1		LAND USE COMMISSION
2		STATE OF HAWAI'I
3		Hearing held on August 12, 2020 Commencing at 9:00 a.m.
4	Hel	d via ZOOM by Interactive Conference Technology
5		
6	I.	Call to Order
7	II.	Adoption of Minutes
8	III.	Tentative Meeting Schedule
9	IV.	Adoption of Order
10		SP97-390 COUNTY OF MAUI (Central Maui Landfill) Adopt Form of the Order for Amendment to State
11		Special Permit (SP97-390) for the Proposed Central Maui Landfill Facilities project at TMK (2)3-8-003:19 (por) and 020, Pu'unene, Maui,
12		Hawaii.
13	V.	Continued Hearing and Action A17-804 Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
14		(O'ahu) Petition for District Boundary Amendment to Consider Petition to Amend the
15		Conservation Land Use District Boundary into the Urban Land Use District for
16		Approximately 53.449 acres of land at Kane'ohe, Island of O'ahu, State of Hawai'i TMK
17		(1) 4-5-033:por.001
18	VI.	RECESS
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25	BEFOR:	E: Jean Marie McManus, CSR #156

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     APPEARANCES:
2
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      NANCY CABRAL, Vice Chair (Big Island)
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      EDMUND ACZON (Oahu)
      GARY OKUDA (Oahu)
      LEE OHIGASHI (Maui)
4
      ARNOLD WONG (Oahu)
5
      DAWN CHANG (Oahu)
      DAN GIOVANNI (Kauai)
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      STAFF:
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      Deputy Attorney General
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      For Intervenor Hui O Pikoiloa
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This is the August 12, 2020 Land Use Commission meeting, and it 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 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, please 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 audio/visual signals to effectively conduct business during the pandemic.

My name is Jonathan Likeke Scheuer and I currently serve as the LUC Chair. Commissioners Aczon, Chang, Okuda and Wong, the LUC Executive Officer Daniel Orodenker, the LUC Chief Planner Scott Derrickson, Chief Clerk Riley Hakoda, the LUC's Deputy Attorney General Cindy Young, and the Court Reporter Jean McManus are on Oahu.

Commissioner Cabral is on the Big Island, and Commissioner Ohigashi is on Maui, and Commissioner Giovanni is on Kauai. There are currently eight seated Commissioners.

First order of business is the adoption of the July 22-23, 2020 minutes.

Mr. Hakoda or Mr. Derrickson, has there been any written testimony submitted on this matter?

CHIEF CLERK: No. This is Riley Hakoda.

No comments.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: If there are any

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members of the public who wish to testify solely on 1 2 the adoption of the minutes from July 22nd and 23rd 3 meeting, you should use the raise-hand function in 4 the attendee software and indicate that you wish to 5 testify on this matter. 6 Seeing none. 7 Are there any comments or corrections on the minutes? If not, is there a Motion to Approve? 8 VICE CHAIR CABRAL: I'll make a Motion to 9 10 Approve those minutes as presented. 11 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner -- is there a second? 12 13 VICE CHAIR ACZON: I'll second. 14 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I see your hand now, 15 Commissioner Wong. 16 Seconded by Commissioner Aczon, moved by 17 Commissioner Cabral. Is there any discussion? If not, Mr. Orodenker, please do a roll call vote. 18 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Giovanni? 19 20 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Aye. 21 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Wong? 22 COMMISSIONER WONG: Aye. 23 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Chang? 24 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Yes. 25 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Okuda?

1	COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yes.
2	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Cabral?
3	VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Yes.
4	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Ohigashi?
5	COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Yes.
6	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Aczon?
7	VICE CHAIR ACZON: Aye.
8	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Chair Scheuer?
9	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Aye.
10	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
11	The motion passes unanimously.
12	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much,
13	Mr. Orodenker.
14	Would you continue with our next agenda
15	item meeting schedule?
16	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Thank you, Chair.
17	Tomorrow we will again be meeting via ZOOM
18	to take up the DR and the other matter.
19	Then on September 2nd we will be,
20	hopefully, still be on ZOOM. If not, we will be on
21	Maui for the C. Brewer bifurcation matter.
22	September 10th, continuation of the C.
23	Brewer bifurcation matter and the Hanohano Motion to
24	Amend.
25	September 23rd we will be again on Oahu for

the Hawaiian Memorial Park closing. And on

September 24th, we will also be on Oahu for the

Halekua Development Motion.

- October 7, we will be continuing the Halekua Development Motion to Amend on Oahu and Hanohano Motion to Release.
  - On October 8th this we will again be on Oahu for Hawaiian Memorial Park matter. October 21st is currently vacant.
  - October 22, that will be in Hilo, the

    Newton Family Trust, and the Hawaiian Islands' matter

    Motion to Amend.
  - November 4th, once again, take up the Halekua Development matter.
    - The rest of the schedule for the year is still tentative that we do not have anything really set. We have tentative meetings on Wednesday,

      December 2nd for the Pulama Lanai matter and Windward Hotel matter on Maui.
      - December 3rd for Barry Trust matter.
- December 16th for the Church matter on Hilo.
- And December 17th is the Barry Trust matter

  Adoption of Order. That takes us to the end of the

  year.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much.

Dan.

Any questions for Mr. Orodenker,

Commissioners? No. Seeing none, thank you very

much.

## SP97-390 Maui Landfill

Our next order of business is Adoption of the Form of the Order for the fourth Amendment to the State Special Permit (SP97-390) for the Proposed Central Maui Landfill Facilities project at TMK (2)3-8-003.019(por.) and 020, Pu'unene, Maui, Hawaii.

Mr. Hakoda or Mr. Derrickson, has any last written testimony been submitted on this matter.

CHIEF CLERK: This is Riley. No testimony received on this matter.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much.

Are there any members of the public who wish to testify in this matter who are attending the ZOOM meeting? If so, you can use your raise-hand function and indicate that you wish to testify. If you do, I will admit you into the meeting as a full participant, swear you in, and provide you two minutes to speak.

I am seeing none. So there is no public testimony on this matter.

1	Before we take up the motion, I would like
2	to confirm with all of the Commissioners as well as
3	myself are present and prepared to participate in
4	this proceeding.
5	Commissioner Chang, are you prepared to
6	participate?
7	COMMISSIONER CHANG: Yes, Chair.
8	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.
9	Commissioner Aczon?
10	VICE CHAIR ACZON: Yes.
11	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Cabral?
12	VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Yes, I am prepared.
13	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.
14	Okuda?
15	COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yes.
16	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Wong?
17	COMMISSIONER WONG: Yes.
18	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Ohigashi?
19	COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Yes.
20	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Giovanni?
21	COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Yes.
22	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: The Chair is also
23	prepared to participate.
24	We will now consider Adoption of the Order.
25	Commissioners, before you for your

consideration, deliberation and adoption are the 1 2 proposed Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, 3 Decision and Order prepared by the staff as 4 instructed at the last meeting on this docket. 5 Is there any discussion? 6 If there is none, I will now entertain a 7 Motion to Approve the Form of the Order for Docket 8 No. SP97-390's Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, 9 and Decision and Order approving with modifications 10 the recommendations of the County of Maui's Planning Commission to Approve a Fourth Amendment to the Land 11 Use Commission Special Permit. 12 13 Commissioners, what is your pleasure? 14 COMMISSIONER WONG: Chair, I would move for 15 the Adoption of the Order, and all the other things 16 you just said. 17 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Commissioner Wong. Is there a second? 18 19 VICE CHAIR ACZON: I will second it. 20 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: The motion has been 2.1 made by Commissioner Wong and seconded by 22 commissioner Aczon. 23 Is there any discussion on the motion? 24 Commissioner Ohigashi. 25 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I will be voting in

favor of the Form of the Order. However, I'd like to 1 2 note that I voted against this matter. 3 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, 4 Commissioner Ohigashi. The Chair feels the same way. My 5 6 obligation is to say that the order correctly 7 reflects the action of the Commission, but I voted against the issuance of the permit. 8 Any other discussion? Commissioner Okuda. 9 10 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Chair, I agree that the Form of the Order accurately reflects the 11 12 discussion and decision of the Commission, but to be 13 consistent with my vote, I'm voting no, but it's not 14 a comment on the Form of the Order. Thank you. 15 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, 16 Commissioner Okuda. Anything further, Commissioners? 17 If not, Mr. Orodenker, please poll the Commission. 18 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 19 The Motion is to Adopt the Order, Maui Landfill matter, SP97-390. 20 21 Commissioner Wong? 22 COMMISSIONER WONG: Aye. 23 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Aczon? 24 VICE CHAIR ACZON: Yes. 25 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Ohigashi?

1	COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Aye, for the
2	limited purpose of the Form of the Order.
3	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Cabral?
4	VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Yes.
5	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Okuda?
6	COMMISSIONER OKUDA: No.
7	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Chang?
8	COMMISSIONER CHANG: Yes.
9	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Commissioner Giovanni?
10	COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Aye.
11	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Chair Scheuer?
12	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Aye.
13	EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Chair,
14	the motion passes with 7 affirmative votes and 1 no.
15	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much.
16	Thank you, Maui County, for being available
17	on that matter.
18	A17-804 Hawaii Memorial Life Plan, Ltd.
19	Our next agenda item moving right
20	along is the Continued Hearing and Action Meeting
21	on A17-804 Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd., to
22	Consider Petition to Amend the Conservation Land Use
23	District Boundary into Urban Land Use District for
24	approximately 53.449 acres of Land at Kane'ohe,
25	Island of O'ahu, State of Hawaii TMK (1)4-5-033:

Portion of Lot 1. 1 2 Will the parties for Docket A17-804 please 3 identify yourself for the record? I remind you, you may need to unmute yourself. 4 5 MR. TABATA: Good morning. Curtis Tabata and Ben Matsubara for Hawaiian Memorial. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Good morning. MR. PANG: Good morning. Duane Pang, 8 9 Deputy Corporation Counsel on behalf of the City and 10 County of Honolulu. 11 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Good morning, Mr. Pang. It's nice to see you fully rather than a small 12 13 dot on my screen. 14 MS. APUNA: Good morning, Chair, members of 15 the Commission, Dawn Apuna, Deputy Attorney General, on behalf of the State Office of Planning. 16 17 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: And with you? 18 MS. APUNA: Visually with me is Rodney 19 Funakoshi and Lorene Maki. 20 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. 21 MR. YOSHIMORI: Good morning. Grant 22 Yoshimori, and with me is Rich McCreedy representing

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much.

Let me update the record.

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Intervenors Pro Se.

On July 23, 2020, the Commission met using interactive conferencing technology for an Action Meeting on Docket No. A17-804 Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, Ltd (O'ahu) to Consider the Petition to Amend the Conservation Land Use District Boundary into the Urban Land Use District.

The State Office of Planning concluded its presentation on this docket at that meeting and the Commission had heard from three witnesses from Intervenor's presentation before concluding proceedings for that day.

From July 23rd, 2020, until recently, any public comments via email and written correspondence received by the Commission have been made part of the record, and I will actually read to you all -- when I pull it up -- the people who have submitted testimony on this matter.

Between June 22nd and 23rd we received testimony from Pane Meatoga III from Hawaii Operating Engineers, Kera Wong-Miyasato and Alec Wong-Miyasato, Kalma Wong, Teresa Chao, Kathleen O'Malley, Paulette Tam.

On June 19th we received the results of a survey conducted by Senator Jarrett Keohokalole.

On June 23rd we received testimony from

1 Robert O'Connor.

June 24th we received testimony from Ryan Kobayashi Hawaii Labor Union, as well as Erin Yamashita.

On July 6th we received testimony from Nick Drance.

On July 20th, from Gary Gray.

On July 23rd from Glenn Miyasato; and July 24th from Lorraine Minatoishi.

On August 4th the Commission mailed our August 12th and 13th, 2020 Notice of Agenda to our Parties, to the Statewide, O'ahu and Hawai'i regular and email mailing lists.

I will now run over or procedures briefly for today. I have already recognized the written public testimony that has been received by the Commission on this docket and posted to our website.

I remind all parties that may be attending that oral testimony on this is closed as we are in the evidentiary portion of our proceedings.

The Commission will continue to accept written testimony up until a final decision is reached. In addition, we will accept oral testimony at the hearing where we will consider Adoption of the Order.

1	The Petitioner, City and County of
2	Honolulu, and the State Office of Planning have
3	completed their presentation. Intervenors will
4	continue their presentation by the request of the
5	Commission prior to close of the evidentiary
6	proceedings, Petitioners will recall the
7	Petitioner will recall Mr. Morford.
8	Once that is completed, the Commission will
9	close the evidentiary portion of the proceedings and
10	move on to deliberations.
11	For the parties as well as the public, I
12	will note that from time to time, approximately once
13	an hour, I will call for a short ten-minute break as
14	well as a lunch break.
15	Any questions from the parties for our
16	procedures for today?
17	MR. TABATA: No questions.
18	MR. PANG: No questions.
19	MS. APUNA: No questions.
20	MR. YOSHIMORI: Intervenor has no
21	questions.
22	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners?
23	Thank you. Mr. Yoshimori, ready to resume?
24	MR. YOSHIMORI: Yes, I am.
25	CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Who is your next

1 witness? 2 MR. YOSHIMORI: Our next witness is Nate 3 Yuen. Before we go there, Dr. Lee Goff is not 4 5 available today, so he will not be testifying today. 6 So our first witness is Nate Yuen. 7 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Sorry, if we conclude proceedings today, this means that you'll be unable 8 to call Mr. Goff. 9 10 MR. YOSHIMORI: I understand, thank you. 11 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Yuen. I am going 12 to find Mr. Yuen and promote him to be a panelist. 13 If you would enable your video and audio, Nate. Are you able to enable your video and audio? 14 15 THE WITNESS: There we go. 16 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'll swear you in and 17 then proceed with questioning. 18 Do you swear or affirm the testimony you're 19 about to give is the truth? 20 THE WITNESS: Sir, there's a cat here. 21 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Do you affirm the 22 testimony you're about to give is the truth? 23 THE WITNESS: Yes. 24 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Yoshimori, please

25

proceed.

1 NATHAN YUEN 2 Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the 3 Intervenors, was sworn to tell the truth, was 4 examined and testified as follows: 5 DIRECT EXAMINATION 6 MR. YOSHIMORI: For the record, Mr. Yuen's 7 resume is Intervenors' Exhibit No. 5; and his written testimony is Intervenors' testimony No. 1. 8 9 Thanks, Nate, for appearing today. 10 BY MR. YOSHIMORI: 11 Can you please state your name and your 12 address? My name is Nathan Yuen. I go by Nate. And 13 Α 14 I my address is 91-233 Hanapouli Circle, Ewa Beach 15 96706. 16 Thank you. 17 Can you please list some of the experience you've had related to Hawaii conservation? 18 19 Well, I guess I started out -- I've been 20 hiking the Hawaiian islands like 30-some-odd years. 21 And I first started through the Hawaiian Trail and 22 Mountain Club. And I was -- (indecipherable). 23 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: For the court 24 reporter, I might ask you to speak slightly slower. 25 THE WITNESS: I started with Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club with Mabel Kekina, and -- I'm sorry there is a cat here. I'm actually in Puna today at a friend's house, and his cat seems to take a liking to me.

Anyway, so I was in Mabel Kekina's group and she was a grandmother, who organized everybody on -- organized the crew in maintaining the trails in the Hawaiian islands.

So we would go out into the forest and cut the vegetation that has overgrown the trails. And also the landslide -- this cat --

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER:} \mbox{ We can proceed even}$  with the cat meowing.

THE WITNESS: She's messing with the mic -- anyway, she did search and rescue as well.

I was with her for about ten years before she passed away.

I also became involved in the Sierra Club, because the Sierra Club is developed more politically in making sure that the land is protected and conservation is properly performed in Hawaii so that native plants and animals can live into the future.

So I'm also photographer. I'm not a professional photographer in that I have a regular job as an accountant that I work through during the

week, but on weekends I become an amateur hiker, photographer, naturalist. So I look in Hawaii's forest for rare native plants and animals, and right now trees are a big focus of my work.

And so I've also -- the Kohala Watershed

Partnership asked me to be a photographer in

residence in their program back in 2015. So I go

periodically through Kohala into their ohia forest to

take photos to document what is happening up in

Kohala.

I'm also involved in tree planting and tree malama. For the past ten years I've been planting trees on Mauna Kea and Pu'u Wa'awa'a the cinder cone on the Kona side. On O'ahu at the Ala Mahamoe Water Project in Moanalua. The Hamakua Marsh in Kailua, and on Mount Ka'ala.

Most of these are rare and endangered plants. The purpose is not so much for removal of carbon from the atmosphere but more to preserve rare and endangered species.

I became a Certified Urban Forester back in 2017. And so this is the group that does Urban forestry in Honolulu and throughout -- actually the County of Honolulu and interisland. And the group measures trees to help planners in assessing the

effect of trees for climate change. And we know that trees provide shade, reduce the temperature, reduce evaporation and some of the beneficial things.

Especially the city, the trees also absorb sun (indecipherable).

So the group that I'm involved in is the downtown Honolulu group that measures trees in the afternoons. And so they are plotted by GIS, the location of the trees, the girth of the trees, the height, the crown size, everything for planners to be able to plot in their systems to be able to model the effects of the trees on the Urban landscape.

So I've just been an all-around naturalist photographer. I have a website, hawaiianforest.com that I have blogged about for many years, although recently I have not been blogging, but rather posting on Facebook. Several times a week I will post native trees and native creatures in an attempt to raise awareness of them, and to give people a reason to save them.

So that's kind of like my evolvement in conservation in Hawaii.

Q Thank you.

Can you describe your involvement with the discovery of the Blackline damselfly, please?

I had provided written documentation before you, it was on the Sierra Club letterhead.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: One moment, Nate.

Ms. McManus, you have your hand raised.

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COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, I meant to take 6 that off.

7 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. Sorry, continue. 8

THE WITNESS: So I had provided written testimony through the Oahu Sierra Club, and essentially I'm authorized by the Oahu Sierra Club to testify on behalf of the damselfly to see that this population of damselflies survives into the future.

I got involved in this project -- well, if you look at that document, you can see the pictures of it. Actually my account of the discovery of it is in there. And one of the neighborhood people -well, I have a friend who is running for political office at that time Patrick Shea. And he was canvassing through the neighborhood of Ohaha, and came across Liam Gray, a resident that lives on Ohaha.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: If I may, Mr. Yoshimori, can you direct the witness a little more tightly on what you wish him to testify about.

Q (By Mr. Yoshimori): Mr. Yuen, were you -- did you meet with Dan Polhemus of Fish and Wildlife, and identify the damselfly as well as photograph them?

And would you mind keeping your answers more succinct, please?

A After I confirmed that it was the damselfly to my satisfaction, I know Dan Polhemus and called him. He's the expert on these damselflies, researcher and scientist who did the documentation for the listing of these features, the rainbow eye damselfly, pinapinao anuenue, Megalagrion nigrohamatum nigrolineatum, that he's the expert that had this creature placed as endangered species on the federal list of endangered species.

So I called him and he confirmed that that indeed was the damselfly.

Q Did you also take photographs at that time of the damselfly to help with confirmation?

A Yes.

Q Thank you.

A One of the my specialties in photography is night insect photography. So it's dark in there but I do have the lighting, and I do have the equipment necessary to photograph them properly.

Q I would like to submit Mr. Yuen as representative of Sierra Club, as well as expert on locating and photographing nature insects and natural beauty.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So just to be clear, you want -- you don't have to submit him as a member of the club, one would just assume that he is as he claims to be.

Do you want him submitted as an expert in nature photography, because your testimony that he will provide has to do with nature photography?

MR. YOSHIMORI: It's for the locating and photographing damselflies, as well as providing expertise on the damselfly's habitat requirements.

THE WITNESS: If I can interject. I think that my background with tree planting and tree malama and general science and understanding the relationship between the watershed and the clouds and trees that I do have that general science background.

So I can speak to removal of trees, deforestation of forest, and basically general science.

MR. YOSHIMORI: I think our main goal is to, one, confirm that the Sierra Club's position on the damselfly as well as to get Mr. Yuen feedback on

his take on the remediation being planned by the
Petitioner for the Hawaiian damselfly's habitat.
Those are our two objectives.

- CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I guess this is my take. I want to give great deference to you as Pro Se Intervenor. It seems to me that from your description and Mr. Yuen's self description of his expertise, if you wanted to submit him as a naturalist, not representative necessarily as an entomologist expert, but as a qualified naturalist on Oahu, that might fit the bill of what you're trying to do.
  - MR. YOSHIMORI: Thank you. Thank you for those recommendations. We will submit him as a naturalist.
  - CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'm now going to check with comments or objections from the parties, starting with Petitioner.
  - MR. TABATA: Petitioner does not object.

    The witness' expertise, as defined by the witness himself, he describes his expertise as science, and based on his personal experience, so to that extent we would not have an objection.
- CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: City and County, Mr. Pang?

1 MR. PANG: The City would make the same 2 comments. But want to clarify one thing. Mr. Yuen 3 is testifying on behalf of the Sierra Club? 4 THE WITNESS: Yes, I am. 5 MR. PANG: Then, yes, those comments, we 6 have no objections. 7 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: State? 8 MS. APUNA: State has no objection. 9 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners? 10 Commissioner Giovanni. COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: I would like to 11 12 thank you, Chair, and I would like to clarify that I 13 did not hear, and I'm unclear whether the Intervenor 14 is offering Mr. Yuen as an expert on climate change, 15 and in particular whether trees or a replacement of trees in that clearing are -- is the offer expertise 16 17 in that field or not? CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Yoshimori? 18 19 MR. YOSHIMORI: I was not planning on 20 asking questions with regard to climate change and 21 forestation. 22 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Then I think that 23 the expertise offered by the witness is acceptable 24 with the exclusion of any -- of that expertise,

because I don't hear that he has it. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners,

further -- seeing none.

Mr. Yoshimori, Mr. Yuen is admitted based as an expert to the matters that he spoke to in his testimony as a naturalist. Please proceed.

MR. YOSHIMORI: I just have two quick questions.

Q Can you describe what the Sierra Club's position is on the proposed development and potential impact to the Blackline damselfly?

A Well, the Sierra Club is concerned that the proposed expansion will adversely effect the ability of that population of damselflies to survive into the future.

Q Thank you.

The Petitioner has said that they would do the following mitigations: Create an underground drainage system; put a water recorder in the well.

And the third one was, install a waterline to supplement the water if needed, and another one was to inspect for invasive fish.

Do you think that will support the Blackline damselfly habitat?

A Those are baseline things that need to be done. I do agree with the list of items, yes. But

1 | there should be more.

Q Can you elaborate just a little on what those additional things you believe should be done are?

A Well, entire -- well, those measures that where just listed will increase the water supply to the seep, and that is a very positive outcome. The damselflies do require wet, muddy little miniature wetland in order to survive.

Actually the Hawaiian islands have been shown to be undergoing a drying trend over the past 50 to 100 years, so by providing additional water to that seep will actually increase the security to the damselfly population. From that aspect, those measures are good.

Q Thank you so much, Mr. Yuen, for volunteering your time and testifying today.

Mr. Yuen is available for questions.

A Actually I have more. When I had said that there is more things that can be done, I can elaborate on that if that's what you want to ask.

Q If you can bulletize just a few items of what you're thinking, would be helpful.

A The project entails the grading of that entire slope, and there are ridges on that slope. So

the high points are being cut off, and the low points are being filled in, so that entire slope is going to be denuded of vegetation.

We had heard from Dr. Steven Montgomery that the damselflies are shade-loving creatures, that they are shade specialists.

Unless they have a way to mitigate against that, I think that will cause what Dr. Cynthia King said was that sometimes these populations of rare insects, they fade away over time, peter out over time.

If the conditions are not optimal by creating more sunlight in the habitat, I think that will be detrimental to their survival.

Q Thank you again for your testimony.

MR. YOSHIMORI: Mr. Yuen is available for questions.

18 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much,
19 Mr. Yoshimori.

Let's start with Mr. Tabata.

MR. TABATA: Thank you, Chair. Thank you,

Mr. Yuen, for your testimony.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

24 BY MR. TABATA:

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Q I was going over your written testimony and

you mentioned that damselfly's chances for survival will be greatly improved if the landowner install a long hose to supply the habitat and clean water.

Is that correct, Mr. Yuen?

A That's correct. I just reaffirmed that in my previous testimony.

Q Yes, thank you.

Could you just explain for us why that water source is important?

A That seep there -- well, I guess -- these damselflies once lived all over Oahu, all elevations, all over.

By the way, this is in the Fish and
Wildlife report written by Dan Polhemus, the
damselfly expert who wrote the placement of the
damselfly on the federal list of endangered species.

The damselflies were once everywhere, but in about the '50s, '60s, '70s their population crashed, and the report said that due to habitat loss and also to invasive species, primarily invasive fish, that the fish would eat the larvae, so that caused the population to crash.

So we have a unique set of circumstances at that location right above Ohaha Place where there is a little seep. The water comes up from the ground,

and it's not a whole lot of water.

kind of recall, I could be wrong, but I kind of recall that the last report said 30 gallons an hour, not that much water. So it basically makes that part wet and muddy. Very little standing water, so no fish. So actually that's a plus to the damselfly, because the fish are the ones that eat the larvae. So that improves chances of success.

Also because it's so dark. There's a lot of trees in there, mainly invasive species, schefflera, strawberry guava, albezia. So these trees are not really desirable, but nonetheless they provide the shade that allowed, number one, the seep not to dry out, because it's quite dark, it's quite humid. Without the trees it would be much different, and the seep could potentially dry out.

You know, given intense sunlight on that muddy little patch that could definitely have a long-term impact on the long-term survival of the damselfly.

So what we are concerned about is -- so it was the contrast of the three factors, very little water, but enough water for them to breed, and it was dark, and that's what allowed that population to continue into now, to survive into the future.

So these damselflies are pushed all the way into the northern Koolaus, that's the critical habitat for the damselfly. I believe there are 18 populations that have been identified. And then there is no damselflies anywhere else in the island except in Kaneohe at that one spot.

So it was a fortuitous confluence of factors that enabled this population of damselflies to exist.

Q Actually, Mr. Yuen, you mentioned it's possible that the seep could dry up. What would happen to the damselflies if the seep were to dry up? What is your understanding?

A They'll eventually die. Dr. Steve

Montgomery said that he believes the larvae could

survive in the mud for a few months. Theoretically,

if it dried out, and the last larvae are in the mud,

you have two months until they will die.

Q You mentioned your blog. And I was reading your blog. It's very interesting. And this one entry I was reading mentioned that back in June 2016 Liam Gray took you and Mr. Yoshimori, Mr. McCreedy, Julie McCreedy to go see the damselflies on the Hawaiian Memorial property. Do you remember that?

A Yes, I wrote that blog entry to document

- 1 what happened.
- 2 Q Right, right.
- Does this -- is this the time where the damselfly was discovered?
- 5 A Yes. Yes.
- 6 Q Thank you.
  - A Actually to be more correct, Liam Gray discovered the damselfly. So it probably was a few weeks before that. So that's the actual discovery date, I don't know exactly when it is, but that's when I became aware of it. That's how Dan Polhemus became aware of it, and that's how this became known.
    - Q Was anyone from Hawaiian Memorial present at that --
- 15 A No.
- 16 Q -- visit?
- 17 A No.
- 18 Q Thank you.
- 19 That blog entry goes on to talk about,
- 20 says:

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- Hawaiian Memorial Park became aware of the damselfly population at the Kaneohe Neighborhood

  Board meeting on July 20, 2017.
- Is that correct, Mr. Yuen?
- 25 A Probably a few days before that, but

that's -- I was at that meeting, and that's when, at least I'm aware, that Hawaiian Memorial Park became aware of it. Prior too that they were not aware of the existence of the damselfly.

Q Thank you.

And that's about one year after the Intervenors found the damselfly, correct?

A Yes.

Q And do you remember -- were you present at that neighborhood board meeting?

A I was.

Q Do you recall what was being discussed at the neighborhood board meeting? Was the Hawaiian Memorial expansion project being discussed?

A Yes, it was. Hawaiian Memorial Park had many of their friends and supporters in green

T-shirts and they supported the -- I guess

proposed -- I guess they were looking for support from the neighborhood board to proceed with the expansion.

Q How did the subject of the damselfly come about?

A Probably the best person to ask is Grant
Yoshimori himself, he's the guy that did that. And
my memory is kind of like fuzzy about that. He's the

guy who did it. 1 2 So Mr. Yoshimori is the one who raised the 3 issue of the damselfly? 4 That's my recollection. 5 And do you recall what the message was 6 regarding the damselfly by Mr. Yoshimori? 7 I don't really recall. I know it's in 8 opposition to the project because there were these 9 damselflies. But I don't recall the exact angle. 10 Q Okay, thank you. Just asking for what you remember. 11 12 Thank you, Mr. Yuen. Appreciate your 13 testimony. 14 I have no more questions. 15 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Mr. 16 Tabata. 17 Mr. Pang. MR. PANG: City has no questions for this 18 19 witness. Thank you. 20 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. 21 Ms. Apuna. 22 MS. APUNA: No questions. 23 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners,

Commissioner Okuda follow by Commissioner

questions for the witness?

1 Wong.

from?

2 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

3 And thank you, Mr. Yuen, for your testimony.

You testified that you are a naturalist.

Just so that I get an idea of your scope or

geographic scope of knowledge, can I ask you the

local question. Which high school did you graduate

THE WITNESS: I went to McKinley High School.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: During the time that you were growing up in Hawaii, how much time did you spend on the Windward side, the Kaneohe side?

THE WITNESS: Not much. We lived in

Kalihi. We would go fishing in Kahana Valley couple

times a month, maybe, for a few years, not often, but

-- but I've always loved the Windward side, but I

wouldn't say I had a lot of contact with Windward,

O'ahu until later in life.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Even though I grew up in Kailua before Kailua became a tourist trap, my mother's family is from Kalihi, but you would not want to visit the neighborhood where the family house is.

Let me ask you this. About -- and you'vve

given testimony also I believe as representative of the Sierra Club. There's been evidence placed in the record that there is a Memorandum of Understanding between the Koolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club and Hawaiian Memorial Park, a preliminary memorandum, and there's been testimony about how that if this project goes forward, Hawaiian Memorial Park is willing to enter into an arrangement, still to be determined, with the Koolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club with respect to a cultural preserve.

Who is in a better position to give advice or control over the area with respect to the cultural preserve, Sierra Club or Koolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club?

THE WITNESS: Koolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Are you aware -- or there's been representations made that the Koolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club is in favor of this expansion.

Are you aware of those representations?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I am.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Do you dispute the fact that the Koolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club is in favor of the expansion?

THE WITNESS: I hear that they are in favor

1 of the expansion, yes.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Wouldn't that be a significant factor that the Koolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club believes when you look at all the factors here, and I assume they have looked at all the factors, that they are in favor of the expansion?

THE WITNESS: I didn't quite understand the question. Can you repeat the question?

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Do you find it significant that the Koolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club is allegedly in favor of the expansion?

THE WITNESS: Regardless about the damselflies, yeah, I guess it is significant because they prioritize the heiau, Kawa'ewa'e Heiau, and the preservation of that cultural treasure above the damselflies, I think they prioritize it that way.

I understand why, but this is also a natural treasure, and it's also a Hawaiian cultural significance, the pinapinao anuenue, the rainbow eye damselfly, it has a Hawaiian name. That's significant of itself.

And these damselflies are in the Kumulipo, and there are heiau named after pinao. It is a culturally significant animal.

So in addition to protection of the heiau,

which I fully support, the damselflies need to be protected too, and the Hawaiian Memorial Park has, in my opinion, been supportive in the damselfly population in that they have already moved back the boundary lines where they had originally placed it because the damselfly's population was discovered.

But now the danger that I see, is that by removal of the trees, it's going to reduce the sunlight. So I would like to ask Dr. Cynthia King, the State entomologist --

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yeah, Mr. --

THE WITNESS: -- if the conditions are not optimized for the damselflies, whether or not that is going to be an issue for --

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: I'm sorry, Mr. Yuen, I don't mean to cut you off, but my questions are a lot more limited. If I ask --

THE WITNESS: I'm rambling.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: I'm trying to keep my questions limited here and in a limited scope. I'm not sure about how much of this hearing, or all these days of hearing you observed by ZOOM, but I ask a number of questions of a number of witnesses about the fact that there is no legal duty to affirmatively or take positive steps to preserve, for example,

cultural sites or anything like that, the duty is basically not to do anything affirmatively to harm things.

So let me ask the question this way. You know, one of the issues that I'm struggling with is the fact that it seems to be a tradeoff that's being proposed here, that if this development does not go forward, then certain promises to take actions to preserve things like the damselfly habitat, cultural sites, there does not seem to be a vehicle under the law to basically force the landowner to take these steps.

Do you agree that that's a reasonable way of looking at part of the decision we have to make which is whether or not the tradeoff here, you know, having the owner affirmatively agree to do something which it is not otherwise required to do, whether it's worth the tradeoff, that's what we're looking at.

THE WITNESS: Yeah. That is the conundrum that we are in. Because there are things about the project that are good, and I guess certain assurances are being made to mitigate against some of the things that have detrimental impact. Like the removal of invasive species from their retention ponds.

You know, the retention ponds, if you look at where they are relative to the damselfly habitat, it's right next to them. And if they don't remove the invasive species from retention ponds, they can end up in the damselfly habitat.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yeah, yeah. Well, Mr.
Yuen --

THE WITNESS: There needs to be ways for them to maintain the property, but there isn't any mechanism in the law to force the land's owner to do that. That's the conundrum that the Land Use Commission finds itself.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: We might be faced with -- and I'm speaking, for example, just specifically about the damselfly.

We really might be faced with a decision here that if we wanted to have specific promises made for specific actions to be taken to affirmatively protect the damselfly habitat, the tradeoff might have to be that we have to approve the development. That's really the quid pro quo. We're talking about a quid pro quo.

Do you agree that that's one reasonable way of looking at the question that is being faced here?

THE WITNESS: Yes, provided that additional

safeguards are made to protect the light levels at that habitat from being detrimentally affected by additional sunlight.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you very much.

Thank you, Chair. No further questions.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much.

Commissioner Wong.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Thank you, Chair.

So the questions I have is following up with Commissioner Okuda in terms of say Hawaiian Memorial Park has said they're going to add water to that pond. Wouldn't that help with the evaporation, so you keep that water in?

THE WITNESS: Yes. The addition of water to supplement what's in that spring will generally add more security to the damselfly, providing however not too much water, because then fish can get inside there. So there needs to be a way of monitoring the amount of water just right, not too much, not too little, just right.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Reference to Auntie Malia Lani.

COMMISSIONER WONG: The other question I have is as Commissioner Okuda said, if they don't do anything, let's say there's an earthquake and seepage

or water dries off, you know, don't have, so the damselfly would die anyway, right?

THE WITNESS: That's right. If you disrupt the water supply for whatever reason, yeah.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Hawaiian Memorial Park
has -- as Commissioner Okuda stated, they don't have
any legal obligations to do anything, correct? So if
I was, say a kid, and I said -- you know, cause
trouble and throw soap in there, you know, how kids
are, they're kind of -- some of them are bad like me.

So what I'm just saying is, you know, right now I'm in a conundrum to give Hawaiian Memorial Park the agreement, to me the damselfly will be more safe because they'll be more protected. People will look at it more, compared to if they don't do anything, if Hawaiian Memorial Park don't touch it, so I'm in that area right now.

THE WITNESS: The addition of water does provide additional security to the damselfly in the future, so the habitat will remain viable provided that they provide a way -- like when they denude that slope, the sunlight will be hitting directly on that -- well, when the sun is at a certain angle, it's going to hit directly on the damselfly habitat. So during construction -- I've seen construction

site, they have kind of walls with the cloth in order to stop the dust. This would also have to be up on the angle to prevent the sun, when it's at an angle, to affect it, but I haven't seen any plan from Hawaiian Memorial Park in their construction, whether they would do that.

And also they need to restore the landscape, after they denude the slope, they have to, at least close to the habitat, they need to put more trees, so that when the sun is at a low angle, there are trees there to block the sunlight.

So I have not seen that in their plans, and I would recommend the Land Use Commission to include that as part of the conditions.

COMMISSIONER WONG: So let's just say that they do add these things. If they do add or don't during the condition -- would the Sierra Club be okay with this and support the project after that?

THE WITNESS: I wouldn't say that we would support the project, we wouldn't object to the project. If they provide enough safeguards to ensure that the damselfly population will survive into the future, we would no longer object.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Just one of those things that, you know, we are looking at those items.

And also note that the Windward side is pretty dark at times, because I used to live there with all the rain. So I haven't been there for awhile, but, you know, the clouds does come by the Koolaus and does shade the area. You don't think that would help too?

THE WITNESS: Well, yes and no. Clearly, clouds over the Windward side would block it, but the clouds are there now. When the sun sets and the sun is at an angle it could provide an opportunity for the light to hit the damselfly habitat from horizontal angle, and that's what I'm concerned about. The lighting conditions would cause the population to peter out slowly over time.

COMMISSIONER WONG: That's all. Thank you. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Commissioner Wong.

Commissioner Ohigashi.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I just have a few questions.

I understand your position is that you need to be shown some mitigation regarding during the construction phase as to whether or not to prevent shade from -- to keep the shade over there so that we have as close a natural habitat as possible.

Is that something that can be handled by,

say, I guess what is called -- well, the State

expertise in determining what those mitigations

should be, what those mitigation measures should be?

THE WITNESS: I guess ultimately it's with

Dr. Cynthia King, State entomologist. I think they ultimately decide, I think.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: So a condition that you would be satisfied, or Sierra Club would be satisfied with would be that the habitat be protected as much as possible in accordance with guidance from the State, Dr. King?

THE WITNESS: Well, I actually heard Dr.

Cynthia King's testimony and she did not -- she

didn't object to the project, and the concern that I

have is I'm not sure if she is aware that the

damselflies are shade specialist, and that their

continued survival may require shade.

Dr. Steven Montgomery, who testified earlier, said that they were shade-loving creatures. So I think that question should be posed to her whether or not shade is an important factor.

Ultimately, I would have to defer to her because she is the one that makes --

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: That is correct.

So if we put in a condition that makes her responsible to determine whether or not there is sufficient shade in that area or sufficient mitigation measures in that area, that would satisfy the Sierra Club?

THE WITNESS: I wouldn't say we would be satisfied, because if the outcome wasn't what we thought was optimal for the damselflies, then we would still object.

your testimony. First you tell me mitigation
measures should be increased and that the State
entomologist is the person to make that
determination. And when I offer a mitigation for
that, your statement is, well, that's not enough.

So I'm just trying to get, trying to figure out -- let me finish -- how to address your concern, Sierra Club's concern regarding damselfly, to make sure that the State entomologist, if we pass this, will have a condition saying that this is the mitigation factor that you have to use, because that's the nature of your testimony.

You can answer that, if you like.

THE WITNESS: Well, I guess I would answer that by saying that we -- we want to provide the best

opportunity for the damselflies to survive into the 1 2 future, and we believe shade is a factor. And that 3 ultimately I believe the State entomologist would 4 make the decision about whether or not that was an 5 important factor. 6 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Thank you. I don't 7 have any more questions. CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, 8 9 Commissioner Ohigashi. Commissioners? 10 Commissioner Chang. I see your physical and virtual hand. 11 12 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 13 And thank you so much, Mr. Yuen. You look like 14 you're in a very beautiful place this morning. 15 THE WITNESS: Hilo is heaven on earth. 16 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you for taking 17 the time to provide this testimony. You have been offered as an expert as a 18 19 naturalist. But -- so would you agree that for 20 purposes of expert testimony, and with respect to the 21 damselfly, that your qualifications that Dr. King 22 with DLNR is probably more qualified than you are to make determinations regarding the damselfly 23

THE WITNESS: Absolutely. I am a member of

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mitigation?

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the Hawaiian Entomological Society, and I'm very
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     active in hiking to remote places in the Hawaiian
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      islands, and taking photographs of native Hawaiian
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     plants and trees and insect. I often post them to
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      the news groups, and I'm a member of the entomology
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      community, but I'm not an expert. And I can
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     photograph them and I can show them what they look
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      like, but the experts are the researchers.
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                COMMISSIONER CHANG: And I appreciate that.
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      Thank you so much. I appreciate the good work you do
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     as well your testimony. Thank you. I have no
      further questions.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you,
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     Commissioner Chang.
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                Commissioners, further questions for the
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     witness? Commissioners, any questions for the
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     witness?
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                If not, if I may, Mr. Yuen, can I clarify?
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                Are you being paid in any manner for this
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     work on behalf of the Intervenors?
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                THE WITNESS: No, I'm not.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: You're doing this
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     purely as a volunteer?
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                THE WITNESS: Yes. I have a personal
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      interest, because I was involved in the initial
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discovery and confirmation of the damselfly
population, so I kind of a have a personal interest.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I would like to ask you quickly, because I think your expertise is uniquely suited to it, a question that I asked Ms.

King, and I believe just for the record Ms. King has

THE WITNESS: Sorry.

a Master's degree but not a Doctor.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I asked her whether she felt community engagement in addition to the physical changes to physical infrastructure and predator control was an integral part of conservation for the protection of the species.

So it's just as important that the community in the surrounding area know of and, at least don't take harmful actions against this creature, just as much as it is important to have good drainage and the hose. Would you agree or disagree with that statement?

THE WITNESS: I would agree, yes.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So far in the protective measures that have been offered there is not a community engagement or education process.

Would you believe that such a process would be of the benefit of protecting the species?

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THE WITNESS: Yes. I think they could do
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2
     really easy things too. Like just visit the habitat
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     a few times a month to make sure there is water in
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     there. Look around to see if any invasive species.
      So volunteers could have a big impact in trying to
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     ensure that these damselflies survive into the
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     future.
               CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I don't have anything
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     further, Mr. Yuen.
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               Anything further from the Commissioners?
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     If not, Mr. Yoshimori, do you have any redirect?
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               MR. YOSHIMORI: I do not. Thank you, Mr.
13
     Yuen.
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               CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'm going to dismiss
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     Mr. Yuen as a witness. It's 10:16 a.m., I'm like to
     take a ten-minute break to 10:26 a.m.
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               Mr. Yoshimori, who will you be admitting?
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               MR. YOSHIMORI: Dr. Steven Businger.
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               CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Followed by how many
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     more?
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               MR. YOSHIMORI: That will conclude our
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     presentation.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So we are going to go
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      into recess until 10:26 a.m. We will let in Mr.
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     Businger as your final witness.
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1 (Recess taken.) 2 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Let's go back on the 3 record. 4 Intervenors next and final witness 5 Dr. Steve Businger. I will swear you in, then, Mr. 6 Yoshimori, you can proceed with your direct examination. 7 Do you swear or affirm the testimony you're 8 9 about to give is the truth? 10 THE WITNESS: I do. 11 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Yoshimori, you may proceed with direct examination. 12 13 STEVE BUSINGER 14 Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the 15 Intervenor, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined and testified as follows: 16 17 DIRECT EXAMINATION 18 BY MR. YOSHIMORI: 19 Thank you, again, for testifying today. 20 For the record, Dr. Businger's resume is 21 Intervenors' Exhibit 6, and his testimony is 22 Intervenors' testimony No. 5. 23 Dr. Businger, can you please state your 24 name and address for the record, please? 25 My name is Steve Businger. I live at 4837 А

1 | Sierra Drive in Honolulu, Hawaii.

- Q Can you give us a quick summary of your deducational background?
  - A Sure. I have a bachelor's degree in atmospheric sciences from the University of Washington. A master's in astro-geophysics from the University of Colorado. And a Ph.D. from University of Washington.
    - Q Can you please state some of the recent positions you've held related to the field of meteorology?
    - A Yes. I have been an assistant professor originally in North Carolina, and that was starting in 1986. In 1993 --
  - COURT REPORTER: Excuse me, Doctor. Can you -- this is the Court Reporter, excuse me for interrupting you.
  - Can you speak clearer or louder. Get closer to your microphone.
  - THE WITNESS: Let me see if I'm connected to the right microphone, sorry.
  - COURT REPORTER: You're sounding fine now, but your voice lowers and I can't hear the words.
- 24 THE WITNESS: That was my fault. I have a 25 microphone as well as my laptop, and unfortunately it

was using my laptop rather than my microphone that I 1 2 have separate. 3 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. Please 4 proceed. 5 THE WITNESS: So I was talking about my 6 history of employment, and I was an assistant 7 professor at the University of North Caroline, State 8 University, until 1993. I had just received tenure 9 at the time, and I moved to University of Hawaii at 10 that point, and was hired as an associate professor. 11 And then I promoted to full professor in 1999, and have been in that same position until currently. 12 13 I've been Chair of the Atmospheric Science Department for the last four years. 14 15 MR. YOSHIMORI: I would like to submit Dr. 16 Businger as expert on meteorology. 17 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Any objections? Petitioner. 18 19 MR. TABATA: No objection. 20 MR. PANG: No objections from the City. 21 MS. APUNA: No objections from the State. 22 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners? 23 Seeing none, Dr. Businger is so admitted. Please 24 continue, Mr. Yoshimori.

MR. YOSHIMORI:

Thank you.

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Q Hawaiian Memorial is designing retention/detention basins, capturing and treating runoff generated from the cemetery would be designated for 100-year frequency, one-hour duration storm event, which is 4.5 inches per hour. That's from the EIS page 3-95.

How often does a 100-year, one-hour duration occur?

past data. So the history of nearby rain gauges are used, and then special mathematical distributions are applied for extreme events, and it turns out that the probability that a 100-year, one-hour event will occur is about one percent for any given year.

That's not to say that two years in a row you couldn't have a 100-year event.

Q Excuse me, just a minute here.

Is designing for the 100-year, one-hour event reasonable?

A In this particular application, it is not reasonable. And the reason I say that is because when we have flood events, it usually occurs in larger scale atmospheric disturbances or storm systems like Kona lows, winter storm frontal passages, tropical cyclones that pass, tropical

depressions that come through. And a one-hour event would be a heavy downpour associated with one thunder storm, for example.

However, usually if there is such extreme thunder storm downpour, there will be rain on both sides, and what you really want to do is look at the storm event as a whole, not individual rain shower event associated with such a storm, and therefore, the optimal or the relevant recurrence intervals to look at is for a 24-hour rainfall event at a minimum. And for a 24-hour rainfall event, the 100-year threshold is 15 inches.

Q Do you believe that the planned retention/detention volumes are sufficient given the physical circumstance of the site?

A Well, it's pretty clear to me that the volume is not sufficient. And the reason I say that is that they are looking at a 4.5-inch rainfall.

They should be looking at 15-inch rainfall. And they're looking at how long it takes for that volume to discharge over a 24-hour period. So you ought to take a 24-rainfall event, which would, of course, overwhelm their current plan.

Q Thank you.

Do you anticipate that the frequency and

intensive events with rainfalls exceeding 4.5-inches in one hour will increase?

A The scientific research on this topic is quite clear, both in the United States and in the world as a whole, there has been an increase in heavy rainfall events. And, therefore, the recurrence intervals have been growing less.

We have been seeing once in 10,000-year flood events happening in places like Boulder, Colorado. And we've seen unprecedented rainfall events that happen in the Hawaiian islands, such as the Kauai flood of 50 inches in 24 hours which broke the U.S. rainfall record.

And the reason why we are seeing this increase in extreme rainfall events is also very well understood. It has to do with the fact that sea surface temperatures are gradually becoming warmer, and this is in response to the increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere from also fuel burning.

This warmer water pushes more water vapor into the atmosphere. The amount of water vapor in the atmosphere is directly related to sea surface temperature, because the sea surface temperature -- at the sea surface temperature you have an equilibrium between the sea surface and that

temperature and the atmosphere. Warmer sea surface, more moisture over that sea surface.

We are surrounded by the Pacific Ocean here, and as the waters in the Pacific Ocean gradually warm, we will see an enhancement of extreme rainfall events.

Q I think you touched upon this, but is there evidence of global warming?

A There is evidence of global warming. We see it in many, many different data sets which are independent in a sense. You see it in the fact that the ice caps are reducing in extent, that alpine glaciers are dwindling, permafrost is melting. The atmospheric global temperature is rising, and the precipital water, or the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere is also rising.

So there are many, many independent data sets that are being looked at and are giving us that observation.

Q Thank you.

What can the State and the City do to help alleviate climate change?

A Well, it's very important that we first limit the amount of carbon dioxide we put in the air, but also we need to limit deforestation and plant a

lot of trees because that helps to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Q Thank you for volunteering your time and your testimony and for repeatedly coming to these hearings. Thank you so much.

Dr. Businger is available for questions.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much.

We will start with the Intervenor -- excuse me -
Petitioner.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. TABATA:

Q Thank you.

Dr. Businger, you testified regarding our retention basins or detention basins. Let me ask you this specific question.

Are you saying that our retention/detention basins are not in compliance with the City's drainage rules? Is that what you're telling us?

A I am saying that the design does not take into account the likelihood that a flood is going to overwhelm that particular retention volume of 12,700 cubic feet.

Q I understand you're saying there is going to be a lot more rain and a lot more runoff and because of that, your opinion is that the basins are

1 insufficient.

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I guess what I'm asking you is, can you point to any specific rule in the City's drainage rules that you think we're in violation of?

A No.

Q Thank you. I have no more questions.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$  PANG: City has no questions for this witness. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Ms. Apuna?

MS. APUNA: OP has no questions.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners,

starting with Commissioner Wong followed by Okuda.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Doctor, I have a question. In terms of if the landscape is kept as-is and 100-year storm happens, wouldn't it be worse in your estimation?

THE WITNESS: Would runoff be worse?

COMMISSIONER WONG: Yes.

THE WITNESS: When you have a slope covered by forest, the ability for that landscape to retain the water and not have it runoff is better.

COMMISSIONER WONG: So the question I have is, you know, sometimes I've seen in the TV when you have big rains you see these big mountains come down because of, you know, all that rain.

Could that happen too with those big rains?

THE WITNESS: In this particular landscape

that is involved here, it seems to me that it's

pretty stable. The roots of the forest hold the soil

quite well.

COMMISSIONER WONG: So if they don't do

anything, they will be okay; but if they do something, there may be runoff, is that what you're saying?

THE WITNESS: What I'm saying is that the environmental plan where they look at the one-hour rainfall rate of 4.5 inches, and they build a retention to match that is insufficient, that that's basically, just based on my understanding of recurrence intervals for storm rainfall, it is insufficient.

COMMISSIONER WONG: That's all I need to know. Thank you, Doctor. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Okuda.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you, Doctor, for your testimony, and I apologize if my next question sounds more basic, but unfortunately I got my bachelor's from University of Hawaii without taking hard science, and I'm paying for it now.

Can you explain to me why you believe that

the Petitioner or the landowner is underestimating the amount of rain that should be expected for the site?

THE WITNESS: Well, they have put together a retention volume which includes three ponds and a volume of 12,700 cubic feet, and they say that the amount of outflow from this, over a 24-hour period, will allow for a 4.5-inch of rainfall which can occur once in 100 years in a one-hour period.

I'm merely making the point that if you have a thunder storm that produces 4.5 inches in an hour, that that is not the standard to which you want to design this, because storm systems tend to rain for longer than an hour, and I think we all know this living in Hawaii.

I've lived here for 30 years, and it seems to me that when you get a storm system with heavy rainfall, you really want to look at a 24-hour period, and then you're looking at more like 15-inches, and that's what it should be designed for in order for it to have a reasonable chance of mitigating the hazard.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And even though this might be a real basic question. If the storm or the water drainage or retention system is not designed or

cannot sustain keeping the capacity of the rain that occurs during that type of storm, what are some of the foreseeable results? Would flooding of the neighbors be a foreseeable result?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Now, correct me if I am wrong, but in your report, do you also include some photos and discussion of the Kaloko Dam tragedy on Kauai?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: I had the unfortunate participation of representing a party in that case.

Isn't it true that it wasn't simply the storm itself that caused the collapse of the Kaloko Reservoir?

THE WITNESS: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: In fact, what some would say was a major or substantial factor in causing the dam to collapse was that the landowner at that point in time -- when I say landowner, that's the owner of the cinder cone which became the Kaloko Reservoir, had filled in the concrete spillway of the dam, so when it rained, the water overtopped the other parts of the dam, causing the collapse. Is that your understanding of what happened?

THE WITNESS: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: So in other words, it wasn't simply rainfall that caused the collapse, it was conduct -- and we don't have to get into whether that's good conduct, bad conduct, or criminal conduct -- but it was conduct of a human being that was a substantial factor in contributing to the collapse of the dam and the deaths of the individuals downstream, correct?

THE WITNESS: That's correct. And if you look at that particular month, that was the March of 2006, Oahu, in the region that we're talking about, received between 20 and 40 inches of rainfall within that month.

So whatever -- if this had been constructed during -- prior to March of 2006, there's every likelihood that these ponds would have failed miserably.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: I'm not saying that necessarily that anyone would be killed or we would have a disaster of the scope that resulted downstream of the Kaloko Reservoir, but is it fair to say that your opinion is it is foreseeable there would be some amount of damage if that type of rainfall reoccurred on Oahu?

1 THE WITNESS: That's a good summary, yes.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Do you have an opinion of how likely or not likely such rainfall events will happen in the future because we haven't seen a Kaloko-type rain recently.

I mean, do you have an opinion -- I mean, how likely or unlikely is it that we've given all the factors you testified and other factors that you might want to comment on, that that type of rainfall is probable or not probable?

THE WITNESS: Well, if you -- oh, that was, you know, 2006, not that terribly long ago, but in June of 2019 we had over four inches on Oahu in an hour. Same happened October 29th, 2018. April 13th through 15, 2018 we had that, you know, up to six inches over the Windward side of Oahu, and we had 50 inches of rainfall on Kauai. In March 9th of 2012 there was a super cell that developed over the Koolaus and went right over Kaneohe, dropped four-and-a-half inch hail, and also produced two tornadoes in Kailua.

These extreme events are not that rare.

There was the Halloween flood of 2004 that had nine inches of rain over six hours. There was a New Year's flood of 1987 that had 25-inches of rainfall

in 24 hours, produced 50 million dollars worth of 1 2 damage in Hawaii Kai. 3 These events in Hawaii are not that rare, and the problem is that they are becoming more 4 5 common. They will become more common. 6 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And this is your 7 opinion based on --8 THE WITNESS: That's science. 9 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And the opinion that 10 you give based on the science is based on your 11 education and experience as documented in your resume, is that correct? 12 13 THE WITNESS: That is correct, yes. 14 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: You know, last fast 15 question. 16 Not that people should be judged by 17 publications or anything like that, but how many articles or books have you published in your field of 18 19 science? 20 THE WITNESS: I have close to 100 21 peer-reviewed publications. I've published several 22 textbooks. 23 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you very much, 24 Doctor.

I have no further questions, Mr. Chair.

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1 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you,
2 Commissioner Okuda.

Commissioner Chang followed by Commissioner

Ohigashi.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you, Dr.

Businger. I appreciate hearing your testimony today and you taking the time to provide that to the Land Use Commission.

I would suspect that it's very frustrating for those of you who have expertise and you see these things coming and nothing is done.

The question I have is, do you know what process the City and County of Honolulu goes through to update their requirements? I know I think it was -- we had testimony about there is methodologies, Plate 6 or Rational Method.

Do you know what kinds of -- what is the process to change those requirements so they more accurately reflect conditions that you're talking about?

THE WITNESS: That's a good question. I'm afraid that that is above my pay grade. I haven't delved into that side of things. I probably should. I think that it behooves us to try to have input on policy if we understand the science.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: And, you're right, I think that is are part of my point, that this expertise is extremely valuable to regulators who are setting standards and regulations that people have to comply with, because when Mr. Tabata asked you is this -- are there any violations, given what their plans are? And you said no.

But yet, your own expertise indicates this is potentially a disaster to happen.

But for purposes of, I see, as the Land Use Commission, it is looking at what are those regulations? And what are the requirements? Because I think it would be very helpful to have -- well, one, as you say, understanding what the process is for the City to update these standards so that it more accurately reflects the current conditions.

So as I understand it, your testimony, your response to Mr. Tabata was at this time the plans as proposed by the Petitioner are consistent with the County requirements, there is no violation.

THE WITNESS: I don't know the answer to that question, to be honest, but I would say that as Commissioners, it behooves you to look at the big picture, and you can decide if something needs to have a further look.

And also take into account things such as changing climate, the value to the community of open space, the importance of endangered species that might be impacted.

I think that this is a complicated question and I think that it would be not outside of your purview to look at the big picture and try to make a decision that takes everything into account.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: And I would echo that.

I think that is the role of the Commission to look at all of those different issues, and there are certain standards, but undoubtedly, you're right, that the Commission's role is much broader.

We do have the authority to consider all of these potential -- make full consideration of all the impacts as well as the impacts to the public.

But thank you very much. I greatly appreciate your testimony, and I wish that the City would consider putting together a little task force of people like you to provide them good guidance in making -- adjusting our regulations so they more reflect the conditions. Thank you very much.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Dawn.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Go --

COMMISSIONER WONG: Chair, you're muted.

1 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Sorry.

Commissioner Ohigashi followed by Commissioner Cabral.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Doctor, I have just a few questions.

Your analysis of the amount of rainfall or the standard that we should be using, that would apply to most every place in the State of Hawaii, wouldn't it?

THE WITNESS: Yes, but keep in mind that the rainfall amounts, the recurrence interval is very specific to a location. And we provided -- I provided a table to Grant which showed the recurrence interval for the slope in Kaneohe of this particular development request.

So, yes, it varies substantially from place to place what these recurrence intervals and rainfall are, because the rainfall itself varies significantly across each island.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: What I'm trying to get at is not necessarily that. What I'm concerned about is how are we to determine whether or not to amend a boundary without specific standards that we are to follow, like the City and County in terms of their drainage policy and specific standards and

Calculations that are used that are in law. And so

I'm having a hard time -- so what I'm -- I'm having a

hard time because what you're describing is that we

should get rid of these particular standards and we

should look at site specific standards to make that

determination. Is that what you're getting at or am

I --

THE WITNESS: Again, I'm not an expert in the City's standards, and I would really ask you to look at the big picture here, that you've got some open space, you've got endangered species. You're affecting forest, which is helping with regard to carbon sequestration, and you have a situation in which you have a decision to make that's going to impact the natural environment in a very substantial way.

The question is, do the benefits of having a few more places for a cemetery, with all that that implies in terms of what people want to do when they leave this plane, do those benefits outweigh the potential losses that are involved in doing this?

And I think that we have to look at that very carefully in this case, and look at all the different testimony and all the different aspects.

It's very easy to say, well, you know, let's just

change the boundary of the City a little bit here and there, but it is a bit of a slippery slope. This is a very finite island. So I think there is something bigger here to think about.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Doctor, that's why
I think founders of the State in their wisdom
established the LUC.

Beyond that, what I'm concerned about is this, and maybe I'm -- maybe the best analogy -- I'm a lawyer and it's like the blind man and the elephant. You're -- we can only determine what we can feel or what our senses tell us.

And what we are giving over here is a standard that is in the law, and that is applicable to everybody on the island. And I'm just -- so what I think that your testimony would do, would create a situation where if we follow your testimony and we follow your guidance and we follow you, that it may place us in a position where we technically are requiring more than the law provides; or maybe we're going beyond our scope to require things that the law provides.

So I'm having that difficulty, and I'm sure that you won't solve it for me, but I just wanted to express that difficulty that I'm having right now.

THE WITNESS: Can I answer that question as a forensic meteorologist?

Let's talk about the legal aspect of this just for a moment, because I do work in this area quite frequently.

When there is a flood and there is damage to property, including Kaloko Dam, for example -- I was also retained in that case, and the question was, was it foreseeable that what this guy did by filling in the spillway was going to create a disaster, was that foreseeable in any way?

And the answer was from the meteorologist and the sciences, yes, that's foreseeable.

Here we're kind of facing a similar situation. Sure you can go down the very narrow road of the law, which I don't happen to know what it is pertaining to building these retaining ponds, but think about this.

An event is going to happen in five years,

I'm expecting within the construction if this goes

through, within five years you're going to see a

flood, and there's going to be damage downstream, and

then there'll be lawsuits, and the lawsuits could

very well come back to the City, the County, and say,

look, this was foreseeable, and there is a certain

amount of responsibility you're going to have to deal
with this in a financial way down the road.

So that's how I would sort of frame that question.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: There is this other part about -- I won't bore you with it -- it's the part whether there is a duty, whether there is an actual action. But in this case, we're dealing with somebody who meets the legal requirement, and that is -- I'm trying to think -- and if we are to adopt your -- I don't believe we can adopt your standards and have it enforced by the City or anybody else unless those standards are shown to be to the City that those standards are inadequate to be met, and that's another issue that I think that may not come up in this situation.

So I'm just expressing to you my frustration in trying to deal with that.

THE WITNESS: I understand. And I don't envy you your position to, you know, deal with this, and the consequences and all the rest.

I would just say, look at the big picture.

If you are absolutely constrained in making your decision based on the very narrow reading of the law, then so be it. That's beyond my ken.

1 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Doctor.

Commissioner Cabral, followed by

3 Commissioner Okuda.

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Thank you. And I appreciate the questions of my fellow Commissioners and the information you've given, Mr. Businger.

So some of what my question has been already touched on with some of your other answers.

In terms of the big picture, yeah, we should all definitely get rid of our cars and any more freeways, because we know people will die in a freeway. And I have horses, one of them could kill you too, trust me. So we will all be walking.

First off, I live in Hilo in Waiake'a Uka.

I have seen white water rapids running around my
house many times, and I've lived there over 30 years,
so I'm familiar with very heavy rain that is
unbelievable. Lots of rain in my world.

But what I'm concerned about, when I look at the level of rainfall that I see personally at my house, as well as the level of rainfall that you're describing could occur in this location as it is naturally sitting there right now.

Clearly at one time in the history of that area there were no trees there, because at one point

it was all lava or rock formations. So at one point there was no trees, and then the jungle has grown in.

Now the jungle covers that and other areas around my house also. I live with jungle.

So the thing is what I'm concerned about is the level of rainfall is such that when you talk about the increase, if nothing is done, what is the probability that some of all of that hillside will still yet come down on those houses below? I mean, is there a guarantee that if nothing is done, it won't happen? Because -- versus if efforts are made to control it, I don't know -- do you have any comments on -- it just shifts the liabilities from us to God, I guess.

What do you think about what is going to happen if nothing is done?

THE WITNESS: I think that's a pretty good summary, that it shifts the liability from us to God, which in some sense is maybe not a bad way of looking at this.

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: So you are not sure -
I mean, you don't -- I mean, of course, I'm assuming
you haven't been able to do one huge analysis, but
the Petitioner has had people, engineers analyze that
area clearly to try and come up with what their plan

is.

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In terms of your knowledge of it, there's no way you can predict if in fact the hillside would come down on its own -- you know, the 50 inches of rain in 24 hours.

THE WITNESS: That hillside has been there in pretty much that configuration for centuries, for sure, and so these rainfall events, these heavy rainfall events have been hammering that area for centuries and there's -- you know, you'd have to, of course, get a soil engineer to verify this, but it would be my testimony that that slope is not going to go anywhere.

The slope currently at its steepest is about 45 degrees. And for sloughing to occur, it really needs to be a little steeper than that, you know, ideally.

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Isn't our concern that what will happen to the houses below that touch up quite high into that area -- if we went back 1000 years ago we won't worry because those houses wouldn't be there, and any storm drains wouldn't be there.

So the question, are those houses then potentially -- because with trees that causes

different kinds of flooding. I mean, I manage properties, it's usually the trees and the gunk that gets in the floodways that cause me the problems.

But anyway, I guess there is no real answer because it's -- who knows what the weather and whatever the natural flow will be.

Okay, thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Okuda.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you, Chair.

Doctor, I would like to follow up on a term that you used if you could explain it a little bit more.

You used the term "recurrence interval". What do you mean by that?

THE WITNESS: If you take say 100 years worth of rainfall data and you -- for every hour that you have, you start with the heaviest rainfall in one hour on one end, and you go down to no rainfall on the other end, and you just stack it up in the histogram, you get a certain shape, certain slope.

And from that -- from that function, if you will, you can calculate this probability that a rainfall event is going to happen. How often has it happened in the past 100 years?

And from that you can calculate this

probability that in a given year you will get that kind of a rainfall event. I don't know if that helps.

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COMMISSIONER OKUDA: It does.

And you testified that you gave the Intervenor a chart which summarizes the information regarding the recurrence interval with respect to this site, is that correct?

THE WITNESS: That's correct. I could put it up, if you want me to share my screen.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Maybe you can just summarize.

What does that -- let me ask this other question before I ask this.

Does that chart or that information reflect your opinion about the recurrence interval for the site and the effect of the recurrence interval with respect to water or runoff regarding the site?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, the recurrence interval chart was specifically calculated for the site, so it is relevant to that cite.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And so for us lay people, can you summarize what your opinion is as far as what the significance or the relevance is of the recurrence interval with respect to your opinion

regarding the site?

THE WITNESS: Yeah. Again, this recurrence interval was utilized by the planners of this development, and they cited that for 100-year, one-hour rainfall event, they come up with something like four-and-a-half-inches.

My chart actually shows 4.63 with an error bar that goes from 3.8 to 5.4 inches. So there is a little bit of wiggle room in there.

For a two-hour rainfall 100-year rainfall event, it's 4.2. For a three hour, it's 7.5. For a 6-hour event, it's 9.7. So close to ten inches in six hours. For a 12-hour event, it's 12 inches.

So you can see how it goes up as the interval increases, your recurrence interval total increases as well.

And it ramps up pretty fast. So you go from 4.5 at one hour and you are 12 inches in 12 hours.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: So if the Land Use Commission, if the Land Use Commission were to take into account and consider this opinion and this part of the report that you have presented to us, why should that be concerning to the Land Use Commission?

What does that really tell us in plain

English for some of us who never had hard science?

be yes.

regard.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, well, you know, science is just observing the natural environment around you.

And I believe that we are all scientists in that

And I think that living on Oahu as we do, we have seen these heavy rainfall events. We have seen the water cascading down the road. If you're going to plan a retention for a certain amount of rainfall, and have that be 100-year standard, then I think that it behooves you to take something which is likely to happen in the natural environment if you want to avoid these legal ramifications.

So my opinion is that you want to probably look at least 12 hour, but maybe a 24-hour rainfall event in planning this.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: So is it your opinion that it's to minimize the foreseeable risk of harm to people downslope we should consider something more than what has been argued to us is the City standard?

THE WITNESS: Yes. My short answer would

And my broader answer would be look at all of the negatives and all of the positives and make your decision based on your best conscious of what

you think is the right decision to make here. 1 2 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you very much, 3 Doctor. 4 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. 5 Commissioners, are there further questions 6 for this witness? Looking for hands or other 7 aestures. I have a couple questions. 8 9 Dr. Businger, I really appreciate your 10 testimony and your expertise, and particularly your focus on the duration of rain events and frequency of 11 12 severe water events. First thing I'm going to go down with you 13 though is part of your written testimony, where I 14 quess I'm not as -- I have more concerns with your 15 testimony, particularly in your written testimony. 16 17 You suggested the fact that trees are a 18 good and existing force and good at carbon 19 sequestration, and sequestering carbon is part of 20 addressing the impacts of climate change as one of 21 the reasons for us to deny this Petition.

Do I understand your written testimony correct?

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THE WITNESS: Yes, that's a fair statement. CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So I guess the part

I'm struggling with, is it's not that I don't have any problem on a broad and global sense that we need to be reducing emissions and sequestering a heck of lot more carbon to address this, but I have a little bit with the problem, with the implication from your testimony that somehow the removal of 50 acres of forest on one island, and all those trees are going to be replaced on a one-for-one basis is somehow going to have any meaningful or measurable impact on global climate change?

That's kind of what your testimony implies, that we should take this action, because that is what is needed to address global warming, or do I misread what you're saying?

THE WITNESS: Let me answer that in a little bit of a philosophical way.

When it comes to global warming, we all have a responsibility to address this issue if we are going to have any chance of dealing with it. And my personal choice is to drive an electric car. I first purchased an electric car back in 1995, and I've been driving electric cars every since. The early ones were not really that great.

And when I tool around during the pandemic, I've been riding a bicycle. And admittedly it has an

electric assist on it, so I can go up the hill, I live on Sierra Drive.

But we have to act following our conscious and following the best science, and we have to act on a personal way, you can say 50 acres is no big deal on a global level. We're probably eliminating 40,000 acres an hour globally.

But I would argue that if we don't take this opportunity to make decisions, which are right in the broader understanding of science and history, then I think we are abrogating our responsibility.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you for that response.

My doctorate is in environmental studies and environmental policies, so I'm familiar with these issues.

I just wanted to clarify from your written testimony that the direct impact that we will have on a reduction of carbon sequestration should we approve this project is not immeasurable, but its impact is probably immeasurable.

Going to the core of your testimony, I understand what you're saying about the size of the retention basins. But it is my understanding -- so please clarify if I misunderstood -- the size of the

retention basins is only one of the strategies that is necessary to adequately mitigate for high runoff events; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes, that's correct.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: What are some of the other things that have to be mitigated or changed?

THE WITNESS: Well, I think that slope is going to be a factor. The retention of the soils. There is a number of things.

Let me see if I can find -- I've written some notes on this.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: The outlet on the lower end of the retention basin is certainly going to be one of the concerns, right? If you have to retain the water for two days versus an hour, obviously you could have a smaller basin as long as it's able to flow through into the City system; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: I think essentially, yes.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So does any of your testimony, or do you have any recommendations for us, beyond the size of the retention basin, of things that could be addressed to the concerns that you've raised?

THE WITNESS: Well, one thing to consider

is the difference in the ability of the ground to absorb the rainfall in the change that you're making, and it does seem to me this forest is better equipped to hold back water through the root system and so forth, than a grass slope would be.

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But I know that there are other mitigating aspects for this development.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: And the other Commissioners have mostly asked my questions. I will end this. I appreciate your overall philosophical perspective that we should look at the big picture. And I can assure you personally that's what I try to do on all these things, and part of the big picture, which I think Commissioner Ohigashi's questions were looking at, is do we treat Petitioners equitably? Do we treat parties that come in front of us in a fair manner and consistent? Or do we require of one party, because they had a super good witness against them, to do a whole bunch more than the party who doesn't -- when the law says you're supposed to do this thing, and that's part of the big picture issues that we have to consider.

I would absolutely hope that the City and County Office of Climate Change would work with your expertise and others to suggest very real things

which would actually allow an equitable and 1 2 consistent application of these concerns across the 3 City and County. 4 So thank you very much. I don't have anything further. Is there anything further from any 5 of the Commissioners? 6 7 THE WITNESS: I don't envy you your decisions here. I wish you all well. 8 9 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. 10 Do you have any redirect, Mr. Yoshimori? 11 MR. YOSHIMORI: I do not. Thank you, 12 again, Dr. Businger. 13 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, I will put 14 the witness back into the role of attendee. And, Mr. 15 Yoshimori, just clarifying you have no further 16 witnesses at this time, correct? 17 MR. YOSHIMORI: That is correct. We have no further witnesses. 18 19 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'm looking for a 20 little guidance from maybe Mr. Orodenker given our 21 timing, it's 11:21. Where we are in the process, 22 we're due for a break. What do you think we should

24 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: If the Intervenor has 25 completed their case, I believe that the Petitioner

do when we resume, Dan?

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has one more witness to recall.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Is Mr. Morford
     available before lunch, Curtis?
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 4
                MR. TABATA: He is available, but we do
     have a procedural matter that we would like to raise.
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 6
                Our understanding is that Dana Alden, Ph.D
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     and M. Lee Goff, Ph.D. are not testifying on behalf
     of Intervenors, therefore, we would like to make a
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     Motion to Strike Dr. Goff's written testimony and
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      resume, and Dr. Alden's resume. So after lunch --
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We will take up that
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     motion after the recall of Mr. Morford after our
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     break.
                It is 11:23 -- Commissioner Giovanni.
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                COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Thank you, Chair.
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                I have a question for the Intervenors.
17
     know he has no more witnesses, but are we allowed to
      ask a question to Mr. Yoshimori?
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: The parties will be
     presenting closing witnesses -- not closing
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2.1
     witnesses, closing arguments, excuse me.
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                COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: I can wait until
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     then. My question would be appropriate at that time.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.
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                Anything else from the Commissioners?
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- not, it's 11:23. Let's take a ten-minute break to

  11:33 and spend a half hour, 45 minutes with Mr.

  Morford. Hopefully that takes care of it. Then we will take up the procedural issue that Mr. Tabata

  raised.
  - We are in recess until 11:43.
- 7 (Recess taken.)
- 8 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Go ahead, Mr.
- 9 Giovanni.

- presented two witnesses that both testified to their opinion of the inadequacy of the retention ponds, and the criteria upon which they were being designed by the Petitioner. And the consequential result may be flooding of the downstream homes that are at the outlet.
- My question is that the two witnesses seem to differ somewhat on the level of intensity or the size of the retention ponds that would be appropriate.
- Do you intend to reconcile those differences and present to us a recommendation on what would be the appropriate size of the retention -- an increased retention pond to deal with these events?

MR. YOSHIMORI: Thank you for the question, Commissioner.

I was not planning on reconciling their testimony. I think the position that we're going in with is that because of the potential for flooding to residential homes, that under the guidance for the reasons to keep the land as Conservation District, that the land should be kept in Conservation District, thus, we wouldn't need to have the retention basins.

witnesses basically put forth a remedy in the form of a mitigation, which was a larger retention pond to address a larger storm than was anticipated by the Petitioner, or by the City and County. But yet you're saying -- I'm asking for confirmation -- that rather than following the recommendations of your witnesses, your position is to not to follow -- not to recommend mitigations that would deal with the issue, but rather not approve the project?

MR. YOSHIMORI: I think their testimony indicated that the current plan put before the Commission is inadequate, and it puts the residents at risk.

So given the current plan as it is, there

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is risk to the residents. That because of the
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     quidance given for the Conservation District, that
 3
     this land qualifies to remain in the Conservation
 4
     District.
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               COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Thank you, Mr.
     Yoshimori. I understand your position.
 6
7
               MR. YOSHIMORI: Thank you.
               CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. That was
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9
     it, Dan?
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               COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Yes, that's it,
11
     Chair.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. Thanks
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     with your patience with me as the Chair. We're now
14
     ready to recall Mr. Morford.
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               MR. MATSUBARA: Mr. Morford is here and
16
     available.
               CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'll swear him in.
17
18
                Do you swear or affirm that the testimony
19
     you're about to give is the truth?
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                THE WITNESS: I do.
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. Thanks
21
22
     for joining us again.
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                I'll just say introductory comments, I
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     believe that one of the main reasons we wanted you to
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appear at the end was the ability to bind the

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Petitioner to certain representations, but with that, 1 2 I will give an opportunity for the other parties to 3 first -- well, your attorney to question you and then 4 other parties to question you before the 5 Commissioners do. 6 Do you have anything on direct, Mr. 7 Matsubara? 8 MR. MATSUBARA: Yes. 9 JAY MORFORD 10 Was recalled as a witness by and on behalf of the 11 Petitioner, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined and testified as follows: 12 13 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 14 BY MR. MATSUBARA: 15 In addition to -- in DPP's recommendation 16 to approve the Petition, they had three conditions as 17 part of their recommendation to approve. And you've 18 accepted those three recommendations, have you not? 19 That's correct. 20 And the same relates to DPP -- OP's 21 recommendations for approval, you've accepted what is 22 now 12 recommendations and conditions, is that 23 correct? 24 Α That is correct.

I do want to go back on DPP's position

25

though. I think on No. 3 on their position they had traffic light on No.3, and I think there was a traffic light letter that came out from the Department of Transportation where we did not need to supply support for that financially.

Is that correct? I think I have that accurate.

Q A letter from DOT, and that's 13 initial recommendations that OP had in support of the Petition, it's now 12 because Department of Transportation eliminated that.

A That is correct, thank you for clarifying that.

Q And you've also committed to following all the recommendations that your expert witnesses provided as part of their testimony; is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q In addition, Mr. Beiler provided rebuttal testimony based on concerns raised by Commissioner Giovanni and Commissioner Aczon relating to sound limits which were presented and included additional recommendations in regard to sound mitigation, community outreach, and a telephone line specifically devoted to that which you've also agreed to incorporate as part of the project.

- 1 A Yes, we agreed to those conditions.
- 2 Q Now, as we discussed earlier, the project
  3 proceeds in stages. And you started initially with
  4 concerns that were raised in the first Petition
  5 regarding the inconsistency of the Petition at that
  6 time with the sustainable community plan. So you
  7 addressed that issue?
- 8 A That is correct.

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- Q As part of that process, did you engage in extensive --
- 11 A I'm sorry, I froze up. I didn't hear your 12 question.
  - Q My wife tells me that too.
  - As part of resolution you're attempting to make, you had many community outreach meetings, did you not?
    - A That is correct.
  - Q Neighborhood board, various community groups, civic clubs, would you briefly summarize the outreach you engaged in which was different from the first time you filed a Petition in response to Mr.

    Aczon's question in regards to the difference between the two Petitions?
    - A Happy to.
- So on denial of the first Petition, one of

the major issues we needed to address was the consistency with the sustainable plan.

So in that process, we took steps on meeting with City Council, the commission that oversaw that plan. And we started doing community outreach in regards to canvassing the area adjacent down to Hawaiian Memorial below the site projected, current site projection.

And we also had meetings with Pohai Nani.

We had fliers of Hawaiian Memorial Park Cemetery that

were available when the community came in and parked.

It was a fact sheet that was available to the

community.

We did have numerous Kaneohe Neighborhood

Board meetings. Met with the civic club, and we also

met with the Intervenors themselves a couple times,

met with them and had discussions with them as well.

## Q Thank you.

So now we are at the third stage before the LUC to get approval on the Petition you filed. And if that approval is granted, then you proceed to the next step which includes more detailed plans, drawings relating to grading, excavation, other things, and specific sit-down discussions with the civic club and whoever is willing to engage in

conversations relating to a land trust?

A That is correct. In the good grace that we do get approval, we will move forward with our civil engineer in creating a more detailed grading plan.

Also move forward and engage conversation with the Koolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club, and will identify a land trust that can hold the conservation easement, and start conversations with them as well.

## Q Thank you.

As part of the hearing, subsequent to your testimony, there were questions or concerns relating to how to handle the excess fill that would come up with the excavation that occurred on the property.

And the concern was whether or not, you know, PVT would be used as a disposition site.

So the concern is -- based on concerns raised -- is it your goal to not dump anything, if possible, at PVT, but to use other means to dispose of the soil, such as to other contractors who have other projects, use it on-site or other things, and that PVT would only be a last resort if there is no other way for you to dispose of the soil?

A It's not a concern with PVT that came up, that was the first I even was aware of PVT before that came up during these hearings.

We are in agreement to take those measures to make that a last resort before we use that site.

Q Thank you.

Now, there were questions also raised regarding stewardship of the land in regard to that property. Other than the maintenance you have on the property currently permitted to have your operations on, and the absence of use of harmful chemicals, are there other measures relating to the current operations you have regarding stewardship?

A In regards to our developed area, we have ongoing maintenance and endowment care on our property that is ongoing maintenance of the cemetery.

We don't use harmful chemicals on the property.

As far as fertilizers, we don't use fertilizers. We very, very subtle use of insecticides. Glyphosate is something that may be spot treatment occasionally, but those aren't common practices in our park.

Q If the Petition is approved and this additional property is available from Hawaiian Memorial Life Plan, what additional stewardship measures do you propose to undertake?

A So in regards to the developed property, we will plan on putting a plan together with the civic

club for ongoing stewardship and maintenance of the cultural preserve area along with Kawa'ewa'e Heiau.

Our plan is to ensure the protection of the endangered damselfly area with the mitigation measures that have been submitted by Dr. Montgomery and others on protecting that habitat. So that's our plans moving forward.

2.1

- Q In addition to what Dr. Montgomery has proposed, an additional measure you've added was a 50-meter buffer area above the seep where there will be no grading, no trimming away of trees, or anything like that; is that correct?
- A That's correct. Based on Mr. Montgomery's recommendation, we moved the line of our original plan and pushed the buffer away from the damselfly with a 50-meter buffer.
- Q Now, in regard to the cultural preserve, you've also had numerous discussions with the Koolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club, have you not?
  - A That's correct.
- Q And you've offered to continue maintaining the heiau area and the cultural preserve area to assist them in that regard, have you not?
- A When we get into discussions, that's part of my commitment to help them with that, yes.

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                Will but that occurs after you get past
2
     this stage and the project is a go, then those more
 3
     definitive discussions, agreements and commitments
 4
     would be made?
 5
                Everything is on hold at this point until
 6
     the Petition is approved.
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                What you're focusing right now is just
      satisfying the existing statutory and regulatory
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 9
      requirements that you are required to address for
10
     purposes of approving and approval for this Petition,
      is that correct?
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12
           Α
                That's correct, sir.
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                MR. MATSUBARA: Thank you, Chair. I have
     no further questions.
14
15
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much.
16
                City and County?
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                MR. PANG: City has no further questions
18
      for this witness. Thank you.
19
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Ms. Maki, OP.
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                MS. MAKI: Good morning, Commissioners.
21
     has no further questions.
22
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Intervenor, Mr.
23
     Yoshimori?
24
                         CROSS-EXAMINATION
25
     BY MR. YOSHIMORI:
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Q I think you mentioned regarding the question about stewardship, light use of pesticide; is that correct?

In regards to, or an answer to a question regarding stewardship, you had mentioned light use of pesticides; is that correct?

A I think I originally testified that too, we have used it in the older section of the area, the original section over on the far side.

## Q I think that was --

Next question is: Monsignor Pollard, of the Archdiocese of Chicago's Catholic Cemeteries provided written testimony on June 6th in which he stated, quote:

Cemeteries today need not be developed as huge tracts of land for graves and roadways, unquote.

And that, quote: The use of graves for multiple burials is usually only limited by the cemetery's rules, unquote.

Hawaiian Memorial's current two urn per plot limit is Hawaiian Memorial's limit; is that right?

A Well, I think I testified based on cemetery design how that is how cemeteries are developed, and you develop urn sites that are much smaller for

1 inurnments. You design casket spaces for caskets.

So if the family wants to use a casket space for inurnment, for a single interment space casket, we will allow two inurnments, or two urns as you would put it, into one casket space.

And that generally is due to requirements when it comes to authorizations for interment spaces and memorialization and installing markers, and adding additional names to markers, it gets very complicated and stressful on family.

So you design your cemetery appropriately for the need, but you want to design inurnment spaces for the sites for inurnment spaces, that way you're utilizing the land properly.

Q That's a policy, not dictated by State legal requirements?

A That is correct.

Q On June 10th one of the Commissioners asked for clarification on the price of an interment plot, and you stated it was 4,000 to 30,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins filed written testimony showing two quotes, one for 43,000 and one for 60,000 for a single plot for two-inurnment rights with financing. Is that the average quote for a fully dressed plot?

I wasn't involved in that transaction when 1 2 Mr. and Mrs. Perkins came into the cemetery and met 3 with the individual that helped them, but I do know that the area that they were shown or taken to was 4 5 the most expensive area at the cemetery. 6 And we generally will take people to the 7 cemetery and show them the areas that are available, so what they submitted was actually the most 8 9 expensive area in the entire cemetery they could have 10 went to provide testimony on. I seem to recall that the Ocean View 11 12 Gardens was more expensive than the 60,000? 13 That was the City Garden they were in. 14 Those are all the questions I have. Thank 15 you. 16 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners? I'm 17 going to guess. Commissioner Okuda followed by Chang 18 followed by Giovanni. 19 Commissioner Okuda, do you want to go? 20 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Chair, I wasn't going 21 to raise my hand, but since you're the Chair, I have 22 to follow the Chair's directions. 23 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: No, no, really you

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: I'll follow the

24

don't.

Chair's direction.

Mr. Morford, will Hawaiian Memorial Park agree to be responsible for all damages caused by the flow of water, including flooding of neighbors for water coming from the cemetery property if this Petition is approved?

THE WITNESS: I don't know you --

MR. MATSUBARA: I'd like to raise a concern with that question. It's wide, open-ended in regard to all liability. We will comply with all the requirements under the law and the regulations, and if for some reason those are not met, then I imagine there would be exposure to some liability.

But I'm concerned about that open-ended question in regard to this being a question relating to our going beyond I think what the law requires or the regulations require or even the Commission has the authority to do, and I don't want to get into the situation where the question is asked by the body authorized to make the decision on approval or denial, and get some oral statement that could be used as a representation to bind the Petitioner inappropriately.

I said it before. We will follow all the statutory requirements, all regulatory requirements.

And everything the Commission is authorized to require, but we're not going to venture off into areas at this point in time and allow questions relating to areas beyond jurisdiction to be asked and answered, and then determine to be a condition upon us.

That's my only concern at this point in regard to the line of questioning in that area.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And, Mr. Matsubara, I do appreciate what your statement is, and I'm taking that into account, but what I'm trying to do is also evaluate the credibility of representations and statements being made by all witnesses, all witnesses that when statements are made I want to find out whether or not there's boundaries on the representations that are being made. And if the answer is I don't know, then that's fine.

I'm just asking the questions. My
questions do not prejudge any view I have regarding
the outcome of this case, it's simply to get evidence
to help me and the others make an evaluation.

I do ask that question because unfortunately, like I said, I had to defend the party in the Kaloko Dam disaster, so whether it's right or wrong, this kind of question sticks in my mind,

1 having dealt with that for several years.

MR. MATSUBARA: That occurrence where injuries occurred and liability arose, I imagine in that situation where even though the statutes are required and the regulations are followed, and if there is injury or damage, there is some exposure.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: If I may,

Commissioner Okuda, you asked a question. Mr.

Morford gave an answer, you stated you were satisfied with it. Are you asking Mr. Matsubara for the answer to be stricken?

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: No, I'm just responding to Mr. Matsubara.

Mr. Morford, will Hawaiian Memorial Park offer to the Koolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club an offer to reimburse all its expenses incurred regarding the management of the cultural preserve?

THE WITNESS: If the Petition is approved, we will meet with the Koolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club and we will work out all those details with them.

We've had a relationship with the civic club for ten years now. The civic club is very comfortable with our relationship, and comfortable moving forward together after this Petition is approved.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: My question is more limited. The answer is either yes, no, or I don't know, which is whether or not Hawaiian Memorial Park will agree to offer to reimburse the Koolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club for all its expenses incurred regarding the management of the cultural preserve?

MR. MATSUBARA: It's been answered. Mr.

Morford answered originally those are details we work

out if the Petition is approved, and further

discussions occur with the civic club. At this point

in time I think it's been answered.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Is the answer I don't know?

THE WITNESS: The answer is I will work those details out with the civic club once the Petition is approved.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And if the Petition is approved, will Hawaiian Memorial Park offer to pay for an attorney retained by the Koolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club to represent the club in negotiating the terms and conditions of its management of the cultural preserve?

THE WITNESS: Again, I think those are details that can be worked out with the civic club at the time. Our relationship is not a contentious

relationship. It's a very good relationship. We have a lot of trust with each other, and I feel we can work out a management plan with our cultural entities, and we are not going to need a lot of attorneys involved in this other than drafting the agreement on what we come up with.

 $\label{eq:commissioner} \mbox{COMMISSIONER OKUDA: I'll take your answer}$  for what it is.

There has been testimony about the foreseeability or lack of foreseeability for injury from rockfall in the expanded area and other areas.

If this Petition is approved, will Hawaiian Memorial Park agree to offer to the Koolaupoko
Hawaiian Civic Club an offer to indemnify, defend and hold the civic club harmless from any and all claims of injury or death resulting from the physical conditions on the cultural preserve or above the cultural preserve?

THE WITNESS: Currently today anyone that goes on the property needs to sign a liability waiver to go on. So we have mitigation measures to cover liability, individuals that go on it, to answer your question of the civic club, they're comfortable working out those issues with us if the Petition is approved.

1 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: My question is will 2 Hawaiian Memorial Park offer to the club to 3 indemnify, defend and hold the club harmless from those types of claims? 4 5 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We might have a 6 frozen witness. 7 THE WITNESS: Are we okay? CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Now we are. 8 9 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Let me repeat my 10 question in the event that my question was not heard 11 by you. 12 If this Petition is approved, will Hawaiian Memorial Park agree to indemnify, defend and hold the 13 14 club harmless from the type of injury claims from 15 rockfall that I had described previously? 16 MR. MATSUBARA: My concern is it's been 17 asked and answered. Those details get worked out if 18 the Petition is granted, and the parties sit down and 19 work out the details of management, liability or 20 whatever else is of concern to the parties. 21 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Mr. Morford, do you 22 have an answer? 23 THE WITNESS: At this point in time, I'm 24 not willing to commit to that. Those details will be

worked out with them at the time we work out the

management agreement.

Hawaiian Civic Club at some point in time becomes the manager of the cultural preserve, and it in its sole discretion determines that additional rockfall mitigation measures are necessary to protect people from bodily injury or even death, will Hawaiian Memorial Park be willing to offer to be solely responsible to pay for and complete those mitigation efforts requested by the Koolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club?

THE WITNESS: Currently the conditions already exist. We are not touching the area. So the civic club is well aware of the conditions that are currently there. They don't have any challenges with the rockfall hazard that's up on the mauka side of the cultural preserve, because no one goes up in that area.

But in regards to any concerns that would come up with the cultural preserve, we will make sure they're covered in that regard.

At this point in time, those are details that need to be worked out in the management plan.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: When you say you will make sure that the club will be covered, what do you

1 | mean by the word "covered"?

How will the club be covered by Hawaiian Memorial Park?

that there's measures in place that no one has any chances of getting hurt on that property. So there will be either signage put up, or there will be some type of mitigation measures put up, but those are issues that will be worked out in the civic club, and again, they're comfortable working those issues out with us.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Does Hawaiian Memorial Park have any limitation on the measures it is willing to do to mitigate any future need for rockfall mitigation?

THE WITNESS: No.

MR. MATSUBARA: At this time, I imagine?

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: My question is what my question is.

Now, Mr. Morford, you gave us testimony regarding the PVT landfill as the last resort for disposal of excavated material.

Will Hawaiian Memorial Park agree, as a condition, that under no circumstance would materials be dumped at or attempted to be disposed at PVT?

THE WITNESS: I think that we would like to 1 2 be able to have a last option as a condition. 3 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Are you aware of recently a bill that has passed which may limit the 4 potential expansion of the capacity of the PVT 5 landfill in Nanakuli? 6 7 THE WITNESS: No. COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Will Hawaiian Memorial 8 9 Park be willing to be responsible for all damage, 10 including damage to Kaneohe Bay, caused by any runoff 11 from the cemetery property including soil runoff which occurs during construction? 12 MR. MATSUBARA: I think, Mr. Morford -- I 13 14 would object at this point, Mr. Morford would have to 15 check with legal counsel on the breadth and scope of 16 the liability you're proposing that they accept. 17 At this point I would say he's not able to 18 answer that question. COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Mr. Morford, are you 19 20 able to answer the question? 21 THE WITNESS: I don't know at this point. 22 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Now, in the --23 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Okuda, 24 can you give me a sense of how much you have? 25 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: One and a half

1 questions, Mr. Chair. In fact, this is the last 2 question. 3 THE WITNESS: Is this the half answer? 4 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Well, no, actually --CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: A half-ass'd answer 5 6 is sufficient. 7 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: That was a note I had made to myself. 8 9 The final question is basically this. 10 In the exhibit submitted by Petitioner was, 11 I believe, it might have been form 10Q of FCI 12 submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission, 13 SCI being Hawaiian Memorial Park's parent 14 corporation. 15 Since SCI, the world's largest funeral, 16 mortuary, cemetery company is an entity which is 17 separate from Hawaiian Memorial Park, will SCI agree 18 to personally guarantee all the obligations of 19 Hawaiian Memorial Park that it makes regarding this 20 boundary amendment application, even if later on SCI 21 sells its interest in Hawaiian Memorial Park? 22 THE WITNESS: They are committed to this 23 project, so they are committed to following through

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: So SCI will personally

on all the commitments. Yes, they are.

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guaranty the obligations of Hawaiian Memorial Park;
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      is that correct?
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                THE WITNESS: Yes, they have committed to
 4
      the funding of this project, yes.
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                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: That's also agreeing
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      to assume -- well, actually, that includes agreeing
7
      to personally guarantee the performance of all the
      obligations?
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9
                THE WITNESS: Yes.
10
                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you, Chair. I
11
     have no further questions.
12
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.
13
                Commissioner Chang, followed by
     Commissioner Giovanni.
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15
                About how much do you have, do you think,
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      Commissioner Chang?
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                COMMISSIONER CHANG: I only have three
18
      questions.
19
                Thank you, Mr. Morford, I appreciate you
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     being back here again.
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                If you can only imagine, I'm going to ask
22
      you questions that may be harder than Mr. Okuda.
23
                THE WITNESS: That surprises me.
24
                COMMISSIONER CHANG: My questions are
25
      really going to go to what kind of a steward are you
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to this land. I'm not in any way indicating how I'm going to decide on your Petition.

The question I have is: One, if you don't get the land use boundary amendment, first question, will you continue to coordinate with the Koolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club on the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau?

THE WITNESS: We have always welcomed anyone from the civic club that wanted to go on to the property and work on the heiau. So that's never been a problem for us.

The project itself, you know, as far as cultural preserve, was developed over the last ten years. The initial project only had a little buffer zone around the cultural areas that were there. So this has just kind of been a development that's just moved on and on and on. So if the project is not approved, we would never be adverse to allow the civic club be at the Kawa'ewa'e Heiau, do whatever they wanted to do there. We have always been willing to do that.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you.

The second question is: If the boundary amendment is not granted, will you take action to ensure the protection of the damselfly? Because now you know that there's a

habitat there. Will you, as the landowner and steward of the property, take appropriate action to ensure that the damselfly, the habitat is protected?

THE WITNESS: So the problem that we run into is financial resources. So as we've learned about the additional cultural aspects of the property, then the damselfly habitat became an awareness to us. We've incorporated those into the plan.

How I've been able to provide the protection measures for these was to incorporate them in the full project that allows for the funding to be able to provide the protection to these habitats. We do not have the funding and the capability of doing this without the project.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: My question goes to other questions that have been raised by the Commission that doing nothing, you know, and taking no action, and you're not required to take any action, but you are aware, so would you even be willing to at least coordinate with the DLNR and U.S. Fish and Wildlife what kind of appropriate measures can you take that may be cost effective short of what you're proposing as mitigation in the plan?

THE WITNESS: We're willing to consult with

1 them, yes.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: And number three, if the boundary amendment is not granted, will you continue to permit access through the cemetery to community members who want to access the heiau?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'm going to object,

Commissioner Chang, your questions weren't that difficult. False advertising.

Commissioner Giovanni.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Thank you, Chair.

Thank you, Mr. Morford, for your rebuttal testimony. I appreciate your coming back before the Commission.

So Commissioner Okuda asked you a simple straight forward yes or no question about landfilling and PVT, and he did not get a straight forward answer.

He asked you if, under no circumstances, would you agree not to dispose of any material at PVT. So I'm reasking that question and asking you to please give us a simple, straight forward yes or no response to that.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Thank you very much for that, I really appreciate it.

My other question is for Mr. Matsubara.

Mr. Matsubara, during the questioning by

Commissioner Okuda, he was asking you and the

Petitioner about the risk associated with water

runoff in heavy rain events. And I think your

response in general was that you will comply with the

requirements of the City and County of Honolulu, or

any conditions for which the Commission has the

authority to impose.

Could you clarify what you mean by conditions that the Commission has the authority to impose in the context of this very specific matter involving the potential risk associated with runoff?

MR. MATSUBARA: I think in that particular situation the conditions you would be able to impose, beyond what the statute or the regulation currently provide, or what the City and County might provide, would be based on the representations made by the Petitioner as part of the process in what he proposed to do.

If that's done, then those proposed benefits would be representations made by the Petitioner, and would be, under the rules and

regulations, representations made that could be held as conditions against the Petitioner.

the Commission concluded that the foreseeable risk exceeded that anticipated by the criteria put forth by the City and County standards, is it your position that the Commission cannot impose more conservative standards for the project, and that the only alternative would be to perhaps deny the Petition?

MR. MATSUBARA: Well, that's talking about a rock in a hard place.

Basically -- well, denial is one option you always have, that's clear. The question is whether or not a good faith response or representation can be made based on the available science to comply with that. And if that's available and we have provided it, then, yes, we're bound by it, and you would be authorized to make us do it.

asking. What I'm asking is if Commission concludes that in its own mind that the City and County standards are not adequate, and that is it your position that we could not impose more conservative criteria or standards, and our only alternative would be to make a decision in the absence of that?

MR. MATSUBARA: Yes. I don't think you can
go beyond what the Petitioner has met in regard to
existing regulation and statutes.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: So the only
alternative that I'm hearing from you in which a more
conservative standard would be met is if the

alternative that I'm hearing from you in which a more conservative standard would be met is if the Petitioner voluntarily proposes that it would meet a more conservative standard like Plate 6 standard that was presented by one of the witnesses of the Intervenor?

MR. MATSUBARA: That's my position.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Thank you very

much.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner
Ohigashi. You're muted.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: If the City and County requires you to do additional studies and additional requirements regarding the engineering of the basins as well as the drainage system, is it your position that you would follow the recommendation of the City and County?

THE WITNESS: Yes, we would.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: So what I'm really getting at is this: The Land Use Commission is not a legislative body or necessarily rule-making body

concerning standards in engineering or anything else like that. We rely upon City and County and (indecipherable) to meet the standards.

So what my question is: Are you willing to live with a standard that requires the City and County to make that determination? In other words, we have been presented with evidence saying that the studies or the standards that you made are inadequate, but would you be able to live with a condition that says that, hey, if this is presented to the City and County, and City and County decides to upgrade their standards or necessary to provide for whatever process they have to say that these standards are necessary to be implemented, that you will be following them?

THE WITNESS: I don't know if I'm going to answer your question with this. When we submitted our final grading plan, if the City and County at that time said to us that this isn't adequate to meet our standards at this time, you're going to have to go back and relook at it, we would be willing to do that. We wouldn't get a final grading permit unless they were comfortable with what we put in front of them.

So I guess my answer to your question is,

yes, we're going to comply with what the City and County requires from us.

question more dealt with a condition of the Land Use Commission. Because I don't think we're adequately -- and I'm speaking only for myself -- able to deal with the issues of whether or not the standards that expert witnesses provided to us should be adopted or not, because we're not necessarily a legislative or rule-making body in that vein.

The people who apply those standards or create those standards is the City and County of Honolulu. What I'm saying is, would you live by a condition -- would we be able to attach a condition to -- or would you agree to a condition that the Land Use Commission direct you to comply with the City and County of Honolulu, and it would be up to the Intervenors or their staff or anything like that to present what they believe the standards should be to the City and County of Honolulu in whatever process is available to them?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, I think we can agree to that, yes.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: The other thing I just wanted to clear up. You don't have an agreement

1 | with the Hawaiian civic club; is that right?

THE WITNESS: We have a letter of intent

3 with the civic club.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: From what I understand is that the apportionment of liability and responsibility is something that is negotiated between those two parties; is that right?

THE WITNESS: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: And I don't -neither -- I haven't heard from the civic club, but
I'm assuming that they haven't requested the LUC to
include any particular conditions in that proposed -or that agreement; is that right?

THE WITNESS: Not to my knowledge, no.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: So I can understand your answer then saying that you -- you don't know, because within those negotiations the liabilities and responsibilities will be worked out. And I'm assuming that the civic club is smart enough to say, hey, we are taking on too much. Say we don't want that provision in there, and they can walk away from the deal if they want to.

But those are the kinds of situation that you're planning to work with the civic club; is that right?

1 THE WITNESS: That's correct. 2 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Okay, just wanted 3 to understand. CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: That's it, 4 5 Commissioner Ohigashi? COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: 6 That's it. 7 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners, are there further comments or questions for Mr. Morford? 8 I have three brief ones if there's nothing 9 10 further. 11 Thank you, Mr. Morford. 12 I want to follow up first on Commissioner Giovanni's line of questioning, which was to you as 13 14 well as Mr. Matsubara. 15 If the Commission found itself -- if we 16 accepted the argument as true of Mr. Matsubara that 17 we could not impose a higher standard for the runoff 18 control unless you agreed to it, and if the only 19 options available to the Commissioners to get the 20 votes necessary was to have the Petitioner agree to 21 something higher than what the City and County 22 currently allows, is that something that the 23 Petitioner is willing to consider doing?

THE WITNESS: We're willing to consider it,

Chair. You know, the plan right now, the City only

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requires a ten-year, one-hour storm event. We went to 100-year, one-hour storm event to exceed the City's minimum recommendations to mitigate against any flooding.

We took what we felt were the appropriate steps to mitigate flooding in the neighborhood. But to answer your question, yes.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.

And to be clear, the concerns that I think the witness raised, that I found credible from Intervenor's witness, is that the City's level of standards may not reflect the way climate has changed. Not that you're not following what the City has indeed directed you to do or even exceeding what they directed you to do.

I've raised a point with a couple of witnesses about the mitigations around the damselfly. And it's my personal view -- I think the mitigation, while excellent, were designed by engineers and biologists, not actually people who deal with people.

I think there needs to be some kind of community engagement around the protection of the species. On one level there is the issue of you just don't want the neighborhood kids going in and messing with things; on another level, you're going to be

bringing in folks from the civic club and land trust,
and you want them to have some kind of education.

Those have not been mentioned so far as one part of mitigation measures around the protection of the damselfly.

Is the Petitioner willing to consider such kinds of measures as a condition?

THE WITNESS: Yes, we are.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: And then finally, let me say I have declared multiple times throughout this process my involvement with Hawaiian Islands Land Trust. I found some of the discussion over what conservation easements are, and how they're negotiated to be challenging.

But one of the big differentiations you have, you can have land trust, and then you have land trusts that are accredited by the Land Trust Alliance which adhere to certain standards which gives the Commission a clearer idea of the permanent nature and level of stewardship that might be required.

Are you willing to abide by a condition that the conservation easement, if this project is approved, be held by an accredited land trust?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I have nothing

1 further. Thank you very much. 2 Anything further, Commissioners? 3 Commissioner Aczon. 4 VICE CHAIR ACZON: It wasn't a question. 5 Just one question, Mr. Morford. Are you 6 aware that there are several restrictions or 7 requirements imposed by -- regarding the runoff, there's several requirements, rules imposed by the 8 9 City and County, the State government and also 10 Federal government, for example, EPA, that monitors 11 all those runoff. That, you know, regardless the home -- the landowner or the contractor is liable. 12 13 Are you aware of that? 14 THE WITNESS: I wasn't aware of the liability issue. I was aware of the entities that 15 16 you're speaking of, yes, but not the liability issue, 17 I was not. 18 VICE CHAIR ACZON: If there is a, for 19 example, a runoff, I know you're going to do whatever 20 is necessary to prevent all those runoff or 21 liabilities, but if something happens, there's a 22 runoff, it doesn't absolve you of any liability, 23 right?

COMMISSIONER ACZON: So you're aware that

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

there's some other agencies that they're going to 1 2 step in just in case something happens that will make 3 you accountable? 4 THE WITNESS: I understand, yes. 5 VICE CHAIR ACZON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 6 That's all. 7 Thank you, Mr. Morford. CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I want to do a time 8 9 check with the Commissioners. I think we're close to 10 be being done with Mr. Morford. If we can complete 11 and close the evidentiary proceedings for the day, we are actually done for the day and we would recess 12 13 until tomorrow morning. 14 I realize I'm pushing through lunchtime, and we have to bring the procedural question by Mr. 15 Tabata as well. 16 17 Are folks willing to gut it through for the 18 next little while, see if we can get through and move 19 onto closing the evidentiary procedures? 20 The alternative is taking a 45-minute break 21 and coming back --22 COMMISSIONER CHANG: I'm willing to go, 23 Chair.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Anybody strenuously objecting other than Arnold, saying he's hungry?

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1 Anything further for Mr. Morford from the 2 Commissioners? 3 Do you have any redirect? MR. MATSUBARA: No redirect, Chair. 4 5 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much, 6 Mr. Morford. I'm going to move you back to being an 7 attendee. THE WITNESS: Thanks, everyone. 8 Thanks. CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: You're welcome. 9 10 Ben, I don't know if you or Curtis are 11 going to deal with the request raised to strike 12 witnesses. 13 MR. MATSUBARA: I'll turn it over to Mr. 14 Tabata. 15 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. 16 Mr. Tabata, I wanted you to restate your 17 objection and request, and I would like you to keep in mind, of course, that the written direct testimony 18 19 has been posted and part of the record. So I would 20 like you to clarify what you're asking for, and how 21 you wish for us to deal with it. 22 MR. TABATA: The Intervenors' witnesses 23 Dana Alden, Ph.D. and M. Lee Goff, Ph.D. were listed

as witnesses and they submitted written testimony and

resumes. They have not been made available for live

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testimony, and they have not been made available for cross-examination.

Our position is that this in violation of the LUC's rules. HAR 15-15-59(e) which provides that the witnesses shall be examined in the following order, direct examination by the party calling the witness, and then cross-examination by the other parties.

The written testimony constitutes the direct examination. Their failure to appear deprives the Petitioner of the right to cross-examination under this LUC rule.

On that basis we make a Motion to Strike the written testimony of M. Lee Goff and the resume of Dr. Goff and the resume of Dana Alden, Ph.D.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Yoshimori, do you object to the motion?

MR. YOSHIMORI: We had previously removed Dr. Alden from our subsequent witness list. So I have no objections with striking Dr. Alden.

With regard to our other testifier,

Dr. Goff, he wanted to testify. It was due to
scheduling issues that he was not able to testify.

I would like to request rather than his testimony be entirely stricken, that it be treated as

1 | written testimony instead and be kept in the record.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Clarify. The written testimony as if he had submitted written testimony directly to the Commission included on the website rather than Intervenors' witness?

MR. YOSHIMORI: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Curtis.

MR. TABATA: If that constitutes the withdrawal of Dr. Goff's written testimony from the evidentiary record, then we would agree to that.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I think it would remain on the record just the same way people are sending in written testimony right now, that testimony is technically part of the record. But it would not be included any more as an Intervenors' witness, and the written testimony would not be treated as such.

MR. TABATA: My understanding that the evidentiary record is different from the entire record, which includes written public testimony. I believe there's a difference between public testimony and testimony within the evidentiary record.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: There is. It would not be expert testimony.

MR. TABATA: On that basis, we would agree

1 to the withdrawal of Dr. Goff's expert testimony.

 $\label{eq:chairperson} \mbox{CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER:} \quad \mbox{So I'm going to hear} \\ \mbox{from the other parties.}$ 

There is a Motion to Strike these two witnesses' testimony. One has already been removed, and the second witness is Mr. Goff's testimony, will be stricken but included in the entire record as non-expert witness testimony as if it was submitted via the website or other means to the LUC.

City and county?

MR. PANG: Thank you, Mr. Chair. With respect to the Intervenors' representation that the testimony would be withdrawn as witness testimony, and be resubmitted as public testimony, the City has no objections.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.

Ms. Takeuchi Apuna.

MS. APUNA: Office of Planning does not object either to Intervenors' suggestion that they would withdraw the testimony.

I would just comment that I think even public testimony is subject to cross-examination, but we do not object.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners, any comments? Just -- I'm checking with our Deputy AG,

- technically it is a granting of the motion rather
  than acknowledgment of the Intervenors' withdrawal,
  which one is it? You're muted.
  - COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I thought it was a stipulation between the two. They agreed that they would treat it this way.
  - CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I think we have the understanding, I'm just trying procedurally to be clear.
    - You are still muted, Cindy.

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- MS. YOUNG: Sorry. Yes, it would be a granting of the motion with the understanding that the testimony would be recognized as written public testimony.
- 15 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: And it does not

  16 require -- Dan, it doesn't require a vote, it's just

  17 by the Chair?
  - MS. YOUNG: It would be better if the Commission voted on that, because it's a motion brought by the Petitioner.
- 21 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Under our rules, you 22 have the ability to rule on it.
- 23 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: That was my
  24 understanding. Okay, I'm granting as has been stated
  25 just now.

With that, let me go back to the things that I have to read you.

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Given the parties that have now completed their presentations before the Land Use Commission,

I'm declaring the evidentiary portions of these proceedings to have been completed, subject to the receipt of any followup reports or answers that may have been requested during the course of the hearing.

I direct the Parties to begin to draft their individual proposed Findings of Fact,

Collusions of Law, and Decision and Order based upon the record in this docket and serve the same upon each other and on the Commission.

The proposed Findings of Fact must reference the witnesses as well as the date, page and line numbers of the transcripts to identify your facts.

In addition to the transcript, the exhibits and evidence should also be referenced. Please contact Jean McManus, our Court Reporter, to arrange for copies of today's transcript.

I'm going to note for the parties that the Commission has standard conditions which we would like the parties to include and prepare in their proposed orders. A copy of standard conditions may

be obtained from Commission staff.

I recommend the Parties consult the Commission staff early in the process to ensure that technical and non-substantive formatting protocols observed by the Commission are adhered to.

If any Party desires to stipulate to any or all of the findings of fact, conclusions of law and decision and order, they are encouraged to do so.

Regardless of whether the parties pursue a partial or fully stipulated order, each party is directed to file its proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law and decision and order with the Commission and serve copies on the other parties no later than the close of business on August 26, 2020.

All comments, stipulations or objections to the parties's respective proposals shall be filed with the Commission and served upon the other parties no later than the close of business on September 4, 2020. The deadline for any rebuttals is September 9, 2020.

Are there any questions with respect to our post-hearing procedures, starting with Petitioner?

MR. TABATA: I apologize, I make a request that the date, deadline for the proposed D&O be made on September 2nd, if possible, just to give us

enough -- two weeks is a very tight schedule. I may
not even get the transcript within that time period
for today.

So I would request that the deadline for the proposed D&Os be set on September 2, the objections be due one week thereafter, and the rebuttal one week thereafter.

I believe that would give us enough time for the September 23rd action hearing.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Let me first check,
Mr. Tabata, with the LUC staff, because partially we
are dealing with the deadlines that we need to make a
decision by.

MR. TABATA: I believe the action was described as September 23 during the beginning of today's meeting.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Tentatively we have closing arguments scheduled for September 23 and 24.

Mr. Orodenker.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Mr. Chair, that would make it extremely difficult on staff to prepare the Commission for final adoption of the Decision and Order and for the hearing on the 23rd-24th.

We understand Mr. Tabata's concerns, but we're just -- we've got too -- we're short-staffed

1 and we have too much else going on to move the dates 2 for submission. 3 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Tabata, I will 4 note all of the parties and the Commission have 5 really taken extensive time on this case, so that's 6 how we've gotten to this point. 7 MR. TABATA: Mr. Chair, I had to ask. Thank you. 8 9 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So you would prefer 10 not, but you will be able to live by it? 11 MR. TABATA: We will comply with the Commission's ruling, yes, sir. 12 13 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: City and County. 14 MR. PANG: The City also has issues with 15 the date, but we will comply with date set by the Commission. Thank you very much. 16 17 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: OP? 18 MS. APUNA: No questions. 19 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Yoshimori? 20 MR. YOSHIMORI: Intervenors agree with the 21 schedule. 22 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. 23 So I'm proposing to expedite the 24 proceedings, and then the closing arguments will be

heard September 23rd-24th to accommodate LUC staffing

commitment and other docket schedule and demands. With that we have a schedule moving forward. I would like to thank all the parties, and particularly all the witnesses, the volunteers from the public who have chosen to participate in this matter, and especially my Commissioners for their great diligence so far on this matter. Any other issues to discuss today? If not, we will recess until 9:00 a.m., let me say 9:00 a.m. tomorrow morning for other matters. Thank you very much. We're in recess. (The proceedings recessed at 12:48 p.m.) 

1	CERTIFICATE STATE OF HAWAII )
2	) SS. COUNTY OF HONOLULU )
3	COUNTI OF HONOLOLO
4	I, JEAN MARIE McMANUS, do hereby certify:
5	That on August 12, 2020, 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 12th day of August, 2020, in
16	Honolulu, Hawaii.
17	
18	
19	/s/ Jean Marie McManus
20	JEAN MARIE McMANUS, CSR #156
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	