1	LAND USE COMMISSION
2	STATE OF HAWAI'I Hearing held on April 29, 2021
3	Commencing at 9:00 a.m
4	Held via ZOOM by Interactive Conference Technology
5	
6	VII. Call to Order
7	VIII. CONTINUED ACTION
8	CONFORMANCE OF C&C OF HONOLULU IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL LANDS (IAL) RECOMMENDATION TO
9	APPLICABLE STATUTORY AND PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS
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11	VI. ADJOURNMENT
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24	Before: Jean Murray McManus, Hawaii CSR #156
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CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Aloha mai kakou and good morning to everyone, both panelist as well as people who are here for round two, day two of this interesting and contentious docket.

Today is the April 29, 2021 portion of the 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 to comply with State and County official operational directives during the 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. Before speaking, 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, you should exit this meeting now.

This 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 audiovisual signals to effectively conduct business during the pandemic.

I will note that I closed public testimony on this agenda item at the close of yesterday at 4:30, when all people who had submitted written testimony had been given a chance to testify, as well as individuals who raised their hand had been given at least once the opportunity to testify.

To state again what I stated at that time, should the Commission choose to determine that the City and County of Honolulu has met their burden and followed the procedures laid out in Hawaii Revised Statues 205 for bringing this matter before us, we will again open up public testimony when we consider the merits of the City and County's proposal. And any individual property owner will have the chance to

contest their desire or lack of desire to have their lands included as IAL, but we won't be accepting more public testimony on the agenda items today.

My name is Jonathan Likeke Scheuer, and I currently have the honor and pleasure of serving with my fellow Commissioners as the Chair of the Land Use Commission, along with me Commissioners Ed Aczon, Dawn Chang, Arnold Wong, LUC Executive Officer Daniel Orodenker, Chief Planner Scott Derrickson, Chief Clerk Riley Hakoda, our Deputy Attorney General Julie China, and our Court Reporter Jean McManus, as well our Program Specialist Natasha Quinones are all on the Island of Oahu.

Also another Commissioner, Gary Okuda, but he has been recused from the docket that remains before us today.

Commissioner Nancy Cabral is on Hawaii
Island, Commissioner Lee Ohigashi is on the Island of
Maui, and Commissioner Dan Giovanni, who should be
joining us at approximately 9:30, is on the Island of
Kauai. We currently have eight seated Commissioners
of a possible nine.

Yesterday we deferred approval of the minutes because they were not completed from our previous meeting and that was due to the tremendous

amount of fielding of telephone inquiries and other inquiries from members of the public regarding the County's IAL Petition.

The minutes are not ready today for approval, and we will instead take up approval of the minutes from our previous meeting at our next meeting, should the minutes be ready.

At this time I want to confirm with two members of the meeting who had to leave early that they were able to review the ZOOM recording of the meeting. Commissioner Wong?

COMMISSIONER WONG: Yes, Chair, I have reviewed it.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: And Commissioner Aczon?

VICE CHAIR ACZON: Yes, Mr. Chair, I did review the recording.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much.

And I would like to ask Mr. Derrickson or Mr. Hakoda, when there were a number of inquiries in the chat, the Q and A rather, about when and how the meeting recording might be posted to our website, could you share that for interested members of the public?

CHIEF PLANNER: This is Scott Derrickson.

We will post a link to the recordings on our website under the City and County IAL matter under our Pending Petitions within the next couple days.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Great. Thank you so much for that, Scott.

And I think that's it. Our next agenda item is the continued hearing, and possible action on the conformance of the City and County of Honolulu Important Agricultural Lands, IAL, recommendation to their applicable statutory and procedural requirements.

We are here to consider whether or not the City and County of Honolulu recommendations for the designation on Important Agricultural Lands on the Island of Oahu complies with the requirements of Sections 205-47, 205-48 and 205-49 Hawaii Revised Statutes, and whether the proposed proper procedural legal statutory and public notice requirements were met in developing the recommendations.

The lands recommended for designation have been listed in Appendix H in the City and County of Honolulu's IAL Petition, which, along with meeting materials, have been and are available for public review at the LUC's website under the City and County

of Honolulu IAL link.

I will also note just for the record that we later yesterday received additional written testimony, which should be posted to our website from John McCauslin, Simon G. Chong, Karen Wong, Ralph Aona and Peter Updahl.

With that, where we left off yesterday, again, was close of public testimony on this matter; and we will now -- our order for the day will be to hear from the City and County of Honolulu, and questions from the Commissioners for them.

We will hear from the Office of Planning and questions from the Commissioners for them.

And then the Commission deliberation and action, if we choose to, regarding the question before us today on the adequacy of the County's compliance with procedural and other requirements of Chapter 205.

Parties, would you do appearances, and also respond whether or not there is any questions on our procedures for today, starting with the City and County.

MS. APUNA: Chair, members of the Commission, Deputy Director Dawn Apuna on behalf of DPP. Here with me today is Ray Young and Dina Wong.

I have no questions regarding the process 1 2 today. Thank you. 3 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. 4 MS. KATO: Good morning, Commissioners, 5 Alison Kato, Deputy Attorney General for Office of 6 Planning. Also here with me is Rodney Funakoshi from 7 Office of Planning. Thank you, no questions on the 8 procedures. 9 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So with that, I will 10 note there is a question in the Q and A, and I'm sure 11 our staff will respond to it. We're not accepting additional oral testimony today. If somebody wishes 12 13 to submit written testimony, they can do so at any time before close of today's hearing. 14 15 We did, after a number of hours of 16 testimony yesterday, close oral testimony on the 17 matters before us. 18 With that, Ms. Apuna, are you ready to 19 proceed with your presentation? 20 MS. APUNA: I was wondering if I could 21 share my screen? 22 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Please go ahead. 23 COURT REPORTER: Excuse me, Chair, this is 24 Jean. 25 I'm getting more feedback, something going

1 on with Ms. Apuna's -- there's more talking in the 2 background. 3 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: It's like we are 4 picking up background noise from your office, Ms. 5 Apuna. MS. APUNA: We have really thin walls over 6 7 here. Hold on. 8 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: She's yelling, "hey, 9 shut up". 10 MS. APUNA: Okay. CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: If that's the best we 11 12 can do, that's the best we can do. 13 MS. APUNA: I'll try to speak loudly. CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: It's more than just 14 15 the background that's coming through.

16 Please proceed.

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MS. APUNA: Thank you.

Just let me try to share my screen. Can you see my screen?

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Yes, we can.

MS. APUNA: Thank you for this opportunity to present City's recommendation of IAL for City and County of Honolulu.

First, we should clarify what it means and does not mean to have one's land designated as IAL.

Under the statute, the objective of IAL is to "identify and plan for the maintenance of a strategic agricultural land resource base that can support a diversity of ag activities and opportunities that expand ag income and job opportunities and increase ag self-sufficiency."

While we are currently focused on the recommendation of IAL for designation that creates strategic agricultural land resource base, the other major component of IAL is the incentives and protections to be made available to landowners and farmers, to enable, support and perpetuate agriculture on their IAL lands.

And because these incentives and protections aren't fully developed yet, we understand how they only see the stick and not the carrot of IAL.

The Counties and the State are charged with creating incentives and protections that IAL landowners can take advantage of because of their IAL designation. Currently, there is the IAL Qualified Ag Cost Tax Credit, although unfortunately, I understand that credit will sunset at the end of the tax year. From this point, hopefully having completed the recommended mapping portion of the IAL

process, the City is committed to continue working with landowners, the community and appropriate agricultural entities to develop these incentives and protections for IAL landowners to enhance their ability to use their property for agriculture for now and into the future.

The County process is important because it takes care of small farmers and landowners who can't afford to spend the time and 60 to \$100,000 in lawyers' fees to go through the volunteer IAL designation process.

We don't believe LUC has ever seen a small farmer or landowner come in for voluntary IAL designation. DPP does know of farmers that have been waiting for the County process to move forward because they've wanted to take advantage of the IAL Qualified Ag Cost Tax Credit.

Going back to understanding the designation of IAL, IAL is an overlay to the current State

Agricultural District classification and the County

AG-1 and AG-2 zoning, and is similar to the City's community growth boundary, which is to identify and plan for protection or encompassing of land uses.

And IAL designation is not a reclassification or rezoning in the conventional or

State or County sense. It is not a change from the current State Agricultural District classification and County AG-1 and AG-2 zoning. Therefore, generally, whatever uses are currently allowed on one's property, which is basically agriculture, will not change and will not be affected by IAL designation.

However, HRS 205-45.5 does appear to create relatively greater restrictions on farm dwellings and employee housing on IAL designated lands. HRS 205-45.5, more narrowly defines the use of farm dwellings and employee housing on IAL. Under HRS 205-4.5 the definition of "farm dwelling" that this Commission is familiar with based on last year's declaratory ruling on short-term rentals used as farm dwellings on the Big Island, requires more generally that the farm dwelling or employee housing be "located on and used in connection with a farm...or where agricultural activity provides income to the family occupying the dwelling".

Whereas, the IAL farm dwelling requires occupancy of "farmers and their immediate family members who actively and currently farm on IAL".

HRS 205-45.5 also requires any new farm dwelling and employee housing unit on IAL shall be

supported by agricultural plans that are approved by the Department of Agriculture. Currently, ag plans are not required for new farm dwellings on agriculturally classified or zoned land. However, this requirement helps to protect against gentleman's estates and purely residential use of farm dwellings.

The limitation of five percent of the total IAL land area for farm dwellings and all appurtenances may or may not be more restrictive than the City's current requirements, depending on the circumstances.

For AG-1 County zoning, one farm dwelling is permitted within a 5,000 square-foot polygon for a minimum two-acre lot.

To be clear, if the landowner is not currently using their land for agricultural use, for example, they are using it for residential use only, they may well be in violation of State and County land use laws, regardless of IAL designation.

We heard yesterday that farmers want to retire on their land or have multiple generations to continue living on the land, which is reasonable, but the intent and the law, even without IAL designation, would prohibit purely residential uses unrelated to agriculture. If the intent is to remain on

agriculturally classified or zoned land without farming it, ideally, the landowner should reclassify or rezone their land to the more compatible or appropriate classification or zoning.

Should an IAL landowner decide to reclassify or rezone their property and take it out of its current State and County Agricultural zoning, for example, to Urban or Residential, the proposed reclassification or rezoning would require the LUC or the County to specifically consider certain standards and criteria as outlined under HRS 205-50.

This is basically the IAL process in reverse, to weigh whether the removal from IAL would disrupt or fragment agricultural activities in the area, and to consider whether it is reasonable to remove the property from the greater IAL strategic agricultural land resource base.

The statute also allows for a landowner to petition the Commission to remove the IAL designation if a sufficient supply water is no longer available to allow profitable farming on the land due to government actions, acts of God, or other causes beyond their control.

We would also like to clarify the City's and the Commission's role in the IAL designation

process.

The City was tasked with following the county process and IAL standards and criteria 205 to identify and map potential IAL. Our job is to cast a wide net of participants and community members, as well as in the application of the standards and criteria.

From there, we tailored the map based on County plans, comments from agencies, landowners, interest group, representations or position statements of owners whose lands are subject to potential designation. The County Council reviewed, further edited, and transmitted the proposed maps to the Commission.

The proposed IAL before you is a recommendation to the Commission, not the final IAL. All that we need to do today, however, is determine whether the City fulfilled the County process as outlined under HRS 205-47, and whether it serves the status and criteria were properly applied under 205-44. Generally, that's it.

There is no need to consider whether the outcome was what you expected, no need to look at the maps or even consider individual parcels of landowners, just determine whether the City followed

the process and the application of standards and criteria as written in HRS 205.

You may not be happy with the results, but focus on whether the City complied with the requirements of the law. What you may realize is that you're not happy with the results, but the City correctly followed the process and met the requirements. Perhaps the process itself has failed. If that is the case, the Commission's recourse is with the process, not the City.

Is the County process as provided under the statute perfect? No, far from it.

Being the first County to come before this Commission with the recommendation, we are seeing some of the flaws in the statute. If you remand the project back to the City, it must be based on a failure of the City to meet the standards of the County process of HRS 205, and we ask that you state definitively how we did not meet the standards of HRS 205, so that we and the other counties have a clear path forward.

If the Commission accepts the City's recommendation of IAL, it is the Commission's role to proceed to identify and designate IAL. At this stage, the Commission will not be limited to the

City's recommendation or its record. The Commission is instructed under HRS 205-49, to also consider IAL declaratory orders, any other relevant information, and importantly -- landowner position statements and representations like those that were made yesterday.

The City will have handed off its recommendation, will provide any other relevant information, if requested for by the Commission, and will defer to the Commission in its process to identify and designate IAL, including any decision to exclude or include individual parcels.

Now, moving on to the City's recommendation of IAL.

The City began the IAL process back in 2011, Over \$350,000, hundreds of volunteers and countless hours have been spent on this project.

Over the past decade the project has changed hands among three or four different project managers, under at least four different DPP directors. However, we are here today to demonstrate that the City has stayed the course and its recommendation for designation of IAL sufficiently complies with the statutory requirements of HRS Chapter 205, Part III, including the proper procedural, legal, and public invoice requirements.

The City's process for the designation of IAL can be broken down into two basic phases:

Phase I: The preparation of resource maps and weighing of criteria under the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC); and

Phase II: The community engagement process of various rounds of public meetings, landowner notifications, and public comments on the proposed IAL designation.

Thereafter, DPP finalized the maps, published an ad in the paper and transmitted the maps and report to City Council. The City Council reviewed the maps, held public hearings, and adopted the maps with a few changes, and transmitted the recommendation to the LUC.

IV. City's IAL Recommendation Meets the County Process Requirements

The City's process for the identification of IAL meets the County process of HRS 205-47, which has five essential requirements: The standards and criteria of HRS 205-44, consultation, and inclusive process for public involvement, reasonable action to notify affected landowners, and submission to City Council for decision-making.

(a) 205-47 (a): The IAL was based on the

standards and criteria in HRS 205-44, which we will get to later.

(b) 205-47(b): The City's identification of IAL was developed in consultation with landowners and appropriate ag interest groups and agencies. The City's Technical Advisory Committee or TAC included 25 farmers and ag representatives with expertise and/or experience in the ag industry. The TAC with DPP and its consultant Helber, Hastert & Fee met six times from 2012, during which they essentially weighed the standards and criteria, developed resource maps and map refinements.

While there was only one landowner in the TAC, multiple landowners were also consulted through the various focus groups and community meetings throughout the entire County process.

- (c) 205-47(c): The City's identification of IAL was an inclusive process for public involvement, including a series of public meetings.
- (1) Following the development of the resource maps and criteria weighting by the TAC, there were three focus group meetings in January through February 2015 for preliminary consultation. And then three community meetings throughout the island for further development of the maps.

- (2) There were also two separate 60-day comment periods, and a City website featuring an IAL web-based viewer.
- (d) 205-47(d) states that the City shall take reasonable action to notify each landowner of the potential designation of their lands by mail or posted notice on the affected lands to inform them of the potential designation of their lands.

(1) Mailed Notices:

On December 29, 2016, the City mailed notices through the USPS to the approximate 1,800 landowners that would be affected by the proposed IAL designation, informing them of the upcoming community meeting.

On November 8, 2017, the City sent notices for a subsequent community meeting.

On January 10, 2018, the City sent notices for returned mail from the prior mail-out to addresses based on DPP searches with BFS Real property, the DCCA, and internet searches.

These mail-outs included explanation of IAL and the County process as well as contact information for further questions.

(2) Press Releases. Additionally, DPP issued press releases on March 25, 2015; April 7,

2015; January 5, 2017; and November 13, 2017, to inform the public of upcoming IAL community meetings.

(3) And on October 7, 2018, DPP published a half-page ad in the Star Advertiser that included the proposed IAL map.

each landowner of their lands potentially being designated IAL by sending multiple mail-outs to landowners to meet the standard of HRS 205-47(d). On top of that, to further spread the word, the City made multiple press releases and a half-page ad in a newspaper of general circulation.

I'd like to note that for a County rezoning, which is an actual change in land use, the City is only required to send out one mail-out and one publication.

Although many of the testifiers said they did not receive notice from the City, the majority of them are on the City's mail-out list. If there are roughly 100 of 1800 landowners who say they did not get a mail-out, about 5 percent, which is not a huge percentage.

Of this 5 percent, some may have been lost in the mail or were overlooked by recipients. We don't know, but the City met the standard of HRS

205-47(d) by taking reasonable action to notify each landowner by mail.

(e) Lastly under HRS 205-44(e), the City submitted the proposed IAL maps to the City Council for decision-making on August 31, 2018. In its deliberations, the City Council eliminated three parcels. The City Council transmitted Resolution 18-233 to the Commission on September 22, 2020.

Based on the foregoing, the City has met four of the five requirements for the County process for designation of IAL.

V. City's IAL Recommendation Meets the Standards and Criteria for Identification of IAL

As for the fifth requirement, the standards and criteria for the identification of IAL.

The Commission is familiar with the eight IAL standards and criteria of HRS 205-44(c), and that not all eight need be satisfied. Rather, lands meeting any of the criteria shall be given initial consideration; provided that the designation of IAL shall be made by weighing the standards and criteria with each other to meet the constitutional purposes and objectives and policies of IAL.

The City created a criteria weighting methodology to select the priority criteria used in

the City's mapping process. Following initial consultation with the TAC to better define the criteria, TAC members completed a ballot to distribute a total of 100 points across the eight criteria. The value of the combined score was used to determine the larger group's combined preference; criteria with more cumulative points received a higher score and were considered to have a greater degree of importance. Criteria with the highest values were identified as priority criteria based on the natural grouping of scores.

Among the three highest-ranked, four highest-ranked, or six highest-ranked criteria, the TAC voted to use the three highest ranked criteria, which are as follows:

Criterion 1: Current agricultural production.

Criterion 2: Soil qualities and growing Conditions; and

Criterion 5: Availability of water.

After considering the implications of the different ways to apply the criteria, consistent with the objective to be as inclusive as possible, the TAC recommended that lands satisfying any one of the three highest-ranked criteria should qualify for

designation as IAL. This approach was presented at the first community meeting, March through April 2015, and carried through to the final map recommendations.

Based on this criteria weighting methodology and the application of the three highest-ranked criteria, the City's proposed IAL satisfies the standards and criteria identification of HRS 205-44(c).

The City did not visit individual landowners to check for current ag production, soil qualities, availability of water, et cetera, because data on those criteria were readily available to the City, and were put into maps for the TAC, focus group and community members to view and analyze.

VI. Conclusion.

In conclusion, the City believes it has met the standards of HRS Chapter 205, Part III, and therefore, humbly asks the Commission to accept the City's recommendation for IAL.

Thank you. We are available for any questions.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Ms. Apuna. If you would stop screen sharing, please.

Commissioners, questions for the City and

County of Honolulu? Who wants to go first? 1 2 Commissioner Wong. 3 COMMISSIONER WONG: Okay, Chair. You want to give other Commissioners a 4 5 chance first after reviewing this and after reviewing the docket? I have like four pages of questions. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I have some confidence that all of the Commissioners have a great 8 9 deal of questions for the City and County after 10 yesterday's very long day, so why don't you start; 11 and then maybe take a break part way through and give a chance to other Commissioners, and we can come back 12 13 to you. 14 COMMISSIONER WONG: Want to say "Hi", to 15 Commissioner Giovanni. 16 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Welcome Commissioner 17 Giovanni. Thank you. 18 COMMISSIONER WONG: Good morning, Ms. Apuna 19 MS. APUNA: Good morning, Commissioner. 20 COMMISSIONER WONG: Please forgive me if I 21 keep calling you County counsellor instead of the 22 Deputy Director. 23 Going through this, what year did the 24 report come out, again, the DPP is using on its 25 recommendation?

1	MS. APUNA: So if you're referring to the
2	City Council's submittal, that would be September
3	22nd, 2020 City Council transmitted the Resolution to
4	the LUC.
5	COMMISSIONER WONG: So the Technical
6	Advisory Committee report, when did that one come
7	out?
8	MS. APUNA: I don't think there was
9	MS. WONG: Hi, this is Dina Wong, DPP. Our
10	final report was published in August 2018, and it
11	included the appendices of the meetings.
12	COMMISSIONER WONG: Chair, do you want to
13	swear in Dina or Raymond just in case?
14	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Do you swear or
15	affirm that the testimony you're about to give is the
16	truth?
17	MS. WONG: Yes.
18	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.
19	Please continue.
20	DINA WONG
21	Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the City
22	and County of Honolulu, was sworn to tell the truth,
23	was examined and testified as follows:
24	DIRECT EXAMINATION
25	COMMISSIONER WONG: When was the last

Technical Advisory Committee meeting? 1 2 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Who are you speaking 3 to? 4 COMMISSIONER WONG: My question, again, when was the last Technical Advisory Committee 5 6 meeting? I want to make sure everyone knows what day 7 it is. MS. WONG: Just give us a moment to look up 8 9 that date for you. February 4th, 2015. 10 COMMISSIONER WONG: So the last meeting was 11 five years ago; is that correct, approximately? MS. WONG: Yes. Well, it's 2021, so about 12 13 six years ago. 14 COMMISSIONER WONG: So the report from that 15 Technical Advisory Committee for the basis of your submittal was done approximately five to six years 16 17 ago; is that correct? 18 MS. WONG: The actual report was finalized 19 in August of 2018. 20 COMMISSIONER WONG: So that's approximately three years ago? 21 22 MS. WONG: Yes. 23 COMMISSIONER WONG: You know, when you sent 24 out the notice to all the landowners of their

properties to be designated IAL, I just wanted --

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1 MS. WONG: Can we just go back to clarify 2 the previous question? Was it at the TAC meeting or 3 focus group meeting? 4 COMMISSIONER WONG: TAC meeting? MS. WONG: I apologize, June 19, 2013. 5 6 COMMISSIONER WONG: So that was eight years 7 ago, then, correct? MS. WONG: Yes. 8 9 COMMISSIONER WONG: So the focus group 10 meeting, that one was a little bit later, is that 11 correct? That was the date you were stating? MS. WONG: Yeah, the 2015 date I stated 12 13 earlier was the focus group meeting. 14 COMMISSIONER WONG: So all these, your 15 submittal was inclusive of both the focus group and 16 the Technical Advisory Group meetings, correct? 17 MS. WONG: Yes, the final report reflected 18 all of the input provided by the TAC and the focus 19 groups. 20 COMMISSIONER WONG: So going to my last 21 question, just wanted to make sure on the record. 22 When did you send out the notice to 23 landowners on their property that could be designated 24 IAL, what dates again? 25 MS. WONG: Hold on a second, please.

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December 2016.
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                MS. APUNA: December 29, 2016, November 8,
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      2017, and January 10th, 2018.
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                COMMISSIONER WONG: That was approximately
     two-and-a-half to three years ago, correct?
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 6
                MS. WONG: Yes.
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                COMMISSIONER WONG: So there was nothing in
     the future like some of the public witnesses stated
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9
      that they just bought their property last year or
10
     anything, there was no way to touch them at all;
     correct?
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12
                MS. WONG: After the County's submittal to
     the City Council, it was in their hands. So if
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     people wanted to testify that they wanted to be in or
     out, that was their chance at City Council, so they
15
     did not come to DPP.
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17
                COMMISSIONER WONG: When was the City
18
     Council meeting on this?
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                MS. WONG: It was at the Zoning and Housing
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      Committee on April 25, 2019; and then full council at
21
     June 5th, 2019 --
22
                MR. YOUNG: They had another meeting on May
23
      8.
24
               MS. WONG: I'm sorry -- also May 8, 2019.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: For the record, if
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Mr. Young is going to continue to speak, I'm going to 1 2 swear you in too. 3 Do you swear or affirm the testimony you 4 are about to give, Mr. Young, is the truth? 5 MR. YOUNG: I do. 6 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Please, also for the 7 court reporter, identify yourself before speaking 8 since we can hear you. 9 MR. YOUNG: Okay. 10 RAYMOND YOUNG 11 Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the City and County of Honolulu, was sworn to tell the truth, 12 was examined and testified as follows: 13 14 DIRECT EXAMINATION 15 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, please 16 continue, Commissioner Wong. 17 COMMISSIONER WONG: Thank you, Chair. So as a result of your notices that was 18 19 sent out approximately three years ago, how many comments did you receive from the public about the 20 21 notice? 22 MS. WONG: I'm sorry, Commissioner, was your questions after we sent it to council or before? 23 24 COMMISSIONER WONG: Before. 25 MS. WONG: Okay. We had approximately 93.

COMMISSIONER WONG: And how many landowners 1 2 did you send out to? How many letters did you send 3 out or are impacted by this IAL? MS. WONG: I believe it was approximately 4 5 1800. 6 COMMISSIONER WONG: So if my rough math is 7 correct, it's approximately five percent that would be like returned some comments, approximate? 8 MS. WONG: Yes, that would be correct. 9 10 COMMISSIONER WONG: Okay. So the other 11 question. 12 Of that five percent, four to five percent, 13 were there any objections on these comments of the 14 designation? 15 MR. YOUNG: This is Raymond Young. In our 16 testimony we detail all these different steps. So of 17 the 74 landowners that responded with written 18 comments, 67 expressed dissatisfaction. 19 Actually this is on page eight of our 20 testimony. 21 COMMISSIONER WONG: I understand about your 22 testimony. I reviewed your testimony. 23 But for those people that didn't have the 24 time or effort to review your testimony, especially

the general public, I would like to state it on the

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1 record, that's why I'm asking these questions, Mr. 2 Young. 3 MR. YOUNG: Understood. COMMISSIONER WONG: So, again, of the 67 4 5 that said dissatisfaction, did you follow up? 6 MR. YOUNG: What do you mean "follow up"? 7 COMMISSIONER WONG: Like saying -- let's say I said I'm dissatisfied. Did you follow up and 8 say, okay, so let's talk about this. Let's try work 9 10 it out. Or let's say this is the process to say I 11 object, to get my stuff out of this. 12 Did you say anything after that? 13 MR. YOUNG: Yes. We have individual 14 letters going out to each of these landowners who 15 commented, and the letter basically says we will take your comments into consideration, and then let them 16 17 know of the final results before we send to council. 18 COMMISSIONER WONG: How many letters did 19 you send out before it was sent to council? 20 MR. YOUNG: I haven't had a chance to go 2.1 through all those letters. So I'm under the 22 impression that everyone who sent in a written comment received an individual reply written in a 23

COMMISSIONER WONG: Meaning, yes, they're

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letter from the director.

1 taken out, is that what you're trying to say?

MR. YOUNG: No, that we will take their comments into consideration and let them know of the final decision.

COMMISSIONER WONG: So that's pretty much saying, we'll talk to you later after everything is done, instead of saying we're going to do something about it, because -- I'm trying to get into my mind, could DPP at that point in time with the director say, okay, let's take these people out, because they're too small, or they're not in agricultural use?

MR. YOUNG: If you're asking whether or not the director took each of these comments into consideration before preparing the final map, yes.

COMMISSIONER WONG: But that seems like all 67 still went to the full council, and even though they had objections, nothing was done about it.

MR. YOUNG: That is incorrect. We actually took out quite a bit before sending the final map to full council.

And after -- or at the time we sent the final map to the full council, we did send out postcards to all the people who sent in written comments telling them to basically look at our online

map to determine whether or not they are still in the proposed IAL map. And that they can further participate in the process by contacting City Council.

- COMMISSIONER WONG: So do you have a number of how many people you took out of the final map before it went to council?
- MR. YOUNG: That's going to take me a moment. I can go through the report, which indicates in the matrix how many were actually removed, how many were added in, and all the different decisions that the director had made. Hold on a minute.
 - MS. WONG: Hello, this is Dina Wong.
- In our report of August 2018, we removed 45 from IAL, and seven were added in by landowner's request.
- COMMISSIONER WONG: That's interesting. Okay, thank you.
- Of the notices that you sent out, how many of them was returned mail because of no addresses, or you know, they don't live here, or they don't know where to go?
- MR. YOUNG: This is Raymond Young. So there was two series of notices, the 2016 notice that we sent out indicating to the landowners, this is the

first draft of our proposed map. We don't have, at this moment, a record of how many were returned.

However, for the 2017 mail out of notices indicating this is the revised draft, we have about 125 return envelopes for which we researched perhaps they have a different address online, the tax office records and so forth, and those who signed up for previous meetings.

We revised their addresses and sent out again. So basically about 125 for the 2017 notice.

COMMISSIONER WONG: So I got a question for you. You know, you were here yesterday. You heard all of the public witnesses, and a lot of them, I would say a good majority of them said they weren't notified. How would you respond to that?

MR. YOUNG: The process doesn't require documentation that were receiving or they received the notice.

So we did a regular USPS mail-out, standard letter, first class. And based on a list that was created in 2016 and 2017, and I would say 90 percent of those who said they were not notified, were on our 2016 list. And I can double check and reply to you back on the 2017 list.

COMMISSIONER WONG: At the same time, you

1 know, that notification letter that you submitted, is 2 it part of your exhibits, anywhere in your exhibits?

MR. YOUNG: I don't believe so.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Could you send a copy to LUC, because I would like to see what it said, and if possible, also the postcard or anything you sent out to the public.

MR. YOUNG: Okay, will do.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Thank you.

You know, I still have concerns with some of the public witnesses that said, hey, you know, I bought this land in 2017, 2018. I didn't know anything about it.

Was there any way to update this, or just to say, hey, you know, you're going to be IAL, or it's going to be in the process?

MR. YOUNG: I appreciate where your question is coming from. We, as the City Department of Planning, was tasked with doing this mapping and being very inclusive with the community and all the landowners involved. We did multiple notices, multiple public meetings, created the TAC, just like what Chapter 205 IAL law required.

When we completed this task, it was all sent out off to City Council, the report, the maps,

and the lists of TMKs that we were proposing to be candidate IAL.

After it had gone to council, we believe it was the council, if they believed that they needed to do future notices, or at their deliberation process require another notice to be sent out.

They didn't ask us to do that. They proceeded through pretty much their own process, which is publish their agendas and notices, and that's pretty much similar to all other ordinances or resolutions that they process through. And that was sent to the LUC back in, I think it was 2019, with the Resolution 18-233.

So we did not do any -- bottom line, there was no additional notices after the recommendation was sent to City Council as far as how we did individual mail-outs to affected landowners.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners Wong, when do you think you'll have a breaking point?

COMMISSIONER WONG: Give me three more questions, then return, Chair, back to the floor, back to you, sir.

Did you take into account, or you know, the Land Use Commission does a lot of renewable energy, solar farms, wind farms, et cetera, and they're on ag

1 land.

Did you take into account on those like solar farms that are on ag land?

MR. YOUNG: Are you referring to the selection process?

COMMISSIONER WONG: Yes.

Or did you contact those owners about that?

MR. YOUNG: That I was not familiar with, but in the three criteria, the main three criteria that the TAC had selected, one of them was ag use.

So if there was a PV farm on the land, it did not preclude the availability of that farm lands to be made available to compatible ag, which is in accordance with the statute. So I imagine, yes, we did.

COMMISSIONER WONG: So I guess my last question following up on this issue about solar farms or wind farms, were any of the energy producers on the TAC?

MR. YOUNG: Give me a moment and let me check.

MS. APUNA: Commissioner Wong, Dawn Apuna,

I just -- under the standards and criteria 205-44,

the eight criteria, I don't believe that there is any

criteria that speaks to energy production.

COMMISSIONER WONG: I just was wondering just because, as you know, Ms. Apuna, that we did solar farms on ag land. I just was wondering if they were even part of this conversation.

So you can answer, Mr. -- whoever, DPP, you can answer that later. I'm going to return the floor back to the Chair.

Thank you, DPP; thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much, Commissioner Wong. I look forward to coming back to you as well.

Commissioner Chang.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair, and thank you, Ms. Apuna. Very nice to see you on the other side of the table.

I will tell you, reading the City's report,

I had one perspective, and then listening to the

public testimony yesterday really made me think long

and hard.

So I'm going to ask you a series of questions, and hoping that you can help clarify for me, based upon my reading of the statute, as well as your own testimony.

The role of the County is to prepare the maps and make recommendations for IAL designation;

42 1 correct? 2 MS. APUNA: Yes, that's correct. 3 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Ultimately it is the Land Use Commission that makes the final 4 5 determination on those recommendations on the final 6 IAL maps; is that correct? 7 MS. APUNA: Yes, that's correct. 8 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Okay. And I wanted to 9 confirm, because I don't see anything in the statute 10 or the rules, but do you know, again, any statute, 11 rule or law, that requires each County to designate 12 or recommend a percentage of ag land that should be 13 in IAL? 14 MS. APUNA: No, I don't believe there is 15 such a requirement. 16 COMMISSIONER CHANG: I couldn't find any 17 either. 18 Looking through your, I guess it's your 19 petition, your recommendation, looking to the 20 recommendations, if you can confirm these facts for 21 me, because I'm trying to calculate the amount of 22 acreage we're talking about.

That there's approximately 386,000 acres on the Island of Oahu; is that correct?

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

1 COMMISSIONER CHANG: And out of those 2 386,000, 128,000 acres is designated Agricultural 3 District? 4 MS. APUNA: Yes, that's correct. 5 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Out of that 128,000, 6 approximately 54,145 acres have been voluntarily 7 designated IAL by the private landowners; is that 8 correct? 9 MS. APUNA: I'm not exactly sure. 10 MS. WONG: This is Dina Wong. About 56,145 acres were excluded. So that included, as you 11 mentioned, landowner initiated process, as well as 12 13 land owned by the State of Hawaii, or by the federal 14 government. 15 COMMISSIONER CHANG: I was trying to -- not too sure where I got the 54,000, but I could have 16 17 read the numbers wrong. Nonetheless, we're looking at approximately 18 19 56,000 acres that -- well, I'm trying to determine 20 how many -- what's the total acreage of IAL? 21 So the City, I'm looking for currently the 22 private landowners that have designated, voluntarily 23 designated IAL. 24 Let's just agree about 55,000 acres, would

that be approximately correct?

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MS. WONG: We had recommended in the resolution 41,407 acres as IAL. So that did not include the voluntary designation ones, which I don't have a number on that. If you would just give us a minute.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: I am trying to calculate the total number of acres that are being proposed for IAL.

So one, I'm looking at currently the private landowner land that's been designated as well as the City's proposed recommendation for IAL. And I have 45,420 acres the City is proposing.

MS. WONG: I don't have a current figure readily available, but as of February 2019, 14,094 acres were designated IAL through the landowner initiated process. And that included Castle and Cooke, Kamehameha Schools, Monsanto, Hartung Bros., Kualoa Ranch, Robinson-Kunia and Malaekahana pending before the LUC.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Because I am reading your written recommendation that's in the record, and I'm reading through page two where it says:

"Of the 128,000 acres, approximately 56,145 acres were excluded from the (indecipherable) area ineligible, that included lands currently designated

as IAL through landowner initiated process, lands 1 2 owned by the State, and lands owned or being in the 3 process of being acquired by the federal government." And Dina, or the City, out of that 56,000, 4 5 can you tell me -- are you telling me -- let me ask 6 you this. 7 So could you provide me the number of acreage that is currently designated IAL by the 8 9 private landowners? 10 MS. WONG: The number I have, which is not 11 as of today, but was February 2019, was the 14,094 12 acres. 13 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Okay, all right. going to take your word for it. 14 15 So February 14,094 acres? 16 MS. WONG: Yes. 17 COMMISSIONER CHANG: And my understanding is that the City -- are you currently recommending 18 19 45,428 acres? 20 MS. WONG: Our errata sheet corrected that 21 to 41,407 acres. 22 COMMISSIONER CHANG: So would I be correct 23 if I am adding those, so approximately 55,000 acres

is potentially IAL. Would you agree, is that about

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that much? Okay.

And that would be -- and currently there's 1 2 128,000 that's ag, so that would be less than 3 50 percent of the ag designated land would 4 potentially be in IAL. You would agree? 5 MS. WONG: I'm sorry, Commissioner. 6 you repeat your numbers that you're adding? 7 COMMISSIONER CHANG: You gave me 14,094 for the private landowners, and approximately 41,000 that 8 9 the City is recommending. 10 MS. WONG: Yes. 11 COMMISSIONER CHANG: So potentially 55,000 12 acres is potentially in IAL? MS. WONG: Yes, but the 14,094 is already 13 14 IAL. 15 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Right. I'm just 16 trying to get the total potential acreage in IAL. 17 don't want to belabor this point. 18 MS. WONG: Yes, that is correct, if you add 19 those two figures together. 20 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Okay, all right. 21 And, again, that would be less than we are 22 probably looking at about 40 percent of the ag land 23 potentially could be in IAL? 24 Let me go on to the next question. 25 Now, Ms. Apuna, in your presentation you

talked about the objectives for IAL, which is the strategic -- kind of a strategic foundation to promote strategic agriculture land resource base.

So could you explain that? How does is putting lands that exceed 20 percent slope is consistent with the strategic agricultural base?

MS. APUNA: I think it's part of the creating contiguous plots of land, contiguous areas of agricultural land. So a lot of times, you know, the topography, we'd rather keep everything intact rather than like (indecipherable) -- so what I understand, you know, based on prior dec orders in IAL, back on Kauai and here on Oahu, that there were even steeper slopes included within IAL.

I think Kualoa Ranch there were some 25 percent slope, and on Kauai, the Robinson IAL it might have 70 percent or more.

And I recall we saw some goats and cows on there. I think it's keeping these lands fully part and contiguous and inclusive, and ranching can be performed on these slopes.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: And I'm not making a judgment whether your analysis is right or wrong, just trying to understand how these particular considerations further your strategic agricultural

1 land resource base.

So one, these extreme slopes, your consideration was because it was contiguous to existing land, and that there could be possibly ranching also conducted on these parcels.

Could you explain how the small parcels, less than one acre in size, supports your strategic agricultural land resource?

MS. APUNA: I think part of that is similar to the slopes that we didn't necessary -- if they were within a larger area of agriculture, we didn't want to just pluck it out and have these little donuts or circles in the middle.

I'd also defer to Ray and Dina if they wanted to expand more on the smaller parcels that were selected.

MS. WONG: This is Dina Wong.

So as Deputy Director said, we didn't want to have like that full area or IAL potential land, but also if those smaller areas were right adjacent to that larger area, we did include it in the recommended parcels.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: And these determinations were not based upon a site visit, but based upon existing maps; is that correct?

1 MS. APUNA: I think it muted --

MS. WONG: Sorry, that is correct. Site visits to each parcel were not made. But the criteria were -- it was a resource base decision-making process using various data basis and layers and GIS.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Because we heard yesterday from some of the landowners that many of their lands are currently just in residential use, there's no ag going on. Some of them are less than an acre and there's no agriculture.

So my understanding is the City relied upon those, your database, but did not do any specific ground truthing of these particular parcels to determine whether they were in existing ag?

MS. WONG: Yes, that is correct. But the parcel had to meet only one of the three criteria. So even if there was no agriculture occurring on the site, if there was water availability or good quality soils, then it would meet the criteria for recommending it as potential IAL.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: I am also trying to understand, given the overall objective of IAL, that the City used the strategic agricultural land resource, that you have these criteria, but there's

really no confirmation that the actual use of the land would further your strategic agricultural land resource base.

And so I'm trying to understand that your decisions that affected many of these private landowners, while it may show up on your maps, or may show up in your database, is really not -- or maybe you can explain to me how does it support your strategic agricultural land resource base, if the reality is not consistent with your data basis?

MS. WONG: I think we're looking at it more in terms of the long-term goals of IAL. So although the current landowner may not be doing agricultural activities on their site, if there is water and the soil quality is good, there could be potential for such activity in the future. And with the IAL designation, future landowners could be eligible for incentives which would all go towards helping to further our agricultural goals, you know, islandwide.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: And I appreciate that, but there's -- but what we heard from many of the commentors yesterday was that some of these lands have been in their hands for generations, and they intend to keep them in generations. So there's not an intention to necessarily deviate from some of

1 their existing uses. 2 Did you take any of those kinds of 3 information into consideration? MS. WONG: No. The length of ownership of 4 5 each parcel was not considered. 6 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Chang, I 7 know that there's other -- do we want to take a break? Do you want to keep going? 8 9 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Chair, if you would 10 like to take a break, I know we have been going on for almost an hour now. 11 12 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: A little bit over. COMMISSIONER CHANG: We can always go onto 13 another Commissioner. 14 15 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I just want to give 16 everybody a chance, and also give every Commissioner 17 a chance to ask every question they have. It's 10:15. I think we should take a break 18 19 until 10:25, reconvene. At that time I'll call on 20 Commissioner Giovanni and Aczon to ask questions, as 21 well as Commissioner Cabral. Okay, ten-minute recess until 10:25. 22

24 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We're back on the 25 record.

(Recess taken.)

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Before I hand it over to Commissioner

Giovanni and then Commissioner Aczon for questions,

for any members of the audience who are attending who

perhaps did not attend yesterday's hearing, just to

repeat a few things I tried to share yesterday.

First of all, the eight members of the Commission who are sitting on this are all volunteers. We are not paid to be here. We serve as volunteers. We apply, appointed by the Governor, confirmed by the State Senate, serve up to four-year terms, and we do so because it's our way to help Hawaii implement its State Land Use laws.

We do the best that we can. We work with advice of counsel and a very small five members, but very dedicated staff.

We certainly appreciate many people in the public who are taking time off from work and other duties. We hope that our questioning of the City and County will answer some of the questions that you guys raised yesterday.

With that, Commissioner Giovanni had questions for the City followed by Commissioner Aczon.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: I just want to be certain Commissioner Chang was finished with her

questions.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you,

Commissioner Giovanni, I'm not, but please go ahead.

There will be ample time for all of us to ask all our questions. Thank you.

see you again before this Commission. Wish I could see you in person, of course. I apologize for missing a portion of your presentation this morning. Let me assure you that I have also pre-read and reviewed all of the information that the City and County has put on record in this matters, so I'm kind of up to speed, but might have missed a couple parts.

The first is about the criteria that was TAC. Do I understand correctly that if any one of the three priority criteria are met, that that qualifies a parcel for IAL designation?

MS. APUNA: Yes, that's correct. We try to be as inclusive as possible. I can give the range of IAL.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Could you explain to me the logic behind that, or at least as you understand that, how a parcel that has no water, covered with lava rock, no soil, could be considered for agricultural purposes?

MS. APUNA: So I think based on the TAC, and the experts, they're the experts in this case, they looked at the criteria when they first defined it, more based on what their practices, on their practices what they thought would be necessary for agriculture. And, again, to cast the widest net possible.

So I don't think we're saying that you can definitely grow agriculture at this moment, but at least one of those criteria is the building block.

And when you get intentions involved, and the different things that can help farmers to include their land to grow agriculture, that we just are on our way to strategic landowners base.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Is there any backup information that is not on record yet in this docket that better explains the TAC's rationale toward specifically how they applied the criteria in order to be more inclusive, as you say?

MS. APUNA: I think there's information in the minutes within the TAC meetings. That's part of the record.

I'll defer to Ray and Dina if they have further information or anything further.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Dina or Ray, do you

have anything to add at this time? I will review the minutes.

MR. YOUNG: Can you restate the question?

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: I'm trying to

understand the rationale that TAC applied to come up

with this inclusive approach, that is any one of the

priority criteria are satisfied that does qualify the

land as IAL?

MR. YOUNG: Essentially the TAC, and the way the statute is read, is to be as most inclusive as possible. So rather than having a parcel meet all three, it made sense under that provision, to allow any criteria of the top three as long as its touch would be considered for IAL.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: I understand that to be the case as you presented, but I have to admit it doesn't make a lot of sense to me, that's why I wanted to research it in a little more depth, and I'm looking for minutes of the TAC meeting which they might have explored this idea in more detail. And I'm hoping that might be on the record in this matter.

MS. WONG: This is Dina Wong. It is in the August 2018 report, there are appendices, and Appendix B has the Technical Advisory Committee

meeting notes, and Appendix C has focus meeting 1 2 notes. 3 So perhaps within those detailed notes 4 there may be more on how they came up with those 5 three criteria. 6 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: That would be 7 helpful. Is that August 28th, what year? 8 MS. WONG: The report that we submitted to 9 council was August 2018. 10 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Okay, got it. 11 That's good. 12 I want to move on in terms of process. 13 have the sense that the large landowners are fairly 14 well-positioned, and know how to take advantage of 15 opportunities to participate in this process that's 16 gone on for about five years to seek that their land 17 either be qualified or not qualified as IAL. I'm very concerned, however, that the small 18 19 landowners may not be so well-positioned to do so. 20 So my question is -- and I think this goes 21 to you, Ms. Apuna. 22

Can you describe the process by which small landowners could opt in if so incentivized or opt out if so incentivized of the IAL designation process.

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MS. APUNA: So exactly what this County

process has allowed, you know, rather than paying the big bucks for the lawyers to come in for the voluntary designation, in the County process we are trying to be as inclusive as possible hoping to get all the small farmers in there. And if they weren't part of that, they always had the option to come to us and say that they were interested in IAL designation or to opt out, which is also considered.

So it's to have the County do it for them, and get the IAL designation without having to individually take the time and the money and to go before the Commission.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: So --

MS. WONG: This is Dina Wong. I just want to add to what Deputy Director stated, and also to correct my response earlier.

I think the question from one of the other Commissioners was how many landowners requested to be excluded or opted out of IAL.

The correct number, and documented in Appendix E of the report is we had 75 requests come in from landowners requesting to be excluded, and out of those 75, 44 of their parcels -- and some of them have more than one parcel, these are just the landowners -- either their property was removed

entirely, or portions were removed. And 30 were retained in.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: So I'm interested in process, and that's very helpful, Ms. Young (sic).

Can you describe the process by which -just take a for instance, not for anyone of these
small landowners -- how would they proceed?

I'm assuming that they would be notified and somehow alerted, and somehow -- and then given an opportunity to request to be opted out or request to be exempted.

Could you explain that in little more detail as you understand it?

MS. APUNA: I think it's part of the whole process. We put out different press releases and other notifications just generally, right, just generally to the community that we're going through this process, so if they're interested, come to the community meeting.

We wanted to make them aware generally, and then the mail-outs were to the specific potential owners, the potential farmers that were interested.

But I think a lot of the -- we had press releases and other notifications that went out to the full community. So that they were aware that this whole

process was available.

So at this time that they let us know if they were or were not in the first maps considered for designation, they could just call our office and we would take their information and consider them for the IAL designation.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Is it fair to say,

Ms. Apuna, that they didn't have a clear option in or

out? They had the option to request an exemption or

not; is that right?

MS. APUNA: I think it goes both ways. So we're trying to capture as much as we can, but we might have missed. One reason or another, they might have been outside of the designation, proposed designation. So they could opt in; they could opt out. I don't think it's necessary weighted in either --

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: My questions is a little different.

Who has the authority, in or out, is it the County or is it the landowner?

MS. WONG: This is Dina. My understanding is the landowner requested to the department if they wanted to be excluded, and we looked at their property, and at the criteria, and basically, you

know, to make it a fair process, we really looked to the criteria. And so even if they wanted to be out, and they met some of the criteria, their property was retained in IAL.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: So they did not have the option to opt out, they had the option to request to opt out, and County had final say whether in or out; is that correct?

MS. WONG: Well, they had the option to request, and the County -- we are just recommending potential IAL, though it's not a definitive decision yet.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Fair enough, understood.

One of the gaps that seems to have occurred in the process to me had to do with land that was in transition of ownership during this last five-year period in which this process has gone forth, which owners of land, that made their land for sale, were not obligated, even if they knew about the IAL process, to inform perspective buyers about it, and perspective buyers were not informed.

There was no disclosure of this IAL process to new landowners, so they were acquiring land, and then, because they were not recognized as a landowner

when the process started back in 2016, comes a big surprise in 2019 or 2020, when it comes forth.

Would you agree that this is a potential gap in terms of the process, in terms of disclosing and informing owners or perspective owners about this process?

MS. APUNA: It might be a gap, but I think that, you know, this is not our final decision what the County is bringing forth, this is just a recommendation.

So even with any type of due diligence that is on the buyers, I mean that's their burden, right, and they're going to look at a property, you'll find the current zoning, but you won't find what is perspective, or what is in the works necessarily when you do that type of due diligence.

So I don't think it's any different than any other type of purchase of property. Nothing is finalized at this point.

So as far as the timing, probably be a lot better if we could have done it more swiftly. But I don't think that -- this designation has not been made yet. So I don't think they necessarily were entitled to some type of notification, or that property was already designated as IAL.

1 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: I agree with your 2 statement of conditions that we currently live by, 3 but would you agree or disagree that it would be a 4 good idea for sale of agricultural lands, parcels in Hawaii, that there be some form of a disclosure that 5 6 the land may be subject to IAL designation? 7 MS. APUNA: I think it would be helpful. But there's nothing in the statute that would require 8 9 us to provide that type of --10 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Yeah, I agree with 11 that. But it would be helpful in that perspective, purchaser of land, it would trigger their due 12 13 diligence, where today there's nothing that triggers 14 it. 15 MS. APUNA: Right. 16 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Chair, that's all 17 the questions I have at this time. Thank you. 18 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much. 19 Next call on Commissioner Aczon followed by 20 Commissioner Ohigashi. 21 VICE CHAIR ACZON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 22 Good morning, Ms. Apuna, Dina and Raymond. 23 I really appreciate the effort done by the 24 City on this subject, so many years, so many efforts,

time and effort spent that not only the department

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1 but community organizations.

I just have some follow-up questions based on Commissioner Wong and Commissioner Giovanni's questions.

I know you be probably already covered this, but probably didn't understand, so forgive me if I repeat some of those.

First of all, I heard that you folks sent out at least 1,800 notices to these landowners, and out of 1800 that was sent, how many was returned percent-wise?

MS. WONG: Approximately 130 were returned.

VICE CHAIR ACZON: And then I understand that, you know, out of those 130 that was returned, you folks sent out another notice to these people.

With that, how many came back that was undeliverable?

MS. WONG: Two were returned.

VICE CHAIR ACZON: So it's safe to say that everybody received those notices with exception of those two, that the City cannot find those people?

MS. WONG: I think it's inevitable that there were some that could not be delivered. And we made that extra effort to run that ad in the Advertiser to ensure that folks had an opportunity to know about this.

So that was just an extra step that we took to ensure that we met the statute and --

VICE CHAIR ACZON: I understand. I'm just trying -- I just got out of a ZOOM meeting that if the letter didn't come back, that means that the owner received the notice?

MS. WONG: It was sent by regular mail. So there is no absolute that they were received, but if it didn't come back, we assumed it was delivered. Whether the owner actually looked at it, you know, we can't really say that for sure.

VICE CHAIR ACZON: I understand.

And then out of those 1800, five percent you said came back with a comment, and majority of them were dissatisfied or, you know, object.

Did I hear that correctly, five percent came back with a comment?

MS. APUNA: So the five percent, I think we were kind of estimating based on some of the feedback we're getting for this hearing. Maybe about 100 that said they weren't notified, and so based on the 1800 total, about five percent said they didn't get notice.

VICE CHAIR ACZON: And out of those that, you know, five percent with comments, and they were

satisfied, you were saying that six, seven were taken out from that, from the IAL -- 45 removed, that's what I heard, seven were added?

MS. WONG: Out of the public comments that we got from landowners, we had 75 requests, and 45 of their properties were removed either entirely or portions of.

VICE CHAIR ACZON: Okay, thank you.

What are the criterias used to remove these 45 lands? I know you have three criteria, but I just want to kind of get some idea what prompted the City to remove these property?

MS. WONG: We really just looked at those three criteria. We also looked at our contact to see if they were part of a larger critical mass.

MR. YOUNG: Sorry, this is Raymond.

And also a lot of them were in the Country zoning. And I think that was most of them that were removed, Country zoning allows both residential use and agriculture use. So it didn't make sense to us to include, because we couldn't require agriculture use if the zoning allowed residential use.

VICE CHAIR ACZON: So in other words, the City basically reviewed each, you know, each property and come out with not only based on the criteria or

some other reason was taken into consideration just like what you said?

MR. YOUNG: That is correct.

In fact, when we did the removal of the Country District lots, not all of them were removed, even though they were zoned Country.

We took, for example, up in Pupukea

Heights, essentially the whole mountain of small one
acre, even though they did not request to be removed.

VICE CHAIR ACZON: If I heard it right, there was two acres minimum to be included, to be designated IAL?

MR. YOUNG: I think one of the size cutoffs was at one acre, I believe.

VICE CHAIR ACZON: One acre. I thought it was two -- I heard earlier two acres. That's the reason why I'm trying to verify all those --

MS. WONG: Parcels that had five percent or less of their land area in IAL were removed, and parcels less than an acre. But there were, as we mentioned earlier, some exceptions made if doing so would create a hole in a sea of IAL.

VICE CHAIR ACZON: I'm just trying to setup, verify between the two acre and the one acre that I'm hearing now. Earlier I heard two acres. So

it is one acre.

So any property less than one acre is not going to be included, because some testifiers yesterday, they have less than one acre, or little over one acre. That's the reason why I'm trying to figure out, you know, are those landowners just, you know, being alarmed for nothing? Two acres or one acre?

MR. YOUNG: I believe it was one acre. I think the reference to two acres that you're referring to was from a comment letter from the Department of Ag, if I'm not mistaken. And when I asked DOA staff about that, where did they get the two acres from, it was because the minimum ag lot size is two acres.

And in my conversations with various people that was forwarded to me from the LUC staff, I found out that there are some lots as small as 6,000 square feet, which is fully occupied by residential uses that were also included.

Personally, I don't have any objections removing those, because there's no way on 6,000 square feet you can have a reasonable farming operation.

VICE CHAIR ACZON: So you can see my

confusion. And if I'm confused, I'm pretty sure some of the landowners pretty much confused too, evidence yesterday's testimonies.

I also understand that there are, no matter what we do, no matter what how many notices we sent, there is going to be a portion of those people that going say they didn't receive it or, you know, they just didn't -- not paying attention, you know.

I sent out all those notices every time,

45, 5,000 notices, and most of them come back. Later

on when we making final decision and, oh, we didn't

really receive it, matter of fact we have

documentation that they received it.

So the question I have, I don't know if you're privileged to disclose, you have this Technical Advisor Committee, organizations. Are you willing to tell us who are these organizations? I'm looking for organizations that are membership based that could have helped spread word to their members. Because I know you have a landowner. You have different organizations.

MR. YOUNG: Yes, we can share that list with you, or if you want to know it now, I have it up on my screen.

VICE CHAIR ACZON: Just quick one, because

I believe that they also responsible to that, you know, people know what is going on if they are membership based.

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MR. YOUNG: Let me go through the list.

There are about 20, maybe 23; and in the Phase II TAC members we have David Arakawa from the Land Use Research Foundation, Robert Cherry from --

VICE CHAIR ACZON: Landowners, yeah?

MR. YOUNG: They represent the major landowners. We have Robert Cherry from Flying R Livestock Company. Edward -- I'm sorry, Ruby Edwards, or Rodney Funakoshi from the Office of Planning. Alan Gottlieb from Hawaii Livestock Farmers Coalition. Shin Ho from Ho Farms, Kenneth Kamiya from Kamiya Gold, Inc., Dr. Po Yung Lai the City's agriculture liaison, Daniel Nellis from Dole Foods Company Hawaii. Dean Okimoto from Nalo Farms. Mark Phillipson from Syngenta Seeds. Charles Reppun from Waiahole Poi Factory, Anthony Rolfes from U.S. Conservation Soil Survey, Leon Sollenberger from Agricultural Enterprises. Ashley Stokes from the UH College of Tropical Ag. Allen Takemoto from Monsanto. Mark Takemoto from Pioneer Hi-Bred. William Tam from Commission on Water Resource Management Department of Land and Natural Resources.

Barry Usagawa from the Board of Water Supply,

Stephanie Whalen, Hawaii Ag Research Center, Earl

Yamamoto State Department of Ag, and there is a Larry

Yamamoto. I'm not sure what the representation there

is, could be a citizen with no affiliation.

In the Phase I members, we have a listing of two, but I'm sure it was pretty much the same people, Duane Okimoto and then Alenka Remec from the mayor's Economic Development Office.

VICE CHAIR ACZON: Out of those organizations or individuals that you mentioned, any one of them would you say represents small landowners?

MR. YOUNG: The big one is David Arakawa.

VICE CHAIR ACZON: I know he represents big landowners. I'm kind of trying to figure out small landowners.

MR. YOUNG: My impression is the smaller farms like Robert Cherry, Shin Ho from Ho Farms,
Kamiya Gold, these are people that was on the TAC that do represent the smaller farm operations.

VICE CHAIR ACZON: I'm familiar with them.

The other mention I have follow up on Commissioner Giovanni's question about the ownership. I understand that, you know, there is no requirement

by for the County to disclose to any length or -- but I believe, I don't know, I might be wrong -- that, you know, whoever is the seller or real estate agent are subjected by law to disclose those information.

So, you know, I'm just trying to kind of see where, you know, I know Commissioner Giovanni's question, and I was kind of thinking that how did this thing happen that, you know, a person buying a property and didn't know what the requirements for the land.

So you can say that there's a crack on the process or whatever but, you know, that's really a real concern that land can just have without any proper disclosures.

Maybe you got something that we need to look at, and how we can correct the mistake.

One last question I have for -- I'm trying to kind of figure out, you know, a chance for let us say, Land Use Commission, you know, agreed, approved the recommendation by the City and County.

Then who's really final decision, whether it's on the City or Land Use Commission to make those final decision designating IAL?

I'm trying to figure out if the maps that was recommended by the City, is that it, or Land Use

Commission has a chance to look at all those properties, and landowners still have a chance to petition Land Use Commission to, you know, in other words, another chance they have to voice their objection.

I don't know, maybe Ms. Apuna, do you have any insight on that?

MS. APUNA: Yes, Commissioner Aczon.

You're correct, this is not the City's decision to make under the statute, it is the Commission's, your decision. And you don't have to take our recommendation wholesale. If there are many certain parcels, you can add to it. I think you do have the authority to look at properties individually, to look at certain objections individually, and to weigh each one, and say whether you want to exclude those parcels or not.

So that the ball is in your court. And you can do what you want with our recommendation. And I think if you do accept our recommendation, our job would be done. It would be up to you and the rest of the Commissioners to further refine the maps as you feel fit.

VICE CHAIR ACZON: I just want to kind of assure some of those people that, you know, testified

- yesterday or those people that couldn't testify but
 have concern, that they have another chance to, you
 know, voice objection. This is not a final, you
 know, thing for them.

 MS. APUNA: Absolutely. Yeah, I think the
 - MS. APUNA: Absolutely. Yeah, I think that is -- I mean, I'm sure your AG -- but that I believe is within your authority, and the City would not necessarily weigh in on what you will do with those parcels.
 - VICE CHAIR ACZON: Thank you for the clarification.
- Mr. Chair, that's all I have. Thank you.
- 13 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you,
- 14 Commissioner Aczon.

- Commissioner Ohigashi. Before the break I indicated I would allow Commissioner Cabral to speak after Commissioner Aczon, so when you raised your hand I got distracted. I'll have Commissioner Cabral ask questions, then Commissioner Ohigashi.
- COMMISSIONER CABRAL: Thank you. I could have waited, but I'm a little more bothered now.
- So, Ms. Apuna, I know we previously saw you on the bigger small screen as maybe wearing a different hat.
- So how long have you been in your current

position and responsible for this City and County's
problem?

MS. APUNA: It feels like three decades, but maybe three months, little more than three months.

COMMISSIONER CABRAL: Don't take this personal, since this has been going on for so many years, and I read everything, and then, of course, hearing things, and it's hard because there's so many numbers.

At one point I heard approximately 55,000 lots put into IAL that were volunteered in by private landowners, then I heard some other numbers, but give or take 10,000 acres at this point, big landowners, what the heck, right? So anyway we've go a lot of land in there.

Is there a requirement by State, City and County or something that you, the County, are required to have a certain number of acres in there? Is that why you're going after these smaller parcels? I mean, what is the motivation that's taken this much time and effort and money from the City and County to go after small landowners?

MS. APUNA: There is no minimum requirement or percentage of acreage that we're supposed to

propose. I think, again, based on the criteria that we narrowed down to, we're trying to cast the widest net so that as much IAL is designated, but we aren't necessarily looking at individual parcels. We're looking at the basic criteria of land that would qualify.

As far as how long it's taken, you know, it's a lot of work. And I think since I've been here, there's a lot of work to be done on a daily basis. So these projects kind of take awhile, but the whole process to have that many focus group meetings, TAC meetings, community meetings, it takes quite a process that does become drawn out.

I think that's part of the reason as well as financial resources to get consultants, that that's why it has taken some time to put this before the Commission.

COMMISSIONER CABRAL: I can appreciate that, but I could attack that heavily since I'm in private business and do a whole lot more than that on a weekly basis.

So I am tapping in to tell you how much I'm almost feeling personalized with this. I am terrified now. I have agricultural land on the Big Island, and so now I better pay attention to all the

mail I get now, even though it may appear to be junk mail, particularly if not personalized to me, or appear to be personalized with my name and TMK number, so I very much appreciate that we have been asked to see a copy of these.

Apparently, over a long time period, but actually very few mail-outs that went out to the individual lot owners and landowners. Again, with the magnitude of mail and junk mail that comes in, essentially if it says, "Dear Landowner", I would be hard pressed to think it was personalized, and nowadays, with computers, even if it's got my name and everything else on it, unless it's very specific and personalized -- and just to let you know, when us in private business want to make sure somebody gets it, we send it -- we note on the bottom, regular mail send certified, return receipt, hand delivered posted on door, photo taken, slipped under door photo taken and a witness.

So there's ways to make sure people get mailings, okay? But also 1800 or so lots, that is not really that many. And right now, on the computer, you guys are in Honolulu -- I'm in Hilo, I used to fly to Honolulu to go to the Bureau of Conveyances and look up addresses and names and stuff

when I had to collect money from people.

You guys are right there, and it's now on the computer, Bureau of Conveyances and your tax records. You can find out everything. You can find out every easement on that copy, get a copy of it.

And also, just for your information, the incline on land when it was Robinson's land -- I think you were there for those hearings -- the incline when it's cattle grazing on 5,000 acres, that can still handle a lot of ag production.

An incline on 30,000 square feet, excluding that -- plus the house, can't handle very much ag because you can't have a cow on less than an acre without huge supplementing, because I have cows, which means you're not cost effective at all.

So huge differences, and all of the other IAL land we have been looking at, we didn't look, oh, whoopie, they met one of the criteria, so let's throw them into that.

Instead, if you're saying if it meets one, it's okay, we are going to make it IAL land. We tried to make sure they met almost all of them. So this whole thing, I mean, I have to -- I'm crying for some of these landowners who clearly may or may not have received notice. Absolutely every realtor needs

to include this.

I am appalled that this is taking place.

And that you say it took \$300,000 worth of tax money to do that. I'd be out of business if it took me that much. I manage more than that many lots that I get in touch with several times a year and make sure I --

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner

Cabral --

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Well, my only other question is: So now my understanding from the recent statement -- is this a correct understanding -- that it's now up to the LUC to determine if we're going to keep these parcels individually in this IAL or release them?

So is that what this is right now? So we need to do the legal proper humane job, we need to get hold of all these people and find out what is the best thing for that land? Is that where we are at with this process?

MS. APUNA: If you should accept our recommendation, then, yes. You can look more closely at the individual properties if you like, and further exclude or include property.

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: And then if it took you

guys six years, I guess that could be on a waiting list for our staff. If we don't accept your recommendation, what happens?

MS. APUNA: If you're not going to accept it, then you have to let us know how we didn't fulfill the requirement or meet the standards that were provided to you under the statute.

And at that point, if you find inadequacies of our process based on the statute, we can -- you can tell us what we think we should do in order to meet those standards.

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: I do have to say that your opening information did an excellent job of showing how the County met the requirements.

And I'm not crazy about those requirements obviously now, because it appears to be some throw-net type situation, well, we're just going to -- everybody that's got an "A" in their zoning, we're going to make them IAL. And I think they get lower taxes. Maybe that will help, as they can't market their land or do things in the future.

But 1800 lots, about how many acres was that? I can't remember getting that clarified.

MS. APUNA: I think it's about 45,000, roughly 45,000 acres.

MS. WONG: The total land area considered 1 2 was 63,855. 3 VICE CHAIR CABRAL: That's including all of those 1800. Did anybody ever analyze how many of 4 those are less than one acre? 5 6 MS. WONG: The study area or the potential 7 IAL? VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Your 1800 lots, how 8 9 many of those are less than one acre? 10 MS. WONG: We did not do that analysis. VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Just for your 11 information, all that information is right there at 12 13 your fingertips on the computer with the City and 14 County tax record Bureau of Conveyances, lots of 15 information right there, one screen. Don't have to 16 leave your seat. 17 So if it took you six years to get to this 18 point, I'm upset and I'm sorry about -- it is 19 unbelievable that the process has been done, which is 20 just -- it may have met the criteria and the 21 requirements of the law, of the statute, but I think 22 it's really inappropriate to the people involved in 23 the City and County. Not maybe all of them but --24 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Cabral,

I want to have full opportunity for all the

Commissioners to ask as many questions and gather 1 2 information from the City and County. And we will 3 have full and complete discussion over whether or not we choose to accept the City's --4 VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Thank you. 5 6 Well, my closing part as a cow girl that I 7 am, that even with lipstick, a pig is still a pig. Thank you for the lovely lipstick job. 8 9 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much, 10 Commissioner Cabral. 11 Commissioner Ohigashi, you're next. COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Thank you, Mr. 12 13 Chair. You know, sometimes I'm left speechless. I'm going to try and concentrate --14 VICE CHAIR CABRAL: And I should have been 15 16 speechless. Thank you. 17 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I'm going to try 18 and concentrate my questions. 19 Ms. Apuna, nice to see you back. Trying to 20 concentrate on how the criteria was developed. And 21 what was the process used by the City. 22 Essentially my understanding, the City read 23 the statute, said, hey, all these are big landowners 24 are only 50, 51 or 50 percent over kind of

designation, so they can -- other lands are

untouchable, so we're going to have to go forward with some kind of proposal so that we can try implement the statute before these big landowners.

Is that my understanding?

MS. APUNA: First of all, IAL process, yes, so I think they could do that, so that they could ensure that 50 percent of their property would not be designated as IAL. So they could do what they wanted with the remaining 50 percent of their property.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: And I recall on several voluntary IAL petitions that the City and County would always respond, and say that, hey, we're in the process of doing our review, and we're trying to figure out, so could you hold off on this voluntary designation and wait for our review.

Is my recollection correct?

MR. YOUNG: Commissioner Ohigashi, this is Raymond Young.

Essentially, yeah, we made some earlier on comments to that effect. We were hoping that we could conclude our process before many of these lands were designated IAL by the Land Use Commission.

However, over time I think our position has changed, and we generally supported the major landowners declaratory ruling request before the Land

Use Commission.

As you may or may not know, the IAL law in Chapter 205 was passed many years ago, and we only got to mapping it in, I think, beginning 2012.

So the large landowners had quite a bit of years to work on submitting a declaratory ruling request to the LUC. But I think most of 'em starting doing that when we started our mapping project.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: And essentially that was the purpose of the legislature trying to get the big landowners to try and do their own designation so that we can have a body of preserved agricultural lands for the purposes of future generations.

So what I'm trying to get at is in 2012 when you started your mapping, did you develop a sort of like checklist or procedure list that would -- that you would follow in preparing for this submittal, these recommendations that --

MS. WONG: Our guide on this was really following the statute, and to make sure that we met the process requirements. And so in looking at the criteria, we went with the eight criteria that's defined in the statute, and I believe there was a ninth one added on by the Technical Advisory

Committee, and it had to do with agricultural easements.

So the whole process was based on meeting the statute requirements.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: And I'm not familiar with the City and County's requirements, but does this type of action, which involves a land use, essentially a land use change or designation, does this action require that the City and County send this out to things like the (indecipherable) awards or Planning Commission?

MS. APUNA: Under the statute, no.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Not under the statute, I mean, the City's own rules, this is a resolution essentially passed by City Council, so I'm assuming that you have your own rules in regards to getting a matter before the City Council involving zoning.

I'm familiar with the Maui County Charter, which seems to imply that all -- seems to grant the Planning Commission certain powers. So I'm just curious within your own rules whether or not you're required to submit this to the neighborhood boards, or the Planning Commission or any other --

MS. APUNA: So first of all there's rules,

the HRS rules -- I'm sorry, the rules for the IAL statute, there are State rules which we did follow.

15-15, Title 15 of Chapter 15 Hawaii Administrative

Rules. We don't have specific rules, City rules for IAL.

However, this is not considered a rezoning. So it wouldn't fall under zoning rules for the City. This is just an overlay. We don't believe that this is a change in land use or affects, necessarily, the specific rights of developers or landowners.

So it wouldn't require under our rules that we go to the neighborhood boards or the City Council.

I mean, the City Council is part of the statute. We are required to submit it to the City Council for review and -- but other than that, we're not required to go to Planning Commission or the neighborhood boards.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Did that decision to not -- was that a decision that City and County decided affirmatively, or just didn't think about it prior to -- there's nothing to stop you from submitting it to the neighborhood board or Planning Commission for their review?

MS. APUNA: You're correct, there's nothing stopping us. We could have done that. We could have

taken it to the neighborhood boards. Maybe looking back, but we're guided by the statute which requires public notice by mail-outs.

But in addition to that, above the standard that was required, we did do press releases, advertisements in the newspaper to further, you know, spread the word about County IAL process.

about notices at this point in time. I'm just trying to find out how the decision-making process was made and whether or not consideration was given to send this out to the neighborhood board.

There was one comment that was made, and I was just questioning whether or not decided not to do that affirmatively, or you just didn't think about that.

Second thing is that the Planning

Commission, which I think would have jurisdiction to

at least review what it has had in total hearings on

it.

Any reason that was sidestepped or not considered? I'm just asking those questions.

MS. APUNA: Yeah, I mean, I think we're guided by what the statute requires us to do. That's what we did.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I'm not making a 1 2 judgment as to whether or not you did or not, I'm 3 just curious about whether those options were 4 considered. 5 MS. APUNA: I would defer to Ray and Dina 6 if they have any comment on that. (Indecipherable). 7 MS. WONG: I think earlier on, as with all contracts, we had a consultant work on this study in 8 9 collaboration with the department. And they worked 10 out their scope of work and community outreach. I 11 quess a decision was made that they were going to hold these rounds of community meetings and publicize 12 it in the newspaper, and things of that sort, to get 13 14 the word out. So it was a choice in the process not to do 15 16 presentation to all of the neighborhood boards. 17 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: The other question 18 that I have is, the TAC, I'm looking for what is that 19 acronym for, but TAC, did they have to sign off on 20 your submittal to the, I guess, the County Council, 21 City Council? 22 MS. WONG: No, they did not need to. 23 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Did they --

MS. WONG: We did not need to get their

sign off to submit to council.

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COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I know you didn't,
but you're -- I understand that. But did they? Did
they review it and determine to say, yeah, this is
what we've been working on. Let's submit it to City
Council, and agree with you?

MS. APUNA: I don't believe they did. But

they were, you know, voting on the criteria. So they took certain actions that affected the final submittal to City Council. But there wasn't an official signoff.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: So would it then be fair to say that it was DPP's recommendation solely for these recommendations be placed before the City Council?

MS. APUNA: Could you repeat that again?

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Was there anybody
else who reviewed it before it was submitted to the
City Council? Just trying to get an idea besides
DPP.

MS. WONG: I'm sorry, Commissioner, just to go back to your previous question.

I got clarification that the report, our final recommendation to council was presented to the TAC, and they had no objections to it, and that solidified our decision to transmit to council.

1 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I was trying to 2 look for that. Is that in the record someplace? 3 MS. WONG: We would need to check through all of the notes if it's indicated in that. 4 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner 5 6 Ohigashi, if I may, we have been going one hour. How 7 much longer do you have? COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Just a few more 8 9 questions. 10 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So my intention, 11 folks, would be to go to 11:30, then take an early lunch to noon, half hour only. We lose Commissioner 12 13 Aczon at 12:45. We will be down to six members, and five are needed to take action on this item. 14 15 Does that sound like a reasonable plan? COMMISSIONER WONG: You know, lunch -- for 16 17 lunch, if it's possible, can we do an hour just because my stomach needs to be filled, or even 18 19 45 minutes? 20 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I can resume my 21 questioning after lunch. 22 VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Wait until 12:30 23 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'm trying to 24 accommodate the needs of our counsel for a 11:30 25 break.

1 VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Whatever you determine. 2 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'm trying to balance 3 sort of basic needs that we all have along with the fact that we have so many people attending and trying 4 to manage their schedules and their lives in addition 5 6 to participating in this matter. 7 Let's finish up your questions, Commissioner Ohigashi. We will try and end by 11:30. 8 9 If we go slightly past 11:30 we might lose Ms. China, 10 and we will end taking a break for 45 minutes, 11 Commissioner Wong, resuming at 12:15. 12 Commissioner Ohigashi, thank you, please 13 proceed. 14 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I'm just curious. When it went to the council, was there testimony in 15 16 regard to this matter? 17 I was just looking at your No. 8 and 9, and 18 I was trying to glean from that what the testimony 19 was, but I was just wondering if there was testimony? 20 MS. WONG: I'm sorry, Commissioner, I don't

MS. WONG: I'm sorry, Commissioner, I don't recall if there was written or oral testimony at the hearing. We could check online, if you want to wait a few minutes.

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COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I don't need to wait. Just submit it. Just let me know, or you can

1 indicate to counsel later on as to what part you're 2 looking at. Just wondering. 3 The last set of questions really deals with that. I'm assuming that the council passed this by 4 5 unanimous --6 MS. WONG: Yes, it was unanimous. 7 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: And following what all council do they publish in the newspaper a 8 9 resolution, et cetera, is that right? 10 MS. WONG: Yes. 11 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: And would that include all of the TMK numbers? 12 13 MS. WONG: Yes, the resolution that was 14 adopted 18-233 CD1, FD1 had two attachments. One was 15 the listing of all the TMKs; and one was a set of the 16 maps. 17 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Was that published 18 also? MS. WONG: It's all public record, so it's 19 20 on the City Council's website. 2.1 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I'm just asking if 22 it was published in the newspaper, the resolution and 23 -- if you know? 24 MS. WONG: There's a requirement that the

hearing needs to be publicized, but the outcome and

the actual reso is not published like in the newspaper, but it is publicly available on the City Council's website.

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COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: My absolute last question is that there was concern, people wanting to testify. That they were kicking out -- this IAL, kicking out some people who couldn't be farmers or couldn't work as farmers.

Do you guys have any comment as to whether or not this IAL designation intended or will be doing that sort of Draconian method, Draconian outcomes?

MS. APUNA: I don't think that is the intention at all to kick out landowners who are not farming their land currently. But as I stated earlier, under the law current for just agriculturally zoned or classified land, the intention under the law is that the land be actively in agriculture.

So potentially there are probably many people that are just residing or retired on their land. But that doesn't mean that they are in conformance with the statute or the ordinances.

But, again, I don't think that's the intention, and I don't believe that's the County's intention to go after people who are necessarily in

compliance, but that I think currently those people are probably not in compliance with the law.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Would you be able to provide to me the County's ordinances relating to defining what a farm dwelling is and what it would be used for?

MS. APUNA: Sure, we can provide you that.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Thank you. No
further questions.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Sorry, Ms. Wong, did you, have something?

MS. WONG: I was going to provide -- the County's farm definition is contained in our Revised Ordinance Honolulu Chapter 21 land use ordinance, and it's defined as a dwelling located on and used in connection with a farm where agricultural activity provides income to the family occupying the dwelling.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I think there has been a request to make sure that's in the record, so if you can please provide that as well.

It is 11:32. I recognize Commissioner

Giovanni has his hand up. I recognize I sort of

prematurely stopped Commissioners Wong and Chang from

asking their full set of questions. I will note the

Chair has an extensive set of questions for the City

and County as well, which I'm eager to give.

We are going to go into recess until 12:15 when we will resume the questioning of the City and County by the Commissioners. Thank you everyone for your continued work and patience on this important matter.

(Noon recess taken.)

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: It's 12:16. We will go back on the record.

Welcome back, everyone. Start off with Commissioner Giovanni, followed by Commissioner Chang.

Please indicate to me if you have any other questions you want to ask, Commissioner Giovanni.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: I would like to resume my questioning pretty much along the same lines, focusing first on the criteria, nine criteria that the TAC put in place after much deliberation. I think the process actually occurred in the year 2013.

I would like to look at things both in a micro and macro view. I think you have to do both to get a full consideration of the significance of the situation that's going on.

So I was taken by -- my attention was taken by remarks by the City and County about small land

parcels that were found to be in a sea of IAL land, large parcel or large group of land designated as IAL, and the macro view being that you really don't want to have islands in that sea that are not IAL land.

Is that a correct interpretation of the remarks before us by the County?

MS. APUNA: I think that's correct. Part of it, Commissioner, is that, you know, if you read these small kind of outside of IAL, there is the potential for those little pukas to get up-zoned, right, to Residential or Urban, and then you have a huge — about how this up-zoned property has a hard time living with agricultural uses surrounding their property.

So it's best to keep the land consistently IAL, or even ag, because you don't want the potential for this type of up-zoning that could create problems in the future.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: I think that's a fair comment taking the macro view.

My concern is that if I take the micro view, which is the view of the individual landowner of the small piece of land, he may get a completely different view.

When I went back and actually took the time to read all the minutes from the TAC, which was your Appendix B of August 2018 report, and in particular the development of the criteria, there is absolutely no mention of a criterion such as this as being important.

So where did this criteria come from to make that judgment, if not from the TAC or nine criteria put forth?

MS. APUNA: As far as the need to keep it, what I just spoke about?

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Yeah, the need for eliminating islands or pukas within a sea of IAL, how that might affect an individual landowner of an acre or so that otherwise does not qualify by the nine criteria for IAL.

MS. APUNA: I think those pukas, they would at least qualify for one of the three that we have noted down based on the TAC. But I would have to defer to Ray and Dina as far as what discussion, what policy discussion, because this overall is a policy, right? It's a policy that we're putting forward, and that the Commission is moving forward.

It's not about individual landownership rights, it's a policy that we're generally trying to

- apply to move forward the strategic land base to 1 2 protect and conserve agriculture. 3 I will defer to Ray and Dina. I think 4 they're logging on. Maybe not. 5 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: I'll wait for their 6 additional comment. 7 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Young and Ms. Wong, are you --8 9 MS. WONG: Yes, we're on. 10 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We can see both of you, though it is an odd view. 11 12 MR. YOUNG: Dina was moving in front of the 13 camera.
- 14 MS. WONG: They can see me, Ray. It's

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okay.

- MR. YOUNG: Sorry, Mr. Chair, we had to move from our conference room, and I'm not used to using this new computer yet.
- CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: You would not be the first person during the pandemic who struggled with ZOOM.
- 22 MR. YOUNG: Looks like this is a dual lens 23 camera.
- 24 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We can see 25 sufficiently. If you could answer Commissioner

1 Giovanni's questions.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ YOUNG: Commissioner Giovanni, restate the question.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Happy to.

My concern is having to do with consideration of a small parcel of less than an acre nominally that is found to be located in a sea -- I think those were the words the County used -- sea of lands or large mass of land that was otherwise IAL.

And my concern is that none of the nine criteria that the TAC put forth identified this particular aspect or criterion as being a factor that should be taken into account for inclusion of small parcel of IAL.

What was the policy or the judgment or the process of what looks to be arbitrary, in my mind, to include the very small parcels that just happen to be in a sea of IAL?

MR. YOUNG: I took from one of the eight criteria, if we first do contiguous line blocks of agricultural land, I believe that was one of the basis for us --

COURT REPORTER: Excuse me, I'm having a very difficult time hearing Ray.

MR. YOUNG: Sorry, mask is too tight.

What I was referring to is, I believe there was a provision in the IAL law that talks about having large contiguous blocks of IAL land. So that was the primary reason we included small parcels.

Even though they may not have met the top three criteria, they do meet the large block of IAL land criteria.

MS. WONG: Basically, that's in 205-44, that's No. 7 contiguous to maintaining a critical land mass according to agricultural operating food activity.

that Criterion No. 7 is the basis for which the

County is recommending that a small piece of land

that happens to be situated contiguous to a large

mass of land that is IAL should also be IAL

regardless of whether it meets any of the three top

criteria? That's what I heard you say. Is that

correct?

MS. WONG: It still needed to meet one of the three criteria to be recommended as potential -
COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: And in particular, you're citing Criteria No. 7. Is that correct?

MR. YOUNG: Let me clarify. TAC chose the top three for which the draft maps were first

created. DPP in subsequent iterations was not
limited to the top three. It did allow other lots to
be considered if it met any of the eight criteria
listed in the -- (indecipherable).

The ninth one was added by TAC. It was not part of the eight in the statutes.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Let me proceed.

So in review of the minutes from the TAC, which I think you were trying to follow in their discussions of the top three criteria, and I'm citing specifically their minutes from their meeting of July 31st, 2013, which is in Appendix B of your report, it does not have a page number.

Let me quote from the minutes. It says:

"There was confusion about what was meant by the bulletproof item, slide five, inference to require that all three criteria are present, qualified for IAL. Following discussions, the group agreed that the wording should be changed, and that it was not the intent to require all three criterion to be present to qualify for IAL designation. Lands that have all three criteria present would be given the highest priority for IAL. A combination of the three criteria was preferred."

They go on.

"It was agreed that the report should include a statement about the criteria being specific to the City's IAL designation process and that the City use one"-- pardon me -- "the City use of the three criteria should not influence the LUC review, individual landowners applications, that is (i.e., a petition for voluntary designation should not be required to have all three criteria)."

So my reading of the intent -- and there is a lot more discussion in the minutes -- was not that the TAC is saying, as has been conveyed this morning by the County, that in order to be inclusive, we're only searching for one of the three criteria.

They clearly said they don't want to exclude the land that has only one of the three, and it strongly prefers to have all three.

It seems like it's gotten twisted somehow in the process since 2013 to interpret it to be just have to be one of the three, because we want to include all of the land that has at least one of the three.

That's not the way I read the intent of the TAC at all.

So I just wonder if you can comment on that at, or if you could correct my interpretation?

MS. APUNA: I can speak a little bit more about that, Commissioner.

Under HRS 205-43, it requires State and County agricultural policy, land plan ordinances and rules that shall promote long-term viability of ag use of important lands, and shall be consistent with and implement, and that the following policies -- and it lists eight policies that include, No. 1, promote the retention of IAL in blocks and contiguous intact and functional land units are large enough to allow flexibility in ag production and management.

2. Discourage the fragmentation of IAL and the conversion of these lands to nonagricultural uses.

So those two out of the eight for 205-43, this is part of the policy that were considered when a decision was somewhat as to whether we include these little pukas or not, and I think it speaks to what I had talked about earlier, that looking forward if we don't include those pukas, there could be consequences down the line where the spot building and up-zoning that can fragment or disrupt the overall land base for IAL.

first question. Thanks for following up on that.

The question I just raised a moment ago before you spoke, however, was about the notion that purposes of inclusion that any one of the top three criteria can be met and justify inclusion.

Whereas, the way I read the TAC is opposite. It's like they should not be excluded if they happen to have one of the three top criteria, and, in fact, it's strongly preferred to have all three.

Where did this interpretation or my interpretation go wrong in that it looks like it's not to be exclusionary as opposed to err on the side of inclusion?

MS. APUNA: Because I know that there was the voting, and when they decided -- because once they decide one, two and five were the top three, that there was a vote as to whether there needed to be all three to be IAL or just one was enough.

So they concluded that one was sufficient.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: You're absolutely correct, that's exactly what happened according to the minutes. They started off with requiring all three, and they changed it to be that one was sufficient.

That's different in my mind than saying if 1 2 you meet any one of these three, you are included. 3 It means that you could be included. Anyway, enough said on this. I've gotten 4 the answer I'm looking for. I return it to you, 5 6 Chair. Thank you, Ms. Apuna. 7 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much, Commissioner Giovanni. 8 9 Commissioner Chang. 10 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 11 Thank you, Ms. Apuna and the County. 12 I'm leaving. Commissioners Giovanni and 13 Ohigashi asked a lot of questions regarding the 14 process related to the criteria. My concerns are primarily related to the 15 16 public involvement process and the landowner 17 notification, whether you have satisfied that under the rules. 18 19 But let me make sure that -- I want you to 20 confirm that you concur with my understanding on the 2.1 following so that I am on the same page with you. 22 These are going to be a series of questions 23 about the IAL designation process.

Would you agree that there is essentially two processes to place private lands in IAL. One is

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voluntary designation, which we have heard can cost up to \$75,000 and requires an EA; or two, the County recommend IAL designation in compliance with the detailed regulatory process, and LUC makes the final decision on the recommendations.

And this is at no cost to the private landowner. Would you agree?

MS. APUNA: Yes, I would agree.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Again, you agree that Land Use Commission make the final decision on which properties should be designated in the IAL and approved the final maps?

MS. APUNA: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: So like the landowners who voluntarily decided which of their private lands to include in IAL, you know, and we realize in some instances these private landowners they did it to ensure that the rest of their property wouldn't be forced into IAL.

But you would agree that, you know, sort of based upon that kind of experience, LUC has the authority to take individual private small landowners properties out of your City recommendations?

MS. APUNA: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: And in the future,

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assuming that the City does develop the incentives for IAL and makes it more attractive, if a private landowner wants to designate their land as IAL after this process is complete, assuming it is completed, to take advantage of those incentives they would have to file their own private landowner declaratory action and go through the private landowner process; is that correct?

MS. APUNA: I believe so, but I would have to look at the statute. I tend to believe that once this process, this County process that the Commission is deciding on, that that would be the final say, that there wouldn't be the ability to individually do voluntary IAL designation, but I might be wrong.

Okay. I thought that there could be continuing placement of properties in IAL, again, you know, major incentives to encourage have not been developed, so a lot of these landowners that have come forward with concerns, I mean, I understand, have been those incentives to encourage them.

I'm going to look at the rules, the law, and you look at that as well.

Let me ask you this question. Given your

policy considerations as the County, what impacts would Land Use Commission's withdrawal of private landowners who request to opt out have on your policies?

MS. APUNA: I think just other than just having that overall Band Aid, I don't know of any specific impacts to our policy. I would defer to Ray or Dina.

MR. YOUNG: I imagine -- this is Ray -- that if many of these owners are objecting, and you may end up with a checker board type of IAL polygon which may not be conducive to feasible agriculture for the remaining folks who want to be in IAL. But that's -- I don't know if that can be proven though, but it does kind of counteract the provision in the statutes for land contiguous blocks.

I think DOA would agree that it's easier to farm to larger blocks of ag land than not.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Okay, but that would ultimately -- Land Use Commission makes that determination to the landowner who comes forward and requests to opt out, and that is one of the consequences. We could withdraw that parcel from the designation. Do you agreed?

MR. YOUNG: Correct. And in furthering

this process, we would rather not penalize those that
want to be designated IAL, if those who don't want to
be designated IAL disrupt the entire process.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Well, sometimes we just -- we don't get everything that we want. Going to do the best that you can.

MR. YOUNG: That's right.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Let me ask you questions about the public involvement process.

The rules require an inclusive process of public involvement. As I understand it, you had your TAC meetings, community meetings, you had publications, individual landowner notifications, postcards and then you have the City public -- the City Council public meeting.

Were there other forms of engagement with the public?

MS. WONG: There are also focus group meetings.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Focus group meetings.

And quite frankly, a lot of my practice is public engagement and community outreach. And that's a very good practice, so I understand you have to try to the best that you can.

MS. WONG: Something to consider, we did

have -- during the course of the project there was a website dedicated for this, and there was a map where you could ZOOM in on your parcel to see. So it was a very informative website.

Since then that's been taken down, but we have the report on our DPP website.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Could the public have left comments on the website?

MS. WONG: No, they couldn't.

MR. YOUNG: To clarify the web page is still up on our DPP server, however, it says -- it's dated for, I believe, August 2018, the day we submitted it to City Council. So even though it's still up there, it's not up to date.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Does it still contain all of the information about the IAL process and information up-to-date, up to 2018?

MR. YOUNG: Yeah, I believe that is correct. And there's an FAQ on the website. The map is interactive. You can click on the soil layer, the water layer, the existing ag layer and you can ZOOM in and see your property even if it's very small.

MS. WONG: It went to City Council, so they have on their website the adopted resolution and the TMK list and maps. And I think there may be a link

1 to that on the DPP --

COMMISSIONER CHANG: It looks like

Commissioner Cabral is probably looking at them right

now.

And it would be easy for me to second guess if I was doing this, would I do the outreach differently? I expect, Ms. Apuna, you probably would have included the neighborhood boards, a lot of those low hanging fruit to keep people informed, you would have done other outreach forms.

However, I guess we have to evaluate it based upon what you did do. So I just wanted to confirm that those were all the things that you did.

Did you publish not only in the newspaper, but did you also publish in Office of Hawaiian

Affairs Ka Wai Ola, any of this information published in that publication? I didn't see anything.

MR. YOUNG: I'm not aware of that being published.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: All right. I just wanted to make sure that I understood the extent of your public involvement. I want to ask some questions regarding landowner notification.

In my experience, five percent return rate, not that bad, given that you did 1800 mail-outs.

But, and then I also heard the City's testimony that other than five percent, you did some additional research and you subsequently mailed out the letters that were returned, and two came back.

Is that correct?

MR. YOUNG: Yes, that's correct. We're still trying to come up with the rest of the statistics on this, because there were two mail-outs, and I think the second mail-out was recent of about somewhere around 120, 130, and of that two came back.

The first mail-out end of 2016 was still going through those returns to see how many were recent. But once we get that number out, we can give you that information.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Because when I read the rules, it says either by mail or posting on the property, posting the notice on the property.

Did you post the notice on any of these properties, the two properties or any other properties where they were not received?

MR. YOUNG: No, we did not do that.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: And could you make sure that you identify which of the properties the TMKs did not receive either written notice or posting? Can you make sure we get a copy of that?

1 MR. YOUNG: Okay, we will try to search for 2 those. 3 COMMISSIONER CHANG: And based upon what 4 was recently up loaded to LUC website, it looks like 5 the notices went out in 2017 to 2018 to the 6 landowners. 7 MR. YOUNG: I think original notice was 8 2016, and second notice was in the later part of 2017. Let me check the notices that I sent over to 9 your staff's office. 10 11 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Okay. 12 We did hear numerous testimony yesterday 13 from people who said they didn't receive notice. And 14 I know you were taking down their TMK numbers. 15 Did you confirm whether they received 16 notice or not? 17 MR. YOUNG: The process we used was the 18 regular USPS system. We did not, nor did the statute 19

require us to send out with some kind of receipt saying the recipient received it. We did not go through that.

So the assumption is if it didn't get returned, that the recipient got the mail, the notice.

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COMMISSIONER CHANG: I see. MS. APUNA: But as far as the TMKs that we wrote down yesterday, we checked it against the list, our mailing list, and I think most, if not all of those, were on the mailing list. So they should have -- it should have been mailed out to them.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Again, the assumption was if the letter did not come back, the assumption was that it was received?

MS. APUNA: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: I guess notwithstanding, again, whether they received notice or not, you would agree that Land Use Commission, again, has the ultimate authority whether to -- I mean, we can offer to opt out or opt in all private landowners, you would agree?

MS. APUNA: Yes, we agree.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: And this may be more of a comment, but on the ag designation, I mean I do agree, Ms. Apuna, with your comment about if the land is zoned ag, it should be used in ag purposes and not residential, unless it is associated with the ag.

I mean, Land Use Commission has taken some very strong positions on farm dwellings, that it must be associated with the ag purpose.

And I mean I do -- you know, I think this

1 important ag, IAL designation, if the State of Hawaii 2 is really committed to sustain ag, I mean, I think 3 this is the intent behind IAL is consistent with the 4 constitution and something I support. What the City 5 did, you know, would we have done some things 6 differently, maybe, but I am -- my concern was your 7 public involvement and your landowner notification. There are other Commissioners who are much 8 9 more -- who will understand the criteria much better 10 than I, and have asked those questions. 11 So I have no other questions, Mr. Chair. 12 They have answered the additional questions I have. 13 Thank you. 14 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much, Commissioner Chang. I note Commissioner Aczon 15 16 previously had said he had to leave the meeting. 17 Commissioners, further questions for the County at this time? 18 19 COMMISSIONER WONG: Chair. 20 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Wong 21 COMMISSIONER WONG: I have some questions, 22 but, you know, I know you have questions also. So do 23 you want to go first before me?

24 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I don't mind going 25 first, that's fine. 1 COMMISSIONER WONG: Thank you.

2 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Aloha, Ms. Apuna.

I'm going to introduce my questions a little bit with just some commentary.

You know, a year ago I think many of us, I certainly was sort of scrambling, freaked out to see whether or not I could get enough food in the cupboards. It was a scary time at the start of the pandemic, everything shutting down, and we weren't sure where things were going.

It's not so far away that I don't remember that. So I think for me one of the biggest tragedies of the last couple days is that the basic goal in the constitution that the people of Hawaii collectively approved in 1978, that goal that the State shall preserve and protect agriculture lands increasing self-sufficiency and ensure the availability of agricultural suitable lands.

We've lost sight of that in this discussion. We have lost sight of that goal. That's a really, really important goal, basic human need, food, shelter, water, transportation, health care.

I think we have lost sight of those in the last couple of days for a couple reasons. One is what I think even the City might admit was not a

great outreach process, and many people would say is a seriously flawed outreach process.

And the second is, we had a private law firm, some private attorneys send out letters that I think have really exploited peoples' fears regarding those things.

And I'm particularly -- I got to note this, because I really want to note this for the record.

There's a couple of people who were part of the -- who actually love to publicly take credit for passage of the IAL law, who have consulted or testified in front of this Commission supporting private landowners in their IAL designations.

And now in the letter from the direct firm, were also then, apparently, part of the process of whipping up small landowner concern over this very same law, and it's cynical at best, to see that that's occurring.

So my questions are going to be around three main issues for you. First issue I need to check in whether current County leadership is behind, aware of, and endorsing, moving forward with this process.

Second set of questions, most extensive set really has to do with these claims from private

attorneys who have not themselves testified, but only encouraged others to testify whether or not there is any actual affect on people's private property rights from an IAL designation by the County.

Third is, based on those answers, whether or not even if the landowner communication was very poor, whether there's been any due process concern.

So those are the three sort of areas of questions.

First area about current County leadership,
we certainly have a new mayor and majority of new
members of the council. Is the current mayor aware
of, and has he endorsed moving forward with this
process at this time?

MS. APUNA: I can't state specifically that he stated that yet, but I do understand that the administrative is supportive of healthy farmers and preserving and conserving agricultural land and making sure it perpetuates (indecipherable).

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: But not on broad goals, but specifically, you don't know whether or not Mayor Blangiardi is supportive of DPP moving forward with this set of lands and request to the Commission?

MS. APUNA: We haven't -- the new

administration (indecipherable) to the mayor on the IAL, no, we have not.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Secondly, is the current council aware of this process going on, and have they endorsed this process moving forward at this time as they stepped into their leadership roles?

MS. APUNA: I'm not aware of any (indecipherable) -- to the council as far as IAL's current use to council.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: And then I'm really grateful to Shar Poe for having raised this issue. I just want to confirm there's no current past or future plans at this point to communicate with the neighborhood boards regarding this issue?

MS. APUNA: Not as of this moment. But I completely understand Ms. Poe's concern, and it's really a good suggestion. So I wouldn't say that we wouldn't do it in the future, or in that communities that are aware, and yeah, neighborhood boards are a good way of getting that information dispersed.

So I won't say that we won't do it. But we have definitely appreciated comments and direction.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I want to ask you some questions, moving to the second area, about what

the actual effect, if any, is from potential County
designation of IAL through this process, through LUC.

Have you seen at least one letter sent out by the direct law firm to landowners?

MS. APUNA: I did. I glanced through it.

I wasn't able to look at it closely, but I have seen it.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Do you have general impressions with regard to the assertions in the letter?

MS. APUNA: I think they're trying to alert landowners of potential issues, but I'm not sure that they necessarily clearly state what that potential implications are for IAL designation.

I think I spoke a little bit about this as far as the occupancy of the farm dwelling under 205-45.5, it's a little more explicit, but not necessarily far off from the farm dwelling definition under 205-4.5

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Specific point, can you tell me if the land is designated as IAL in 205-45.5 now controls, how might it differ in any substantive way?

MS. APUNA: The issue about you have to be occupant, a family, immediate family must be

currently and actively farming the land, that's much more explicit, and I think a testifier mentioned that the children actively currently farming the land based on the statute, plain reading that can be interpreted that way. But sure, it wasn't the intention or -- not sure, but the intention is probably not to require children to be farming the land. It could certainly (indecipherable).

COURT REPORTER: I'm having trouble hearing with the background noise.

MS. APUNA: I'm sorry about that.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Do you want to tell your co-workers to be quiet?

MS. WONG: I also wanted to add, you were asking about other HRS IAL designation would affect landowners, though in addition to what the Deputy Director stated, their farm dwelling or employee housing cannot occupy more than five percent of the total IAL area controlled by the farmer or its employees or employee, or 50 acres, whichever is less, so there's also those conditions that would be placed.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: To that point, Dina, there's been some public testimony of people who say, you know, I have a fairly small lot which is mostly

occupied by my house now. Would they immediately be in noncompliance upon designation of IAL?

MS. WONG: I guess it would depend how much of their land is IAL.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So if the County has recommended a small parcel, and over half the parcel is occupied by a house, would they be at least technically in violation of their IAL designation?

MR. YOUNG: There is a Section 205-8 -this is Ray, by the way -- which is the section on
nonconformity, so one could interpret that with the
implementation of this map that those -- that have
been currently legally established as single-family
dwellings, for example, because the lots existed
prior to 1976. I think they would be able to
continue being a single-family dwelling even though
if they were designated IAL.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Would it, just briefly on this line of questioning, which is diverting from where I'm trying to go, however, say they had to rebuild or wanted to modify, would, under normal procedures, the City then kick them out of being able to do so?

MS. APUNA: Not necessarily kick them out. But I think they would be in violation of the law,

the ordinances, as they would be currently if they're under Ag zone or Ag classified land.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So, Ms. Apuna, the question, the core question is, do people have due process rights that are, or perhaps have been violated by not receiving fair notice during this process?

And answering that question depends in part on whether or not there is any material impact or not from IAL designation. That's what I'm trying to get at. What can you do to help me understand that?

MS. APUNA: Like I said, I think currently, the current usage or current allowed uses in ag regardless of IAL, requires or prohibits certain uses.

So they do align pretty much with IAL, the same restrictions.

So if there are a few little slight differences, but generally, I don't think there's a great change in the landowner's ability to use their land.

So I don't think -- there's no taking, certainly doesn't rise to a level of a taking or a change in zoning. I think we talked about that.

There's no change in their entitlement in the zoning

1 at this point.

But there are some maybe finer points as far as the farm dwelling occupancy, and that I think they're required to provide an ag plan if it's a uniformed dwelling, but I don't think it rises to a level where IAL designation would be significantly interfering with their use of their land.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: In regards to that position, a question was asked earlier by Commissioner Giovanni about whether or not IAL pending designation, or even existing designation might appear in the title report.

Are you aware of whether or not for existing IAL lands it appears in title reports?

MS. APUNA: I'm not aware, but I think it would be.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: That would give some indication whether the private sector views it as materially meaningful encumbrance on the land.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ APUNA: Even in our -- in the decision and orders the Commission requires recordation.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I don't believe so.

Go back to the letter from the direct law firm. Were there other general impressions you had from the letter or points where you found

disagreement?

MS. APUNA: I would just generally say that, you know, the people that receive these letters, it's good that they're alerted, but I would just be cognizant of maybe the motives that are involved in these types of letters.

What are they trying to really do? Really trying to alert or trying to do something more or different?

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Could you expand on that?

MS. APUNA: Well, if they're successful in convincing people that this IAL program is trying to take away rights from people, or is a land grab, which it is not, they might find -- they might feel that they need a lawyer to represent them and to really protect themselves, but the bottom line this is not the intent of the IAL law.

It actually could benefit and help people use their agricultural land to continue farming, or to allow them to get into farming.

It's not meant to restrict rights or to take their land away in any sort.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Do you know the word "barratry"?

1 MS. APUNA: No.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I think it's like a 0.50 cent word for ambulance chasing.

Is that what you were trying to suggest?

MS. APUNA: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Can I ask you, there was a lot of testimony yesterday. Some of the testifiers certainly indicated there's no agricultural activity on their lands right now. Some indicated they are renting out their properties for residential purposes. Sometimes this was due to simply lack of available resources to do farming, such as water.

What does the City currently do to enforce noncompliance? Two questions: Is that compliant with existing agricultural zoning, and if not, what does the City do to enforce?

MS. APUNA: Again, if you're not farming your land and don't have any agriculture on your land, probably under the law and ordinances under the statute, you're not complying with the law. However, we're not going out there and putting people in jail for this.

A lot of what we do, as far as enforcement, is complaint driven. So if your neighbor thinks that

you're not doing the proper thing on your land, you might get a complaint. We might investigate. But even investigations and ability to have sufficient evidence to truly enforce is a challenge for the County.

As far as any -- I think people are admitting that they aren't in compliance, but I don't think they should fear we are going to run out and go and cite them.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So if somebody is, for example, farming on their property right now, if they are farming now, and land is designated as IAL, does it have any meaningful affect?

MS. APUNA: No.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: But if they're not farming and not compliant, there is potentially an affect?

MS. APUNA: Potentially, slightly. But I think it's the same as the non-IAL designation.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So I guess my question for you really is, what's the standard in which somebody's due process, in the City's opinion, what is the standard in which the City, if somebody's due process rights might rise -- you say "slightly" or "slightly affected", is that enough?

MS. APUNA: Just a matter of looking closely at what 205-45.5 means and what is currently required or not required.

I think there's just something there that even I haven't completely come to, you know, determination on. But other than that, the landowners on ag, they are currently permitted to have ag, farm their land. That does not change with IAL designation. They can continue to use their land as currently zoned or classified.

So in that respect, I don't think there is any kind of taking or rights or level of taking or interference with their rights to farm their land as they currently are allowed.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So you believe this

Commission should not -- sorry for the double

negative -- we should not accept the proposal from

the County, because of the potential due process

concerns that some people may have alluded to?

MS. APUNA: Yeah. I think that they should be free to accept the County's proposal without fear, generally without fear of a genuine threat to due process.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Last questions for me, for at least right now.

You know, I know that like after carrying this burden for decades, some people in the City would be quite happy to hand it over to us. But, you know, if we think back to the constitutional goal that the people of Hawaii collectively set for ourselves, just putting the classification on the land in and of itself does not achieve any of our goals of protecting ag land, and increasing self-sufficiency, promoting diversified agriculture.

What will the City be doing post -- should the Commission accept this -- to support, encourage, inform, better engage owners both of IAL property and of non-IAL properties in order to fulfill those constitutional duties that the City, as a subdivision of the State, also holds?

MS. APUNA: I think the City has learned a lot from the last two days, and likes the suggestion to the neighborhood boards, and do other outreach, are well taken, and I think we can move forward and try to implement a lot of those outreach efforts to educate the public about IAL.

And additionally, the other part of the IAL is creating the incentives and protection to the farmers. So we have been doing that, and I think we will continue to try to develop those programs to

really create those opportunities for farmers and to
make farming more robust.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much,
Ms. Apuna, as well as Mr. Wong -- or Ms. Wong and Mr.
Young, appreciate your responses.

Commissioner Giovanni.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Chair, I have a quick followup based on your line of questioning for Ms. Apuna.

If I understood correctly, parcels of land that are zoned agriculture today and are not doing farming, City and County would not take enforcement action unless there was a complaint; is that correct?

MS. APUNA: Yeah, generally speaking, that's our practice.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: So back to my concern about the pukas that are in the sea of IAL land, so if a small parcel that happened to be located in the sea of -- a large sea of IAL land, and on this -- and it was designated IAL by this process that we're talking about, and there was a resident on there, and they were doing no farming, and the landowner that surrounded it, the big sea, filed a complaint with City and County.

What action would the City and County take

1 against the small landowner?

MS. APUNA: I think we would -- we take all complaints, and we would probably send an investigator out there and look at what the land is zoned, but it really depends on what was happening or not happening on that land.

But I think it depends. It has to be case by case, because if it's too small for them to farm on, I think we would consider that as well.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: My question is:
What kind of enforcement actions are in your quiver
to use? And it goes to the question that the Chair
raised about the underlying land rights of the owner
of the small parcel.

There's a complaint. You investigate. What potential actions even exist, enforcement actions?

MS. APUNA: I guess, if understand the land use ordinance, if they are doing something other than farming, or something that's not permitted within the AG-1 or AG-2 zone, and it's activities that are evidence enough to write up a citation, I think we could write up a citation.

I defer to Ray and Dina if they have more or better understanding about how we would or if we

- 1 | could cite people in the Ag District.
- 2 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: My question is a
- 3 little bit the opposite consideration.
- What if they're not farming? They're just
- 5 living there. And there's a complaint by the
- 6 surrounding landowner that they should be farming.
- 7 And you want to -- you conclude that that's true.
- 8 What kind of enforcement actions are
- 9 available to the County at that point?
- MS. APUNA: So I think we allow them time
- 11 to correct any violation, and then if they're not
- 12 able to correct any violations, there are fines that
- can be implemented.
- 14 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Fair enough. Thank
- 15 you. No more questions, Chair. This time I mean it,
- 16 no more questions.
- 17 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'll say the
- 18 | Commissioners, as a whole, including myself, are very
- 19 | bad at sticking to that promise.
- 20 And to that point, Commissioner Chang.
- 21 COMMISSIONER CHANG: I'm a great example of
- 22 that. But that was just -- Commissioner Giovanni
- 23 just triggered something.
- I want to clarify, Ms. Apuna, because there
- 25 | are people who are listening to our hearing, and what

I understand is, one, if someone is just living on the property right now, and it's zoned Ag, whether it's designated IAL or Ag, you would apply the same -- the enforcement action could be the same, right?

MS. APUNA: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: So that the IAL doesn't create additional -- or make them more -- create a higher requirement that they have to be farming or exclude them from this requirement; right?

MS. APUNA: That's right.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: And what I heard Mr.

Young say is that in some instances -- that's why you said case by case -- there could be a situation where some of these people may be grandfathered in if their resident was there before?

MS. APUNA: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Some of these people who live in Waianae or Waimanalo, I'm sure they're trying to figure out what do they do now. Should they get a lawyer?

You know -- yeah, I just don't want to cause unnecessary alarm. IAL doesn't necessarily make them more susceptible to enforcement. It's the same as if they just had Ag land as well, and weren't doing farming?

1 MS. APUNA: Right. If the Commission 2 accepted our recommendation today, and then it 3 actually designated all of the land that we've 4 recommended, we wouldn't on that date therefore go 5 after landowners based on the IAL designation. 6 Nothing changes between today before the 7 IAL is designated and the day after it is designated 8 by the Commission. 9 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Let me ask you this, 10 the opposite way. Let's say the Commission decides to 11 12 withdraw a parcel that is less than an acre, and all 13 they're doing is residential, but it's zoned Ag, if a 14 complaint comes in from adjoining landowner that 15 they're not doing Ag, even if they're not IAL, you still could take enforcement action; is that correct? 16 17 MS. APUNA: That's correct, yes. 18 agricultural use will not change, you know, the 19 ability to use, or the requirement to use your land 20 for agriculture does not change based on the IAL 21 designation. 22 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Okay, thank you. 23 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners?

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: I'll try and be nice,

Commissioner Cabral.

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because you've done such a good job to help me. I appreciate the staff here that sent over the letters, and I appreciate our land use staff that emailed them to us, so I got them on the last break.

So the mail-outs that went to these individuals, went out December 29, 2016, and then there's two different ones that went out November 8, 2017, and then a final undated one came long ways that, I guess, it's in response to those who made comments.

Anyway, none of them are personalized. So they're generic junk mail in a lot of ways. So nowhere does it identify on the two -- and I'm assuming that that's the way it went out, because it's set up -- it's not like it's set up with the ability to add an address.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{So}}$\sc{I}$$ really, in terms of process, have to even question.

And then, two, computers nowadays that probably the address was so generic with little codes on it, I mean, you know, look at how much junk mail we all get. I really have to question, you know.

Apparently all of these 100-plus people that testified or were in the audience yesterday, many of them say they never got notified, and yet staff is

1 saying they all got it. We all sent them something.

But I'm going to say, probably everybody is telling the truth, because getting it and reading it, are two completely different things.

In line two: We're notifying you directly because our draft maps include property that you own, based on information available to us.

Again, not real personal to me. So I really have to question this process. I mean I spend money. I personalize everything. I sign everything in blue ink so people know it's original. I'll hand address envelopes.

This was not well done to make sure people got their attention when this mail came to them, and to have it happen over a five-year period is to me really ineffective. That's as nice as I can be.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: That was very nice, Commissioner.

Commissioners, are there further questions?

Commissioner Wong. I'm going to note that we're close to an hour in again.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Do you want to take a break and come back, I'll start my questioning?

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Yeah. If we are to

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get through with this docket today, we will still
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     need to hear from Office of Planning.
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                How long, OP, do you intend to --
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                MS. KATO: I would assume about 10,
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     15 minutes.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. It's 1:21.
     Let's take a break until 1:31 and we'll come back and
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      recognize Commissioner Wong then. We're in recess.
                (Recess taken.)
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: It's 1:34. We are
     back on the record. Commissioner Wong has more
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     questions for the City.
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                EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Excuse me, Chair, I
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     believe OP needs to be represented by counsel. I
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     don't think we can proceed until OP's counsel is
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     here.
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               CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay.
                (Off the record.)
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Now we can start, Ms.
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     Kato is here.
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                MS. KATO: Sorry.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We are back on the
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      record. It is 1:36. Questions from Commissioner
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     Wong.
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                COMMISSIONER WONG:
                                    Thank you, Chair.
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Good afternoon, Ms. Apuna, and again, Ms. Wong and Mr. Young.

First off, Mr. Young -- well, just DPP in general, thank you for sending us that information that I requested, so just thank you again.

And the questions I have is kind of interesting in the sense that one of the public witnesses the other day was -- well, plantation counts as part of the IAL process for this County?

MR. YOUNG: This is Raymond Young. There were, I think, at least two cases where plantation tents were being included, one from the testifier yesterday, and another one just below the Kunia Loa Farms. And one that was from the person who testified yesterday.

On that spreadsheet that I emailed to Land Use Commission staff and the Office of Planning staff, it shows that TMK with multiple CPR's. Their owners were listed in our 2016 mail-out.

And I understand that the actual contents of the mail does not address the recipient, but the envelopes do. So if I received, in my opinion, I receive a government letter addressed to me and I open the contents, I'm going to read what's there, regardless if the content didn't say my name.

If it's important enough for the government to send it to me directly with my name on the envelope, I would pay attention.

COMMISSIONER WONG: So I got a question.

I'm unsure, so please explain this one to me.

I thought plantation tent were grandfathered. We cannot touch them, or am I mistaken?

MR. YOUNG: I don't believe the IAL law exempted privately-owned plantation camps. It did say State property is going to be excluded, because they going to do their own identification, and other properties not under the City's jurisdiction, like those of the federal government, Hawaiian Home Lands, HCDA, those were all excluded from consideration.

But the private ones, such as those CPR's on that single lot, single parcel, I think it was 7-1-001:011, Parcel 11 out in Wailua, was included as with the one up in Kunia right off of, I think it was Kunia Road.

COMMISSIONER WONG: So the question I have -- please explain to me. This is just for my own knowledge, edification.

CPR's is like condominium units, right, or all these same people on one TMK, so how does -- that

doesn't seem like they'll be like ag land, so why wasn't that like kicked out?

MR. YOUNG: The process does not exclude condominiums. In fact, many years ago when sugar and pineapple plantation failed to begin -- I mean, started failing for economic reasons, a lot of these large lots were sold by their landowners for which investors bought them and started creating condos with them and sold off these condos.

And so there's a number of these large lots around the island which have been separated by condominiums, and many have been sold off. Again, these are privately owned lots, or so to speak, CPR's that are in the Ag District that supposed to be doing ag.

Generally not allowed to construct single family residents, and if they are allowed to construct farm dwellings, they have a limitation as to how many per the overall parcel. And they're not allowed generally to have one farm dwelling per CPR. Says they're not legally subdivided.

COMMISSIONER WONG: It just doesn't seem, I guess, just local knowledge or just knowledge, I think of, when I hear a CPR, I think of high-rise townhouses, and it doesn't make sense, I mean just

logical sense to me to say, hey, even though it's ag, but there's a CPR on it, why are you even hitting these groups. You know what I'm trying to say?

MR. YOUNG: I understand where you're coming from, Commissioner, but the opposite also holds true. If we were to exclude these big large ag lots with good water or soil and other growing conditions just because it's a CPR, that would send a message for all these large lot investors to CPR all their lots to avoid getting an IAL designation. I don't think that's the intent of the law.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Okay, I understand from about the opposite side too. Thank you.

The other question I have, this is just for my own edification again, is right now, we're talking about ag land, right? So it's a State zoned ag land.

Are some of the City properties or City lands that we're talking about more zoned something else besides Ag, like Urban, Rural, Conservation -- you know, I mean I know about the four that we deal with, but City and County has different zoning.

So does -- you guys using a different zoning than ours right now for these properties?

MR. YOUNG: Yes, because once the Land Use Commission classifies the State lands into Ag, both

the County and the State share within its land use jurisdiction.

So we have various zoning districts within the State ag, starting with most restrictive being AG-1, which has minimum five-acre lot, which has the most obnoxious uses in terms of Ag could locate to, are then AG-2, which is less restrictive because the lot size minimums are now two acres, but you couldn't, for example, put a piggery on AG-2.

And then the next level up in terms of higher level of zoning would be a Country District, minimum lot size being one acre. But the uses could be either/or residential or agriculture.

And then finally, after that, we do have some parcels in P-2 General Preservation District which are also in the State Ag District.

So the Preservation District would be more restrictive than those of AG-1 or Ag-2, but they also still allows agricultural use.

Some of the problems that come from that, you know, are like those preservation lands within Royal Kunia where it was supposed to be developed as a golf course, but it ended up not being developed as golf course, and the investors have started putting in Ag structures for which we have been hearing a lot

1 of complaints from the surrounding residential lots.

Although I believe those are Urbanized already, so it's within the jurisdiction of the City now. But, essentially, the belief is that we have multiple zoning types within the Ag District.

COMMISSIONER WONG: So going back to the CPR's again, which zoning would they be in for the City, not for the State?

MR. YOUNG: Well, it depends which particular site. I'm looking at the one that the testifier was referring to, and the zoning there is AG-1, and that TMK -- let me call up the TMK so we can know exactly which one it is.

It's TMK 7-1-001:011 which has -- my first glance, like about 30 different owners. I imagine there's a lease somewhere around there, 30 CPR's.

Again, zoned AG-1, so minimum lot size for that is five acres. Let me see what the size of that lot is.

COMMISSIONER WONG: I just wanted to know about the CPR's, why you have 20 or 30 on one property, and if it's, you know -- what is that zoning? Just for my edification, Chair.

The only other question I have is more of a

statement. You know, we're talking about the TAC, which is Technical Advisory Group, and even focus groups that you went out in the field to see. I was looking at where the locations were, and some of the locations were kind of interesting that like, for example, one is by my backyard in Aiea, and we don't have pretty much no farming.

So I was wondering why didn't you have it in the district, you know, let's say in Waianae? In Haleiwa? Where those -- the lands we're talking about now. I just was wondering why didn't you have it out there?

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Why were the community meetings not held in the areas with high concentration of farm land?

COMMISSIONER WONG: Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: City, were you going to respond to the comment by Commissioner Wong?

MR. YOUNG: Personally I'm not sure why the discussion ended up in those particular areas. I imagine it had something to do with how the contract was worded.

We tried to do as many as the contract allowed in the community. For example, we did have some out in Haleiwa, some in Kapolei, but due to the

limitations of the funding, we were not able to have a meeting in every neighborhood, for example.

3 COMMISSIONER WONG: That's all I need to 4 know. Thank you, DPP; and thank you, Chair

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. Commissioners, are there further questions for the City at this time? If there are, that's fine; if not, we will go onto Office of Planning.

Commissioner Chang.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: I promise this is my final question.

Ms. Apuna, as a practical matter, if the Land Use Commission determines the City did not comply with the process and remands this back to the City, what will you do?

MS. APUNA: Well, hopefully if you do remand it, that the Commission will provide us very explicitly how we did not meet those standards, and how you think that we should proceed in order to meet those standards.

I think we leave it up to you to point out exactly how we have not done an adequate job and then we would do what is --

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Because I was wondering as a practical matter, will you redo this

process all over again?

MS. APUNA: I hope not. But I mean, if there's parts that would need to be redone, if we haven't met the standards, then I think we would do that. I can't give a definite answer at this time.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: All right. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I will have a brief follow up to Ms. Apuna from that question,

Commissioner Chang.

You know, having sat on this Commission now six-and-a-half years, the hardest projects are the ones where members of the public still have basic questions about the issue in front of us, because whoever the proponent is, whether for rezoning, district boundary amendment, or some other action they have not done their outreach.

The easy ones are when the outreach has been done so well that people aren't here for the first time to learn about what is going on, but to support or oppose.

Even when like there is some opposition and some support, our job is very much -- we're able to concentrate on the most important things when there's not confusion over what the project is, what the impact is, and what the issues are.

1 So I've heard what you said you would like 2 us to specify in what ways that you may or may not 3 have reached the criteria under 205, but the way I see the opinion of this Commission was you might have technically met the requirements, but we would rather think that, you as the local agency, are better 7 equipped to do a bit more outreach before coming back to us.

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Would that not be within the realm of something this Commission could do in order that we can have a well-supported and effective process when you next come to us up?

I remember a certain candidate saying: "It's about you".

MS. APUNA: It's also just about a statute. You know, I mean, I hear Commissioner Cabral and other Commissioners that aren't happy with the result necessarily, but I think it's largely the process that we followed. And I don't think we can be dinged for following the process, and the result wasn't what you had expected or wanted.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: If I may, respectfully.

You can follow the process by checking the boxes, and if -- one of your earlier comments was,

well, consultation with the neighborhood boards is not technically required. And like, yeah, okay, so as you followed the process, but nobody here would debate whether or not that would be a good thing to do.

MS. APUNA: Sure. But as far as statutory requirement, we need to just meet the statute. If the Commission, or if the statute required more, obviously we would have met that.

I understand, yeah, we could have done more. We did more than what the statute had required, but I think our obligation here is to meet the requirements of the statute.

MR. YOUNG: May I say something? This is Raymond.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Go ahead.

MR. YOUNG: I see where this is all heading, but, you know, the practical nature of doing this is very difficult based on the funding, the resources that we have.

Let's say we were to start this process of notification again, if you were to send it back to us, we would need to have meetings with all the neighborhood boards affected with the limited staff we have and the funding we have.

Then we would have to do another mail-out, multiple mail-outs, and that takes resources and the biggest problem is the amount of time this is all going to take. Look how long it took us to go through this process and to get to you. Would we have to then go back through the entire thing, go through City Council, come up to you again.

The logistics would end up giving you similar kinds of errors like we have experienced in the past. The parcel gets subdivided. Owners change. Parcels are dropped. People move. So it won't be error free.

I mean we can try to minimize it by reducing the amount of time we spend in redoing this notice or outreach again, but I don't know if the results would be much better than what we have now.

You know, it's one thing to say we have all the technology to do it, but actually applying it is a whole different story. It takes a lot of effort, and it takes a lot of time.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Respectfully -- your response and I appreciate it. It's my --

(People over-talking each other.)

MS. WONG: May I add. I understand that the people that testified yesterday, you know, they

said they didn't get notification. A lot of misunderstanding of what IAL would mean for them.

But I don't necessarily think the basic questions of what this means was not conveyed to the general, to the public, because out of all those folks that were notified, 1800-plus people, I don't know the exact number that testified, but that's still, you know, a small fraction of the larger number.

And I think with community outreach experience, it tends to be folks that are opposed that are going to come in, or that they're confused, while those that understand what it means are not necessarily going to be submitting testimony.

That's just my personal observation.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Ms. Wong.

MS. APUNA: Chair Scheuer, I can add. I mean, if it would be helpful, I think we can work with the neighborhood commission and put out this information of what's happening currently. We can definitely do that.

I know that the board's meet once a month.

We can put that out, and let them know the status of
the IAL, what it means, and basically do that. That
would be helpful to the Commission.

1 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Ms. Apuna. 2 Commissioner Ohigashi followed by 3 Commissioner Cabral. 4 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I'm going to just 5 say I think that this chain of argument or statements would be much better reserved before we make the 6 7 decision, and I have some things to say about why Maui County doesn't do it, because it's unfunded 8 9 mandate. 10 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I think we should 11 12 try see if we get evidence. 13 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. Commissioner Cabral. 14 15 VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Thank you very much 16 everyone. And I am clearly appalled at the process. 17 But what I think that when we say, maybe we 18 you should go back to square one, I would go all the 19 way back to selecting the properties. This idea that 20 you throw a huge net over everything in the general 21 vicinity of, that may and probably has an A 22 designation, some of which apparently can have a dual 23 designation that allows for ag and Country or 24 something. I don't have that on my items.

But so the fact that you include all these

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things, but Mr. Young indicated that based on data that's available to you, you can know what the rainfall is, you can know the soils on the property, you can know the incline and things like that.

That would be where to start. And I mean,
I can appreciate that there's going to be -- I manage
properties. I get it. People are going to be pissed
off because the neighbor has chemicals, and then they
don't want it, they're residential. But that's what
you've already inherited.

You cannot go back 50, 60, even more years before all this land started getting chopped up. All of this land is what we have got to deal with now. The fact that it's not an ideal situation doesn't mean you can just suddenly -- I mean, a lot of these properties were owned by families before statehood, before there was zoning, before anybody cared what you did.

So now to force them and say there's one more level of what you'll be in violation of. I don't know --

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Did you have a question at this point?

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: No, I have a recommendation. If we are going to look at this,

they don't just go to neighborhood boards to say we 1 2 checked off another thing, but look at the land they 3 select to see if they're really ag lands or not. CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you for your 4 5 statement. 6 Are there further questions for the City at 7 this time? If not, bearing in mind the good advice of Commissioner Ohigashi, we should continue onto the 8 9 evidentiary portion of our docket. 10 Are there further questions for the City at 11 this time? If not, Ms. Kato, let's continue with Office of Planning's presentation. 12 13 MS. KATO: Alison Kato, Deputy Attorney

General for Office of Planning.

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Thank you, Commissioners, for allowing us to present our comments for today.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Mr. Chair, if I may.

For everyone's -- we just discovered that there is an islandwide power outage on Kauai, which is why we do not have Commissioner Giovanni.

> CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: That is problematic.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER: We are still recording We can continue, because we do have quorum. this. It may be at your discretion on whether or not you would like Commissioner Giovanni involved with

decision-making. In that case, we could defer decision-making until a later date, but we can continue the hearing.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So if I may, with the forbearance of OP, who had just planned to start, I would like to assess the progress of our proceedings right now.

I anticipate -- I'm not suggesting this or urging any of my fellow Commissioners -- but I anticipate that there may be certain questions that will arise when we enter into deliberations on this matter, for which we will want to go into executive session to seek the advice of our counsel regarding our powers, duties, privileges and immunities in regards to the designation of IAL and the process that's before us.

There is a lot of people waiting in the room, and that's a lot of people to wait while we go into executive session.

In addition, we have unfortunately lost Commissioner Aczon as well, who would be helpful in our deliberations as well as Commissioner Giovanni who is now inadvertently, due to matters not within his control, no longer able to participate.

Frankly, I'm concerned on whether or not we

can get five votes in any particular direction, given just the tenor of the comments and questions from our fellow Commissioners.

So my inclination is to proceed with the presentation from Office of Planning, but at the conclusion of any presentation from Office of Planning and questions, we would not directly move to deliberations on this matter, but we would defer deliberations until we next gather as a Commission.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Chair, I agree on that, but also would like to just say that because Commissioner Aczon and Commissioner Giovanni didn't have a bite at the apple with OP, they're allowed to review the recording, then maybe have a bite at the apple with them, ask questions.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: In that case, the recommendation would be that we would not actually close the evidentiary portion of the proceeding, but leave it open for the narrow purpose of further questions from the Office of Planning from the two absent Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Yes, Chair, if that's possible.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Chang, did you have something to say?

1 COMMISSIONER CHANG: I would support your 2 recommendation that we permit OP to proceed, and then 3 call a recess to permit the other Commissioners to 4 participate. CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Well, it would be, I 5 6 think, technically not a recess, because it would be 7 the end of our hearing for today. So we would 8 adjourn, and it would come up at our next hearing. 9 Thank you. So with that, thank you for 10 your forbearance, Ms. Kato, here on your first time 11 before us, we appreciate it. 12 MS. KATO: Thank you. Rodney Funakoshi 13 from Office of Planning is here, and he's going to 14 present Office of Planning's comments. 15 And also want to mention that the 16 Department of Agriculture has someone here, Earl 17 Yamamoto who would like to present comments, if 18 possible. 19 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So we should admit 20 Mr. Yamamoto. I will let you in. 21 Do you swear or affirm that the testimony 22 you're about to give is the truth? 23 MR. FUNAKOSHI: Yes.

24 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: And I'm admitting Mr.
25 Yamamoto as panelist as well.

1 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Please proceed.

2 RODNEY FUNAKOSHI

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

DIRECT EXAMINATION

MR. FUNAKOSHI: Good afternoon, Chair and Commissioners. Rodney Funakoshi from State Office of Planning. I'd like to present OP's comments on the matter before us today.

An IAL designation signifies the resource value of the land. Is the parcel capable of producing sustained high agricultural yields?

Does it contribute to the State's economic base and local food security?

Is the parcel needed to assure the long-term availability of agricultural lands?

An IAL designation helps meet the State's constitutional mandate to protect the State's agricultural resource base. An IAL designation discourages the fragmentation of high quality agricultural lands and the conversion of these lands to non-agricultural designation seeks to maintain affordability of agricultural land. It does not require that the land be currently used for

agriculture.

The Office of Planning has been charged by the Legislature with updating the State's 2050 Sustainability Plan for the decade of 2020 to 2030 and integrating sustainable development into land use planning.

Sustainability means, in part, using
Hawaii's limited resources sustainably in the
present, while preserving those resources for future
generations. One of those limited resources is
highly productive agricultural land.

IAL designation is a tool for protecting those lands for future generations who will be living with climate change, and the need for a locally grown food supply as natural disasters threaten to isolate Hawaii from imported food.

Oahu is especially vulnerable since almost 75 percent of Hawaii's residents live on Oahu. Food grown on Oahu does not need to be transported by air or water in the event of a natural disaster that blocks access to our harbor and airports.

OP has provided comments and recommendations on the process and maps for the City's IAL submittal in our February 10, 2021 comments to the LUC. OP questioned the inclusion of

State lands, small lots and lands with steep slopes, which would constrain commercial farming. These issues underlie some of the concerns raised by public testifiers in yesterday's hearing.

This is the second City submittal of its IAL recommendations. Note that two-and-a-half years ago in August 28, 2019, the City Council submitted its IAL Resolution 18-233 CD1, FD1, and associated files.

The Land Use Commission staff, by its letter of October 16, 2019, to the City Council, stated that the City's submittal did not meet the requirements for processing as set forth in HAR 15-15 Subchapters 14 and 17.

It was clear from the testimony yesterday that many people did receive notice of the City IAL process. Could the City have done more public outreach? Possibly, but planning processes cannot ensure that all residents and landowners will participate.

The LUC has the latitude under Chapter 205 to accept the IAL recommendations in part: To exclude or include parcels for IAL designation. OP and DOA provided recommendations in their letters submitted in February as to what lands could be

excluded.

OP's position is that the City has met the applicable statutory and procedural requirements in developing its recommendations. The City's IAL process included.

- * Consultation with stakeholders, landowners, agencies, agricultural interest groups.
 - * Development of a methodology for identifying agricultural lands and IAL lands through a Technical Advisory Committee of which OP was a member.
 - * A public information process, including
 Notification to affected landowners.

It is recommended that the LUC acknowledge the efforts of the City in moving forward with the County IAL designation process, and determine whether the City has complied with the applicable statutory and procedural requirements in developing their IAL recommendations to meet the State's constitutional mandate.

If you find that the City has met the statutory and regulatory requirements, LUC may then deliberate on whether the City's IAL recommendations serve to protect Oahu's capacity to increase its food security.

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Thank you. That concludes my testimony,
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2
     and I'm available, as well as our counsel, both Ms.
3
     Kato and Mr. Yee, to questions as well.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Ms. Kato, did you
5
     want Mr. Yamamoto to present first, or make Mr.
 6
      Funakoshi available for questioning, then Mr.
7
     Yamamoto?
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                MS. KATO: I think we can go into questions
9
     at this point.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners?
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                Commissioner Wong.
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                COMMISSIONER WONG: Thank you, Chair.
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                Good afternoon, Mr. Funakoshi. Good to see
14
     you again.
15
                Just a question about that statement of
16
      food sustainability. So in your opinion, this IAL
17
     process is for future, is that correct, future
     generations?
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19
                THE WITNESS: Yes, it does help.
20
                COMMISSIONER WONG: It helps or is it a
21
     planning tool to protect us for the future to ensure
22
      that the State is sustainable in case of another
23
      COVID function where everyone is grabbing for food,
24
     emergency?
25
                THE WITNESS: Yes. It's one of the
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1	planning tools available to help with food
2	sustainability.
3	COMMISSIONER WONG: That's all I needed to
4	know. Thank you.
5	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners,
6	further questions for Mr. Funakoshi? Seeing none at
7	this time.
8	Mr. Yamamoto, can you enable your audio and
9	video? Hi, Earl. Do you have some comments to
10	share?
11	Do you swear or affirm that the testimony
12	you're about to give is the truth?
13	MR. YAMAMOTO: Yes, I do.
14	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Please proceed.
15	EARL YAMAMOTO
16	Was called on behalf of the Department of
17	Agriculture, was sworn to tell the truth, was
18	examined and testified as follows:
19	DIRECT EXAMINATION
20	MR. YAMAMOTO: My name is Earl Yamamoto,
21	staff planner here at the Department of Agriculture.
22	As you can see from the video, I've been
23	here for a few years. We did not develop or yeah,
24	we did not develop separate testimony from what we
25	submitted to the Land Use Commission back on

February 9th, which is our letter to Dan Orodenker.

So my comments would be basically to summarize what we had submitted and what is contained in that February 9th letter.

I will very quickly go over basically what we put down. It's going to be in a format different from what the Office of Planning, Rodney Funakoshi has just presented, which reflects upon what has transpired over earlier this morning, and yesterday, throughout yesterday. So you have to excuse me for being -- this is a little bit more distant.

Our comments are more not dwelling in the details of process and procedure, but looking at it from the standpoint of the utility of the Important Agricultural Lands law, and moving our interest in having it move forward beyond what it has done so far with the participation of private landowners in the voluntary Important Agricultural Lands designation.

So in brief, the department supports the City and County of Honolulu's Petition or submittal identifying IAL, and recommends that the agricultural lands itemized in the Petition be designated as Important Agricultural Lands.

We have reviewed the Petition and find that it addresses, to our satisfaction, the valuation

criteria for State agency review as found in Section 205-48.

The deep economic damage brought upon

Hawaii by the pandemic upon many island businesses,

including farm operations, makes the approval of the

City's Petition much more than just achieving the

County identification of potential IAL as described

in Section 205-47.

The existing farms, many of which lost 40 to 60 percent of their sales, and those landowners or others who may want to undertake agricultural production may have access to the seven IAL incentives.

The Department of Agriculture believes the process utilized by the City, leading to the development of the final maps, was deliberate and thorough. We did participate in the Technical Advisory Committee for about five years. And during this period of time, the department kept in mind the underlying intent of the IAL Act is to support agriculture production, and not to be another zoning layer.

Specifically Act 183 of the 2005 Session Laws of Hawaii, Section 1, states that:

The intent of this Act is not only to set

policies for Important Agricultural Lands and to identify Important Agricultural Lands, but also to provide for the development of incentives for agricultural viability in Hawaii, particularly, for agricultural enterprises that farm Important Agricultural Lands and for landowners of Important Agricultural lands.

These incentives will be designed to promote the retention of Important Agricultural Lands for viable agricultural use over the long term.

I'm going to skip over the City process to identify IAL. I believe we've had significant discussion on that.

We did identify apparent anomalies, I guess, of which is of concern to the Commission. We did note that about 38 percent of the tax parcels proposed for IAL designation along the Leeward Coast from Waianae Valley through Lualualei are less than two acres. Similarly about 45 percent of the tax parcels proposed in the Waimanalo to Maunawili area are also less than two acres.

We chose two acres because that's widely understood as the minimum lot size in the City's least restrictive agricultural AG-2 zone.

Department staff didn't have the time to go

over the remaining geographic areas to do a similar analysis. Nevertheless, department believes that the potential IAL areas described for the most part significant areas of potential IAL in accordance with Section 205-42(b) that states:

The objective for the identification of IAL is to identify and plan for the maintenance of a strategic agricultural land resource base that can support a diversity of agricultural activities and opportunities.

With respect, I recall some questions yesterday brought up about State lands not being included. I'm not sure if I would need to bring that up, but just by definition, the land such as that under the management or title, I guess, of the Agribusiness Development Corporation are excluded. They are not considered public lands, I guess, pursuant to Section 171-2. And the same exclusion applies for the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands except for those lands, agricultural lands out in Waimanalo, the University of Hawaii, which has extensive agricultural lands in Waimanalo, and the West Oahu campus, mauka side, Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation, Waiahole Valley, the

As far as the identification of public lands that are qualified to be Important Agricultural Lands, yes, the Departments of Agriculture and DLNR -- Land and Natural Resources realize our

statutory responsibility.

It's been awhile, it's been like 18 years in the making, and we're still working on it.

The department firmly believes that the County process of identifying IAL, as described in the submittal, is separate and apart from the public land process that is described in Section 205-44.5, and is not a valid reason to delay the County process from moving forward.

I do have some explanatory things about why we agree that the City's usage of a certain soil database was used instead of the Land Study Bureau, which is a much more familiar soil quality index that is commonly used, like proceedings before the Land Use Commission, and historically the department has used the LSB, the Land Study Bureau overall productivity ratings, which range from A through E, from best to worst productivity potential.

And that we also use the land type, which is not found in any geographic information system database that I know of here in the State. And the

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land type that describes physical characteristics,
1
2
      specific crop productivity, potential within the
 3
      LSB's reports. The data layer found in the Office of
 4
      Planning's geographic information system program maps
 5
      only the overall productivity ratings, and not the
 6
     other data attributes that we have historically used
7
      in reviewing petitions for voluntary designation of
      Important Agricultural Lands.
8
 9
                While this is a technicality, I believe
10
     this is a very important thing to go over.
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                In summary, again, the department supports
     the -- or finds the City's Petition addresses to our
12
13
      satisfaction the evaluation criteria for State agency
14
      review as found in Section 205-48, and we recommend
     that the agricultural lands itemized in the Petition
15
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Thank you. I'll be available for any questions. That concludes my presentation.

be designated as Important Agricultural Lands.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much, Mr. Yamamoto.

MR. YAMAMOTO: You're welcome.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner

Ohigashi.

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COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Mr. Yamamoto, is that your office you're in?

1 THE WITNESS: Yes. 2 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: You didn't have to 3 tell us you're a long-term employee, I can see from 4 the desk. 5 But anyway, what I was more -- and this 6 question probably would go to Rodney too, forgot to 7 ask Rodney about it -- is that you were part of the 8 TAC? 9 THE WITNESS: Yes. 10 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: And I ask this 11 question about the last -- hi, Dan -- I ask this 12 question about the last time about the City as to 13 whether or not the TAC had approved the final 14 recommendation to the most recent recommendation to 15 the City Council. 16 Do you recall being at that meeting or 17 approving this matter? THE WITNESS: When you say the "final 18 19 meeting", the meeting -- the last meeting of the TAC? 20 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Yes. 21 THE WITNESS: Yes, I was. 22 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: When was that? 23 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry? 24 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: When was it? 25 THE WITNESS: I'm going to have to go over

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     my notes. That's such a long time ago.
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                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Was it 2019? 2018?
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                THE WITNESS: Give me a few minutes. Let's
 4
     see if I do have that.
5
                COMMISSIONER WONG: Chair, since we're
 6
     waiting, I wanted to say Commissioner Giovanni is
     back on.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Yes. We welcome
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     Commissioner Giovanni back. And Commissioner
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10
     Giovanni, we noted in your absence that we might
     conclude with the Office of Planning's presentation
11
     today, but defer deliberation to another date.
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13
                THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, still looking.
14
      I'm getting there.
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I can again offer to
15
16
     play the Jeopardy music.
17
                THE WITNESS: Yes, past University of
18
     Hawaii games, they put that on pretty quick.
19
                Okay, no match is found. I cannot answer
20
     that question.
                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Was it before it
21
22
     was given to the City Council?
23
                THE WITNESS: Yes.
24
                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: You went over the
25
     whole recommendation?
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THE WITNESS: Yes. It was before the DPP

submitted the final, the package to the City Council.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Was there any concerns raised by any of the participants at that time?

THE WITNESS: I don't recall any strong ones. But, again, my memory is not that good. Just about my ability to add and subtract, it's kind of declined in my -- as I increase in age.

I cannot recall any strong concerns about any matter at that time. Frankly, I think a lot of the members were kind of happy to see the process actually end up with a tangible result, namely the maps.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: And was there a final vote on the whole thing or just everybody agreed?

THE WITNESS: I don't recall if there was a hand vote or anything formal like that.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Mr. Yamamoto, you did say that there were some areas I think that you have not done certain calculations on; and you have to excuse my memory on that. Can you explain to me what was that amount?

THE WITNESS: That was with respect to what

we had submitted on February 9th to the Land Use

Commission in our letter. We did go over -- or I did

go over the tax map key for those parcels found in

the City Council's Resolution submittal to the Land

Use Commission. I did go over their -- the list of

the tax map key parcels that were less than two

acres.

So I did it in these regions that contained that mix of ag, less than ag, active ag production on the Leeward Coast and in Waimanalo. So I did that.

The idea was to, because I -- like everybody else, it stands out that there's a lot of parcels that was very surprising to me that there were so many parcels that were less than two acres in size.

I did not check to see if any of these less than two-acre parcels were dedicated for property tax purposes to agriculture production, which would result in decrease in the property tax burden of that particular landowner. So I did not look at it in that matter.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Is that a necessary or important factor that should be looked into prior to a final decision on this matter?

THE WITNESS: These small less than

two-acre things?

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: You mentioned that you didn't look whether or not they dedicated to small two-acre lots dedicated to agriculture, or the facts that we need to consider before we make a final decision on this matter.

THE WITNESS: Well, it would add more information to the decision whether or not it's required on all this process and procedure stuff, it's something that we obviously stayed away from, stayed apart from.

But in terms of -- in case you're wondering if these small agricultural parcels can be used for agriculture, that would be -- and give an indication.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: If we were to accept the City's recommendation, and then move to determination of whether or not to adopt it, modify it, reject it totally after hearing, would you be able to provide that information to the Commission?

THE WITNESS: I would prefer that the City
Department of Fiscal Services Real Property Division,
that that function provide that information, because
if not, I'd just be a third party. And, you know,
accuracy -- yeah, accuracy kind of degrades when
there's intermediaries between the source of the

1 information and the giver, which is me, and then you, 2 being the on the Commission, and the --3 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Just to (indecipherable) you could, but it would be better if 4 5 we asked it from the City? 6 THE WITNESS: Directly, yes. That is 7 correct. 8 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I don't have any 9 more questions. 10 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: It's 2:32. Going yet 11 another hour. How many folks have questions for OP 12 at this point? 13 Nancy, you are deliberating whether you do 14 or not, I can see. Anyone else? I could go either 15 way. We talked about leaving this hearing open, the 16 evidentiary portion open or, you know, widely or 17 narrowly, I can go either way. 18 I do think it is probably better, given the 19 way the matters have proceeded before us today, that 20 we try not to move to deliberation, but rather we do 21 what evidentiary work we can do today, then conclude. 22 Commissioner Chang. 23 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you.

Mr. Chair, you know I'm not too sure. Many

of these attendees have been sitting here for two

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days. And I would suspect they would like to hear some of the discussion, so I would like us to think about that.

I realize Commissioner Aczon isn't here.

But it would be very dissatisfying, I think, for

these attendees if they don't hear some of our

deliberation or discussion. That's just my thought.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you for that comment.

You know, I personally -- there's certain matters that have been raised, particularly around due process, that I want the benefit of discussing with counsel prior to entering into deliberation.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Chair.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Just my own, I think that because Commissioner Giovanni wasn't here for the entire proceedings of OP, and I'm not sure about the rest of the City's, I think for him to deliberate properly, he should review the recording of what he missed. And so I don't think -- and given the opportunity to, again, you know, ask questions before starting deliberation.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Commissioner Wong.

1 Commissioner Ohigashi.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I just was wondering where are we at? Are we going to -- you're deliberating whether or not we should keep the record open for purposes of Commissioner Giovanni and Commissioner Aczon?

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'm assessing where we are in the proceedings, yes; and figuring out whether, as a group, we might decide, or at least give our sense for the Chair to decide what we should do for the remainder of the day.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: My preference is that if Mr. Giovanni agrees, Mr. Aczon can't agree, but I would think that they would want benefit of the whole record before making a decision, as well as opportunity to ask questions if they have any of Mr. Funakoshi. That is just my --

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I think procedurally Commissioner Wong is correct, for Commissioner Giovanni to deliberate, certainly Commissioner Aczon would have to review the tapes. So I don't think, I am -- I have tried to be very cognizant during these proceedings of the tremendous public interest and the long attention of attendees, and certainly the desire by some of the attendees to, I would assume, see some

kind of decision come out of our proceedings today that Commissioner Chang speaks to.

On the other hand, I want to make sure we do this in as procedurally a clean way as possible.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Thanks, Chair. I would like to review what I missed, which is about 30 minutes, before we enter into deliberations.

Maybe have the opportunity to ask questions of OP.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: And, again, I also -perhaps I'm the only Commissioner who seeks the
advice of counsel, but I would prefer to go into
executive session at some point on this matter prior
to deliberation. And in that regard, I have a
question for Ms. China.

If the Commissioners express a desire to go into executive session, would it be possible within the Sunshine law to agendize such a session in a manner that would be like, for instance, LUC will be convening at 9:00, but will be moving into executive session upon convening, and will convene into public session say at 10:00 o'clock, so that people who are wanting to attend and monitor our discussions would not have to sort of sit around staring at a computer screen waiting to come in.

Do we have that flexibility to be

1 respectful of all the people who are interested in 2 this? 3 MS. CHINA: I think you do have that ability. I think though that when you first meet, 4 5 you might want to vote to go into executive session 6 and then you go into executive session. 7 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Could we somehow indicate that on the agenda? 8 9 MS. CHINA: You can say we plan to ask to 10 go into executive session then from 9:00 to whatever, and that we anticipate that the public portion of the 11 12 meeting will reconvene at whatever time. I think 13 that's perfectly legit. 14 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner 15 Giovanni. 16 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: I share your 17 interest in executive session. CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Cabral 18 19 is thumbs up, enthusiastically double thumbs up. Commissioner Wong, do you have anything to 20 21 opine on this matter before us? 22 COMMISSIONER WONG: Nothing, Chair. I 23 agree with you on that matter, and thank you to our

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Again, we are trying

AG about her opinion.

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to, while I have some significant concerns, as has been clear at the manner in which the impact, if any of IAL designation, has been portrayed by outside forces, I do recognize that has raised considerable concern among property owners. And I want to be sure we are as respectful as possible in respect to their time and tuning in.

In that regard -- very briefly, I know we're unorthodox, would somebody from the LUC staff be able to share right now how one can join the mailing list for LUC so they are sure to get the e-mail notice of our meetings?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I think Scott can best explain.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Mr. Derrickson.

CHIEF PLANNER: Let me see if I can share screen.

So on our website, which is LUC dot Hawaii dot gov (luc.hawaii.gov), on the home page, on the right-hand side you'll see this menu. People can click on it to sign up for agenda notices. They will fill out a little form. And then you'll get a notice of the hearing probably about five or six days prior to the hearing.

People also have the ability to, on the home page, they can check the event calendar which provides the tentative meeting dates. So if you check that often, you'll be able to see when hearings are scheduled. And as soon as an agenda is up and available, it should be posted.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much, Mr. Derrickson, appreciate it.

So back to our proceedings then, any further questions at this time for Office of Planning? If none, I will ask if there is any further business? And if there is not any further business, my intention is to adjourn our proceedings, noting that we will agendize this discussion, including an opportunity to ask questions, for the Commissioners to ask questions of, I will say, both the City and County as well as Office of Planning and their witnesses.

Any further business, Mr. Orodenker?
Anyone else?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Mr. Chair, I believe that concludes our business for the day.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So we have, with gratitude to all of you for your tremendous efforts over the last two days, to the Office of Planning,

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      attendees, sorry we could not make decision-making on
     this matter today, however, we have made progress and
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      we will agendize this matter for further action on a
3
      future agenda.
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                With that, I adjourn today's meeting.
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                (The proceedings adjourned at 2:43 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 April 29, 2021 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 29th day of April, 2021, in
16	Honolulu, Hawaii.
17	
18	
19	/s/ Jean Marie McManus
20	JEAN MARIE McMANUS, CSR #156
21	
22	
23	
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