1	LAND USE COMMISSION STATE OF HAWAI'I	
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3	Hearing held on September 24, 2020 Commencing at 9:00 a.m.	
4	Held via ZOOM by Interactive Conference Technology	
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6	VI.	Call to Order
7	VII.	Continued Hearing and Action (If Necessary) A17-804 Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan (O'ahu)
8		Petition for district boundary amendment
9		Consider Petition to Amend the Conservation Land Use District Boundary into the Urban Land Use District for Approximately 53.449 acres of
10		Land at Kane'ohe, Island of O'ahu, State of Hawaii TMK (1)4-5-033:por.001
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12	VIII.	ACTION SP97-390 County of Maui (Central Maui Landfill) Consider Motion for Reconsideration of Order
13		for Fourth Amendment to State Special Permit (SP97-390) for the Proposed Central Maui
14		Landfill Facilities project at TMK (2)3-8-003:019(por) and 020, Pu'unene, Maui,
15		Hawai'i
16	IX.	Adjournment
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24	BEFORI	E: Jean Marie McManus, CSR #156
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      NANCY CABRAL, Vice Chair (Hawai'i Island)
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      EDMUND ACZON Vice Chair (O'ahu)
      GARY OKUDA (O'ahu)
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CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Aloha mai kakou, and good morning.

This is the September 24, 2020 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 program in order to comply with State and County official operational directives during he COVID-19 pandemic. Members of the public are viewing the meeting via the "ZOOM" webinar platform.

For all meeting participants, I would like to stress to everyone the importance of speaking slowly, clearly and directly into your microphone and that before speaking, that you please state your name and identify yourself for the record. Also please be aware that all meeting participants are 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, please exit this meeting now.

The "ZOOM" conferencing technology allows

the Parties and each participating Commissioner individual remote access to the meeting proceedings via their personal digital devices.

Also please note that due to matters entirely outside of our control, occasional disruptions to connectivity may occur for one or more members of the meeting at any given time. If such disruptions occur, please let us know, and be patient as we try to restore the audio/visual signals to effectively conduct business during the pandemic.

My name is Jonathan Likeke Scheuer, and I currently serve as the LUC Chair. Along with me, Commissioners Aczon, Chang, Okuda, and Wong, our LUC Executive Officer Daniel Orodenker, LUC Chief Planner Scott Derrickson, Chief Clerk Riley Hakoda, our Deputy Attorney General -- you are not Cindy Young -- Linda Chow, you switched roles or bodies. I'm going to just say you switched assignments, along with our Court Reporter, Jean McManus are all on O'ahu. Commissioner Cabral is on the Big Island, Commissioner Ohigashi is on Maui and Commissioner Giovanni is on Kauai.

We currently have eight seated

Commissioners of a possible nine and all are in attendance today.

Our next order of business is the Office of 1 2 Planning's Motion for Reconsideration of the Order 3 for the Fourth Amendment to State Special Permit 4 (SP97-390) for the Proposed Central Maui Landfill 5 Facilities project at TMK (2)3-8-003:019 (por) and 6 020, Pu'unene, Maui, Hawai'i. 7 Will the Parties for Docket SP97-390 please 8 identify yourselves for the record. You might need 9 to unmute. 10 MS. APUNA: Deputy Attorney General Dawn Apuna on behalf of the Office of Planning. 11 12 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Good morning, Ms. 13 Apuna. 14 15 MR. HOPPER: Michael Hopper, Deputy Corporation Counsel representing the Maui County 16 17 Department of Planning, with me is current Deputy Director Jordan Hart and planner Kurt Wollenhaupt. 18 19 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Good morning, Mr. 20 Hopper. 21 Let me update the record. 22 On August 13, 2020, the Commission mailed 23 its Decision and Order in this matter. 24 On August 28, 2020 the Commission received

OP's Motion for Reconsideration.

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On September 14th, the Commission mailed the September 23rd and 24, 2020 Notice of Agenda to the Parties to the Statewide, Oahu and Maui regular and email mailing lists.

On September 17th, 2020, the Commissioner received the Department of Environmental Management, County of Maui's Joinder to OP's Motion for Reconsideration.

Let me go over our procedures for today now.

I will first recognize any written testimony submitted on this matter.

I will then call for anybody wishing to provide oral testimony on this docket. If there any people, I will admit them in turn into the meeting room, swear them in, give them three minutes to provide testimony, and following their testimony, they will be available for questioning by the Parties and Commissioners.

After all registered testifiers complete their testimony and all other testifiers complete their testimony, we will proceed with OP presenting its case.

After OP has completed its presentation, it will be followed by the County of Maui.

From time to time, approximately every ten minutes every hour, I will be calling for short breaks.

Are there any questions on our procedures for today?

MR. HOPPER: No, Mr. Chair. I think County of Maui Department of Environmental Management is also present.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I waited for an intro and didn't hear it. Please identify yourself at this time.

MS. THOMPSON: I apologize for that.

Richelle Thompson for County of Maui, and with me is

Eric Nakagawa, he's the Director of the Department of

Environmental Management and Elaine Baker, the Civil

Engineer who works with Department of Environmental

Management.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much. Commissioner Ohigashi.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Just to be clear, because Mr. Hopper, I'm not sure, Ms. Baker, there are two representatives from the County of Maui.

When you mentioned that the County of Maui goes next, I was just wondering which one of them would be the lead counsel in this matter so that we have only one.

1 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Hopper?

MR. HOPPER: I want to note that I think we represent separate parties. We represent the Department of Planning, generally an automatic party, and EM is the actual Applicant in this case represent the Department of Environmental Maintenance, as the applicant. So that's what we did the last time.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Orodenker or Ms. Chow, my inclination is to then allow Mr. Hopper followed by EM to comment on OP's motion.

MS. CHOW: I believe that would be appropriate.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.

Mr. Derrickson or Mr. Hakoda, has anybody provided written testimony on this matter?

CHIEF CLERK: Chair, this is Riley Hakoda.

I did not receive any public testimony.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.

There are six attendees in the attendee section of this meeting. If any of you wish to provide public testimony in this matter, please use the raise-hand function on ZOOM, and raise your hand at this time, if you want to give public testimony. If you do, I will let you in.

Seeing none. There is no public testimony

on this matter. OP, you may proceed with the presentation of your argument.

MS. APUNA: Thank you, Chair, kind of nice to go first for once.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We're always meaner to the people who go first, so don't treasure it too much.

MS. APUNA: No, I understand that.

So thank you, Chair and Commissioners. We appreciate this opportunity to present this Motion for Reconsideration and thank you to the Maui County Departments of Environmental Management, Planning and Corporation Counsel for joinders to our Motion.

Two issues are before you. First,

Condition 23 of the Central Maui Landfill's Special

Permit Decision and Order requires the County to

commence the district boundary amendment process for

the 22 acres of IAL land. OP thought the DBA was for

the entire 95.659 acres. The hearing transcripts are

not clear or conclusive as to the appropriate acreage

and the SP area.

We ask that the Commission to provide the intended acreage or area for the required DBA. It's either the 22 acres of IAL, the entire 95.659 acre SP area, or some other acreage.

The second issue is whether a DBA to urban is a more appropriate permitting vehicle than a Special Permit for landfill in the Agricultural District.

OP understands that in deciding landfill Special Permits, the Commissioners are put in a tough spot having to weigh among competing factors of: An essential public service, community interests, evolving waste management technologies and policies, and sometimes unfulfilled commitments.

While a Special Permit may not be a perfect process, OP believes it is the appropriate vehicle to permit a landfill in the Agricultural District for several reasons.

First, a landfill is an unusual and reasonable use. A landfill generally should meet the five guidelines of Hawaii Revised Statute Section 15-15-95(c) as follows:

Unless a landfill is displacing active agriculture or endangering land with a high capacity for intensive cultivation, it is unlikely to be contrary to the objectives of the Land Use law. And the eventual return of the use to agriculture, following the temporary landfill use, would be consistent with the agricultural preservation and

conservation objectives sought to be accomplished by Chapter 205.

Certainly, there is the potential for a landfill to adversely affect surrounding property, but proper mitigation measures could lessen a landfill's adverse effects on surrounding properties.

As an essential public service, a landfill would not unreasonably burden public agencies.

Since the district boundaries and rule were established, landfills have become a more accepted and regulated waste disposal.

And depending on the proposed landfill site, which is case in fact specific, the site could be unsuited for the uses permitted within the Agricultural District.

While these are merely guidelines that are not strictly required to be satisfied, none of the five guidelines are necessarily unattainable that a landfill cannot be considered an unusual and reasonable use and, therefore, can and should be considered under a special permit.

On the other hand, a district boundary amendment is the proper permitting mechanism when a use simply does not fit in its current use district of either conservation, agricultural, rural or urban,

and is better suited in one of the other three districts.

A DBA is not proper because a landfill in the Agricultural District is actually more suitable in the Agricultural District than in the Urban District. A landfill to many is an unwelcome use but it is not necessarily an urban use. As a classic NIMBY land use, many do not want to live, work or play near a landfill.

The places we generally live, work, and play in, however, are in the Urban District. The Urban Districts are areas of higher density and closer proximity to other uses and neighbors.

The Agricultural District is a better location for a landfill because it provides expanse of open space as buffers and away from housing, schools, offices, et cetera. And, in case of fire, flood or other emergency, there is less potential threat to health and safety than in the denser urban areas.

In examining the bases for determining whether a SP or a DBA should be pursued, that is either the five guidelines for an unusual and reasonable use, or whether the use simply does not fit in its current district but fits in another of

the four districts, one looks at the proposed use, not at the preferred procedural requirements of either the SP or DBA.

Even if the procedural requirements were the determining basis for whether a SP or DBA should be pursued, the procedural requirements are not so different or necessarily better or worse than the other. Both provide public notice, opportunity for intervention, and conditions of approval.

It is understandably frustrating that these landfill SPs are piecemeal in nature. And perhaps some believe a DBA in one shot can address all the issues that are presented over years and various amendments and hearings back and forth at the LUC and the County through a SP. but a DBA may not be able to remedy the piecemeal nature.

The reason the counties come in for additional amendments for SP landfills is generally because they need two things: More time and more capacity or space. And the need for more time and more capacity simply cannot be determined from the outset. Whether it's a SP or a DBA, the advancements in waste management technologies that can provide additional or greater capacity of alternative waste streams or disposal methods that divert waste away

from landfills, and the associated policies of alternative landfill siting are most likely going to affect the original closure date or fill capacity of a landfill. I would think the Commission would include in its DBA conditions a closure date in a DBA just as it would in a SP, so there is the same potential for a county to come back for future DBA amendments, not unlike SP amendments.

Secondly, unlike an amusement park, a landfill is a temporary use with a finite lifespan. Once a landfill is filled to capacity, it can no longer serve as a landfill. A special permit is ideal for a landfill because a special permit requires a reasonable time limit for the establishment and duration of the proposed use pursuant to HAR 15-15-95(f). In contrast, a DBA is more appropriate for a permanent use of an indefinite lifespan.

At the end of the landfill's useful or active life, the landfill is subject to closure requirements pursuant to Subtitle D of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which is adopted under HRS Chapter 342H and implemented by the Department of Heath. Subtitle D requires a written closure plan, the installation of a final cover

system to minimize infiltration and erosion, which includes a specific permeability, an infiltration layer with a minimum of 18 inches earthen material, and an erosion layer a minimum of 6 inches of post-closure care is required, which includes maintaining the integrity and effectiveness of the final cover, maintaining and operating the leachate collection system, groundwater monitoring, and monitoring and operating a gas monitoring system.

Following closure of the landfill, the site can be used for other purposes. The future use of a landfill following its closure should not be overlooked and more importantly should not be redetermined as limited and necessarily an urban use.

The EPA encourages localities to consider closed landfill sites as potential community assets for future community uses. While there are challenges to the use of closed landfill sites that include landfill gas and waste settlement, there is opportunity to create treasure out of trash, so to speak.

According to the EPA, there are a variety of options for closed landfill sites, including agricultural uses, community parks, nature preserves, structures and buildings, energy generation such as

solar, wind, and LFG or landfill gas projects, and landfill reclamation. While perhaps community parks and structures and buildings could be considered urban uses, all of the other listed options are uses generally outside of the Urban District.

The County's Department of Planning did a great job of listing in their brief the agricultural uses currently permitted under HRS 205-2 that could potentially be developed over a closed landfill.

So unless it is certain that the future use of a closed landfill will be an urban use, the counties should not be limited by a DBA to Urban. In this case, the County of Maui is uncertain of what it will develop over the landfill upon its closure.

Therefore, it's premature to foreclose the County's options with a District Boundary Amendment reclassifying the land to Urban.

Lastly, by changing the trajectory of landfills from SP process to DBA process, the Commission may effectively be endangering the Agricultural District.

Under Article 11, Section 3 of the Hawaii

State Constitution, the State, including the LUC, has
the duty to "conserve and protect agricultural lands,
promote diversified agriculture, increase

agricultural self-sufficiency and assure the availability of agriculturally suitable lands."

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By requiring DBA reclassification of landfill areas to Urban, the Commission will have eliminated rather than conserved Agricultural lands. A special permit temporarily allows the landfill use but provides that the land should eventually return to agricultural use.

Also, a landfill area reclassified as Urban could potentially result in spot zoning. That is where you have a spot or puka of Urban in a larger Agricultural area. The spot zoning would be inconsistent with County General Community Plans that strive to keep area uses contiguous, and could initiate areas of scattered urban development that intrude on surrounding Agricultural areas. Urban classified or zoned areas are often used to justify the urban reclassification or rezoning of neighboring properties, thereby contributing to the growth or sprawl of an urban spot zone. Urban spot zoning could therefore endanger the Agricultural District.

For these reasons and those provided in our written Motion, OP believes that a landfill should be permitted under a Special Permit, not a DBA.

25 Accordingly, OP respectfully requests that Condition

- 1 No. 23 be deleted in its entirety.
- 2 Thank you for your consideration.
- 3 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Ms. Apuna.
- 4 Commissioners, questions for Ms. Apuna
- 5 starting with Commissioner Ohigashi.

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- 6 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I have a question 7 for you, Ms. Apuna.
 - If we do a DBA into Urban for this particular parcel, is there anything to prevent the County of Maui from zoning it agriculture without -- I was reading the code, and it says that they have an agricultural zone.
 - So my question is, is there any prohibition against them zoning it agriculture -- and by the way, I just wanted to add -- by the way, I think the County of Maui zoning permits landfills specifically as a special permitted use.
 - MS. APUNA: So you're asking whether once it's reclassified to Urban by a DBA, whether the County can zone it as agriculture?
- 21 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: And issue SP for 22 the landfill portion?
- MS. APUNA: I'm not too familiar with the
 County. I would defer to the County as far as their
 zoning, but I think that you could have agricultural

1 uses within that Urban District.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: And so the other question that I have, Dawn, do you agree that the 40-acre expansion is essentially an industrial park?

MS. APUNA: No. I actually disagree with that. I mean, I understand that there's -- it sounds like industrial uses, but they are basically uses with accessory to the landfill. And so they are symbiotic, you need a landfill in order to have those different facilities and structures and you wouldn't have them separately.

It's like a farm dwelling -- I'm sorry, farm dwelling or other farm with accessory uses and structures that come along with the farm.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: So you would be disagreeing with the County of Maui, indicates on page five of their memorandum that they filed that requiring the DBA will create a pocket industrial park.

So what they're saying is that if we require a DBA, we'll be creating a pocket industrial park.

So the County has defined the use of that, pocket industrial park, would that be correct?

MS. APUNA: Actually I read that -- I think

they said industrial, quote/unquote, industrial park,
and that may be --

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: They didn't mean it.

MS. APUNA: Yeah, they didn't mean it.

Also they're referring (both speakers talking at once) -- I think they're referring to what you had characterized it as an industrial park, I believe,

Commissioner, that you had characterized it that way and believed those 40 acres were --

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I don't see my name in there. That's why I said that they said it's industrial park.

Would you agree though that the uses that they are proposing normally is an industrial area?

MS. APUNA: Yeah, you could find certain -- (indecipherable) structures in an industrial-zoned area.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: In fact, I was reading about this. There is some kinds of use about vehicles that would involve in them taking them apart or wrecked vehicles, and I was just perusing County of Maui ordinance, which identifies heavy industrial M2 Districts as being the place where such activity should occur.

MS. APUNA: Yeah. I mean, I think that's possible that you do have those uses to be in industrially zoned area, but they --

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Well, what I'm trying to get at is, so what you're saying is, because it's attached to a landfill, it's not really industrial use, it's really an upper tenant use, and we shouldn't look at it as what it's actually doing and try to fit it into a category?

MS. APUNA: You should look at what it's doing, how it is connected, and is it necessary or it requires that there be a landfill for those purposes, and it's an entire campus that supports the landfill use.

And I think that's different than just being able to separate those two. They're not going to be separated. They can be an industrial area if you're going -- maybe have warehouse or something -- but these uses are with accessory and necessary to the landfill use.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: And I appreciate your comment, a theme park and all that, because I guess it refers back to Mr. Okuda's most famous comments regarding Neighborhood Board versus Land Use Commission; is that what you're referring to?

1 MS. APUNA: Yes.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I have a quote that I have a hard time getting over from that case. And it's on page 273, and it says that:

We do not believe that the legislature envisioned the special use technique to use as a method of circumventing district boundary amendment procedures to allow the ad hoc infusion of major urban uses into Agricultural District.

And I just read that with you because that's -- although we have a lot of guidance from the EPA and made those statements.

And I'm reading this to say that, hey,

Supreme Court is telling us, cannot have incremental

use permit, we have to devise a system, and a system

that we have to review these cases seems to be the

DBA system for landfills arguably, one thing, but for

an area that was designated or requested expansion

area, strictly industrial uses, perhaps the procedure

is important, it provides additional voting measures,

additional person voting, people voting against. It

may not have past a DBA, but it also requires not

only that, but it may require more extensive

environmental review, given the nature of the

industrial use over there.

So that's where I'm getting hard time making your practicality argument, the lawsuit.

MS. APUNA: I understand, and I think when you're talking about the incremental infusion of urban uses with these industrial with accessory uses, at some point when the landfill is closed, the entire campus must close, including those industrial uses. I can't see how the landfill can be closed and those uses continue. They require a landfill in order to operate, and I think that all of those uses must also close and come down accordingly.

So it's not -- those uses might be included at some point, but they should be taken down or repurposed. If they are, then it serves industrial use separate from the landfill, then there should be maybe a DBA in that case. But as far as purposes where it's connected an accessory to the landfill, it's a complete component.

recommendation would be that there will be a strict finding that upon closure of the landfill premises itself where we dump the rubbage, that the opportun -- uses be closed down and it be reverted back to its original use?

MS. APUNA: Yes, agricultural, I think.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: In other words, we would have to require the County of Maui to reclaim the land, bulldoze everything down?

MS. APUNA: Either -- well, I think they're saying they only need those uses if there is a landfill. So if you close the landfill, they do not need those uses any longer.

However, if they decide that the future use after the closure of landfill will be some type of industrial use, then they should come in for DBA, then they should change the zoning accordingly.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: My last question is about who -- if we have a DBA and there is substantial compliance and they build this industrial area, we don't have -- LUC doesn't have any say, and it's always enforced by the County of Maui itself.

In a special permit situation, who enforces that?

MS. APUNA: Enforces -- I think there's a

little bit -- and that's a big point you're making.

I think that with a special permit the

Commission continues to have more of a voice in

authority, amendment after amendment, as you did in

Waimanalo Gulch, as opposed to, yes, like the DBA, at some point you may be relinquishing your enforcement

25 powers over a special permit.

And I know there were issues about how a County applicant can go into a County Planning Commission for the decision.

So if you take out the LUC, it's just going to be County enforcing it. At least the State LUC can put some checks on these County applications, County permitting.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Who would bring up a violation of the special permit? Would your office be the one, or would it be County of Maui?

MS. APUNA: I think it could be -- you know, there is a recognition of some type of violation. I think it would be either, depending on what the violation is.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I'm just curious how the violations work under a special permit for the County of Maui. If the County of Maui is the one monitoring themselves, then that's the answer.

If you're telling me that the Commission gets to monitor, that's the answer. But we don't have anybody going out there to run around and take a look at what's going on, you know.

MS. APUNA: But you have the community too.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: That's my question.

Do we have sua sponte enforcement powers to require

1 them to come in and give us a report every month? 2 What is our nature of our power under the special 3 permit? 4 MS. APUNA: You have the power to require conditions in addition to or different from the 5 6 County, so if you want status report --7 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I'm curious for enforcement purposes, just curious. 8 9 MS. APUNA: I think if they're in violation 10 of their permit under the -- you know, I think that 11 potentially that the Commission could say come back 12 in here and tell us why you're violating this and how 13 you are alleviating the situation. 14 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: That was just on my mind this morning when I work up. Who does the --15 who watches the watchers? That's all I have. 16 17 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, 18 Commissioner Ohigashi. I think you might have more 19 energy than the rest of us who lived through 20 yesterday. 21 Commissioner Chang. 22

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Ms. Apuna, mine is just more of a procedural question. And I may be reading this wrong, but you've filed this under 15-15-84. And it

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says: A Motion for Reconsideration shall be filed with the Commission within seven calendar days after the issuance.

And then Section 84(c) says, in no event will the Commission consider any motion for reconsideration on any petition after the period within which the Commission is required to act.

So I'm trying to understand, is this Motion for Reconsideration even -- should we even be considering it because it appears to be untimely?

MS. APUNA: Thank you.

Yes, Commissioner, and OP apologizes for the late filing of this motion. Part of it was once we got the Decision and Order that we needed to get the transcript, and we went through it, and we had some discussion with the staff trying to understand what was happening here.

 $$\operatorname{And}$ it did take some time to file that motion which we apologize for. As far as --

COMMISSIONER CHANG: But do we have any discretion, because it says "in no event". So it appears as if -- even so I know you're apologetic, but I'm looking at (c) and reading it that we have no discretion. If it's filed late, we cannot consider it.

And, I'm sorry, Mr. Okuda probably has read the case law in this area and is probably much more akamai than I am, because I don't have the case law, but I read this as we do not have discretion.

MS. APUNA: I know it says "in no event", but I know that there is a rule that allows for a change in what the rules require if there is good cause, or if it is reasonable to allow a change in the rules.

And as far as within which this Commission is required to act on the Petition, I'm not sure if that necessarily within that period -- I need to think about that, because I think I did read this and I came up with a different conclusion but --

COMMISSIONER CHANG: I'm going to let
Commissioner Okuda, because I suspect, like I said,
he probably has the case law behind him.

But the other question I have is, I understand your argument about what was the intent of the Commission, was it 22 or was it the 90. That to me is perhaps maybe erroneous, so that seems to fit under one of the reasons for reconsideration.

But the discussion whether a DBA is appropriate or not, wasn't the opportunity to raise that -- and my recollection is that was discussed at

the hearing -- so it doesn't appear to be an appropriate reason, grounds for the reconsideration to reopen the discussion on whether the DBA or the SUP is appropriate.

MS. APUNA: Yeah, I understand that. We did make arguments. The parties did make arguments. I personally feel that OP could have presented more information on that argument, because at the hearing it was when we realized that it was a very important -- obviously a very important issue to the Commission, because it became a condition itself.

But I think that, if anything, if we're not able to delete Condition 23, I think we just wanted to reiterate what we believe is the direction that we think the Commission should understand, or at least consider when other landfills come before you.

This is an important issue that we really don't want to see this to be a trend for landfills.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: And my recollection, when we did the Waimanalo Gulch this was an issue that came up and the Commission raised the same issue, the same argument.

So I know it's not a new position. If there is a trend, the trend is probably to require a DBA rather than a SUP.

1 Let me just ask you one factual question.

Are you aware of any landfills in Hawaii that the zoning is Ag, but they have a SUP, that after the end of the landfill, it's reconverted back to Ag?

MS. APUNA: I'm sorry, I don't have that information with me right now.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Because I'm not aware of any landfill that's gone back to Ag use. So I understand your argument as a temporary use, but factually, they don't -- they don't appear to be going back to Ag use.

So in my view, your argument about it being it could revert back, that's not consistent, at least with what's the status in Hawaii.

So those are my issues that I'm having, the trouble that I'm having with the Motion for Reconsideration. It's a legal question as well as what the appropriate --

So with that, Mr. Chair, I don't have any more questions, but like I said, I'm sure Mr. Okuda, Commissioner Okuda has more legal authority than I do.

MS. APUNA: Commissioner, can I just respond shortly to --

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Oh, I'm sorry.

MS. APUNA: As far as there being, you know, in Hawaii landfill sites that have closed and have reverted to Ag, I can't speak to that.

But understanding what the EPA has said since maybe 2014 and then promoting uses after the closure of landfills including agricultural uses. It seems to be a trend on the mainland. There were in 1984 something like 8,000 landfills, and now there's 3,000. So many of them -- a portion of them are being reused.

And this behind me is a solar farm that is in Vermont that was built over a closed landfill, so maybe it's not happening here yet, but it seems to be a trend on the mainland to repurpose landfills that have closed.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: And I think my comment to that is, I would suspect on the continent where maybe landfills -- there's a lot more land, and so now with urbanization, I mean Maui has been a little different than Waimanalo Gulch. We have not had the public opposition.

But one of the rationales used by the County, it's a temporary use. But then we have them coming back in for an extension.

1 So for the communities, there's an 2 expectation it's temporary, but the inconvenience, 3 the damage, the adverse impact, lasts a lot longer. So the realities in Hawaii, in my view, are 4 5 a little different than what may be occurring on the 6 mainland. I'm hoping so, but I don't know how 7 analogous that is to Hawaii. Thank you. 8 Thank you. MS. APUNA: 9 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Giovanni 10 followed by Commissioner Okuda and Wong. 11 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Thank you, Chair. I would defer to Commissioner Okuda, if he would like 12 13 to followup on Commissioner Chang's inquiry. 14 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Okuda, 15 did you want to -- I don't know where your 16 questioning was going, but I think you are being 17 asked to share your thoughts regarding the timeliness of the filing of the motion. 18 19 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yes, and it will be 20 short, and I'll defer back to Commissioner Giovanni. 21 No, I don't have any case law. Sorry to 22 disappoint Commissioner Chang. And if I did, 23 remember the old saying, you know, my legal advice is

worth exactly how much you pay for it, which is

24

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nothing.

But on that line, not knowing what the answer is, and maybe this is something that we have to look at down the road.

But, Ms. Apuna, isn't it true that certain types of time deadlines are just absolute? For example, notices of appeal, it's an absolute deadline. The statute of limitations, unless you have some equitable tolling reasons, that's an absolute deadline.

But there are other types of deadlines where there may be discretion to extend the deadline. I mean, is that a fair statement of the two different types of deadlines? I mean, some deadlines are drop-dead deadlines, and other deadlines might not be drop dead?

MS. APUNA: Yes, I think that's correct.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: But do you know of any authority -- because I haven't tried to look it up, by the way -- do you know of any authority which indicates whether or not the language -- because I do agree with Commissioner Chang, that language seems pretty definitive whether or not the language in the administrative rule is a drop-dead deadline, or whether it's the other type of deadline where there might be discretion to extend the deadline?

MS. APUNA: Well, I would hope there would be discretion to extend the deadline, particularly in this case, because it's a matter of 22 acres versus 95 acres, and that's a huge amount of land of the County, you know, to have to convert or change.

So just clarity seems to weigh in, in being able to, you know, find out what was intended by the Commission.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And let me say this.

I think you changed my thinking on some of the things. I came into this hearing being dead set on that, you know, if it looks like -- the old cliche -- if it looks like a duck, quacks like a duck, it's got to be in an Urban zone.

And I've listened to your argument about spot zoning, but how the requirements of the Hawaii Constitution have to be taken into account; and my own personal view is I think you've made a tremendous pretty good argument where I've got to reconsider what I was thinking before.

But can I ask you this? Would you agree
that there may be certain types of landfill
situations or requests where the appropriate response
by the Land Use Commission is to make a ruling that
the Applicant must go by way of boundary amendment

and not special permit, but there might be other landfill situations where it would be not appropriate to go by boundary amendment.

It's a case by case basis?

MS. APUNA: It is. I think we are concerned that the Commission is directing everything towards a district boundary amendment. But you are correct, I think even when it is currently under SP and it just seems that it must -- that there is no end, and that it will continue to be Urban even after the closure of the landfill, then, yes, perhaps a DBA should be required in that situation.

But generally speaking for landfills, we should continue to keep it in the Agricultural District, and hopefully be able to return it to agricultural or some use other than Urban so as not to take away land from the Agricultural District.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Final question, and

If you believe that you don't have enough
information at this point in time, because the
question is speculative, then that's okay if you tell
me that.

But what is your view if, for example, the adjoining landfill is closed, but the County were to open a landfill at some other location, and say that

the facilities that were built now should remain

because these facilities are still going to be used,

but accessories to a landfill located somewhere else

in the County of Maui?

- MS. APUNA: That's a very interesting question, because I see that there is still the connection with the landfill and with accessory use, but they are now spatially separate. So maybe it could go under industrial or urban use, those uses, but I don't know. I would need more information and be able to look into that.
- COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you very much,
 Ms. Apuna. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm sorry, I'm not
 prepared to answer Commissioner Chang's question.
- CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you,
 Commissioner Okuda.
- Commissioner Giovanni followed by Commissioner Wong.
- 19 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Thank you, Chair; 20 thank you, Ms. Apuna.
 - First of all, I want to thank Commissioner
 Ohigashi and Commissioner Chang and Commissioner
 Okuda, because I heartedly agree with their line of
 questioning and positions that I -- that they imply,
 or that I have felt that they represent.

Now, I'll go onto my own line of questioning.

Ms. Apuna, we are -- looking back at the record on this case, if you recall in our questioning of Maui County, there was reference to a Solid Waste Management Plan, but there was no plan that was made as part of the record specifically. So we had to go on representations that were generally made, that called out a reference to that plan, but we never got to see the plan itself.

Do you recall that discussion at all?

MS. APUNA: I think I do, yes.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: So along those lines of questioning, one of the questions that I asked was: Is the industrial activity that would be on the 40 acres that is envisioned by Maui County, does it have to be connected or co-located next to the landfill?

Because similar technology, like for example, on Oahu you have H-Power, which is several miles away from the landfill, and in essence, it's processing waste in an industrial way, and then the residual from that industrial activity is trucked miles to the landfill.

Do you recall that line of questioning?

1 MS. APUNA: Yes, I do.

2.1

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: And they specifically said that it does not need to be connected, in fact, it's a matter of convenience or of optimal design.

Do you recall that?

MS. APUNA: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: So I think that is in direct conflict with your testimony today, which represented that the industrial activities that would be envisioned -- and I very much see these as industrial activities on the new 40 acres -- are not symbiotic in terms of spatial connection to the landfill itself. They could be located anywhere on Maui, and the residual product from those industrial activities could be trucked to this existing landfill.

So I think that's in conflict with what your position was. Would you still be in conflict with that, with what I'm saying and hold to your position, or would you go back to what was on the record from Maui County?

MS. APUNA: So I can't speak for the County. I think what we are looking at as far as the -- or what I think OP has looked at for today's

discussion, is where it is located adjacent to -- the industrial uses are located adjacent to the landfill.

So I haven't given much thought to that. I think that's a good question as far as the spatial separation, so I don't really think I have an answer for you at this time on that, but I will take note of it and discuss it with OP.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Thank you for that.

But I want the record to show that in my mind, I go back to what's on the record, and it's spatially located there as matter of convenience, and perhaps optimal design and efficiency, but it's not a required technological requirement to be co-located adjacent to the landfill.

I also agree with Commissioner Ohigashi, that it's very much industrialized activity, and it's clear that the way that solid waste management is evolving in this day and age is more to the direction of diversion and processing of waste, where you separate waste streams, you take each of the separated waste streams, for example, plastic, metals, whatever, and you process those individually and try to make reusable products of those, so that what actually ends up as a residual and goes into a landfill is a much smaller volume.

Would you agree that that's a fair characterization of the evolution of the technology that is going forward?

MS. APUNA: Yes.

means that -- and the reason I emphasize that is that under the moniker of a landfill, oftentimes these industrial processes are mischaracterized as a landfill requirement, or as a landfill activity, and they are not.

They are specific industrialized processes that could be located anywhere on this island, on any island, for purposes of separating, sorting and processing waste for reuse.

It's only unfortunately that in the event that you can't recycle 100 percent, and you end up with a residual product, and it's that residual product that ends up in a landfill.

Does that make sense to you?

MS. APUNA: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: So as a consequence of that, landfills that were designed and envisioned in the solid waste management plans five, ten, 20 years ago by counties were much larger and much more difficult to site, because they took a multitude of

waste, and a much higher volume of waste.

So fortunately, today landfills on islands are hopefully a little more easier to locate because they don't need to be as big, and they don't need to take so much of the waste. So that's what's going on.

So recognizing all of that, I go back to what your motion is. I think very clearly -- and I'll take the two parts.

I, for one, hope that we could take your motion under consideration to clarify the 22 versus the 95 acres, because I do think that the intent was -- at least my personal intent in support of the order at the time, was that it be for the entire parcel.

Because I see it as an industrial activity, and I see that as the choice that Maui is making.

Because they don't need to put that industrial activity there, but they're choosing do it.

As difficult as it is even on islands to get these technologies sited, and these operations sited, I think it's highly speculative to say it's temporary. I think they're pretty much, in my view, semi-permanent, and it's more appropriate to be recognized it as semi-permanent or permanent

industrial use, and it's well-suited to be in the Urban District. And that's why I support that we do not alter the Condition No. 23 for this order.

Does that make sense to you, my position?

MS. APUNA: It does.

But I would ask if you do, you strongly believe that the accessory industrial uses should be urbanized, then why not just limit that DBA to those industrial uses, but allow the landfill itself to continue in Ag for the potential of possibly returning it back to an Agricultural use?

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: I would consider that. My problem is that I think that, again, in the absence of having access to the Solid Waste Management Plan, which I think is going to be an evolving thing, I'm trying to look out for the County.

I think if the County had a DBA for Urban use for the entire parcel, 95 acres, it will probably, you know, 20, 30, 40 years from now, there might be a whole new host of technologies that come into play, and they might want to repurpose that whole land in an industrial basis. They may want to put industrial things on top of the existing landfill.

I think that if the whole parcel is categorized as Urban, it gives the County a lot more flexibility to do what's in the best interest of the people in terms of solid waste management on a long-term view basis. That's why I would support it.

I think a notion of a landfill in the context of the 1960s or 1970s just doesn't fit to today's perspective of how landfills fit into the mix for solid waste management on islands.

MS. APUNA: I see that.

2.1

I just worry that if we urbanize this area, that there is a potential for the outer-lying areas or adjacent areas to also therefore be urbanized, because once you have Urban, people are going to justify further urbanization based on that one spot.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: That's a valid point, and I will take that into consideration. So thank you for making that point.

Nothing further, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Commissioner Giovanni.

Just immediately prior to calling on Commissioner Wong, Ms. Apuna, I would like you to confirm at some point today where the nearest urban parcel is to this area.

1 Commissioner Wong.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Yes, Chair, thank you.

Going back to Commissioner Chang's line of questioning to the OP, I would like to make a motion for executive session regarding our duties, responsibilities, meeting with our Attorney General and staff about this issue of validating the validity of the timeliness of this motion.

VICE CHAIR ACZON: Second the motion, Mr. Chair. This is Commissioner Aczon.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: A motion has been made by Commissioner Wong and seconded by Commissioner Aczon with a near third by Commissioner Ohigashi.

If we go into executive session, Mr.

Orodenker will send out a separate meeting room

notice. You will log out of this meeting room, go

into that other meeting room, and then we will come

back into this meeting room when we're done with

executive session if the motion prevails.

Any discussion on the motion? Seeing none, Mr. Orodenker -- Mr. Hopper.

MR. HOPPER: Don't know if you want to hear at all from the parties on that particular issue. I did have a reading of the rule that I wanted to -- if

you just want to go to executive session, that's 1 2 fine. 3 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I think the request 4 was -- I'm going to assume at this point that 5 Commissioner Wong knew we might hear from other parties after the executive session, but thank you 6 7 for the offer. 8 We are in discussion on the motion. 9 discussion? If not, Mr. Orodenker, will you please 10 roll call the Commission on the motion to go into executive session? 11 12 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 13 Commissioner Wong? 14 COMMISSIONER WONG: Aye. 15 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Giovanni? 16 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Aye. 17 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Ohigashi? 18 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Aye. 19 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Okuda? 20 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yes. 21 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Cabral? 22 VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Yes. 23 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Chang? 24 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Yes. 25 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Aczon?

1 VICE CHAIR ACZON: Aye. 2 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Chair Scheuer? 3 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Aye. EXECUTIVE OFFICER: It's unanimous, Mr. 4 5 Chair. 6 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. 7 The Commission will move into executive 8 session right now into a separate ZOOM meeting room. 9 This ZOOM meeting room will remain open, and akin to 10 the physical world, you'll have to kind of cool your heels while we are in executive session, and then 11 12 we'll come back into this room when we're ready. 13 Commissioner Ohigashi. 14 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Can we stay logged 15 onto this one? CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: You log out of this 16 17 one, log into the link that will be sent or has been sent by Executive Officer Orodenker. 18 19 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Thank you. 20 (Executive session.) 21 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: It's 10:54. We left 22 executive session, but there was a request since we 23 have not had a break at all, that the Commissioners 24 be given a ten-minute break. So we're going to reconvene at 11:05. 25

1 (Recess taken.) 2 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: It's 11:04. We're 3 back on the record. Thank you for everyone's 4 patience. 5 I'm just going to note, to start us back, 6 we were procedurally questioning the OP after their 7 presentation on their motion, and an issue was raised and subsequently discussed, raised by Commissioner 8 9 Chang, and subsequently discussed by many of the 10 Commissioners over the applicability of Hawaii 11 Administrative Rule 15-15-84 regarding the timeliness 12 of filing motions for consideration. 13 Mr. Orodenker, would you like to speak to 14 this rule? 15 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 16 Yeah, as Commissioner Chang pointed out, 17 the time for filing a motion for reconsideration has 18 passed. It does not appear to be discretionary. 19 15-15-80 -- I believe it's 89 -- provides that a 20 motion for reconsideration --21 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: 84. 22 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: -- 84, will be filed in 23 a timely manner, and if it is not, then the

The Motion for Reconsideration was actually

Commission may not take up the matter.

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filed by OP, was filed with two issues.

The primary one, the staff recognized was the error that staff had made with regard to the condition requiring the County to institute DBA proceedings, environmental proceedings on the landfill.

Staff had mistakenly believed that the motion was to cover only the additional acreage, rather than the entire acreage of the landfill. And in that regard, it was staff's opinion that the Motion for Reconsideration was actually Motion for Clarification.

With regard to the second item that OP raised, or second issue that OP raised with regard to whether or not the condition was appropriate at all, that is clearly a Motion for Reconsideration, and fell outside of Commission's jurisdiction, given the date on which the memo was filed.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Mr. Orodenker.

As Chair, I would entertain a motion that based on 15-15-84 we should stop consideration of the motion because it was filed untimely. I will note that if such a motion is made and prevails, I would direct the staff to put on our next agenda a

clarification of what was meant by our previous order 1 2 in this case. 3 Commissioner Ohigashi. COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I move. 4 5 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Is there a second? 6 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Seconded by 7 Commissioner Chang. A motion has been made by Commissioner 8 9 Ohigashi and seconded by Commissioner Chang to cease 10 consideration of the motion by OP because it was 11 untimely. 12 Commissioner Ohigashi, followed by Okuda. 13 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: No comment, Mr. 14 Chair. 15 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Okuda. 16 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you very much, 17 Mr. Chair. 18 The reason why I am speaking in favor of 19 the motion is -- it doesn't mean any disrespect to 20 any of the parties, especially to the Office of 21 Planning, which I believe has raised a very important 22 and items that I, you know, really need to think of 23 in the future. 24 But the motion that has been filed

implicates the rule which Commissioner Chang raised,

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and that rule seems, in my view, related to whether or not the time for appeal can be tolled. And these types of tolling motions, especially when it's related to when a deadline is to file a notice of appeal, it becomes an issue of subject matter jurisdiction.

And so when it's a subject matter jurisdiction type of rule, time-limit rule, and if that time passes, then even if we think it's a really, really good idea to do something, if we don't have subject matter jurisdiction, as we all know, we can't proceed.

And, in fact, if there's a lack of subject matter jurisdiction, even if we were to proceed, a court later, like an appellate court, can on its own sua sponte raise the lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

So that's basically the reason why I'm speaking in favor of the motion. It's no reflection on the substantive arguments that the Office of Planning was raising, but in this format right now, I believe the motion is not only untimely, but there is no discretionary ability to extend a type of tolling motion when it may toll the deadline to file a notice of appeal.

1 Thank you, Mr. Chair.

2 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Chang.

3 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I too am obviously going to vote in favor of the motion, and I see this as a procedural matter. It has nothing to do with the merits of the arguments, although, one, I think that there are appropriate remedies to address the issues that have been raised by the Office of Planning.

One, as I understand from Mr. Orodenker, the staff is going to -- there may have been an error on the part of staff in the acreage. And that seems like that we're going to that up at the next meeting and staff will come forward with that matter, and it will be properly agendized.

I think the other issues that OP is raising, like Commissioner Okuda, while they may have merits, one, I think those were raised in the original hearing; and two, that issue can always be brought up in another, a more appropriate motion before the Planning Commission, and then ultimately to the Land Use Commission.

So for those reasons, I'm going to vote in favor of this motion. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'm going to -- we

are in debate on a motion before the Commission, so normally just the Commissioners would vote. But I'm going to briefly recognize Mr. Hopper, then followed by Environmental Management.

MR. HOPPER: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and thanks for letting me speak.

I understand you're in deliberations.

I just wanted for our own purposes some clarification. The rule does say that a motion for reconsideration has to be brought within seven calendar days after the issuance of the D&O.

And then it says: In no event will the Commission consider any motion for reconsideration on any petition after the period within which the Commission is required to act on the petition.

And I wasn't clear on what that timeframe is, the period upon which you're required to act on the petition.

I think my reading is that you have 45 days after receipt of the full record under 15-15-96 (a).

I would have thought that period -- I don't know if you made your original decision within that period or not. I had kind of assumed that that timeframe was tolled, based on the Governor's proclamation, because we know that there was a COVID

delay for hearing this petition. We would want that clarification as to -- it doesn't say that you can't consider beyond the seven day timeframe. It says that you can't reconsider after the period in which the Commission is required to act on the petition.

So that clarification I think would help.

Also if it's a jurisdictional issue and the timeframe for appeal is the issue, then I'm not sure how you can make a clarification through your D&O beyond that period. I don't see how that's different.

So just some clarification. Or you can't give it or don't believe it's appropriate now, then that's up to you. But we would, I think, also want to raise this as an objection based on those issues without having those items clarified.

Because in reading the rules, those are a couple of the questions that I have had, and you may have addressed them in executive session with your AG. But I did just did not have that information.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'm not going to -- I don't think any of us are going to speak to what we discussed with our AG in executive session.

MR. HOPPER: Of course not.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Environmental

1 Management.

MS. THOMPSON: Thank you for the opportunity.

Just briefly, wanted to -- Michael Hopper and I were in separate rooms, so we didn't have the opportunity to talk independent about this, but we do agree with him, and would like the Commission's clarification on that.

An alternative -- perhaps an alternative way of viewing this Petition would be a Petition to modify a condition, or delete a condition under 15-15-94, which may address some of the timeliness issues.

So I don't know if the Commission would consider OP's petition in the alternative as being brought under 15-15-94.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I think 15-15-96.1, if I have that correctly at my grasp, is the vehicle for a motion for modification of a special permit condition.

Counselor, do I have that correct?

MS. CHOW: That is correct.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So, you know, there's nothing about the motion that is before the Land Use Commission today that prevents the County from

- 1 appealing the original decision that we made.
- 2 There's nothing that prevents you from going through
- 3 under 15-15-96.1 through your Planning Commission,
- 4 and then bringing a motion to try and remove the
- 5 | condition which you find objectionable.
- But that's not what OP filed.
- 7 Ms. Apuna.
- 8 MS. APUNA: Thank you, Chair.
- 9 I'm wondering if OP can make a motion at
 10 this moment under 15-15-70 to modify or to amend the
- 11 special permit.
- 12 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Under 15-15-70?
- MS. APUNA: Yes, I think it allows a verbal
- 14 | motion by any party during the hearing.
- 15 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So one of the issues
- 16 | that will arise -- I don't think that it's allowed --
- 17 is because this is actually the consideration of a
- 18 | special permit in which there's not technically
- 19 opposing parties involved. So I'm not sure that
- 20 | 15-15-70 can be applied in this instance.
- MS. APUNA: Well, we are a party to this
- 22 motion.
- CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: But there is nothing
- 24 also that would prevent you from recharacterizing --
- 25 | refiling and recharacterizing -- how did you say that

you wanted to recharacterize your motion?

MS. APUNA: To a motion to modify or amend.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. So then I believe that, as I said before, 96.1 would be the appropriate administrative rule which covers motions to amend conditions on the special permit, which would originate with the Planning Commission.

But this actually goes more towards the second point of your argument which you presented, which I want to refer to as the Funakoshi argument, that somehow this should not be allowed at all, rather than whether or not the Decision and Order properly reflected what the Commission decided.

Commissioner Chang.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Ms. Apuna, you know, I too thought maybe we could make an oral motion, but I think the issue, the legal problem that we may have is just Sunshine. So I think that's why looking at this, it seemed to be the most appropriate vehicle is that -- is that staff, they've acknowledged the acreage issue may not accurately reflect what the decision -- what the LUC's decision was.

So they will agenda that at the next meeting, but I think that that's the problem with making a motion orally without properly providing

1 Sunshine notice for it.

2 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Aczon.

VICE CHAIR ACZON: Mr. Chair, I believe we have a motion on the floor.

VICE CHAIR ACZON: And if there is any motion, if any should be taken after this motion?

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Yes. I just wanted to sort of err on the side of not having any of the County, two County agencies or OP feel that they were excluded from any, you know, opportunity to speak to this when they were raising their hand.

 $\label{eq:weighted} \mbox{We do have a motion in front of us.} \mbox{ And if} \\ \mbox{I may speak to it.}$

I believe there's gratitude that the difference between the conversation that was had during the hearing, and then the D&O was brought up, and that's why I do want to direct the Executive Officer to place this on the next agenda for attention, but to do so in a way that we believe is appropriate under our rules.

Is there any further discussion on the motion? If not, Mr. Orodenker, will you please poll the Commission?

1	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
2	The motion is to dismiss this matter for
3	lack of jurisdiction as it was untimely.
4	Commissioner Ohigashi?
5	COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Aye.
6	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Chang?
7	COMMISSIONER CHANG: Aye.
8	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Aczon?
9	VICE CHAIR ACZON: Yes.
10	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Cabral?
11	VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Yes.
12	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Giovanni?
13	COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Aye.
14	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Okuda?
15	COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yes.
16	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Wong?
17	COMMISSIONER WONG: Aye.
18	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Scheuer?
19	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Aye.
20	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
21	The motion passes unanimously.
22	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Just to be really
23	clear, Mr. Orodenker, I would like you to place the
24	clarification needed regarding the Decision and Order
25	onto our next agenda.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We will do so. CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: And obviously keep in touch with the interested parties as is appropriate and necessary. There being no further business to conduct, unless anybody has something else, I'm going to declare this meeting adjourned. (The proceedings were adjourned at 11:22 a.m.)

1	CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF HAWAII) SS.
3	COUNTY OF HONOLULU)
4	I, JEAN MARIE McMANUS, do hereby certify:
5	That on September 24, 2020, at 9:00 a.m.,
6	the proceedings contained herein was taken down by me
7	in machine shorthand and was thereafter reduced to
8	typewriting under my supervision; that the foregoing
9	represents, to the best of my ability, a true and
10	correct copy of the proceedings had in the foregoing
11	matter.
12	I further certify that I am not of counsel for
13	any of the parties hereto, nor in any way interested
14	in the outcome of the cause named in this caption.
15	Dated this 24th day of September, 2020, in
16	Honolulu, Hawaii.
17	
18	
19	/s/ Jean Marie McManus
20	JEAN MARIE McMANUS, CSR #156
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	