS: It's an online report, so we 10 go online to NOAA site and we download it. So I'm 11 not sure how frequently they update their data. 12 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay, but you would go 13 online near or at the time you draft the report; is 14 that correct? 15

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

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COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Since June of 2011, which is the date of the drainage study, which was attached to the Final Environmental Impact Statement, or at least the best data I could get there, have the numbers of precipitation, which are shown in your Attachment 1, gone up or gone down since 2011?

THE WITNESS: I don't believe I saw that, those numbers in the EIS. I don't think they were provided in the EIS, the rainfall frequency.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: You're correct, they

weren't in the EIS, and that's kind of one of the reasons I'm asking the question.

My more specific question, based on your experience, yeah, your experience and education, have these numbers gone up or down in the last ten years?

THE WITNESS: Based on my knowledge, I believe the rainfall intensity has gone up.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: You knowingly would not rely on precipitation data from 2011 in preparing your analysis, correct?

THE WITNESS: I would not.

commissioner okuda: And you would not rely on precipitation data from 2011 because rainfall has probably gone up since 2011, over the last ten years; and if you relied on 2011 data, you might underdesign or give a potentially harmful recommendation or design regarding drainage; isn't that correct?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: So your general practice would be to rely on the most available current data, correct?

THE WITNESS: The best available information. That's what I would do, that's correct.

Now, having said that, Commissioner Okuda, the standards may not have been updated in Public

Works. You know, they're in the process of updating it. The drainage standards are dated, they're old.

And I know all the Counties are in the process of updating it.

So I wouldn't do it, but it's still, as I said before, it's standard. You have to design to some standard, right? And if that's in black and white, that's what you design to. I'm not sure what Honua Engineer designed to, because it's not in the document. So that's why I wanted to get to the next level.

The standard that I am asking the questions about, or the reason why I'm asking the questions, is actually to comply with the standard -- actually, it's the admonition and direction by the Hawaii Supreme Court in the <u>Unite here! Local 5 versus City and County</u> case which basically says that if there are, in some cases, material changes in data or information, it may require a supplemental environmental impact statement.

And just speaking for myself, I hate to be admonished by the Hawaii Supreme Court. That's a personal thing.

Can we move to Attachment No. 2, which is

```
your attachment titled: Custom Soil Resource
1
2
     Request. Do you see Attachment No. 2?
 3
                THE WITNESS: That's in my report?
                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: I believe that's
 4
5
     Attachment No. 2.
 6
                THE WITNESS: Hold on. Let me see if I can
7
     find it.
               COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Take your time.
8
                                                     Take
9
     your time.
10
                THE WITNESS: Yes, okay. I have it.
11
                That's USDA NRCF Island of Kauai, Hawaii.
12
     Is that the one you're looking at?
13
                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yes. And it's dated
14
     December 4, 2020; correct?
15
                THE WITNESS: Correct. I see it. I have
16
      it.
17
                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Why was this
18
      information important or necessary for your analysis
19
     or report?
20
                THE WITNESS: What we used this for is to
21
     be plugged in -- this is the soils in the area,
22
      right? So we used this to plug into our software,
23
     the TR-55 program. It takes into account the
24
      rainfall data, the different types of soil, the
25
     percolation rate and so forth, the slopes of the
```

land. All this is plugged in our software to 1 2 generate a sizing for the detention basin. 3 So that's the purpose of this is to plug that information into our software. 4 5 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And as far as the 6 information you're plugging into your software, with 7 respect to custom soil resource report type of data, you would, as a matter of practice, plug in or input 8 9 the most recent available data; is that correct? 10 THE WITNESS: Soils don't change. It's the oldest dirt. That's what it is. It doesn't change. 11 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay, so it doesn't 12 13 matter whether you use the report from 2011 or 2020, 14 or 1850? In your opinion, it makes no difference? 15 THE WITNESS: Yeah, it doesn't make any 16 difference. 17 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. Good enough. 18 Can you look at Attachment No. 3, which is 19 the Greenbelt/Channel Reports. 20 Do you see those reports? 21 THE WITNESS: Hold on. I'm scrolling down. 22 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Take your time. 23 THE WITNESS: We're short of time, so I'm

trying to rush through this so I can get you guys out of here.

```
1
                COMMISSIONER OKUDA:
                                     Take your time.
                                                       This
2
      is a very important case for us, and we will give it
 3
     as much time as necessary.
 4
                THE WITNESS: What are you looking at
5
     again? What am I looking for?
 6
                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Attachment No. 3
7
     Greenbelt/Channel Report.
8
                THE WITNESS: Okay, I got it.
9
                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: What was the date
10
     these reports were generated?
11
                THE WITNESS: December 2020, December 17,
12
      2020.
13
                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Why was this report
14
      important for your analysis or report?
15
                THE WITNESS: If you scroll in through the
16
      report here, you'll see some channel reports and
17
      sections. It was to determine the flood boundaries
     and the construction limits.
18
19
                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Was or were these
      reports affected by rainfall data, such as the NOAA
20
21
      report which was part of Attachment No. 1?
22
                THE WITNESS: Yes, we routed -- if you look
23
     at some of the other attachments behind this cover
24
      sheet, you'll see sections, and they -- we ran a
25
      100-year design storm through the channel or section
```

- 1 | to determine where the flood limits were.
- COMMISSIONER OKUDA: So in other words, if
- 3 | in preparing --
- 4 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: One moment,
- 5 | Commissioner Okuda, sorry.
- 6 Mr. Collins?
- 7 MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chair, sorry. I had
- 8 raised my hand a little bit earlier.
- 9 I just wanted to clarify that the chuckling
- and muffled comments that occasionally can be heard
- 11 | are coming from Mr. Yuen and not another person who's
- 12 off screen from Mr. Bow.
- CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Who is in your room
- 14 | with you, Ms. Ahu?
- MS. AHU: Just myself, Bill Yuen and Bill
- 16 | Bow. And Bill can turn his video on.
- MR. YUEN: I had to call the next witness,
- 18 I didn't chuckle or anything like that.
- 19 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Mr. Chair, I take no
- 20 offense one way or the other.
- I draw no conclusion one way or the other
- of either the statement by Mr. Collins or the
- 23 response by Mr. Yuen. In fact, I didn't hear
- 24 anything. I'm okay.
- 25 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Please continue,

1 | Commissioner Okuda.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Mr. Bow, sorry if I'm repeating myself, but I kind of lost track with the objection and the colloquy.

But going to the documents or the reports which are Attachment No. 3, basically because you are routing in, or taking information about rainfall, which was the Attachment No. 1 information, you would want to use the most current information available; correct?

THE WITNESS: We used the NOAA site, as I stated earlier, for the rainfall data.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And if you had used rainfall data from, or about the date of the original drainage report, it would probably give a potentially erroneous conclusion; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: With relation to the channel report or analysis, I think we would be very close. When I'm looking at the channel report, there was a lot of freeboard, great amount of freeboard.

There wasn't any potential for overtopping or flooding out our site or any adjacent site. So I don't think it would have been a material change.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: That's fine.

But still, you would want to have the most

current data used in preparing the report based on your understanding of your own standard of care and standard of practice; correct?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And looking at the final report that was prepared, Attachment No. 4, The hydro CAD reports.

What were the date or dates when this report was generated?

THE WITNESS: Hold on, let me check. About the same time period, December. I see printout of December 17, 2020.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And what type of data was used or inputted to create these reports?

THE WITNESS: It was, as I mentioned before, the ground cover type of soils, slope and terrain, the various location of the detention basins, the soil classification. The -- let's see, (indecipherable) coefficient. I'm looking at the spreadsheet printout. It's a voluminous printout of material, evaluates the time of concentration of the storm, for water to fall on the highest northern parts to run all the way down through parcel to the detention basin.

So all of that is factored into the study

1 and the printout.
2 COMMISS

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: So rainfall or predicted rainfall data was also used to create the report which appears as Attachment No. 4, correct?

THE WITNESS: It is an input item, yes.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Besides rainfall data, was there any other data inputted into that report, which you believe might have changed over the last ten years before the report was prepared and generated?

THE WITNESS: I don't understand the question. Could you rephrase?

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: I'm just trying to find out, is there any data or category of data that that was used to prepare the report where that data would possibly be different ten years before?

THE WITNESS: Well, as I mentioned before, the rainfall intensity may have changed, right? Ten years ago.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. Anything else?

THE WITNESS: Not that comes to mind

presently.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. Now, if I can ask you to compare two plans that are here. These are the two conceptual plans, one is Exhibit 27,

which is titled, the HoKua Place Concept Proposed 1 2 Drainage Map, that's December 2020; and Exhibit 34 3 which is the HoKua Place Conceptual Subdivision Map, 4 which is dated February 2021. MR. YUEN: Excuse me, Commissioner Okuda. 5 6 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yeah. 7 MR. YUEN: Exhibit 34 is HoKua wetland map. COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yeah. That's another 8 9 way of describing Exhibit 34. 10 THE WITNESS: Hold on. Let me get a copy 11 of that. 12 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: This will be probably 13 my last series of questions. 14 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: How much longer, do you believe, Commissioner Okuda? 15 16 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Maybe ten minutes. 17 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I believe 18 Commissioner Ohigashi may have another question or 19 two. I still have questions as well. COMMISSIONER OKUDA: I'll try to keep this 20 21 brief. 22 Let me give you the question here. Try to short circuit this. 23 24 Exhibit 34 shows location of wetlands, 25 correct?

```
1
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: You're muted.
2
                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yes. The map that has
 3
     the wetlands, Exhibit 34, do you see that?
                THE WITNESS: Yes. I believe we are
 4
5
      looking at the same thing.
 6
                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. Is that the
7
      first map or diagram that you are aware of which
     delineates or shows the location of the wetlands?
8
9
                THE WITNESS: Yes. We created this by
10
     overlaying the wetland map with our maps for the
11
     development.
12
                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And when you over laid
13
      it, that would be on or about February of 2021; is
14
     that correct?
                THE WITNESS: Yes, that's correct; or that
15
16
     was -- probably analysis was done sometime in
17
     December or January. That's the date on the figure,
18
      is the final print date. So, yes, early 2021.
19
                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: When you say December,
      you mean December of 2020, correct?
20
21
                THE WITNESS: That's correct.
22
                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And that is the first
23
     document submitted by the Petitioner or Applicant
24
      which delineates or shows the location of wetlands,
25
      correct?
```

```
THE WITNESS: I don't know what was
1
2
      submitted. I assume so.
 3
                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Do you believe, based
     on your experience in your profession, including your
 4
5
      experience with environmental impact statements, that
 6
      this is the type of information that should be
7
      included in an environmental impact statement?
                THE WITNESS: Yes, yes, I would say so.
8
9
                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you, Mr. Bow.
10
     Appreciate your indulgence.
11
                Thank you, Mr. Chair, no further questions.
12
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much,
13
     Commissioner Okuda.
14
                Commissioner Ohigashi. Thanks for your
15
     patience.
16
                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I just wanted to
17
     ask you about Exhibit No. 45.
18
                Is it okay to ask about Exhibit 45? Is it
19
      in evidence?
20
                THE WITNESS: Which one is that?
21
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Yuen, I believe
22
      it's not in evidence yet, or is it? Is that the one
23
     excluded?
24
                MR. YUEN: I'm going to introduce it after
25
     he's finished testifying.
```

1 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I'm just asking, is 2 it okay to ask questions on it, Mr. Chair? 3 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So none of the parties have had a chance to examine it. So you're 4 asking about this document that we don't have access 5 6 to; is that right, Commissioner? 7 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I saw it on our page, so it was referred to by Mr. Okuda, so I'm just 8 9 asking, wondering if I could ask questions about it. 10 My questions are basically subdivision cost 11 summary, and I just wanted to know what is considered subdivision cost. 12 13 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: What is going to 14 prevent you from introducing it now, Bill? 15 MR. YUEN: Nothing. I move to introduce Exhibit 45 into 16 17 evidence. I believe Mr. Collins wanted to ask some 18 questions regarding it. So I leave it to you to 19 decide who gets to ask questions first. 20 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So for the purpose of getting this into the record so it can be used in 21 22 question by Commissioner Ohigashi. 23 Questions or objections to introduction of 24 Exhibit 45 into the record?

MR. DONAHOE: No, Chair.

25

1 MR. YEE: No objection. 2 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Collins? 3 MR. COLLINS: None. CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Exhibit 45 is entered 4 5 into the record. Mr. Ohigashi, please proceed. 6 7 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: My father is Mr. 8 Ohiqashi. 9 Mr. Bow, so my question is essentially what 10 is defined as subdivision cost in this particular 11 document that you prepared? THE WITNESS: It's the cost for the 12 13 infrastructure construction cost. 14 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Infrastructure, do you mean only the drainage requirements in the water 15 development, or do you mean interior roads? What is 16 17 included and what is excluded from that? 18 THE WITNESS: It's everything. So to go 19 through this, it's to prepare the land ready for 20 going vertical, for the vertical construction. 21 So we have cost to grade the multi-family 22 subdivision parcels. You can see cost that's titled 23 "main roadway" which is the spine roadway that comes 24 through the middle of the property and connects up

25

Olohena to the Bypass Road.

There's cost for offsite sewer. For two 1 2 intersections, as you can see there; well development 3 cost. We got these cost from Tom Nance. Booster pumps and so forth, and it's with a 20 percent 4 5 contingency on top of that. 6 So that's where I arrived at the budget 7 estimate of just under \$83 million. COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I remember some 8 9 testimony, maybe some comment that there was a main 10 road would run 25 or \$26 million. Is that part of 11 this or anything like --12 THE WITNESS: Yes. My cost estimate is titled Main Road right about in the middle, 3,350 13 14 lineal feet. That's a cost of 1,300 per foot, which is for all the utilities that run in the road, 15 16 drainage, water, sewer, and that totals to 4,355,000. 17 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I'm just trying to 18 get an idea. The roadway -- the development, was 19 that the Bypass Road, is that the main road which 20 would detail paving and grading and all that, is that 21 the main road? 22 THE WITNESS: That's correct. 23 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: 3,350 feet of that

THE WITNESS: Right. That would run from

24

25

main road?

```
1
      Olohena, up north, all the way through the site,
2
     tying into the Bypass Road. So that's about three
 3
     quarters of a mile.
                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: This includes
 4
     off-site infrastructure?
5
 6
                THE WITNESS: Correct. I have off-site
7
      sewer infrastructure at a cost of -- small cost, just
     under 400,000.
8
 9
                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Is there -- did you
10
      include in this estimate anything to do with
11
      improvements to the wastewater facility as an
     offsite?
12
                THE WITNESS: I don't -- no, we did not,
13
14
     because I don't know what is needed.
                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: So there may be
15
16
     additional offsite improvements that have not been
17
     considered as part of the estimate; is that right?
                THE WITNESS: That's correct.
18
19
                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: And is this for the
      entire development, or is it broken down into some
20
21
      kind of phasing or just one whole amount?
22
                THE WITNESS: It' for the entire
23
      subdivision. So full build out.
```

25 letting me understand Exhibit Number 45.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Thank you for

24

- 1 THE WITNESS: You're welcome. 2 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much, 3 Commissioner Ohigashi. Commissioners, any further questions for 4 Mr. Bow? 5 Mr. Bow, I think -- Commissioner Chang? 6 7 It was taken away. No. COMMISSIONER CHANG: I couldn't let you get 8 9 past that one. 10 Just one final question in light of 11 Commissioner Ohigashi's questions about Exhibit 45, because I didn't have this when I was asking Mr. Bow 12 13 questions the other day.
  - So, Mr. Bow, you said this was for the full build out of the entire project that is the subject of the dba; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

14

15

16

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18

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21

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COMMISSIONER CHANG: But you also said that some of these other offsite improvements, you don't know what they are because you don't know what the design is; is that also correct?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: So is it fair to say that the \$83 million would be the minimum or the floor upon which additional cost for offsite

improvements may be added to the 83 million?

THE WITNESS: I think if you look at it, I have 20 percent contingency. There's \$14 million built into this. So I don't know if you have \$14 million of offsite improvements. But we did budget for the unforeseen. We don't know what that is going to be.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: What is the standard practice for a contingency fund? Ten percent,

20 percent? Don't you normally include a contingency fund?

THE WITNESS: Yes, we do.

At this juncture of the design, which there really isn't any design, it's basically we have these diagrams that show the multi-family is going to be here, and then 30 acres single families here, so we're just basing on acreage.

So the costs are based, real crude cost, although they are real cost, based on our experience on Kauai. And we show that on the second page, the Kauai workforce housing project, and the Waimea affordable housing project.

So we have real numbers here. These are projects constructed within the last year. So these are very current numbers that we are applying on a

per acre basis.

Not knowing any infrastructure, any roadways or utility sizes, this is the best we have at this point in time.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: And you appear to be an extremely diligent professional person, and I greatly appreciate that. And you are obviously someone of great integrity, I can see that as well through your testimony.

You know, the difficulty, at least for me as a Land Use Commissioner, is having to approve a project that may appear to be extremely speculative.

And so this project seems to have a lot of unknowns to it, and which makes me extremely anxious. Your numbers have been the first numbers that I have seen that provide a realistic cost estimate for the project upon which we can build upon to evaluate whether this is a real project and they're serious.

But what I'm also -- I mean, the realities of construction in Hawaii -- and I won't even begin to talk to you about the rail project -- 20 percent contingency may not be that unrealistic, given cost delays, given regulatory processes, but you wouldn't necessarily disagree with me if I said, based upon your testimony and the information that we have,

including a lot of the unknown mitigation, you know, climate change, the wastewater, all these other changes, that your \$83 million may be closer to the floor, the baseline of construction cost for the development, and a lot of these potential offsite improvements may only add to that estimate.

Would I be unreasonable to conclude that?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I'll tell you why.

The reason is that with rail, you used that as an example, it's a corridor that has numerous utilities, right? There was acquisition of land, right? All these factors go into it.

This, using my term, is a clean slate.

It's a blank piece of land. There's no unforeseen.

So there really isn't any unforeseen similar to what they're encountering in rail.

I think our cost -- I stand by my cost.

The only thing we don't know is the offsite and what the requirement will be for us to participate on improvements to offsite, whether wastewater or what have you.

So we still need to work that out with the County, right?

So at this juncture, I think as far as onsite, I'm very confident on these numbers here.

I'm not confident on the offsite, because we haven't had the discussions with the County. That's really the next step in this process.

2.1

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Let me ask you one final question, and I do promise this is my final question.

Is it -- would it be unreasonable for the Land Use Commission to require a performance bond to cover the cost of construction, your estimated cost to ensure that --

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.

If I understand your question, what you're asking is, would it be appropriate -- would it be appropriate, in my opinion, for the Land Use Commission to require a bond for the construction of the project; is that correct?

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Yes, that's correct.

THE WITNESS: So my opinion would be it would not be appropriate for the Land Use Commission to impose a bond. A bond performance, material bond is usually imposed when you have clear contract documents. We have nothing here. We have no documents whatsoever.

You have my best guess on an acreage basis. As you said is this the just floor or ceiling? I'm

thinking this would be, I'm hoping, it's the ceiling, you know, but that's my point.

Usually a bond is on a prepared set of drawings, and it's there to protect the buyer, right? So if a contractor pulls a bond, if he defaults, then you can call on the bond to finish the project.

In this case there is nothing. There is no drawings. There's nothing on paper yet, nothing to cost out.

You have my preliminary, but that's what it is, just preliminary. And I don't believe you can acquire a bond for something this preliminary.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: I'm not going to ask you a question. So I'm going to stay true to my last statement, I'm going to make a comment though.

Your comment about ensuring the performance. What this developer is asking the Land Use Commission is to approve a project with so many unknowns, what guarantees can we provide the community that these infrastructures are going to be built before all those homes are built, and they're able to sell their market homes?

That is the dilemma that I feel, as a Land Use Commissioner. How do we protect the community to ensure that those infrastructure is built per their

- 1 representation?
- 2 So you don't have to answer. That's just 3 my final comment.
- 4 Thank you, Mr. Chair.
- 5 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you,
- 6 Commissioner Chang.

18

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- Commissioners, anything further? I have a couple of questions for Mr. Bow.
- 9 Anything Commissioners? No.
- Mr. Bow, I want to refer to your

  Exhibit 25, specifically the water analysis portion

  on Section 2.4, page 8.
- I believe you're referring to or summarizing results from Tom Nance's study.
- 15 A test trial was drilled at the proposed

  16 location. Was pumped for 12 hours at 550 gallons per

  17 minute --
  - COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, Chair. Can you slow down a little bit? I'm not getting each word clearly.
    - CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Section 2.4, proposed water source states: Based on the results, it was determined that a capacity 500 gpm, or gallons per minute, was sustainable for a properly developed well.

```
1
                And that further pump testing of the new
2
     well will be conducted to observe the aquifer
3
     response to the well.
 4
                Am I reading that correctly, Mr. Bow?
5
                THE WITNESS: I'm looking for it. I'm
      sorry, so you're on page one?
6
7
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Page 8, Section 2.4,
     proposed water source, third line.
8
                THE WITNESS: Hold on.
9
10
                Do you have a copy of it? Sorry,
11
     Commissioner. Let me pull a copy out so we're
12
      looking at the same thing.
13
                MS. AHU: Mr. Chair, may I share my screen?
14
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Please.
15
                Go to page 8, please. Scroll up, third
      line.
16
17
                Based on the results it was determined that
     a capacity of 500 gallons per minute is sustainable
18
19
      for a properly developed well.
20
                How much, if pumped at 24-hours-a-day, how
     much water would that produce?
21
22
                THE WITNESS: Hold on. Let me -- 500
23
     gallons per minute times 60 times 24, 728,000
24
     gallons.
25
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: .72 mgd?
```

1 THE WITNESS: Right.

2 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Have you been
3 involved with the dedication of water systems to the
4 Counties?

THE WITNESS: I have not. Not wells, I've done water piping systems. I believe these numbers, the dedication of well will be done by Tom Nance Water Resources.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So then you might not be familiar with the fact that the amount of water credits that a County will give is often typically in Hawaii, they will first say you're not going to pump a well 24-hours a day, you're going to calculate that actual functional production as two-thirds of that, 16 hours a day.

THE WITNESS: That's right.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: On top of that the County often reserves one-third of the credits for their own use, even if you fully develop the source, storage and transmission.

So the actual production would be two-thirds of two-thirds. So can you tell me how much water, if this well was dedicated to the County under that formula, would actually be available to the development?

THE WITNESS: I think -- I can run the numbers. So two-thirds of that and two-thirds of that, 323,000.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: And then if, Ms. Ahu, if you would scroll up to the bottom of page 6. I believe the three columns that you have there are the average daily demand, the maximum daily demand, and the peak hour.

So the average daily demand exceeds the amount that might be available if you dedicated this system to the County, correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes, that's correct.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So where is the extra water going to come from?

THE WITNESS: Bigger well. I think this is a good question for Tom Nance. He's the one that ran the well test.

I know he's planning to build -- drill a bigger well. He ran some pump tests on a smaller case well. So I know he's proposing to put in a larger casing in there. I'm not sure if that well -- I don't know what the sustainable yield would be. I think that's a question for Tom.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Well, I realize that's a question for Tom.

1 Ms. Ahu, can you stop sharing screen? 2 But really, I'm asking you the question 3 about your report, which asserted that this well 4 would be sufficient for this project based on that 5 pump size. THE WITNESS: Right. Based on the pump 6 7 capacity that we provided, the 500 gallons, notwithstanding the allowances and factor safety that 8 9 you mentioned, that they're built into it. 10 It appears as though we're a little short, right? So we still need to have a discussion with 11 12 the Department of Water Supply, because we're not 13 sure whether we maybe have some additional sources, I 14 may not need a larger well here. 15 So that conversation still needs to be had 16 with Department of Water. 17 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: But you would agree that it's within the broad scope of LUC to at least 18 19 have some assurance that there is water available for 20 a project? 21 THE WITNESS: Yes, I agree. 22 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Giovanni,

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: I do have a

Commissioner Giovanni, did you have a question or can

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I continue with mine?

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question, but I would prefer you continue and my
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     question is relatively simple.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: My second question,
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      set of questions for you, Mr. Bow, has to do with the
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     well.
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                Are you are you familiar with what the UIC
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     line is?
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                THE WITNESS: Yes.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Can you explain what
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     the underground injection control line is?
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                THE WITNESS: It's a line to protect the
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     groundwater.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So typically drinking
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     water wells are not allowed makai of the UIC line,
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     correct?
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                THE WITNESS: Correct.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: But this well is
     makai of the UIC line?
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                THE WITNESS: Correct.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Was any analysis of
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     the capture zone of this proposed well done?
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                THE WITNESS: I believe --
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: The area of which
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      contamination might flow into this well?
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                THE WITNESS: I understand that Tom did do
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a pump test and took samples of the water. Recent samples that were submitted, I'm not sure if it was submitted as documents to the Commission or not.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: If I may, Mr. Bow.

There are, but that's not an analysis of the capture

zone. The capture zone lays out on a map the area in

which you generally try to prohibit development

because contamination could flow from that area into

the water source.

Was there any analysis of the potential impact of your drainage basins on the water source?

THE WITNESS: No.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Any analysis of the potential impacts that you're aware of the potential agricultural lots and uses on the agricultural lots on the water source?

THE WITNESS: Not to my knowledge.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: That's all I have for you, Mr. Bow. I realize we're going a little bit past time, but I would like to, after your tremendous patience with us, get through and be able to release you at least for now.

Commissioner Giovanni.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Thank you, Chair.

I want to refer back to Exhibit 45 and

followup on the line of questioning from Commissioner

-- regarding whether or not these estimates, how we
should view these estimates, and thank you for
bringing them forth, I agree with that.

And just by example, let's take your assumption for these intersections for the roadway, there's two of them offsite.

This was based off of the Nanini Street point intersection with Kukui Highway and a conversion from concrete to asphalt at \$800,000.

Is that an intersection that provides for safe transit of walkers and bicyclers across the Bypass Road?

THE WITNESS: No, it does not. Are you familiar with the intersection of Nanini Point?

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: I am. I live here.

THE WITNESS: There is no sidewalks in the area, just grass shoulders, no crossing.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: The example, out costs can creep up, as Commissioner Chang was alluding to, once we start considering things like sidewalks and stoplights and roundabouts and overpasses and underpasses.

Would you agree that these costs could grow considerably?

THE WITNESS: I think it's possible it could grow. I don't know what "considerably" means.

Maybe you know, I don't know. I can't have an opinion on that.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Then describe what the intersection would look like based on the estimate that you provided at \$800,000.

THE WITNESS: It would contain left-turn pockets. This one here contains left-turn pockets, acceleration lane/deceleration lanes. I believe the length of intersection was about 1500 feet in length with the accel/decel lanes coming into it. Quite substantial, because of the speed along that highway.

So in this area here, I think the speed limit is a little more than that of Kukui Highway.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: But no provisions for pedestrian or bicyclist?

THE WITNESS: I don't think -- we will be designing the project to a complete street standard and will be providing bike path and walkways, so forth.

I wouldn't necessarily put a bike lane or walkway across an intersection like this, you know.

I would probably route it further down toward the roundabout and head it in that way.

This would be an unsafe location to put in 1 2 crosswalks, in my opinion. 3 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: In my opinion, I 4 agree with your last statement. 5 Thank you very much. 6 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners, is 7 there anything further? 8 Ms. Ahu, any redirect or Mr. Yuen? MR. YUEN: Yes. 9 10 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 11 BY MR. YUEN: Mr. Bow, in response to questions by 12 13 Commissioner Chang, you stated it would be 14 preliminary to obtain a performance bond for this 15 project; is that right? That's correct. 16 17 After the -- should the LUC approve our reclassification to Urban District, what is the next 18 19 step? 20 Have to go for a rezoning through the 21 County. 22 And so assuming the County rezones the 23 property to an appropriate residential or other 24 district, what then would you have to do in order to 25 obtain the permit to build the project?

A We would have to prepare contract construction drawings for the various subdivisions, whether it be multi-family or single family, the park site. And too, the phasing plan that the developer is heading toward for a ten-year build out. So it wouldn't be done all at once.

- Q But would you have to go to the County for subdivision approval?
  - A That's correct.

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- Q At that time would it be appropriate to post a performance bond for the various subdivision improvements that developer would have to make in order to create buildable lots for the project?
- A It would be required as part of the grading permit.
- Q And have you had experience dealing with sureties in the course of assisting clients to obtain performance bonds?
  - A Yes, I have.
- Q And in all cases, do the sureties require in the plans sometimes contract estimates, firm contracts before they will award or issue a bond for a project?
  - A Yes.
- 25 Q I have no further questions.

1 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.

Folks, it is well past the time I promised, and we have been going awhile. Thanks to everyone, particularly our court reporter for your stamina.

Our next hearing on this matter, scheduled right now to be April 15th, followed by April 29th, May 13th and May 27th, but obviously the parties will need to keep in close touch with LUC staff on that matter.

Mr. Collins?

MR. COLLINS: I just wanted to get clarity that our opportunity to recross this witness will occur at the next meeting, or is that going to be at some other point?

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: You ask many questions, Mr. Collins, which nobody ever asks in front of the LUC.

We don't typically have recross on our witness.

MR. COLLINS: Oh, I'm sorry, I thought because they added a new exhibit, and he got asked a whole bunch of questions about that. I thought that was what was agreed when they were going to bring in the new exhibit. No? I'm sorry. I must have misunderstood.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I believe there was earlier, however, if I recall correctly, and I will let the various parties weigh in on this. We asked for the right to call back Mr. Bow, if necessary, after other testifiers had gone, particularly when he was testifying but deferred to certain items.

But the length of the hearing that we've had, I would have to look at the transcript to confirm that my recollection is correct.

Is that generally what is understood, Ms. Ahu, Mr. Yuen, that Mr. Bow could be recalled on certain matters?

MR. YUEN: I believe that would be at the Commission's discretion if the Commission feels his testimony is necessary, additional testimony is necessary.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. Mr. Yee.

MR. YEE: My recollection is that it was -normally recross is not allowed. Because the exhibit
had not been produced during Mr. Collins' initial
cross-examination, he had asked for permission to
question the witness solely on the issue of the
exhibit, whenever the exhibit was introduced.

And so just to be clear what I think he's referring to, I think there was a discussion about

that, and his reservation of the right to ask to recross when the exhibit was provided.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. Ms. Chow, does that ring a bell? You were not with us for the entire time, but perhaps you were for this.

MS. CHOW: I was there for that portion and I believe Mr. Yee is correct.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So let's put Mr. Bow back into the lineup for this particular recross on that particular exhibit, but if it's okay, rather than drag Mr. Bow back three more times, we might -- or twice, we might -- I'm open to suggestions, but we might wait until after we have heard from Mr. Nance, because there is at least some overlap of testimony with Mr. Nance where Mr. Bow has referred to Mr. Nance, but if Mr. Nance cannot answer the questions, we might to talk to Mr. Bow after that.

Mr. Collins, how does that sound?

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chair, we don't have any problem with that at all. I'm sorry that I confused the two issues, which was the possibility of recalling him if the other witnesses can't answer the questions that we were trying to ask him, as opposed to this exhibit.

There is no problems in terms of the

sequencing. I don't think Mr. Bow is going to change
what he's going to answer based on what other people
say.

4 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner 5 Giovanni.

idea, but I would prefer that Mr. Bow be called back after Mr. Nance, and the witness for the Petitioner on the traffic questions, because to my reading, Exhibit 45 is in conflict with some of the information that is presented in the TIAR, and I would like to hear from the traffic person and then refer back to Mr. Bow as a final opportunity.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: With those caveats, it would be helpful Mr. Yuen and Ms. Ahu, if prior to our next hearing, you give us the order of witnesses that you have planned for our next tentative date.

I'm sorry, just for scheduling purposes, Mr. Collins, do you have a sense of how long you would want Mr. Bow?

MR. COLLINS: If it's with respect to Exhibit 45, yeah. It would be -- I would be surprised if we go past four or five minutes. Just have a few questions.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: That's helpful for

1 all the parties.

Is there any other procedural matters that we have before us?

MR. YUEN: Do we have a full day on the 15th of April, or a partial day?

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Derrickson.

CHIEF PLANNER: Yes, aloha.

It's a partial day. They're sharing space on the docket for another -- some other docket.

So each of the dates that we have tentatively scheduled in the future for this project are shared dockets.

MR. YUEN: About what time do you estimate we go on?

CHIEF PLANNER: We will set you up to go after the initial docket or dockets, so it won't be right at the start.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I will say after six-and-a-half years on this Commission, Mr. Yuen, my only solution was to never schedule anything else on LUC days. I can never predict how long things take. And I think that if we were qualifying experts, we might qualify me as an expert on the length of time it takes to do things in front of the LUC. I wish we could give a better answer, but we probably cannot.

MR. YEE: Chair, could I make this comment just this once so I don't make it again?

We have a September 18, 2021 deadline to complete this case, and we obviously need to include time it will take to draft documents, reply to them, get back to them. Then for the decision by LUC, then for any subsequent meetings you may or may not need.

So to the extent we can encourage maybe, you know, double booking some of these things as much as possible. I am very worried that we're going to run late, and then you're going to force the parties to shorten the time that we have to -- more importantly the time the Office of Planning has to prepare our objections or our case, even worse, simply because we took so much time on Petitioner's case.

And I'm not faulting the amount of time, but I'm just concerned about that, given the pace we have gone through so far.

I think I can stop in making that statement.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Your audio is conveniently cut out when you chose to stop. Your comment is noted, Mr. Yee.

Anything further from the parties?

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Commissioners? If not, thank you some much to
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      everyone, and I declare this meeting adjourned.
                (The proceedings adjourned at 3:48 p.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF HAWAII ) ) SS.
3	COUNTY OF HONOLULU )
4	I, JEAN MARIE McMANUS, do hereby certify:
5	That on March 25, 2001, at 9:00 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 March, 2021, in
16	Honolulu, Hawaii.
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18	
19	/s/ Jean Marie McManus
20	JEAN MARIE McMANUS, CSR #156
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