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In the Matter of Connection New ) SPP-12-000138
Century Public Charter School and )
Community Based Education Support )
Services )
Special Permit Application No. ) VOLUME II
12-000138
)
(2-000138 )
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$T R A N S C R I P T$
of the Public Hearing had in the above-entitled matter
before Hearings Officer Sandra Song at 75 Aupuni
Street, Conference Rooms, Hilo Hawaii 96720
commencing at 9:07 a.m. on October 22, 2013.
HEARINGS OFFICER: SANDRA SONG, ESQ.
10 Kamehameha Avenue
Hilo, Hawaii 96820
REPORTED BY:
M. Sharon Souza, CSR No. 184

| For the Applicant | TED H.S. HONG, ESQ. |
| :---: | :--- |
|  | 101 Aupuni Street |
|  | Penthouse |
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|  | and |
|  | CARTER K. SIU, ESQ. |
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| For the Planning | AMY SELF, ESQ. |
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|  |  |
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THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Good morning. This is the continuation of the public hearing for special permit application SPP number 12-00138, in the matter of the Connections New Century Public Charter School and Community Based Education Support Services. This hearing began yesterday, and this is a continued contested case hearing.

I'm Sandra Song the hearings officer. Can each of the parties identify themselves?

MR. HONG: Good morning, my name is Ted Hong. I represent the applicant, CBESS. I note for the record that Mr . John Thatcher representing Connections School is also here. Seated to my right is Sue Lee Loy from my office.

MR. SIU: Good morning, Deputy Attorney General, Carter Siu, here on behalf of applicant, Connections.

MS. SELF: Good morning, Deputy Corporation Counsel, Amy Self here on behalf of the planning director.

MR. GOMES: Jeff Gomes.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Good morning, all of
you.
Since under the Planning Commission rules at the start of every hearing, I'm required to take any public testimony. One person has signed up to testify. If any person sitting in the audience wants to testify as a member of the public, please sign this form now.

Would the record reflect no response, but I do have one person, Pauline Keala Lee Loy -- would you like to come up forward?

Thank you. Can you raise your right hand? PAULINE KEALA LEE LOY called as a witness on her own behalf, after having first been duly sworn, testified as follows:

Thank you. Can you give us your name and your address?

MS. LEE LOY: Absolutely.
Good morning. My name is Pauline Keala Lee Loy. I'm a resident of 1579 Mele Manu Street where we have resided for seventeen years. I've worked as a teacher and administrator in both, public and private schools for the last thirty-four years.

First and foremost, I commend Mr. Thatcher as a school leader and pioneer of nontraditional education. The accolades of both his staff and the

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students are representative of his visionary
dedication to education. There is absolutely no
question about the quality of education that the
school offers the island community.
    I am in opposition of the location of
Connections Public Charter School to Edita Street
because of the imminent traffic disasters. Edita
Street off of Kaumana Drive, which leads to Mele Manu
Street, simply cannot accommodate the volume of
traffic that the proposed development will bring.
    The opening of the Puainako Street pathway
from the Saddle Road to Komohana has certainly
alleviated some of the traffic patterns on
Kaumana Drive for those heading to West Hawaii.
However, a project or program of this magnitude will
restore this traffic. If such a project, any project,
would be approved at this Edita site, a third lane
turn off and traffic light would need to be installed
to prevent deadly accidents.
The proposed project has simply selected the wrong site for its vision. What is alarming is that the school already invested much of its resources in preparing the site for its use even before all legal matters have been settled. It is a poor display of doing the right thing at the right time for the right
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reasons. Transparency and accountability is the
utmost importance for any institution, public
institutions, particularly.
    Thank you.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Thank you very much.
And you provided written testimony?
    MS. LEE LOY: Yes, I have.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Darryn, do we have a
copy of that? And all the parties, did you receive
copies of the public testimony, Mr. Hong?
    MR. HONG: Yes.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Siu?
    MR. SIU: Yes.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Ms. Self?
    MS. SELF: Yes.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: And Mr. Gomes?
    MR. GOMES: Yes.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Thank you very much.
    We'll proceed with the hearing.
    Mr. Hong, I believe when we broke yesterday
Celia Shen was testifying.
    MR. HONG: That's correct.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Ms. Shen, since we're
starting this again on the second day, I'm going to
swear you in again.
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called as a witness by and on behalf of the Applicant, after having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

Thank you. FURTHER DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HONG:
Q. Ms. Shen, I'm just going to jump back a little -- a few steps just -- oh, sorry, I'm going to jump back a little in terms of your testimony this morning. The draft EA, you had sent an e-mail including the PDF copy to Mr . Gomes, is that right?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. And you have a copy of that e-mail
transmittal?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Do you recall what day that was submitted or e-mailed to him?
A. I believe, if $I$ recall correctly, it was

August 30 th or 31 st of 2009.
Q. Okay. Why didn't you send the draft EA to other individual neighbors?
A. We followed the directive of HRS 343 HAR 11-200 and the guidelines by OEQC. And technically, the law doesn't require you to send it to adjacent

1 property owners. So unlike the permitting process, 2 which we're going through now, which explicitly dictate that you notify adjacent property owners within so many hundred feet, the HRS does not make that explicit -- an explicit requirement. It does require you to consult with agencies, organizations, and individuals. And you know, we have done that. We have consulted with specific individuals, in particular, with these speleologists and the cave researchers, where we talked to certain individuals, and as well, we did send a copy of the EA to Mr. Gomes.
Q. Was there anybody at any time, you refused to provide them a copy of the draft EA? A. No. If anyone asks, we do provide by that definition.
Q. Now yesterday you also talked about the phases and the priority in terms of the building out the project?
A. Yes.
Q. You had mentioned that in terms of the phases, the dorms --

MR. HONG: Excuse me, Ms. Hearings Officer, may I ask you to direct people in the gallery to put their phones on off?

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Hong.
I forgot to mention it this morning, please make certain your phones are off, your electronic devices are off in this hearing. If you need to use the phone, please go outside.

The court reporter is here taking down everything that we're saying, and it's very disruptive for the cost reporter, because then she cannot hear properly and take down everything properly.

Thank you.
MR. HONG: Thank you.
BY MR. HONG:
Q. In terms of the phases we had talked about, you had mentioned yesterday that the dorms would be less and that's different from what Mr. Thatcher testified, why is that?
A. Well, initially, when we started out the project that was a higher priority element, and that is reflected in the EA. However, as we moved on with the project, and as I had talked about yesterday, projects do evolve. As you gather more information, it does require you to have to go back and re-evaluate some of your earlier decisions. And this is one of the issues that came up with the water allocation from DWS, knowing that dormitories are a high-water-usage

1 type facility, in order to get the more important elements of the campus on to the property first, you know, we thought it might be better to re-prioritize and move the dormitories to a lower priority, and one of the later elements in order that they can actually get the classrooms up onto the property, and that would be supported by the DWS water.
Q. Okay. I'm going to move to a different subject, the appropriateness of agriculture zone for school word zoned agriculture school. What is the Connections intended use to your knowledge? A. Well, the prime area use of the property, of course, would be the school. But in support of that, and in support of their intended agriculture program is agriculture uses of the property for crop production as well as some livestock. Q. And there's been a lot, I think, misunderstanding about what -- how that would be accomplished given that the property is rated $D$ in terms of soil condition.
A. Correct.
Q. Would you explain in terms of the planning aspects, what is anticipated?
A. As we understand it, you know, the school intends to engage in sort of technology-based
agriculture. That includes things like, perhaps, hydroponics, aquaponics, as well other agricultural techniques that are not necessarily soil based or in-ground planting.

And so because of that, it is appropriate, I mean it is for lesser quality agricultural land such as this for these types of uses. Q. And then in terms of the upper parcel -excuse me.
A. The upper parcel is intended for their re-forestry and conservation program. And again, that would be an allowable use within the agricultural district. Q. Now, I just mentioned earlier that the soil is classified as a D reading. In your opinion and based on your experience, what problems or difficulties would Connections have in trying to pursue a permit to use properties with a soil A and B classification? A. As A and B classifications, which is a Land Study Bureau classification, are higher rated agriculture lands. But the classifications range from, you know, from A to E, with A being the highest and E being the lowest.

And the State Land Use Law Chapter HRS 205 affords the greatest level of protection to $A$ and $B$
lands as well as lands that are listed as agricultural lands of importance under the English classification system. This particular parcel, again, has a D classification under the Land Study Bureau, and it's unclassified under the A list system.

So therefore, you know, putting a school on this type of agriculturally classified land, which has a lower quality rating versus trying to get it on lands that are better classified for agriculture stay with the $A$ and $B$ rating or prime classification under the A list, in my opinion, would be more difficult because the law affords those higher level or higher quality agricultural lands, a higher level protection. And to argue that taking those lands out of agriculture and putting a school on it would be a harder argument to meet versus the lower quality agricultural land that this property represents. Q. And then I'd like to go onto another topic about the objections to the project. One of the objections to the project is it doesn't conform to DOE ed specs in terms of the buildings. Could you explain -- well, are you familiar with the DOE ed specs?
A. Yes, I am familiar with the ed specs.
Q. And would those apply in this case?
A. No, they don't. The school does not receive

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facility funds from the DOE, and therefore, they're
not required to follow the ed specs. As well, the ed
specs are guidelines, they're not necessarily strict
requirements. And also the ed specs are designed for
really large public schools. So the guidelines they
give you for site planning and space planning is
really for a different kind of school than what's
being proposed here.
    For example, so the DOE ed specs, they layout
minimum enrollment for a new school. So for an
elementary school, the minimum enrollment would be
five-hundred-fifty students in order to justify a new
school. For an intermediate school it would be six
hundred students. And for a high school that would be
a thousand students.
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    And so in the case of Connections, they're
    projected maximum enrollment doesn't even meet the
minimum enrollment standards for elementary school.
So you know, saying that we need to adhere to the DOE
ed specs, I disagree with that. We're not really
required to, and it's not really appropriate to follow
all of the guidelines within the ed specs.
Q. Okay. Impact on surrounding community, how
are -- in terms of your planning, and you know,
shepherding this project, how are you trying to
resolve or how is the applicant trying to resolve these concerns raised by the community?
A. Like I talked about previously, this is a conceptual plan, planning is an ongoing process. And we discussed previously that this is not the final plan. This is -- what you see here is not fixed. And we've had meetings with the public previously, they have expressed some concerns. And as we have previously talked about one of the things that they would, perhaps, like to see is the campus could be moved further down into the property. That is something that we will consider and look at when we move forward getting into the design phase. And as more of the more technical studies are done as far as the details, site survey, geotechnical reports, you know, we'll take all of that information as well as the concerns that have been expressed by the neighborhood and look at everything comprehensively, and we can make those adjustments to adjust those concerns.

And as well, the school has offered to allow community members to participate in a planning and design committee in order to afford the community continued input into the design of this campus. Q. One of the issues also brought up continually
seems to be the traffic study. The accusation has been made that it was outdated, how do you respond to that?
A. Well, the traffic study was -- the final traffic study was completed in June of 2010, which is included in the -- the revised draft EA and the final EA, which were done in August of 2010 and in October of 2010 , respectively.

We submitted the special permit application July of 2012. So given the time line of those elements, I think the validity of the traffic study is -- these things have occurred within a reasonable amount of time and the conclusions of the traffic study are, you know, still valid. Q. And in terms of Mr. Rowell, he testified -you recall him being -- you recall being present when he testified before the Planning Commission? A. Yes.
Q. And in terms of his traffic study, TIAR, did Mr. Rowell mention whether a new one needed to be done or just an update needed to be done?
A. He indicated that an update would need to be done prior to going before the State Land Use Commission. As I understand it, the State Land Use Commission requires a traffic study to be done within
three years, I believe. And so as this process moves forward, if the Planning Commission does make a favorable recommendation, and this application gets pushed up to the State Land Use Commission, you know, a revised or updated traffic study would have to be done before it gets to that next phase.
Q. Okay. Thank you, Ms. Shen, no further questions.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Siu, cross examination?

MR. SIU: I have nothing.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Ms. Self?

MS. SELF: No questions.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Gomes?
MR. GOMES: I have a few questions, please. CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. GOMES:
Q. Good morning.
A. Good morning.
Q. When did you come on board with Connections?
A. We, um, started -- our involvement in this
project started in 2008 .
Q. Are you the project manager?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. Is this your first $K$ through twelve project?

1 A. In terms of doing a sort of conceptual master 2 plan, yes.
Q. As far as you know, has John Thatcher ever built a K through twelve school facility before? A. Not to my knowledge, no.
Q. As far as you know, has anyone on his staff or advisors built a $K$ through twelve school facility before?
A. Not to my knowledge.
Q. Has anyone else associated with the project built a K through twelve school facility before?
A. Can you clarify your question in terms of involvement? Are you talking about related to the school or in terms of the project team? Q. The project team or anyone working at the school.
A. I can't answer for people working at the school in terms of the project team, and I can't be absolutely specific, but the architect that we are working with, Urban Works, has done several school projects. They've done some things for Punahou and as well as some other school projects. Q. Have they done an entire K through twelve facility --
A. I cannot answer that with certainty.

1 Q. So as far as you know, this is the first time 2 for all of you to be building a $K$ through twelve facility?
A. I can only speak for us. Yes, this would be the first time that we've been involved in planning a K through twelve facility.
Q. And what projects have you done for schools in the past?
A. For schools, I've done -- and I talked about a few of them yesterday, we've done space planning projects and campus planning projects for Saint Louis School; permitting projects for Saint Louis and Saint Francis School as well as our involvement with the UH Center, West Hawaii campus. Q. So when you say those -- what is an example of one of the projects, like a gymnasium or a classroom? A. For -- for example, I'll use the Saint Louis School project. One of the things that they came to us for was -- they were at the time, Saint Louis, was grade six through twelve program. And they were thinking about expanding their program to go all the way from $K$ through twelve, and so they needed to do a study on whether they had the land availability as well as what it would take as far as facilities to accommodate that expansion.

So we assisted them, again, going through the process of doing some space programming, getting an estimate of -- given their projected enrollment to meet this inspection, how much classroom space they would need as well as supporting school facilities, and you know, deriving, you know, approximate footages, facility types.

And then looking at their campus and the area available to them, if you're familiar with Saint Louis School they share a campus with Chaminade University. So Chaminade has certain portions of the property and Saint Louis has others. So we evaluated what lands were available to Saint Louis on that property, which ones would be conducive for posting a full $K$ through six program. And then doing some conceptual layouts similar to this to see how these facilities would fit on those spaces, and whether it make sense for Saint Louis to continue to pursue, you know, a fuller expansion of their current program. Q. So in a situation like that, would the school give you a plan, and you say, okay, we'll build this. Or do they give you an idea and you come up with several suggestions, and propose it to the school and they choose one of the suggestions?
A. Yes. That's more or less characterizes the

1 process. They have an idea of we want to do this, how 2 can we do it, can we do it, what would it look like. So that's what -- our studies help them make that decision -- is this something worthwhile for them to pursue.
Q. And do you -- does your company do the actual construction?
A. No, we are planners. So our involvement, you know, typically, would end, for example, like a project like this, once it gets to the permitting, our involvement would typically end -- after the planning stage, it moves into what they call the design phase. And so other design professionals get involved with -- primarily by the architect. They have engineering specialists come onboard, and then start again, as I talked about previously, those more detailed studies are undertaken. That all feeds into the design process.
Q. So you are familiar with the ed specs?
A. Yes.
Q. And have you ever referenced ed specs during any of the school projects that you've done?
A. Yes. We use them as, essentially, as guidelines. And again, the projects that we worked on were not DOE schools. So you know, we don't adhere to

1 the ed specs, a strict adherence to it. We use the ed specs as well as other design guidelines, like time saver standards for site planning, time saver standards for building types. These are all guidelines that we use as resources to help us delineate space requirements, facility types for different types of land uses.

So yes, I have used the ed specs. But again, none of the projects that I personally have worked on have required that I have to adhere to the ed specs strictly.
Q. Okay. Have you ever referenced the ed specs for this project?
A. Yes. We did use the ed specs, again, as I mentioned, we used them as guidelines to kind of help us derive -- and primarily for this project, I used it for helping to get an idea of classroom sizes, based on my discussions with John in terms of how many students ideally their class sizes would be, you know, and taking information specific to this program and looking at the ed specs -- and we don't use the ed specs, like I said, in a strict manner. There is some much interpolation that goes on, because the ed specs are designed for larger public schools, so you kind of make -- you take that as a basis of how you derive.

Say, maybe like square footages for a classroom, you know. They may say like for a typical size for a classroom might be nine hundred square feet. But their class sizes are a lot larger than what Connections would be. So you kind of do some rough math, and you kind of estimate, okay, that kind of equates to so many square feet per student. And then you translate that into a smaller -- something that would have less students.

So going back to your question, yes, we do use it, but it's not a strict adherence. It kind of gives us a starting point for, you know, coming up with our own sort of plan and guidelines, how we derive spaces, space types, and sizes.
Q. And for someone who has never built a school K through twelve facility, would the ed specs be a good reference and guide?

MR. HONG: I object, misstates facts in evidence. She never said she did construction or building. She said she does the planning part.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: I heard the objection. I'll overrule it.

Answer it. I'll allow her to answer it.
A. Can you repeat your question again?

BY MR. GOMES:

1 Q. For someone who has never built a $K$ through
2 twelve facility, would the ed specs be a good
3 reference and guide?
4 A. Again, I would say yes. It's a starting point
5 for us, but I also, you know, we do use other
6 references. We do not follow only the ed specs. We
7 did look at, again, we use like a time saver standard.
8 So there are other planning guides that we turn to.
9 The ed specs is not the sole source of where we get from different sources to, you know, generate how we -- we start planning for a project -- a specific project. Q. Have you seen the list of acknowledgements on the ed specs and the professionals who got together to come up with the ed specs?
A. No, I have not.
Q. Do you grew agree with the suggestions in the ed specs?

MR. HONG: I object, lack of foundation --

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lack of foundation.
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THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Gomes, you're going to have to be more specific. The question is overbroad.

BY MR. GOMES:

1 Q. Your design plan did not call for a fence 2 around the property, but ed specs calls for a six-foot

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: I'm going to overrule the objection. If you can answer, go ahead and answer it.
A. Can you repeat your question again?

BY MR. GOMES:
Q. One of my concerns is the school put in a four-foot fence instead of a six-foot fence that is required by ed specs. Do you think the four-foot fence is a better idea than a six-foot fence? A. Again, you know, ed specs are designed for larger public schools. This school differs from your typical public school. It's a much smaller school as well as it incorporates an agricultural program, which public schools don't have the kind of program that this school is proposing. So in terms of do I think that the schools should follow the ed specs to a tee and put in a six-foot fence, no, I don't think
necessarily that that is appropriate. Q. So do you understand why the fence is put in? THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Gomes, that question -- is not clear. You're going to have to rephrase your question. BY MR. GOMES:
Q. Okay. The fence is supposed to be for security, to keep wandering people off the campus, and to keep children from leaving the campus. Is it easier for an intruder to climb over a four-foot fence instead of a six-foot fence?

MR. HONG: Objection, not relevant, it's argumentative. It's cumulative, because she's already said that the ed specs don't apply, and he's continuing to argue the requirement that somehow this school is supposed to meet the ed specs.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Gomes, it's not relevant or material to this proceeding, and also, it is argumentative, so I'm going to sustain the objection.

Move on to your next area. Thank you. MR. GOMES: Okay.

BY MR. GOMES:
Q. Did your company write up the environmental assessment?
A. Yes, we did.
Q. And what kind of qualifications would someone
need to write the environmental assessment?
A. There are no specific qualifications in terms of, you know -- the law does not specify that you need to have certain degrees or certain levels of experience. Our firm has -- we've done a lot of environmental assessments. And I've -- as I said yesterday, I personally worked on about sixteen or so of them.
Q. So actually, someone like myself with no college background, no engineering background, or experience should be able to produce an acceptable environmental assessment?

MR. HONG: Objection, calls for speculation on the part of the witness in terms of what is acceptable?

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: I'm going to overrule. If you can answer this, go ahead.
A. I would disagree with that.

It does, while there are no specific educational or professional requirements, it does take some level of experience and understanding of development projects as well as environmental issues to do an EA.

BY MR. GOMES:
Q. And after you've finished the environmental assessment, whom do you send it to?
A. Can you clarify your question in terms of -Q. What is the point of doing an EA? And when you're done with the environmental assessment, who do you send it out to notify that your environmental assessment is done, and people need to take a look at it?
A. Again, we follow the guidelines provided by the HRS, the HAR, and OAQC. We are actually required to send it to, in this case, because it's an applicant action, the EA is sent to the approving agency as well as the applicant. Beyond that, it's -- it's really optional where it's distributed. Q. In the HAR, Title 11, Chapter 200 that I read, line 6 says, "Distribute concurrently with the filing in paragraph 5 the draft environmental assessments to other agencies having jurisdiction or expertise as well as citizen groups and individuals which the proposing agency reasonably believes to be affected."

Am I, as a resident and a neighbor bordering the project, in your opinion, an individual that could be affected?
A. If we determine -- when we send out the final

EA, oftentimes what determines that is who's made comments during the draft period. And so having, you know, received no comments, you know, from yourself, as well as from other people, we don't necessarily send them a final EA. If they request that we send it, we can do that. So it's not -- it's not automatic that we send it out to every -- again, like I said before, you know, it does not require us to send it to the adjacent landowners. And if during the process they had indicated their desire to receive continued -- continued notification of when the final came out, then we would do that. Q. So in your opinion, I am not an individual you believe will be affected by the project, that is why you did not send me an environmental assessment or a draft EA?
A. Well, I would have to correct you on that. We did send you a draft EA in August of 2009, and having received no comments on that, we have to make the presumption that you had no issues with that, so we moved forward from there. Now, if you had sent in comments, we would have sent you subsequent versions of the EA.
Q. Did you distribute it to me or did I have to ask you for it?
A. As I discussed yesterday, we had received a call from DLNR, and they had asked us to send it to you, so yes, we sent it to you. Q. Did you distribute it to me or did I ask for it?

MR. HONG: I object. The term is vague and ambiguous, and it's also cumulative, it's been asked and answered.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Gomes, I think the testimony and the evidence is very clear that you were sent a copy of this and you didn't directly ask. It came from DLNR, so it's already been asked and answered. So this is cumulative testimony, so I'm going to sustain the objection.

MR. GOMES: Okay.
BY MR. GOMES:
Q. So I received your e-mail, thank you very much, on the 31st of August, and it reads, "At the request of Charlene Unoki of DLNR's land division, I tried to e-mail you the draft environmental assessment for the Connections New Century Public Charter School Project. I'm not sure if my e-mail was successfully received as the attachment was quite large and may have been rejected by your e-mail server. If you did not receive my previous e-mail, the DEA is available
to download from the Office of Environmental Quality Control EA, EIS archive. Copy and paste in the following link into your web browser to access.

The EA assesses the master plan for the new school campus proposed to be constructed in Kaumana. The project site, which adjoins your property is on land to be leased from the State. The draft EA currently is in the thirty-day public review period, which concludes on September 7, 2009.

The comments on the EA should be submitted in writing to DLNR and to Wil Chee Planning and Environmental. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me. Thank you. Celia."

So this was sent to me on August 31st, and the public review period ends on September 7. I have never seen an EA before in my life. I didn't know how to look at it. I'm working --

MR. HONG: I'm going to object. The questioner should be asking a question, not testifying.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Gomes, I'm going instruct you that you need to ask questions. You will have an opportunity to testify later in this proceeding, but right now you have to ask questions to the witness, not testify. You understand?

MR. GOMES: Okay.
BY MR. GOMES:
Q. Is six days enough time for me to submit a written response?

MR. HONG: Excuse me, I'm going to object. Calls for speculation on the part of the witness.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Overrule the objection.
She can answer.
A. You are allowed to ask for an extension. We have in the past, you know, people found it -- or received information about the EA close to the deadline. We have been asked, "Can we send in comments later?" And we're usually very accommodating to that. We don't hold strictly to thirty days for the comment period. That's what is specified in the law, but we have, whenever it's asked, we do allow people to continually submit comments -- because there is a period between when that comments period ends and as we start working on the final EA, so we will continue to accept comments after that. BY MR. GOMES: Q. Did you make any attempt back in 2009 to let me know that?
A. If you had contacted me, I offered to answer any questions you had. If you had contacted me and

1 asked about the process or if you needed additional 2 time, yes, I would have -- I would have told you that.
Q. But did you just offer the information?
A. I can't offer information that I don't know you have questions on.
Q. Thank you.

And so because it's not required by law, did you send a copy to the Kaumana Kumiai?
A. Can I ask what is that?
Q. It is a -- local organization.
A. No.
Q. Or did you send one to the Kaumana Caves

Neighborhood Watch Association?
A. No.
Q. And what are the reasons for submitting an environmental assessment or EIS report?
A. It's to -- preparing an EA or EIS is to
evaluate the potential impacts of a project on the environment. Distributing it to the various agencies and organizations is a way to gather information as well as to help you define a level of analysis that is appropriate for the project. Q. What is the difference between and environmental assessment and an environmental impact statement?

1 A. An environmental impact statement is -- it's a
higher level of document, and it's a disclosure document when you -- when your project is expected to have significant environmental impacts. An EA is typically the first step in the process. If you go through the EA process, and you determine that your project will have significant environmental impacts, then it gets elevated, you have to move forward and do an EIS.
Q. And does the -- excuse me.

Does the report affect the final outcome of the requested action submitted by Connections School?
A. Can you clarify your question?
Q. Does your report affect what can be built or done?
A. It allows the process to move forward. The EA is one step in the planning process, so yes, it does affect the outcome in that -- that -- you know, it allowed the school to get the lease, that was the one of the requirements for finalization of the lease, as well as it feeds into the special permit process in terms of the looking at impacts of the project. Q. And does the environmental impact statement or -- I'm sorry, environmental assessment apply for the rest of the entire project throughout each phase or
will you need to do an environmental assessment for each phase?
A. Typically, no, you won't do an environmental assessment for each phase. This environmental assessment in this particular case, because it covers the entire project, as long as there is no significant deviations than what was represented for this EA, this EA would be valid for the entire project. Again -- if I may go back to the example that I talked about yesterday, the UH center, West Hawaii. When our firm initially did that project, the first EIS was done, I believe, in 2000 or 2001. In the intervening years, the university changed its mind and they relocated the campus from within their
five-hundred-acre parcel to another area within that parcel. And as well, they -- the educational program changed and they wanted to expand the vision of that campus. And so because that, there are significant enough changes than what was represented in the original EIS, that they were required to do what is called a supplemental EIS to address those changes. So again, as long as -- the project is built in reasonable conformance to what was represented in the EA, that EA would be valid for the entire project. But again, you know, if there are significant changes,
then another EA would be required to address those changes.
Q. So going back to the Title 11, just to clarify for me, because I'm really not sure how the process works, even though Title 11 says, I believe, I'm supposed to be notified, you're not required to notify me or my neighbors that will be affected or border the property?
A. No. There is no specific requirement that, again, like the permit process here, there is specific language that says adjacent property owners within so many hundred feet have to be notified. So in terms of the language for an environmental assessment or an EIS, that language does not exist. And how do you determine who the EA or EIS gets distributed to in this case, because it's an applicant action versus an agency action, it's really largely up to the approving agency who the EA or the EIS gets distributed to. If you read the language, it's very specific for applicant actions. It's really at the discretion of the approving agency. So going back to your specific case, you know, when DLNR called me and said, "Can you send this fellow a copy of the EA?" they could have easily made the request, and while you're at it, we want you to

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send it to, you know, everyone else or anyone within
so many hundred feet, or anyone within an adjoining
property, but that request was not made of us.
Q. What does your company -- or I'm sorry.
    Does your company consider community
involvement important?
    MR. HONG: You know, I object as vague and
ambiguous, as to what stage, when?
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Gomes, you're going
to have to be a little more specific.
BY MR. GOMES:
Q. I'm looking at a picture from your website
under public involvement, and it reads, "An important
feature of most planning and environmental work is
public involvement, from providing the public with
information about upcoming projects in their community
to soliciting public comments on environmental
remediation efforts, Wil Chee Planning has provided
our clients with complete public involvement services.
Wil Chee Planners and Environmental Consultants
understand and appreciate the value of public opinion.
As active, informed, and passionate community members
ourselves, we ensure that the community and
stakeholders who need to be informed on specific
projects are reached."
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Whose idea was it not to involve the community prior to the environmental assessment?

MR. HONG: I'm going to a object, assumes facts not in evidence, lack of evidence, also it's argumentative.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: I'm going to overrule. And let her answer if she can.
A. There was no decision to not involve the community. We had a community meeting prior to issuance of the first draft of the EA that was in April of 2009. You know, in retrospect, everyone can go back and look at the process and say, "Well, we could have done things differently." But the public meeting that we held with Connections as well as the newspaper article, we felt that was sufficient to get the word out about the project, and you know, as -- as -- and to help us identify stakeholders.

BY MR. GOMES:
Q. Was the community invited to the 2009 meeting? A. I cannot specifically address that. I was not involved in the notification process. The school took that responsibility in notifying or publicizing the meeting. I believe there was an ad put in the paper. Beyond that, I'm not sure exactly what -- what specific procedures --

1 Q. Do you have any proof of that meeting ever
2 taking place, for example, sign-in sheet, minutes from the meeting?
A. Proof aside from my being at the meeting --
Q. Yes, were you at the meeting?
A. Yes. I was in attendance at the meeting. We made a presentation of the project as well as the architect was there, again, making a presentation of the project. We had made available copies of the botanical study, the archeological study for anyone who wanted to come in and look at it. Q. So do you have any proof of this meeting, sign-in sheet or minutes?

MR. HONG: I object. She's already testified she was there at the meeting, that's proof.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Gomes, I'm going to sustain the objection. You have to stick with the issues, and we can't keep asking questions about the same thing you asked already. Move on to your next area.

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BY MR. GOMES:
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Q. How will water be provided?
A. The Department of Water Supply has stated that currently their system has available to the property an allotment, a maximum allotment of 4200 gallons per

1 day. And we have stated and have continued to tell people that, yes, there is a limited allotment of DWS supplied water, but there are alternatives that are available to the school. And those will be looked at in a subsequent detailed infrastructure planning and design phase.
Q. So are there water requirements standards?
A. There are guidelines as far as estimated usage.
Q. And how much water would be available?
A. Would be available?
Q. Yes.
A. Again, the DWS supplied water to the property at this current time is 4200 gallons per day, maximum gallons per day.
Q. Is that sufficient for what you're requesting?
A. Again, we cannot definitively say whether that

4200 gallons will cover everything. It depends on, again, we will be looking at alternative sources of water, that includes the use of recycled water, catchment water, and in that -- in the subsequent detailed infrastructure planning, the engineers will look at how these alternative sources of water can be used to supplement that 4200 gallons.

Now, so whether you're saying -- if you're

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asking is that 4200 gallons sufficient to -- to
support this entire campus, we have continued to say
we don't know definitively yet. But we have also
agreed to, as a condition of approval, is that if in
this subsequent phase it is determined that the entire
campus can't be built within that 4200-gallon
allocation, as well as in combination with alternative
water sources, the school will limit the amount of
development to be contained within what can be
supported by that 4200 gallons and supplement it by
additional water sources.
Q. As far as drainage, have you conducted any
studies in terms of how the drainage will be handled?
A. The engineers have looked at it conceptually.
Right now they're looking primarily at having
detention basins capturing surface run-off. And
again, that feeds into water usage because maybe
potentially we can use some of that run-off for
non-potable uses.
Q. Will there be any impact to properties makai
of the project given the honeycomb of caves in this
area?
    MR. HONG: I object, assumes facts not in
evidence.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: I'm going to overrule
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1 it. If she can answer it --
A. The -- the engineers have not looked specifically at subsurface conditions yet. And again, that comes at the next phase. In terms of drainage for this specific project, the project would have to adhere to County drainage standards which essentially means that any excess of flow and beyond what currently flows off of the property, that all has to be maintained on the property. So in terms of like, storm water drainage off the property, there should be no effect to properties makai -- as one of the requirements of what would be required is that the school maintain all of the storm water run-off onsite. BY MR. GOMES: Q. As far as waste water goes, what kind of system will you use for wastewater?
A. We anticipate using what's called an ecological wastewater system. And again, going back to the UH West Hawaii project, that is something that is being implemented for that project. And what it is, is it's essentially a biological treatment system. So it mimics the cleansing function of wet lands. And it cleans the waste water effluent, which then can be used -- when I talk about recycled water, this is the recycled water that we're talking about, is water that

1 is treated in a certain level, which can then be used 2 for productive use, it can be used for agriculture, it can be used for irrigating, landscaping. And if you clean it to a high enough level, it can be used for like toilet flushing, as well as a greater span of agriculture uses.
Q. And how much does a system like that cost?
A. I -- I can't say. I do not have specific experience in designing or building a system like that.
Q. Is that a system that can be maintained by the students or do they need a professional outsider to maintain?
A. These systems, if they're designed properly, are self-sustaining. There is a little -- very little maintenance that's involved.

Kanu O Ka Aina up in Waimea has a system like that, so it is -- and a lot of these systems based on my reading of it, are actually done at schools, because they are used as educational projects. So they actually do require very little maintenance. Q. And what is the life span of a system like that?
A. I cannot speak to that, I do not know.
Q. Does it use an injection system?

1 A. No. It's -- your wastewater flows into a septic tank, similar to like what you would have at your house, but rather than the effluent from your septic system going out into a leech field, that effluent is then treated, that's where the wet land portion comes in. So the treated effluent is -- it's either used for irrigation -- so you can water -- you can do subsurface drip irrigation. Or if you have excess effluent -- if you have more water than what you actually need for irrigation purposes, you can send it to a drain field. So there is -- there is no -- typically, you would not inject it, although that could be an option, but probably you would just leech it out similar to what you do with your septic system.
Q. Is that an exposed system that kids or animals could get into?
A. It depends on the specific design of the system. I know for the one at UH West Hawaii, it's actually a subsurface, $I$ think it's a gravel bed, and so the water -- the treated water is actually under a gravel bed. That requirement, specifically, I believe, was because of its proximity to the airport, and they didn't want an open water feature that would attract birds.

But there is very -- there is many different ways of designing the system so it could be subsurface. Sometimes the wet land portion are in tanks. But it is a -- it's actually a very clean process. There is very few odors. And if it's designed properly, there is very little vectors. Q. When your company was selected to work on this project, were you asked to look at any alternative sites?
A. When the project was brought to us, this site was already in the process of being leased from DLNR. So -- we were not -- if you're asking if we were involved in a site selection process, no. Q. And did you ever suggest to John Thatcher that maybe he should use another site?
A. We have had previous discussions that they may want -- when the cave issue came up -- when there were objections to the project because of the cave running through the property, we did discuss possibly looking at other sites, but we were able to resolve that issue talking to the interested -- the researchers and the speleologists. So we were able to resolve that issue without having to consider other sites.
Q. As part of the environmental assessment process, is there a need to look at alternatives?

1 A. Yes, it does require you to look at
2 alternatives. Does it require you to look at
alternative sites? Not specifically.
Q. And can you describe some of the alternatives you looked at?
A. We looked at different -- excuse me -different configurations of the property, how the property could be used. Q. On some of the sites, you noted there were two large -- could you consider possibly subdividing those properties?
A. No, we did not -- that was not a consideration.
Q. In your evaluation of the alternative sites, why did you not consider the Nani Mau site? Were you not asked to --
A. Again, we were not involved in -- in looking at alternative sites with the school.
Q. When government or public agencies start looking at relocating, they frequently do a selection study, for example, prior to the State building, the Judiciary complex in Hilo, and now in West Hawaii, a selection process was done. Why was such an exercise not done?

MR. HONG: I'm going to object, misstates
facts not in evidence. Government agencies versus a charter school, it's apples and oranges. THE HEARINGS OFFICER: I don't think it's relevant material to this case, so I'm going to sustain the objection.

BY MR. GOMES:
Q. Relating to community impact, could you describe the social impact the project would have on the immediate community?
A. Can you be more specific in terms of social impact -- what -- are you specifically asking? Q. Any impact that you think the school would have on the community?
A. I'm going to refer back to our statements in the EA. Yes, there will be some impact in terms of the noise, in terms of traffic. Putting a school on the property will increase noise in the neighborhood. There will be some increase in traffic. Do these -- do these impacts rise to a level of significance such that, you know, it would be, you have, know a detriment to the community? Certainly the findings of the TIAR do not suggest that. And as far as noise, schools typically -- especially a school of this size where you're not having major athletic events, they stated that the type of noisier events
like dances, and things like that will not be held on this property.

So you know, during normal school activities during the day, you know, we're not really looking at a significant addition of noise in the area. And there are regulations -- the Department of Health has regulations called community noise standards. And so they do specify allowable decibel levels based on the zoning of the property. And actually, there is specific language in the Department of Health regulations that makes an exception from these decibel standards for schools and for approved school activities.

So there is an acknowledgement that, yes, schools do -- there is noise associated with schools, but that in a context of a community, it is an acceptable -- acceptable situation. Q. So you think it would be a positive impact on the community?

MR. HONG: Your Honor, object, it's argumentative and cumulative. She's already testified what she feels the impact is going to be.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Sustain the objection.
BY MR. GOMES:
Q. How many community meetings did you attend?

1 A. I have attended three so far.
2 Q. And in your opinion, what was the community's
3 reaction?
4 A. Not favorable.
5 Q. Was there a separate social impact analysis
6 done? Q. Yes.
A. And meaning a social impact analysis in what sense?
Q. What kind of community support the school will receive?
A. I don't believe a social impact analysis will look at community support. And typically a separate social impact analysis, at least in my experience, is not done for EA. I mean we do look at social issues, but in terms of a separate study, say, like an archeological or biological study, that's not a typical study that is done, unless for some reason there is some characteristic of a project that warrants a specific study such as that. Q. And are you aware of the police department's comments as far as increased crime and noise?
A. I have seen the comment letter from the police department, and I believe the one that you're
referring to about impact to crime and noise came as a result of their -- their review of the special permit. Now, previously through the EA process, the police department, their comments through the EA process indicated that they had no concerns, and they did not believe that there were any crime or traffic issues with the project.
Q. In the police comments, it also mentioned that sidewalks should be built along Edita Street and you agree to that?
A. Not necessarily. I mean this is a rural community. There are no existing sidewalks in the area. The school had agreed to widen the shoulder of the road to accommodate for traffic. The sidewalks are typical of more of a suburban type community.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Gomes, you're going to be a while longer, I take it? The reason why I'm asking is we're going to take a recess.

Mr. Hong, there are some witnesses that are outside that may not take some time, that can only be here this morning. I don't know if you want to call them out of order, and call Ms. Shen back again. It's your decision.

MR. HONG: And who are those witnesses?
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Wayne Kanemoto, which
is your witness, Mr. Gomes.
And he's only available this morning. But we still have time, it's only 9:30. Melvin Yokota and Terrence Yoshioka. The other thing is there is a Dr. Peng who is going to be here at 10:30.

So we'll take a ten-minute recess now. But let me know when we come back how you want to handle this.

MR. HONG: All right. Thank you.
(Recess.)
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: We're back on the record after a recess, and I will note the presence of all the parties. And Ms. Shen is still on the witness stand.

Mr. Gomes, you want to proceed?
BY MR. GOMES:
Q. Have you seen the site?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. Is the fencing completed?
A. I have not been to the site since the fencing was done, so I cannot answer that question. Q. Do you know if the dispute between the contractor and the school has been settled?
A. I have no knowledge of that.
Q. And will you be fencing the upper parcel?

1 A. That's not my decision. I can't answer that 2 question.

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4 parcel?
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5 A. We have not made a recommendation one way or 6 the other.

7 Q. And were you required to notify anybody of
8 this hearing?
9
was not required to notify --
Q. Will the school be using hydroponics or aquaponics?
A. It is my understanding that that is their
intention to implement or look at these type of
technology-based agricultural uses.
Q. And both of those use water, that's correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Are there any community members that have contributed to the planning of the school?
A. Are you asking if any community member specifically have been involved in what we've developed up to this point?
Q. Yes.
A. No.
Q. And do you know of any other schools that uses
catchment?
A. I believe there are other -- other charter schools that do use catchment. To what extent, I'm not aware of that.
Q. Okay. Thank you very much.

MR. GOMES: I'm done.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Hong, do you have any redirect?

MR. HONG: Yes, briefly.
REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. HONG:
Q. Looking at the revised conditions of the planning director at 1227 through 1231, do you recognize those revised conditions?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. And are those revised conditions acceptable to the applicant?
A. Yes.
Q. In terms of the -- there was some discussion about the EA -- an EA having to be done for other parts of the project, and your -- you had testified that in response to the question that as long as the project was in reasonable conformance, the EA would be valid for the entire project, do you recall that?
A.
Yes.

1 Q. You've seen the lease from DLNR to the
2 applicant?
A. Yes.
Q. And the lease is for a school, not for any other purpose, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. In terms of notice to the public regarding the draft EA, you had talked about the OEQC, what does that stand for?
A. The Office of Environmental Quality Control.
Q. And what's their role with respect to distributing or having that information regarding the draft EA available to the public?
A. OEQC acts as a clearing house for all of the EAs and EISs that are prepared, so they publish on a bi-weekly basis a newsletter, if you will, called the Environmental Notice. And that lists all of the -- it gives a brief summary of all of the EAs and EISs that are available or have been made available within that two-week period. And they also host a website which has an archive of EAs and EISs where the public can access all of these documents. Q. A question was brought up about a social impact analysis being done, do you recall that question?

1 A. Yes.
Q. What is a social impact analysis, and what would trigger that? Is that a term of art in your industry?
A. Like I said, in my experience, we never had -I think, actually, there is only one EA that I've worked on where a social impact analysis was done, and that was for -- it was for an Army Corp project, and it was for a stream and drainage improvements. And typically, they'll look at -- or at least the one that I saw, it looked at -- and in this case, because these proposed improvements would require taking of people's property in order to improve the stream and drainage, where I did look at sort of the impacts of that, the economic impacts, you know, to these residents. And, again, in my experience, $I$ haven't seen very many of these, so I don't know specifically what goes into some of these -- independent social impacts. Q. And you know what would trigger the necessity for that kind of analysis?
A. I cannot say specifically, again, because the projects that $I$ worked on so far have never necessitated one like that. Q. Okay. Thank you. MR. HONG: No further questions.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Ms. Shen, I have

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several questions.
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First of all, on the environmental impact assessment that you were talking about, the document that you were talking about was one prepared under Chapter 343 of the Hawaii Environmental Impact Statement law?

THE WITNESS: That's correct. THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Is an environmental assessment required on all land projects that you work on?

THE WITNESS: No, it depends. What triggers

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THE HEARINGS OFFICER: And I'm asking about an environmental impact statement under Chapter 343, the State law.

THE WITNESS: No, it's not required for all projects. Again, it depends whether it uses State land or State funds, or in some cases certain permits require an EA.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Okay. What was the trigger for this particular project? THE WITNESS: The use of State Land land. THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Okay. THE WITNESS: So the EA in this particular

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case, it was required as part of the leasing process
with DLNR.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: And that was -- you
finished the process in what -- what year?
    THE WITNESS: }2010\mathrm{ the final EA was issued in
2010.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: And that was before the special permit was applied for, is that correct?
    THE WITNESS: Yes.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: There is a process
where if somebody's dissatisfied with the
environmental assessment, they can appeal the decision
to accept it?
    THE WITNESS: There is a -- for an EA, there
is a, I believe, it's a thirty-day period after the
final EA is issued.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Did anybody contest
your final environment assessment in this case?
    THE WITNESS: No.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Now, were you involved
in preparing the special permit application in this
case?
THE WITNESS: Yes.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: And just one more question, does the special permit trigger an
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environmental assessment, that application?
    THE WITNESS: I believe in my understanding,
no, it specifically does not.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Okay. Did you prepare
-- I noticed from the record, that the application was
submitted by Mr. Hong.
    THE WITNESS: Yes.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Did you work on that
application at all?
    THE WITNESS: Yes, I did.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: And the narrative for
the application, was that the document that you
prepared?
    THE WITNESS: Yes.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: All right. Ms. Shen,
also since you've been involved with this project and
did an environmental assessment for the State lease,
as a land use planner, you're familiar with the
categories -- the classification of this land?
    THE WITNESS: Yes.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Besides being ag, do
you know -- do you know what the County general plan
designation for it is?
    THE WITNESS: Yes, it's -- it's low density
urban.
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THE HEARINGS OFFICER: And it's in the State agriculture district?

THE WITNESS: It's the State ag district, correct.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: And that's why you're applying for the special permit?

THE WITNESS: Correct.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Did you consider whether or not instead of a special permit, you should have sued the boundary land for this project?

THE WITNESS: We did not consider that as an option, as for us, it seemed the specialty permit was the appropriate way to move this project forward.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: And why did you believe that the special permit was appropriate?

THE WITNESS: Because schools are allowed in the agriculture zone. Looking at the zoning code it's an allowable use with the special permit. It's also a State Land land use ag. So the zoning code makes no distinction on the size of the project. So just following the code, it's -- it says that schools are allowable in an ag district given a permit, so that's -- that's the route that was followed.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Also, I think early this morning, you've talked about $A$ and $B$ ag lands

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versus the soil classification of D. Isn't it true
that there'S no A and B ag lands either in Hilo or in
the lower Puna District?
    THE WITNESS: I cannot answer that with
certainty. I don't know the ag classifications
throughout the area.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: But the A and B ag land
and the protectionS for A and B ag lands is not an
issue in this permit, is that correct?
    THE WITNESS: Correct.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Also from your --
perspective as a land use planner, if -- what --
considering the zoning, and assuming that the State
agreed to it, what could be done with this property
other than special permit?
    THE WITNESS: Under its current -- under its
current State Land land uses only?
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Right.
    THE WITNESS: Other agricultural uses could be
done on the property, crop production, livestock.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Could it be subdivided?
    THE WITNESS: I believe it could be as long as
the result in subdivision continue to maintain the
agriculture use as the primary use of the land.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Okay. And you don't
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know -- do you know anymore of what could be done in
subdividing in this County for this project?
    THE WITNESS: No, not specifically.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: All right. I don't
have any other questions.
    Mr. Hong, do you have any questions based on
my questions?
    MR. HONG: No, thank you.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Siu?
    MR. SIU: No questions.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Ms. Self?
    MS. SELF: Nothing further.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Gomes?
    MR. GOMES: No further questions.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Thank you very much for
your time. You're excused as a witness.
    Mr. Hong, there are several witnesses waiting
outside. I don't know who you're going to call first,
because some of the physicians work at the hospital
that you may want to -- Dr. Camacho is here. David
Camacho, he's a physician. He's a radiologist at Hilo
Hospital.
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    MR. HONG: And Dr. Peng is outside?
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Not yet, he should be
    here pretty soon.

MR. HONG: Okay. My plan was to take Mr. Yokota next, but -- but yeah -- I'll take Mr. Yokota.

You know, given the time, and I'm going to narrow our case a little bit, and thank Dr. Camacho for appearing, we're going to release him -- given his time situation, but we would like to start with Mr. Yokota.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Thank you.
We'll strike Mr. Camacho from your witness
list, and we'll advise him that he can leave.
MR. HONG: Right.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Just one more thing, Mr. Kanemoto, Mr. Gomes, since he's your witness, how long do you think he'll take?

MR. GOMES: I hope not more than fifteen minutes.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Take a seat. MELVIN YOKOTA called as a witness by and on behalf of the Applicant, after having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

Could you please state your full name and your address?

THE WITNESS: Melvin Yokota, 1358A

Mele Manu Street.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Thank you.
Mr. Hong, would you proceed?
DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. HONG:
Q. Mr. Yokota, you were issued a subpoena and subpoena duces tecum, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Pursuant to the subpoena duces tecum, did you bring any records?
A. My resume.
Q. No other records?
A. No.
Q. May I have your resume then?

MR. HONG: Just for the record, the witness
has handed me a copy of his resume.
BY MR. HONG:
Q. And this is your current resume, is that right?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. When did you work on this resume last?
A. That was done by our corporate marketing department maybe two or three months ago.
Q. Did you have any input in terms of what the narrative is regarding where it says experience and

6 right?
summary? do? Engineers?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. You told them what to write?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. You are an electrical engineer, is that
A. Yes.
Q. You previously used to work for HHMI Corporation, is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And explain to us what does HHMI Corporation
A. HHMI Corporation was an electrical engineering firm, and was bought out by Power Engineers.
Q. And in terms of HHMI, how long had you been working there before they were bought out by Power
A. Since 1979.
Q. And you are a licensed electrical engineer?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you hold any other licenses?
A. No.
Q. Are you a professional engineer?
A. Yes.
Q. And have you been licensed as a professional

1 engineer?
A. Yes.
Q. And is that in the State of Hawaii or any
other state?
A. Yes, in Hawaii, and originally in 1976 also in Colorado, but that license went inactive.
Q. So you hold two engineering licenses, professional engineer and electrical engineer, correct?
A. No, it's only one license.
Q. It's only one license?
A. Yes.
Q. But your engineering discipline is electrical engineering?
A. Yes.
Q. You recall testifying at the two public
hearings before the Planning Commission?
A. Yes.
Q. And I'm referring to page 1581 and also page 1836 in your verbal testimony, your oral testimony before the Planning Commission, you never identified yourself as an electrical engineer, correct? Yes?
A. Correct.
Q. And in terms of your written testimony that is here on page 1329, you identify yourself as a

1 consulting engineer and not electrical engineer, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And then yesterday, when you testified you submitted your public testimony, that was the first time you identified yourself in these particular proceedings as an electrical engineer, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And were you familiar -- in terms of your last position with HHMI Corporation, that was the senior electrical engineer, the vice-president -- what was your title?
A. At the end it was vice-president and principle electrical engineer.
Q. And you're familiar with the HHMI website before Power Engineers bought it out?
A. Somewhat, I didn't get involved in putting that together.
Q. All right. Let me show you what we'll mark for identification as $A-22$. And I'll represent this is downloaded from the HHMI website. Why don't you look at this in terms of the company description and see if you recognize that? And may the record reflect that I'm handing out copies to the other parties -oh, I only got two.

1 A. Okay.
2 Q. Does that look familiar?
A. Yes.

4 Q. And is that a fair and accurate statement of
5 what HHMI Corporation did?
6 A. In parts.
7 Q. In parts?
8

9
Q. Well, let me ask this question. In terms of
the company description, or what your company did,
HHMI, did it ever do TIAR, traffic impact analysis
reports?
A. No.
Q. In terms -- you submitted a quote, "An
abbreviated study on the traffic impact on greater
Hilo resulting from siting of Connections School at
Kaumana," and I just note for the record it's at page
1331. You recall that?
A. Yes.
Q. And you submitted your other report yesterday?
A. Yes.
Q. A project manager's review?
A. Yes.
Q. And what training have you had in terms of
traffic analysis or impact analysis?
A. I haven't had training in analysis of traffic, but I have done traffic-related work.
Q. When you say traffic-related work, that means what, putting in stop lights or the wiring for stop lights?
A. Putting together plans and specs for signalization of intersections and roadway lighting. Q. Okay. So the lights on the roads and also the stop lights, yeah?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. In terms of your written testimony on page 1803, you criticized the delivery of four hundred students each morning, and you asked the question, that wouldn't add to the negative impact, do you recall that?
A. Yes.
Q. When you're saying four hundred students, you're talking about when the entire project is built out, right?
A. Yes.
Q. You weren't looking at the phases, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. You ever heard of or received any
communications from a website "no Connections
ever.com"?
A. I don't recall that website name.
Q. Anybody ever send you any e-mail from that website?
A. I only look at e-mails from persons that I know.
Q. Okay. You know Layne Novak?
A. Yeah, I do.
Q. And did she ever send you e-mails from that "no Connections ever.com"?
A. I had e-mails from Layne Novak.
Q. And was that from the "no Connections ever.com" address?
A. No -- I don't know. I don't know, I look at the names. Q. Do you know who the person was -- 'cause you're sitting here under oath, who the person was that defaced or vandalized the school with bumper stickers "no Connections" on October 17 or 18, 2012?
A. I have no idea.
Q. Okay. In terms of future design, would you be willing to sit on a campus design committee for Connections to help minimize the impacts of the neighborhood?
A. I would be willing to provide input.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

MR. HONG: No further questions. THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Siu?

MR. SIU: I have no questions.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Ms. Self?

MS. SELF: No questions.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Gomes?
MR. GOMES: I have a few questions, yes. CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. GOMES:
Q. Mr. Yokota, you testified that you're an electrical engineer?
A.
Yes.
Q. Does your work involve any traffic-related work?
A. On occasion, yes, but now as project manager, I will put together design teams for multi-disciplinary projects, and I'll retain civil engineers to do roadway designs, and other specialists that is needed.
Q. You mentioned that you are a project manager, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. What does a project manager do?
A. In our field, the project manager -- if we're a subconsultant we'll manage just their portions of

1 the project, their specialty. But on occasion, my firm acts as a prime consultant, where we retain half a dozen or more different specialties, and we are responsible for coordinating the scope -- work scope definition, who does what, pre-negotiations. And then when we get into the project design, we're responsible for collating all the work of the disciplines, and doing the final quality control check before we make the sign-ups and submittals to the County. Q. So you do work with specialty consultants?
A. All the time.
Q. Do you perform reviews of their work?
A. All the time.
Q. Why?
A. As the prime consultant, it is our responsibility to make sure that all of our teams work dovetail together and make sure everything fits, and in the final product it works as intended. Q. Why do you say a water well should be in Connections plans now? A. Okay. In looking at the special assessment, all of my statements are based on what $I$ see in the special assessment or environmental assessment for the special permit. And I looked at the information provided by the school on the number of students. I
looked at the square footage of the roofs. I looked at some of the preliminary numbers that were discussed as to what the water supply department could allocate to the property. I went online to investigate or research rainfall data for Kaumana.

And in my reviews, the projected rainfall that the study says it can be collected per day was about thirty-thousand gallons. And that is consistent with the average rainfall data.

In my business we always consider worst case to make sure that in planning we make sure that all of the facilities that may ultimately be required for a project is considered in the initial design and site layout. Because if we design a project halfway, and decide, oh, my gosh, we don't have room to put in what we really need, then we haven't done our job properly. Q. And in your work, do you leave details until final design? A. We are involved heavily in Federal contracting work. And the way the Federal government funds projects, when we assist the government in planning projects for future funding, we have to take all of the contingencies into account to make sure that the agencies request enough funding to do a complete build out that's complete, and fully functional.

1 Q. Is it possible to predict project needs during 2 conceptual design?
A. We do that all the time in Federal projects. There's a lot of considerations that go into design, but we can start with worst case conditions to identify, hey, what is the maximum amount of power, or water, or sewer facilities that will be needed for the site.
Q. Is that how you do it?
A. Yes.
Q. And why do you do that?
A. As I said, for Federal projects, you only get one shot at obtaining funding, and we have to make sure that all of the facilities that might be required to complete the project is considered in estimating what the project will actually cost. Q. Is it usual practice to figure out worst case conditions during concept development?
A. In our case, yes, because if we fail to consider what will be required during design of a project and construction, if something that wasn't included is actually found to be required, the consultant could be responsible for omissions. Q. And who do you do this worst case design for?
A. In general, for Federal agencies.

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Q. Getting back to the traffic, if you're not a
practicing traffic engineer, why did you bother to do
your so-called traffic analysis?
A. I have to drive through the traffic every day,
and my experience is -- my work normally starts at
eight o'clock. If I drive to my office between
seven-fifteen and eight o'clock on a school day, I
encounter long backups on the Kaumana and Mohouli
extension, and also at the Mohouli extension and
Kaumana Drive intersection. Sometimes I have to wait
for three cycles -- three five-minute cycles before I
can clear that section.
    And just thinking about how much -- how many
students are going to be coming up to Kaumana School,
and realizing that a lot of parents may be dropping
their kids off and driving back down in the morning, I
thought about how many vehicles are going to be added
to those traffic delays. If you consider one hundred
vehicles going through the Mohouli extension and
Komohana Drive intersections, you could easily get
another six five-minute cycles in that one hour.
Q. Thank you very much.
    MR. GOMES: No more questions.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Hong, any redirect?
    MR. HONG: Briefly.
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REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. HONG:
Q. If you can take a look at page 1330, and at the end, could you read that last paragraph for me please, beginning with the word "it"?
A. Okay. "It is my professional opinion that this special permit application is deficient and must not be approved."
Q. So that was in your professional opinion as an electrical engineer?
A. As a project manager.
Q. As a project manager.

How many special permit applications have you, as a project manager, handled in the County of Hawaii?
A. I haven't done any in the County of Hawaii.
Q. All right.

MR. HONG: At this time, we offer into
evidence what has been marked for identification as A-22, which is the original and copies of Mr. Yokota's curriculum vitae. And in terms of $A-23$, it -- $A-23$ is going to be he a copy of the HHMI Corporation Company description.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Siu, do you have any objections to $A-22$ or $A-23$ ?

MR. SIU: I have objection.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Ms. Self, do you have any objections? MS. SELF: No objections. THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Gomes? MR. GOMES: No objections. THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Then I will admit into evidence Exhibits $A-22$ and $A-23$. Mr. Hong will provide me with a copy. MR. HONG: Yes. Thank you. I have nothing further for

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Mr. Yokota.
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THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Yokota, thank you very much. You're excused.

MR. HONG: And our next witness would be -THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Dr. Peng is here. We'll call Dr. Peng now. MR. HONG: That would be PCL planning economic record page 409.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: 409. MR. HONG: And then we're going to -- after that, 1346 .

THE WITNESS: Hi.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Good morning. Can you please raise your right hand? THE WITNESS: Sure.

MING PENG
called as a witness by and on behalf of the Applicant, after having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Thank you. Could you please state your full name and give us your address?

THE WITNESS: Ming Peng, 1547 Mele Manu
Street.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: You can put your hand down.

THE WITNESS: All right.
DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. HONG:
Q. Thank you, Dr. Peng.

If you take a look at page 409 in front of you

A. Yeah.
Q. -- do you recall that particular e-mail that is dated October 12, 2012? Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And let me show you pages 1346 and 47 of the Planning Commission record, do you recognize that particular document that you submitted?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's a fair and accurate copy of your

1 initials at the bottom on page 1347?
A. Yes.
Q. You also submitted other written testimony, I just note for the record pages 1802, 1922.

In terms of your objection to the project, your objection to the project is based on the total built-up project, that's where you get your number four hundred or five hundred students?

Let me rephrase my question, Doctor. You understand that in terms of this project, it's going to be done in phases, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And your objections, you said, in your e-mail?
A. Yes.
Q. You sent a letter, and your letter is at 1346, 1347, which you identify as five hundred students or four-hundred-plus students in 409 , your objection primarily is to the entire project?
A. Yes.
Q. You characterized --

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Excuse me, Dr. Peng, can you use the microphone?

THE WITNESS: Oh, sorry.
MR. HONG: Oh, sorry.
BY MR. HONG:

1 Q. You characterized in your letter, 1346,
2 "Identifying increasing unquantifiable levels of

4 neighbors," you see that? A. Yes.
Q. And that was based on your professional opinion, you did some kind of diagnosis of the people in the community?
A. No.
Q. That's just your opinion as an individual?
A. That is correct.
Q. Okay. In terms -- have you -- excuse me.
"No Connections ever.com," have you ever heard of that website or received an e-mail from that particular website?
A. I have received e-mails.
Q. All right. And who is -- is -- the person in charge of that website or e-mail?
A. I received it from Layne Novak.
Q. Okay. Since you're under oath, do you know who defaced and vandalized the school with "no connection" bumper stickers on October 17th and 18th of 2012?
A. No.
Q. And in terms of the -- one of the things that

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the applicant or the school is going to implement, if
we get further along this process, is to create a
campus design committee and have members of the
committee sit on and participate as members of that
design committee to help minimize impacts on the
community. Would you be willing to do that?
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you.
    MR. HONG: Nothing further.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Siu, any cross
exam?
    MR. SIU: I do not have anything.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Ms. Self?
    MS. SELF: No.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Gomes?
    MR. GOMES: No questions.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Thank you very much,
Doctor.
MR. HONG: Your Honor, our next witness would be Mr. Yoshioka -- Terrence Yoshioka.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Do we want to take a another witness?
Can we take another witness? Mr. Yoshioka is going to be here in fifteen minutes or do we want to take Mr. Gomes' witness?
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MR. HONG: Um, since we were unable to serve Mr. Fuke, we were going to call Mr. Yoshioka as our last witness. And then pending the further hearing with Bobby Jean Leithead Todd on November 12, and Phillip Rowell, that would be it for our witnesses. THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Okay. So Jan Yokota, you want to release as a witness?

MR. HONG: Yes.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Okay. And I'm just
looking through your witness list, so Allen Novak, June Sakamoto, Jan Yokoyama, Jason Phillip Turner -MR. HONG: Let me -- I'd like to take the testimony of Allen Novak.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Allen Novak. But Jan Yokoyama, you want to strike as a witness? MR. HONG: Yes. THE HEARINGS OFFICER: And Jason Phillip Turner?

MR. HONG: Yes. We're going to start releasing people.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: And Jennifer Sims?
MR. HONG: Jennifer Sims -- oh, no.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: You don't want her as a witness?

MR. HONG: No.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: And Glenn Tada?
MR. HONG: Mr. Glenn Tada testified yesterday. THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Yesterday, that's
right.
But June Sakamoto, you no longer want?
MR. HONG: No. I'm just trying to --
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: And Layne Novak?
MR. HONG: Layne Novak, we've been unable to serve her.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Kristen Kua?
MR. HONG: Kris, he's actually our witness but we're going to hold him in rebuttal.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: And Steve Tomei?
MR. HONG: Yeah, we're not going to have him

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testify.
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THE HEARINGS OFFICER: All right. So for
right now, it's -- is Allen Novak here to call?
MR. HONG: Yes, please.
In terms of Mr. Novak, page 405.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: You want to raise your right hand?

## ALLEN NOVAK

called as a witness by and on behalf of the Applicant, after having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

Could you provide us with your full name and your address?

THE WITNESS: Allen L. Novak, address is
1414C Mele Manu Street in Hilo.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Thank you. Mr. Hong, please proceed. MR. HONG: Thank you.

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. HONG:
Q. Good morning, Allen.
A. Good morning.
Q. I want to refer you to page 405 in the record.

You recognize that as an e-mail that you sent on
October 9, 2012?
A. I believe it is.
Q. One of the objections that you had at the top
of your e-mail is first -- oh, excuse me, the second sentence, "I'm opposed," and it basically says, "It will significantly change the character of the neighborhood, which is entirely residential," do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And in terms of the zoning for your particular lot, what is the zoning to your knowledge?
A. I believe it's residential.

1 Q. Okay. Not agricultural 1?
Q. And what's the basis of your belief?
A. My tax -- my annual tax bill is identified as residential.
Q. Okay. And the next part says, "The greatest impact on traffic -- you're concerned about transporting well over three hundred students and faculty and staff to support the operations," do you recall that?
A. Yes. I see it here.
Q. And you've testified at the Planning

Commission, and you've been pretty consistent about the traffic being one of your concerns, correct?
A. Traffic is one of the concerns yes.
Q. And you understand this project is a phased-in project, it will go by phases?
A. Well, I've heard a couple of presentations. One of them said something to do with starting out small and then growing to make it bigger.
Q. Would it be fair to say that your concern about the traffic impact is when the entire project is built out?
A. No. My concern would be the added volume of
traffic that would occur in a very narrow range of

1 time. The students arriving for school in the morning, the faculty arriving in the morning, the custodial and maintenance staff all arriving within a very short period of time. And about the time that the people would be trying to exit from the neighborhood, which is a dead-end street, the only way to get in and out of the neighborhood is at Edita Street, right where the school's entrance is proposed. So that Edita street, being a very narrow two lanes, as is Kaumana Drive where Edita intersects with Kaumana Drive also once again, is a very narrow two lanes. But this is going to be high volume for a short period of time in the morning and in the afternoon, and at times where people are probably going to be trying to use Edita Street to enter or exit the subdivision.
Q. So in terms of your concerns that you just expressed, are you saying that would happen at the initial first phase, or would that more likely happen at the end when the project is built up?
A. I think it would start with the official phase and grow as time went on, probably as the school took on more students and more faculty and more staff, probably continue to get worse.
Q. Okay.

1 A. There would be left turns off of Kaumana

4 morning. So it would create congestion at both of
5 those points.
6 Q. Okay. In terms of -- have you ever heard of 7 the website "no Connections ever.com"?
Q. Did you participate in establishing, or supporting, or maintaining that particular website?
A. No.
Q. Do you know who is associated with that website?
A. As I understand, it's just a website that is used for communication amongst the people within the neighborhood.
Q. Do you know who started it to your knowledge?
A. No, I don't know.
Q. Since you're here under oath, do you know who defaced and vandalized the school on October 17 th and 18th, 2012?
A. No, I do not.
Q. And one of the things that the -- one of the things that the school is intending to do is create a campus design committee to help minimize the impacts

1 in the neighborhood by the placement of the campus. 2 You know, if we get to that point, would you be willing to sit in and participate in on that committee?
A. Yeah. Actually, I met a couple times with folks from Connections School up at the Kaumana Elementary School. And I believe they had a meeting in their own facility in the Kress building. I know especially the one at the Kress building, they -- Eric White, I believe, was the one that was running that meeting. And he started out the meeting by explaining that he had the goal of creating cooperation amongst the community.

I attended the meeting. I stood there for quite a while, and even asked couple of questions. I can't remember the questions, but it became very frustrating to me, because it became very apparent that as members of the community expressed a concern about the particular issues, such as the congestion at Kaumana Drive, and Eric White says, "Well, we're all legally required to do" -- it became apparent that the intent wasn't to try to accommodate the concerns of the community. The intent was to legally, minimally get away with. So I lost a lot of confidence and faith in the intent of Connections. I mean it's easy

1 to say the words, "We want to cooperate, we want to

2 hear what you have to say," but I saw no action in
to say the words, "We want to cooperate, we want to
hear what you have to say," but I saw no action in
that direction.
Q. That was your impression?
A. That was my impression.
Q. All right. You're familiar with the -- it's
Pacific Plantation subdivision, is that the name?
A. I believe it is, yes.
Q. And you have CCRs, covenants, restricted
covenants for that particular subdivision?
A. There is a covenant, I think it governs the
size of the house, something like twelve hundred
square feet, if my memory serves me right. And -- no,
I believe, farm animals, or certain number, you know,
it would be very hard to keep cows and horses on your
residential property.
Q. It actually goes a little further, doesn't it,
prohibit any agricultural use?
A. In the covenants?
Q. Yes.
A. I can't say, that's news to me. Maybe it
does, I don't know.
Q. Okay. Thank you.
MR.HONG: I have no further questions.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Siu, cross exam?

MR. SIU: I have no questions. THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Ms. Self?

MS. SELF: I have no questions.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Gomes?
MR. GOMES: I have a couple questions. CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. GOMES:
Q. Are you aware that at the school Mr. Hong speaks of that was defaced there are security cameras posted with a large sign that says, "Security cameras are for your safety"?
A. No, I don't know that. Are you talking about the location of the Kress building?
Q. Yes.
A. No, I wasn't aware of that.
Q. In your opinion, if there are security
cameras, wouldn't it have caught someone defacing the school?
A. I would expect so, yes.

MR. GOMES: No more questions.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Novak.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: You may be excused.
Mr. Hong, you're not resting your case since you have additional witnesses?

MR. HONG: That is correct.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: You have no other

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witnesses today?
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MR. HONG: Other than Mr. Yoshioka.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: May we take Mr. Gomes' witness since they need to leave? I don't think that would be very, very long.

MR. HONG: Sure, this would be --
MR. GOMES: Wayne Kanemoto.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Gomes, while we're waiting, I'm looking at your witness list, are you planning to call all of the witnesses?

MR. GOMES: The other witness I'm planning to call is Dana Kenny.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Good morning.
Could you please raise your right hand?
WAYNE KANEMOTO
called as a witness by and on behalf of Mr. Gomes, after having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

Could you say please state your name and give us your address?

THE WITNESS: My name is Wayne Kanemoto. I
live at $1353 B$ Mele Manu Street in Hilo.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: I'm sorry, Mr. Gomes,

1 this is your witness, please proceed. BY MR. GOMES:
Q. Mr. Kanemoto, what do you do for a living?
A. I'm a retired school administrator.
Q. What are your qualifications and background?
A. I have a master's in education, curriculum instruction, and school administration. Q. And any National Guard background?
A. I have training from the military in operations.
Q. Any security training in the National Guard?
A. In a general sense, I was the operations officer, so I had to deal with classified information. Q. Are you familiar with the ed specs for high schools in the State of Hawaii?
A. I have seen them and reviewed them.
Q. Is this document designed to be a law that all schools must follow or just a guideline?
A. Oh, it's a guideline that the department put together to use.
Q. Are you aware that John Thatcher quotes this document in his public testimony on page 183 to the County?
A. I'm not -- I've just heard about it, really,

1 not specifically.
Q. Why do you think he would quote the ed specs
if he doesn't intend to follow them?
MR. HONG: Objection, calls for speculation on
part of the witness.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: I'm going to allow it.
If you can answer --
A. Can you say that again?
BY MR. GOMES:
Q. Why do you think John Thatcher would quote the
ed specs if he doesn't intend to follow it?
A. I have no idea, because my understanding --
I've been retired from education for over ten years
now, but my understanding was that the specifications
for the size, the acreage for campuses would be
determined by the enrollment, so I'm not sure.

I had heard that they needed fifty acres, but that's for a high school of a minimum of a thousand students. So for an elementary school, the acreage required or the recommended is two hundred, and for I think for an intermediate school is eighteen acres. MR. GOMES: May I hand him a copy of the ed specs?

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Whatever you choose -is that a part of the record?

MR. GOMES: Yes, Ma'am.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Could you give us
reference to the page on the record where the document is?

MR. GOMES: This is Exhibit JG-6 that I handed out. I have extra copies also.

BY MR. GOMES:
Q. So looking at the acknowledgements page, do you agree that the acknowledgements page has a list of what appears to be reputable educational professionals and business representatives?
A. Yes. I recognize the names of several people that I worked with.
Q. Would you trust this document as well thought out for the well-being and safety of students?
A. As far as I know, 'cause they used it in the planning for Keaau High School.
Q. Do you believe the authors of the ed specs intended this to be used by any entity building a public school in Hawaii?

MR. HONG: Objection, calls for speculation, lack of foundation.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: I'm going to overrule it, if you can answer that.
A. Could you repeat the question again?

1 BY MR. GOMES:
Q. Do you believe the authors of the ed specs intended this to be used by any entity building a public school in Hawaii?
A. I would believe so -- it would be a standard for them to use in determining and ensuring that the requirements that they felt were needed were met. Q. Schools do evacuation drills, don't they? A. Yes, they do. Q. And on this campus, if they needed to do an evacuation drill or if they needed to evacuate, in your opinion, what would be the best evacuation point? A. I really -- having not looked at the property, I would say -- I couldn't really give you an answer. Q. On the ed specs, it asks or it calls for two points of entrance and exit on separate parts of the property? A. Yes.
Q. Would that be safer for the students in the case of an emergency and if an evacuation had to be done?
A. Yes.
Q. If there was an emergency for the entire community needed to evacuate, and the school was evacuating on to Edita Street because that was the

1 only point of exit, and the community had to use the same point of exit, would that be a bad idea?
A. I would say that we'd probably have a lot more congestion, just by the mere fact of the number of people. And there'd be some safety concerns, because to evacuate the students, it probably be more on foot to get them away from the campus and from the area, and most of the residents would be by vehicle, so there would be some concern there.
Q. And being that there is only one point of entry and exit, if the emergency -- say, a chemical spill or fire occurred near the entrance or exit, how do you think the students would be evacuated?

MR. SIU: Objection, calls for speculation, lacks foundation.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: I'm going to sustain the objection.

You're going pretty far afield, Mr. Gomes. BY MR. GOMES:
Q. Throughout the ed specs, Chapter 1 introduction, the community is mentioned, Section 103, needs of the community is mentioned. The community is mentioned a lot throughout the ed specs. In your opinion, how important is community support for any school?

MR. HONG: Excuse me, I'm going to object, lacks foundation. He's asking how important is community as generated -- as this document has been generated?

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: I'm going ask you to rephrase the question. Are you asking about the document or are you asking about the community involvement?

MR. GOMES: I'm asking about the fact that ed specs, in my opinion, finds community support very important, and $I$ would like Mr. Kanemoto's opinion of how important he thinks community support is for the success of the school.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Then you're going to have to ask him the question. And your opinion is not an issue when you're asking a question.

MR. GOMES: Okay.
BY MR. GOMES:
Q. Is community support important for any school to succeed?
A. Yes. One of the major concerns for any school is community support. Generally, schools are constructed where there is a demand from not only the population, but from the people in the community. So having been a community school principal, that's been

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1 one of the things that has been one of the most
2 important factors, is getting community input, and
one of the things that has been one of the most
important factors, is getting community input, and
being able to work with the community.
Q. Thank you.
    MR. GOMES: No further questions.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Hong, any cross
exam?
    MR. HONG: Sure.
        CROSS EXAMINATION
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BY MR. HONG:
Q. Mr. Kanemoto --
A. Yes.
Q. -- are your familiar with the charter school
law?
A. Somewhat, not very well.
Q. Have you read it?
A. No.
Q. Okay. And in terms of your experience as a
school administrator, have you dealt with charter
schools at all?
A. I've had some dealings with their students
that have enrolled in community school.
Q. Okay. So in other words, nothing to do with
the administration or the administrators of charter
schools?

1 A. No, I would say not with charter schools specifically, but looking at what charter schools are set up to do, the community schools were in the same similar position where we have to -- in my mind, I ran the school and had to hire my own staff. I had to do my own budget. I had to work with the teachers on curriculum development. I had to do recruitment of students. So from that standpoint, although, I don't -- I'm not that familiar with charter school rules, but I think the community schools had to do pretty much the same thing that the administrator of a charter school needs to do. Q. Sure. So community schools were exempt from Chapter 103D, the procurement code?
A. No.
Q. So community schools were exempt from -- or could negotiate their own collective bargaining agreements with any of the unions?
A. No, no.
Q. So those are things that charter schools did, so there are two fundamental things already that are different between charter schools and community schools, wouldn't you agree?
A. Yes, but I have experience in negotiations, in contracts, because I was -- I represented the
administrators for HGEA on the State bargaining.
Q. And so have I --
A. I know, you were there.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Hong, stick to the questions.

MR. HONG: Okay. BY MR. HONG:
Q. Okay. My question is, in terms of the Exhibit JG -- I'm sorry, 6, go through that exhibit since you've have gone through it and are familiar with it. Please identify where it says that is applicable to charter schools?
A. It doesn't.
Q. Okay. So it doesn't apply to charter schools?
A. It's a guideline, yes. It's a guideline for the Department of Education, which charter schools are a part of. And it seems like the charter schools will take what they can use to bolster their position, and not necessarily do it -- are not required to do.

MR. HONG: I move to strike as nonresponsive. THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Hong, I'm not going to strike it. Ask your next question. BY MR. HONG:
Q. Okay. How many charter schools are you aware of that actually used those ed specs?

1 A. I'm not aware of any. guidelines, can you point out where those ed specs as guidelines apply to charter schools?
A. Well, the only thing that $I$ would say in my opinion, that would be looking at Section 201.2 on page -- it says, "planning guidelines for planning new schools" --
Q. I'm sorry?
A. 201.2 Chapter -- Section 201.
Q. You have the page number on the bottom right?
A. It says 201 --
Q. Hold on for a second. Let me get there.
201.1, right?
A. Yes, that's what it says here -- 201-1.
Q. Okay.
A. So if you look at 201.2, enrollment guidelines for an elementary school, the minimum enrollment of five-hundred-fifty. And if you look on 201.3, the usable acreage is twelve acres. So when you to go that -- fifty acres is for high school with a minimum enrollment of a thousand.

So if I was -- I was the administrator of a
charter school that I would look at -- well, even
though I have -- I can't -- from what I saw as far as

1 enrollment at Connections, you don't have a thousand students. You don't have sixteen-hundred -- six hundred students. It does not even have five-hundred-fifty students. So I would say that your requirement -- the requirement that I would look for would be between twelve to fifteen acres or twelve to eighteen acres. There is -- it wouldn't make sense to have fifty acres.
Q. So you're just kind of using these guidelines pretty fast and loose in terms of trying to figure out what charter schools need?
A. Well, you asked me that.
Q. No, I didn't ask you that. I'm asking you the question --
A. Yes.
Q. -- in terms of where does it say --

MR. GOMES: Objection, argumentative. THE HEARINGS OFFICER: I'm going to sustain the objection. Rephrase the question and you shouldn't be arguing with the witness. BY MR. HONG: Q. My question is, where does it say in those ed specs in front of you that those guidelines are applicable to charter schools?

1 A. It doesn't say that.
2 Q. Okay. When did you leave Laupahoehoe School?
A. 1985 .

4 Q. Oh, I have another question. If you can turn
5 to page 1414 of the Planning Commission record, and 6 you see that in the binder in front of you?
Q. That's a fair and accurate copy of your
signature on the bottom left?
A. That's correct.
Q. You submitted that particular written testimony for the Planning Commission, do you recall that?
A. Yes.
Q. One of the -- one of the concerns that you
expressed was farther down your letter -- was, "Unless there was sound financial commitment, the probability of survival and prosperity is slim to none," do you see that?
A. That's correct.
Q. Were you aware at the time that Connections has obtained eight million dollars to begin the planning and construction of its --
A. Somewhat aware of it, yes, but I still, having been the principal of Laupahoehoe School, which had
funding from the State Legislature, they were always in a bind for current operations. And from what I read in the papers about charter schools, and their financial situation, it's very difficult. And having also talked to an administrator that worked with a charter school, one of the biggest problems -- biggest obstacles is obtaining funding for -- and it's usually for current operation, but to add on capital improvements, $I$ find that to be a daunting task.
Q. You realize, or you would agree with me that charter schools receive absolutely no funding from the State of Hawaii regarding facilities?
A. That's my understanding.
Q. So it's their obligation to go and look for their own funds?
A. That's right, and it's a difficult job to do. MR. HONG: Nothing further.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Siu, any cross exam?
MR. SIU: I might.
CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. SIU:
Q. Good morning.
A. Good morning.

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Q. You testified earlier that you believe that
the guidelines apply to Connections because they're a
part of the DOE?
A. No, you mean -- which guidelines?
Q. The construction guidelines.
A. No, I didn't say that. I said those are
guidelines that is not -- my understanding is that
charter schools were set up so -- and they do not have
to follow guidelines. So that's why I'm saying, they
can pick and choose whether to do it or not.
Q. Okay. I might have misunderstood your
testimony.
    MR. SIU: Okay, that's all.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Ms. Self, any cross
exam?
        MS. SELF: Nothing.
        THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Any redirect,
Mr. Gomes?
    MR. GOMES: No further questions.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Thank you very much,
Mr. Kanemoto, you're excused.
    Mr. Hong, your next witness is Mr. Yoshioka?
    MR. HONG: That's right, and we're looking at
Planning Commission records 1315 to 1328 for
Mr. Yoshioka.
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TERRENCE YOSHIOKA

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called as a witness by and on behalf of Applicant,
after having first been duly sworn, was examined and
testified as follows:
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Please state your name
and provide us with your address.
    THE WITNESS: Terrence Yoshioka, 1572
Mele Manu Street, Hilo, Hawaii, 96720.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Thank you.
    Mr. Hong, please proceed.
    DIRECT EXAMINATION
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BY MR. HONG:
Q. Mr. Yoshioka, thank you for your patience.
You received a subpoena duces tecum to bring documents
with you this morning?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And did you do so?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. All right. Would you please hand them to me?
A. You had wanted four copies, I believe.
Q. That's correct.
A. I believe I have --
Q. These are fair and accurate copies?
A. Yes.
Q. And they were printed up, and were they kept

1 by you?
A. Kept by me, yes, I went to the printers and they printed it out for me, and it's been in my possession every since.
Q. All right, thank you. Before you, at pages 1315 of the Planning Commission records is a written statement of Terrence Yoshioka --
A. Uh hmm.
Q. -- and it goes on to page 1328. Do you recognize that particular document?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. And that's a document that you submitted to the Planning Commission, is that right?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. All right. If you look at page 1315 -- sorry, you state that, "The applicant has not in any way, or by any recognized standard of proof established a sufficient basis for the granting of this special permit." Do you see that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Okay. Yesterday you cited Section 205 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes, and also referred to the Waianae Neighborhood Board case. My question is, what is the legal standard of proof required by law?

1 A. Legal standard of proof, I think preponderance 2 of the evidence, I believe.
Q. Okay. Where do you get that from?
A. I can't recall whether it's from a reading of the case or just my general knowledge of the law. Q. Your general knowledge of law or reading the case?
A. Yes, I don't recall.
Q. You go later on to say on the same page -note, "There are no studies or data to support the need for an agricultural program," do you see that? A. Yes.
Q. And do you recall where in Section 205-6 or any of the law that you have read, including the Waianae Neighborhood Board, where it states that "We have to establish a need for an agricultural program or a need of the use" --
A. No, it wasn't based upon that position or any provision specifically on Chapter 205.
Q. Okay. I appreciate that. Then you go on at page 1317, and talk about the reasons for denial, essentially you're preparing like a finding of fact and conclusions of law for the Commission, right?
A. Yes, basically, let me explain, and that --
this is sort of a portion of my authorship.
Sidney Fuke also prepared much of what was in this finding. So I cannot tell you what is my work product and what is Mr. Fuke's work product.
Q. But you signed it and submitted it as part of your --

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A. Well, at the time, yes, and I did read it, and
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I agree with the provisions therein and signed it.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Excuse me, Mr. Yoshioka, could you use the microphone?

THE WITNESS: Oh, excuse me.
BY MR. HONG:
Q. Okay. Well, I'm going to be asking you questions specifically about some of the things that are written there. If it's not part of what you wrote, you just tell me it's not a part of what you wrote, and I'll move on to the next question. Now, at page 1317 --
A. Uh hmm.
Q. -- there is a portion that states, "It is this reliance upon an agricultural program which it justifies placing a school squarely in the midst of an existing subdivision and far from the residences of its student," do you see that?
A. Yes.

1 Q. All right. In terms of an existing
2 subdivision, your subdivision is zoned Ag 1, is that
3 correct?
4 A. That's correct.
5 Q. And did you write that part?
6 A. You know, it's very familiar, but I can't say
7 with certainty that I'm the author of this provision.
8 I could be.
9 Q. Okay. Based on that representation, let me
10 jump ahead then to page 1320.
A. Can you find out the paragraph, so I don't have to search for it, because I don't have my reading glasses.
Q. That's fine. Unfortunately, I marked up another version of the document, I have to jump back and forth to page 1320 --
A. Uh hmm.
Q. -- number 5 -- wait --
A. Uh hmm.
Q. -- 1320 .
A. Item number 5, what paragraph?
Q. Right. I'm looking at the a first one, "Schools can have significant adverse infrastructural and community impacts. Thus, they are not permitted in the State Land land use agricultural district and

1 within the County residential and agricultural zones,"
2 did you write that or Mr. Fuke?
A.
I believe Mr. Fuke did.
Q. Okay. Were you aware when that was written
that Kamehameha Schools currently sits -- the majority of the campus, actually, sits on State land use agricultural zoned area?
A. No, I was not. Now, was that under a special permit?
Q. I believe so.
A. Then I think essentially what was intended to be said was that schools are not permitted uses within an agricultural district, except with the granting of a special permit, I think that's implied.
Q. Well, the statement is pretty absolute, "Thus, they are not permitted." I mean not, "They are permitted with a special use permit." A. With a special use permit, but not permitted without one.
Q. Okay. But you would -- okay. And you don't recall writing that?
A. I don't recall writing it, but I'm in agreement with it. Q. So they're not permitted within the State land use ag unless they get a special permit?

1 A. Right.
2 Q. If you go to page 1325 --
A. Uh hmm.

4 Q. At the top of the second paragraph, "Given the
5 honeycomb of caves in the area," do you see that?
Q. Did you write that?
A. No, I didn't.
Q. Okay. And there's a part that talks about the Hawaiian hawk at the bottom, in number 5, second to the last sentence on the bottom of the page, "The Hawaiian hawk and Hawaiian hoary bats are known to roost in this area," is that what you wrote or is that what Mr. Fuke wrote?
A. You know, it could be either one of us, because I often see three hawks hovering above my property, in fact, landing within twenty feet in the trees of my property. So it could very well come from me. I don't have a definite recollection one way or the other.
Q. Did you happen to read the biological assessment or the special permit application or even the final environmental assessment?
A. Yes, I did, I did, but I don't recall specifically information leading to this subject.

1 Q. Okay. At page -- jumping back -- I'm sorry, 2 page 1323, I'm looking under -- number 1 --

4 Q. -- second paragraph -- second paragraph, first
A. Uh hmm. sentence, "The use does not fulfill the land use law objectives as discussed above." Then on second sentence, "It should also be noted that the impact of the proposed school would have the effect of urbanizing this area." Did you write that or Mr. Fuke?
A. I believe Mr. Fuke did, you know. I don't remember whether we had discussion about this, but it is a sentiment that $I$ also share.
Q. All right. Are you aware that your subdivision is designated in the low density urban zone on the County journal plan?
A. Yes, I believe it was at the time, yeah.
Q. Okay.
A. And if you note the next sentence, "Even the Kamehameha School campus in Keaau, although originally approved via the special permit process," so you know, it does evidence the state of mind that schools are not permitted in agricultural districts except with special permit.
Q. Well, you're aware that currently that

1 Kamehameha Schools, two-thirds of the campus sits
2 currently on agriculturally zoned land and the other
3 third still sits in urban zoned area?
4 A. No, I wasn't aware of that.
5 Q. Don't you think it was important in clarifying
6 that in making this type of statement to the Planning
7 Commission?
8

1 A. Uh hmm.
2 Q. Did you write that or did Mr. Fuke?
A. Mr. Fuke did.
Q. So you are aware that there are several
schools throughout the island, charter schools that use catchment?
A. No, I was not.
Q. And in terms of this particular project, you're aware of the water use calculations that the Department of Water Supply -- well, you're aware of the Department of Water Supply's limitations of 4200 gallons per day for this project?
A. At the time this document was prepared, yes, I was aware, in fact, from my readings of the other documents as well.
Q. All right. And you would agree that if the Connections Charter Schools stay within that limit of 4200 gallons per day, that that would fulfill the requirements of the Department of Water Supply, correct?
A. For what student population, and for what particular needs -- I think it has to be -- 4200 gallons has to be limited to a particular number of people on the property that are utilizing this. So in other words, it might be suitable for fifty, seventy

1 people. It might not be suitable for three to
2 four-hundred people.
Q. Do you recall seeing that the Department of

Water Supply limited that amount based on the number of people that would be on the property?
A. No, but I do recall having discussions with others, I think, as well as Mr. Fuke regarding the inadequacy of this amount for the entire project. Q. Well, were you aware that Connections is differentiating between using potable and non-potable water on the campus?
A. Well, are you still talking, though, about the number of people -- because potable water would still have to -- you would still have to produce $X$ amount of potable water to support $A$ population of $X$ amount of people. There will be potable and non-potable, but I assume the potable water would be utilized for X number of people. Q. So your concern is as long as there are $X$ number of people and that meets the requirements of the Department of Water Supply-- or it has to meet the requirements of the Department of Water Supply -A. It should be. Q. Okay. I'm just jumping ahead. If you could turn now to page 1902, this is an oral statement --

1 A. Uh hmm.
2 Q. -- or written oral statement of --
A. I know what you mean.
Q. Okay -- for the Planning Commission.

Okay. Is that what you wrote or did anybody else help you write that?
A. I believe this is entirely my -- a by-product of myself.
Q. Okay. And then if you look at the 1904 --
A. Uh hmm.
Q. -- that is basically another -- is that the same document that we saw earlier in terms of your reasons for denial of the document that we referred to earlier?
A. It looks like the same.
Q. And do you recall making any changes to that document that appears on page 1904?
A. To be frank with you, I don't recall making
any changes to this document if it is the same document as the previous one that we discussed. Q. Okay. So in terms of just -- in terms of those two particular documents, it's just you and Mr. Fuke who wrote those, anybody else?
A. You know, as far as the document from 1904 and on, that was Mr. Fuke and myself, it's a

1 co-authorship.
$\square$
Q. Right, right, so I'm saying, the earlier document, which you also titled, "reasons for denial" that was also you and Mr. Fuke also?
A. I don't know if he had input from someone else, so I can only speak for myself. But yes, I was part of the team that drafted it, and I know Mr. Fuke was, but $I$ don't know if he had a third party. Q. And in terms of -- you're familiar with the CCRs for the Pacific Plantation subdivision?
A. To be honest with you, I didn't even know that we had any, but $I$ was informed by others, that yes, we do have.
Q. Do they also inform you that you can't use your property for any agricultural uses?
A. I wasn't aware of that, no. I would assume
that we can, but it might be limited as to what kind of agricultural use. For example, $I$ just planted four citrus trees on my property. So I guess that might be considered a violation if you can't do any agricultural functions on the property. But maybe in terms of raising cattle, sheep -Q. Sure. Did you write any of the questions for Mr. Gomes for the last two days of hearings?
A. Yes, I did.

1 Q. Okay. And which people did you help write questions for that Mr. Gomes could ask?
A. I think for the Planning Department and Mr. Thatcher. Not all, I think. I think I assisted him in writing some questions.
Q. And were you doing that in the capacity of being a lawyer?
A. No, I was not.
Q. You're doing that as an interested community member?
A. Takes a bit of an explanation, you want me to explain?
Q. Well, let me ask you this question. Were you being retained or paid to write those questions?
A. No, I was not.
Q. Okay. Because I mean there is a prohibition against ghost writing, or unauthorized practice of law, right. I just wanted to make sure --

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Hong, let's not get into that.

Ask the questions.
MR. HONG: I'm just clarifying that's not what he's doing.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: He answered the
question.

1 A. That's why $I$ was saying it's complicated, so
2 if you want me to explain, I'll explain.
3 BY MR. HONG:
4 Q. Just "yes" or "no", you weren't doing it as an 5 attorney? doing it under the supervision of a licensed attorney. Q. Okay. Who is the licensed attorney?
A. Alan Okamoto.
Q. So you were drafting things and then sending it to Mr. Okamoto?
A. Yeah.
Q. And he would come back --
A. He would approve the form and appropriateness of the questions that I drafted for Mr . Gomes. And as I said, if you want me to explain, I'll explain the entire situation.

I had consulted with the Hawaii State Bar Association to determine to what extent I could involve myself in these proceedings, because $I$ have an inactive license. So I labored under the assumption, wrongly, I should add for a couple of years, that a restricted or inactive license only precludes me from representing people in contested cases. Okay. And then I found out that I cannot represent them,

1 whatever the type of case it might be, whether it's a 2 court case, or administrative body, et cetera. And I cannot issue advice to them. But $I$ can do so if it's under the supervision of a licensed attorney.

And so what I did was, prepare the questions, had Mr. Okamoto review them, determine the appropriateness. He was familiar with the background of the case, and then he gave approval to it, and then I presented it to Mr . Gomes. Q. Did you pay Mr. Okamoto?
A. No. Q. He was doing this pro bono?

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A. Up to this point, we spent about two --
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two-and-a-half hours, okay.
Q. In terms of consultation, was that in person
or was that just e-mail or --
A. With Mr. Okamoto, you mean?
Q. Yeah.
A. No, he came over to my house and spent two,
two-and-a-half hours going over the questions that I had prepared for Mr. Thatcher and Mr.-Q. Ms. Shen?
A. Whoever was presenting the Planning

Department. It was not directed to anyone, it was just Planning Department.

1 Q. Did you and Mr. Okamoto study the Planning
2 Commission record or any evidence of the Planning Commission?
A. Planning Commission -- oh, we discussed it, but he didn't go over -- well, no, he did go over some documents. I don't know whether or not it involved this record.
Q. Did he review the special permit application?
A. Yes, he did, yeah.
Q. Did he mark it up and provide you any comments?
A. No, no.
Q. Did he look at the final EA?
A. Yes, he did, I believe he did.
Q. Did he mark it up --

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Hong, are you
getting into attorney-client privilege communications?
And if so, you shouldn't be going there.
MR. HONG: I don't know that this is attorney-client privilege.
A. While we're on this subject, I'd like to make a statement. And I just forgot to do this when I presented the documentation to you.

In the documentation you see an e-mail from Mr. Fuke to myself, in which he makes reference to

1 questions that was also a part of that e-mail, okay. I have elected to not to make copies of those questions, because $I$ do think it falls under the work product rule, and that it does not constitute discoverable material, because this was intended for Mr. Gomes and myself, who Mr. Fuke was expecting to give assistance to Mr. Gomes in an attorney-client capacity, but I don't think he was aware that my inactive license restricted me from actively representing Mr . Gomes in these proceedings. BY MR. HONG:
Q. Mr. Fuke is not an attorney, right?
A. No, Mr. Fuke is not an attorney, but it was, obviously, for the purpose of assisting Mr. Gomes in the questioning of the witnesses that come before this board.
Q. Just trying to be very clear, so are you saying today that Mr . Gomes was your client?
A. No, I'm not saying that. I'm saying that questions that were prepared by Mr. Fuke was intended to assist Mr. Gomes, and would fall within the work product rule. In other words, it was part of what was intended to give assistance for purposes of this proceedings. And it wasn't intended for discovery, and should not be intended for discovery.
Q. Well --
A. It's like asking an attorney's client to provide all materials provided to him by his attorney that was intended to be utilized at the -- whatever contested proceedings.

MR. HONG: I would ask the Hearings Officer, based on Mr. Yoshioka's testimony, that he be ordered to produce the entire e-mail including the questions, because that's not work product.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Hong, I'd like to look at the subpoena before I'm going to rule on anything. Certainly, Mr. Hong, your subpoenas were extraordinarily broad. I signed all of the subpoenas regardless of the fact they were extraordinarily broad, because parties had a right to ask that the subpoenas be quashed or testimony be quashed. So that's why I signed them. Although, frankly, some of the information you asked for went way beyond what was relevant or reasonable.

So until I have looked at the subpoena, I have to go and assess what's going on, and what you asked for and whether it's relevant material even to this proceeding. But I'm not going to instruct anybody to have to bring something that they didn't bring today if it's not materially relevant.

MR. HONG: And in terms of the original
subpoenas, those were given back to you as part of the record or --

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Hong, your staff sent me so many amended subpoenas, I started to lose track. The subpoenas -- I don't know if the originals -- we made copies to begin with of the subpoenas, but your staff kept sending us more and more revisions and I don't know if we kept copies of everything.

MR. HONG: No, no, I understand that. The ground rules, as you explained to us in terms of the original subpoena that was served, that would be returned to you and made a part of the file. So my question is, do you or the Planning Commission staff have the original subpoena that was actually served?

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: No. We don't have -all $I$ have is the return of service, that's all your staff gave me, was return of service.

MR. HONG: Right. May I ask for a recess so we can resolve this and find the subpoena and submit it to you?

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Actually, since it's a quarter to twelve, let's take an hour lunch, and come back after the 12:45.

MR. HONG: Sure.

THE WITNESS: How many more questions do you have?

MR. HONG: Well, depends on whether I get those documents or not. And if I don't get those documents then $I$ have just a few more questions, it should take all of another five or ten minutes.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: How long a break do you need, Mr. Hong? If you don't need very long, we'll just take a short recess.

MR. HONG: My suggestion is, given the witnesses' schedule, $I$ know we imposed on them in terms of their schedules, we take a short recess and go on, and we take our lunch break.

THE WITNESS: Madam Hearings Officer, I believe Mr. Gomes has those questions that were prepared by Mr. Fuke -- the outline, and he can make that available to you for inspection if you want to.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: That's fine.
Mr. Gomes, if during the recess, you can provide me with the questions, $I$ can look at them with without exposing them to the other parties.

MR. GOMES: Thank you.
(Recess.)
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: We're back on the record, and I will note the presence of all parties,
and the witness is also present, Mr. Yoshioka.
Prior to the recess, Mr. Hong provided me with a copy of his amended subpoena duces tecum to Mr. Yoshioka. And there was an issue raised whether an e-mail from Mr. Yoshioka with proposed questions to Mr. Gomes should be disclosed or provided to Mr. Hong. Mr. Hong, do you have anymore argument on this issue?

MR. HONG: No -- yes. One of the e-mails that was produced in the subpoena duces tecum does refer to a cheat sheet with respect to the current proceedings. And I think we're entitled to that, because that wasn't a part of the attorney-client privilege between Mr. Fuke, Mr. Yoshioka, and Mr. Gomes. And I think we're entitled to see that.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Siu, do you have any comments on this?

MR. SIU: No.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Ms. Self?
MS. SELF: Well, I'm not sure whether there is some relevancy, but we aren't under the rules of evidence. So I guess I have no comments on it.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Gomes, do you have any response?

MR. GOMES: I don't know what the cheat sheet
is.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Okay. First of all, although the Rules of Evidence are not supposed to be strictly -- do not have to be strictly followed, as presiding officer, I am to rule on all evidence. And also, I am required to exclude any evidence that is irrelevant, immaterial, unduly repetitious, or would infringe on any privilege recognized by law.

There is a privilege for work product, and I am sure if that I -- and I think Mr. Gomes, even though he's not an attorney, has that privilege. If I provide a disclosure of this information, it would open -- I think it's a bad practice, because to do that would open the door to Mr. Gomes asking Mr. Hong for all of his questions. And I'm sure Mr. Hong would not want to disclose all of his work product in this proceeding, nor Ms. Self, or Mr. Siu.

So consequently, I'm going to hold that that information should not be produced to Mr. Hong.

You may go on with your next question, Mr. Hong, for Mr. Yoshioka. BY MR. HONG: Q. Page 1902, please. The paragraph that begins, "Nowhere -- nowhere in its application has applicant provided proof that an agricultural program is needed

1 or wanted by its students," do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And you had testified earlier that because this is a part of your oral statement to the Planning Commission, this was a hundred percent what you wrote, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And where is it required that the applicant has to prove that its agricultural program is needed or wanted by the students, if you can give me the legal citation for this?
A. There is no legal citation, except for common sense, that if someone is going to represent that something is to be done, then it should submit sufficient evidence to indicate that it will, in fact, accomplish what they propose to do, and that there is a need for the proposed use, because that is the basis for the foundation of the selection of this particular property that has been used for agriculture purposes and that this property was uniquely suited for their program.

So therefore, it seems to me that if you're going to say that this is a unique site, that fills their criteria and it's needed for the agricultural program then you should establish that you, in fact,

1 have one or will have one, and if so, how many students are going to be participating in it and why do you need such a large area if you only have one or two students.

That's the foundation for my -- and that because the Planning Department's generally the watch dog or guardian of the public interest, and it should look into these matters to see that what is being alleged will, in fact, take place.
Q. Okay. And in terms of your familiarity with the charter school law, how would you describe it? A. Nil.
Q. I'm sorry?
A. Nil.
Q. Okay. You're not aware that in terms of the charter school curriculum that a charter school has to go before the charter school commission to justify improvement it needs for its curriculum?
A. No, I was not aware.
Q. Thank you.

MR. HONG: I have no further questions.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Siu?
MR. SIU: I have no questions.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Ms. Self?
MS. SELF: No questions.

MR. GOMES: Maybe one question.
CROSS EXAMINATION
BY MR. GOMES:
Q. Are you aware that if the special permit IS granted, you may possibly spend the rest of your life driving through a construction zone?

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A. Yes, I'm painfully aware of that.
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    MR. GOMES: No further questions.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Redirect?
    MR. HONG: No, thank you.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Thank you,
    Mr. Yoshioka, you're excused.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Hong, you have no
further witnesses today?
MR. HONG: Today, no.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Siu, you have no
witnesses?
MR. SIU: That's correct.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Ms. Self?
MS. SELF: Not today, but I do want to call
somebody on November 12.
MR. YOSHIOKA: Madam Hearings Officer, am I
permitted to sit in on the balance of the hearing?
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Yes, you may.

MR. YOSHIOKA: Thank you. THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Gomes, you have a

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witness today?
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    MR. GOMES: Yes, one last --
        THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Who is your witness? MR. GOMES: Dana Kenny. THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Please raise your right hand. DANA KENNY
    called as a witness by and on behalf of Mr. Gomes,
after having first been duly sworn, was examined and
testified as follows:

Thank you. Could you please state your name and provide us with your address, and please speak into the microphone? THE WITNESS: Dana Kenny. My address is 1316A Mele Manu Street, Hilo, Hawaii, 96720. THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Gomes? MR. HONG: I object. I don't believe I see a Mr. Dana Kenny on the witness list. THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Hong, he's on the witness list. Go ahead.

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. GOMES:

1 Q. Mr. Kenny, what do you do?
A. I'm the vice-president and principle broker of

Savio Realty, Savio Development Company.
Q. And what are your qualifications?
A. Basically, our company does real estate development statewide, and I've been doing that now for twenty-five years.
Q. And what kind of large projects have you worked on in the past concerning land use and development?
A. The larger ones -- well, on this island, I was involved in the ones in the demise of Hamakua Sugar Company, so-to-speak. One of the things we had to do was analyze the 35,000 acres that they owned. What was the best use for each parcel, what was the plan going forward, how do you utilize that land, what's the best way to do that. I did the same thing for AMFAC on Kauai when they sold off their lands, and the Case guys bought it. And I was involved in Pahala when they were -- C. Brewer was closing down.

Now, basically, we analyze, you know, anything from a one-acre parcel up to tens of thousands of acres to determine what's the best most sensible thing to do with the land and what are the challenges that you are facing in going forward with any plan that you
might have.
Q. Based on your experience, what is your opinion of the location of this school?

MR. HONG: I object it's vague, ambiguous, I don't understand "the location".

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: I'm going to overrule the objection.

Answer the question. Go ahead and answer it. A. Yeah, I can answer it. In doing what I do for a living, we come across three different kinds of situations, a situation where somebody owns a piece of property and says, "Well, what's the best -- I want to do this, how can I do it?" The other times is when somebody comes to us and says, "This is what we want to do, find us a place."

From both points of view in looking at this property, it doesn't make sense. If I own this property, it's probably the worst piece of land that I could choose to build a school on. If you were to approach me and say, "I want to build a school here," after we did our analysis on it, the answer would be, "Sell the property, and choose something that's going to be better suited to that use."

If you told me to go find a place to build a school, and I don't mean to sound like a smart alec,
but if $I$ send my guys out to look for a location out of the locations that are available, and they came back with that as a location, I'd fire somebody. It does not make sense. It doesn't suit -- the land itself, doesn't suit the goals of what it is that you're trying to do with it. Can I elaborate on what I mean?

MR. HONG: Objection, calls for narrative.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: He's going to have to ask you questions.

BY MR. GOMES:
Q. Please elaborate.

MR. HONG: Objection, calls for narrative.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Gomes, you're going to have to ask questions to this witness.

BY MR. GOMES:
Q. Can you give me an example of what you're talking about?
A. From my understanding is fifty percent of the population that is going to attend the school is in Puna. The other fifty percent, I guess, is spread out between Volcano and going up the Hamakua Coast a ways. If you're going to build a school to meet a need, the public need of students, it doesn't make sense to put it where you're talking about putting it, because it's
as far away as it could possibly be. It'd be like building a school in Hawaii Kai to service the Waianae community. Why make them go thirty miles to suit that need.

Second thing, it's not level. The cost to create a school on that piece of property, dealing with the water issues, dealing with the traffic issues, dealing with the topography of the land, dealing with the cave system that may or may not be under it -- the amount of money that it's going to take you to mitigate those situations is enough money for you to go buy a really nice piece of property that has none of those problems almost anywhere else. So from the point of view of someone who has to justify the choices there being made, it's almost every other choice is a better choice. A school doesn't need to make a profit. Most things we look at, it has to make a profit. It has to make sense. And being that it's a school, you're not going to make a profit, but you're dealing with public funds. And you have the responsibility to spend them wisely. That's what I'm looking at. It's just not the right location for -- to meet the goals that are being sought.
Q. Isn't it possible that over the sixteen to
twenty-five-year phase plan that the twenty million dollar cost could actually double to forty million dollars?

MR. HONG: Objection, lack of foundations, also misstates facts in evidence.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: I'm going to sustain the objection.

Would you rephrase the question?
BY MR. GOMES:
Q. Do you have any idea how many vacant lots are along Kaumana Drive that could be developed without a special permit tomorrow?

MR. HONG: Objection, relevance. For what purpose? Residential? Commercial?

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: I'm going to allow that.

Go ahead.
A. Well, the last time I looked, I don't have an exact number, because it was just -- I just couldn't keep on counting, but what $I$ did is I pulled up the tax records for existing properties that access Kaumana between the Mohouli Street, and up to Kaumana City. And these are -- these are legally existing sites that are vacant that could have homes on them tomorrow. If you pull a building permit and
build a house without going through any special subdivision process or anything else, the number is right around 1400 .

MR. GOMES: Thank you. No further questions.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Hong, cross exam? MR. HONG: Thank you.

## CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. HONG:
Q. So you're saying that because the students -fifty percent of the students are from Puna, the school should be built in Puna, this is what you're telling us, right?
A.
No, that's not what I said.
Q. Really? What did you say?
A. What I said was that if you're going to feed a need, then you place it where it best feeds the need. So you could place it anywhere in the middle would be fine, in Puna, it doesn't matter.
Q. So you mean like Kamehameha Schools in Pahoa -- that's a place according to your analysis where the majority of the students should be from, right? A. No. I think Kamehameha made a good choice of where they placed the school servicing the population that they have to service.
Q. And where is that population from, do you
know?
A. No, I don't. But obviously, if they're servicing the East side of the Hawaii, the major population centers being Puna, and North and South Hilo, that would be a place $I$ would trust -somewhere in that area would be a perfect choice for the school.
Q. What about HPA, Hawaii Preparatory Academy?
A. Hawaii Preparatory Academy is a private school.
Q. It's a private school?
A. Yeah.
Q. Right. And do you know this is a charter school?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. And have you read anything regarding the autonomy charter schools has separate and apart from DOE?
A. No. But it wouldn't change my opinion.
Q. Sure. It wouldn't. I can understand that. So in terms of the school, do you know that charter schools recruit from the entire East Hawaii side?
A. Reasonably, yes.
Q. And are you aware that charter schools attract
and recruit students based on the curriculum that they're offering?
A. I'm sure that that's true as well.
Q. But what you're saying, this charter school should be located out in Puna, because most of the students come out of Puna?
A. What I'm saying is I have an eleven-year-old and I would rather --
Q. Did you hear my question? Did you understand my question?
A. I did, I did.
Q. Answer my question.

MR. GOMES: Objection. He's arguing with my witness.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Answer the question and don't argue with the witness.
A. What I'm saying is I have an eleven-year-old. I'm not going to send my eleven-year-old to Kapoho to go to school. BY MR. HONG:
Q. I don't understand your answer, could you elaborate?
A. It's too far.
Q. Uh, so in terms of the curriculum, what school you decide to send your child to, doesn't matter. It

1 matters that the distance is the only factor, that's 2 what you're saying?
A. I have a close friend who want to have their son go to HPA. They moved to Waimea to do it. It's a matter of practicality, you're shipping people across thirty, forty miles to get a service that they could if the choices were different -- we've gotten closer.
Q. So my question was, the distance of travel, that's your primary concern in terms of where the school should be in relation to students?
A. No. That's not my primary concern. My primary concern has to do with a fact that it's a bad choice to build a school of any kind.
Q. Okay. What research have you done concerning the process that this project has reached to this point?
A. What research have I done?
Q. Yes.
A. I read what's available that people have given out. I sat in on community meetings. I've listened to things.
Q. What people? Identify the people that have given you things to look at?
A. Well, you haven't given me anything to look
at, but I've been listening to you for a few minutes now.
Q. I'm saying what people, you told us that some people have given you information, and I'm asking you what people? Name the people.
A. This information here --
Q. I'm sorry, when I'm saying --

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Wait, wait, wait. Hold on. We have a court reporter who is taking everything down. You cannot speak at the same time.

Sir, you have to wait until Mr . Hong is done with the questions. And Mr. Hong, please wait 'til he's done with the answer.

THE WITNESS: Yes.
BY MR. HONG:
Q. So my question was what, $W-H-A-T$, people have been giving you information about this project that you referred to earlier?
A. What I have received is the information that the school has been giving out to the public. I don't have a specific person I got it from.
Q. You know Sidney Fuke?
A. Yeah, he's a neighbor.
Q. Uh, okay, he's a neighbor, and has he given you any information about this project?

1 A. No.
Q. What about Terrence Yoshioka?
A. I'm not sure who Terrence is.
Q. Alan Okamoto?
A. Alan Okamoto is our attorney, but I've never spoken to him on this topic.
Q. Are you listing one of the homes on Mele Manu Street for sale?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's at 1360B Mele Manu Street?
A. Yes.
Q. And the asking price is $\$ 829,000$ ?
A. That's correct.
Q. Would it be fair to say that you don't want the school in that neighborhood because you perceive it could reduce the value of what you're asking for?
A. No.
Q. It could reduce the amount of money that would be put in your pocket?
A. No.
Q. Okay.
A. Can I elaborate?
Q. No, I'm asking the questions.
A. All right. Go ahead.
Q. In terms of the other questions that $I$ want to

1 ask you --
A. Uh hmm.
Q. -- you had said -- well, let me ask you this.

Were you aware that my clients went before a State Land Use Commission for approval?
A. Yes.
Q. And were you aware that it was up to those representatives to weigh and approve our -- my client's request?
A. Yes.
Q. $\quad$ So is it fair to say that in terms of your testimony, you're disagreeing with what the Land Use Commission did, or are you saying that you're disagreeing with what my client wanted to do, or are you disagreeing with the whole process?
A. The land use process is one of -- does it meet the criteria of what the law is? It has nothing to do with what's practical or make sense in the real world situation. I'm addressing the fact that I don't think it's practical and makes sense from a real world situation. Q. So you're saying that in terms of the people -- you reviewed the transcript of the testimony before the Land Use Commission?
A. No, no, I saw parts of it. I didn't pay

1 attention to it.
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Q. You saw parts of it, how did you see parts of it?
A. You know, this is public record stuff that is

5 there. I had read paragraphs here and there.
A. Yes.
Q. Was that the transcript of the proceedings before the Land Use Commission?
A. I believe so, yes.
Q. And how did you find those?
A. Again, $I$ can't tell you exactly where $I$ saw them, people give me -- you know, there is this much paper being circulated by all of you guys. I just read it as $I$ get it. Q. It just happened to show up on your door step, right?
A. I go to public meetings.
Q. Okay. In terms of the process of the selection of property, were you aware that the Department of Land and Natural Resources gave my client the different alternatives of where to site the school?
A. I've heard that.
Q. You didn't look at it?

1 A. No. It doesn't matter -- from where I'm
2 coming from.
Q. Okay. How many special permit applications
have you participated directly in as the applicant?
A. As the applicant, no none. Applicants'
representative, hundreds. I've been involved in the process.
Q. I'm sorry. My question was -- you heard my question. You answered my question, right, you did answer my question, right?

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Hong, don't argue with the witness.

MR. HONG: I'm just clarifying, because it just seems to be a sliding scale here in terms of answering my questions.

THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Hong, just ask your questions. BY MR. HONG:
Q. Cost -- you had said in terms of -- well, let me point it out. You had expressed some concern about the water, do you recall that?
A. Yes.
Q. And what information were you given about the water usage up there -- in terms of my client's application?

review the traffic impact analysis report?
A. I didn't make comment on traffic, I don't
think. I talked about the increase number of homes
that can built in the area, that would result in
greater traffic.
Q. And my question was, did you review, prior to
coming today, the traffic impact analysis report?
A. No.
Q. And in terms of the cave system that you had
talked about earlier, have you done an independent
investigation of the cave system?
A. No, I haven't.
Q. And in terms of my client's application. Have
you read through the -- the report regarding the
caves?
A. No, but I live there, so my children play in
the caves.
Q. And are you aware that my clients have money,
not State money, regarding the building of, at least,
the first phase of the project?
A. I wasn't aware of that, but again, it's not
relevant to my position is. It doesn't make sense
whose ever money it is to build it there.
MR. HONG: No further questions.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Gomes, any
redirect?
MR. GOMES: No, Ma'am, no further questions. THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Kenny, you're excused.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Siu, I take it you have no witnesses?

MR. SIU: I have none.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Ms. Self?
MS. SELF: I don't.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Gomes, you're done for today?

MR. GOMES: Done.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Well, then I want to thank all the parties for their efforts at this hearing. It's gone very smoothly so far. We're going to continue this hearing until November 12. Can we start at 8:30?

MR. ARAI: We'll try our best.
THE HEARINGS OFFICER: It's in this conference room November 12. We will take public testimony when we first begin, then we will proceed to a site visit of the property. I will have a -- I will ask the court reporter to be there in case anybody wants to make statements, and then we will proceed to take any

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other testimony. If the parties have additional
witnesses for the hearing on the 12th, please provide
me with a supplemental witness list.
    Anything further?
    MR. HONG: I know it's difficult, because you
have to take testimony from the public, but in terms
Of a time frame -- because there is locked gate, and
hopefully the lock still works. We have to get
somebody up there --
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Mr. Hong, you just have
to have somebody available. I can't tell how long the
public testimony will be, but I have to allow public
testimony, and I am.
    MR. HONG: Thank you very much.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Anything further?
    MS. SELF: I'm not aware -- you might mention
about dressing appropriately for a site visit --
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: Okay.
    MS. SELF: -- safety wise.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: I leave it to
everybody's discretion.
    MR. GOMES: It is rocky terrain.
    THE HEARINGS OFFICER: We'll proceed with this
hearing dressed very informally afterwards, so coat
and tie is not necessary.
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MR. HONG: Thank you. THE HEARINGS OFFICER: So we'll see you on the 12th. We're adjourned today. MR. HONG: Thank you.
(The hearing is adjourned at 12:21 p.m.) --oOo--

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    STATE OF HAWAII )
    ) ss.
    COUNTY OF HAWAII )
        I, MERCEDES SHARON SOUZA, a certified court
    reporter in the State of Hawaii, do hereby certify
    that the foregoing pages are a true and correct
    transcription of the proceedings in the above matter.
    Dated this 24th day of October , 2013.
    Mercedes Sharon Souza, CSR No. 184
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