LAND USE COMMISSION	
STATE OF HAWAI'I	
HEARING	
A11-794 STATE OF HAWAI'I-	
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION/KIHEI HIGH SCHOOL)	
)	
TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS	
The above-entitled matter came on for a Public Hearing	
at Courtyard Maui Kahului Airport Haleakala Room,	
Hawai'i, commencing at 8:00 a.m. on June 14, 2013,	
pursuant to Notice.	
REPORTED BY: HOLLY M. HACKETT, CSR #130, RPR Certified Shorthand Reporter	

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13	Docket No. A11-794 State of Hawai'i Dept. of
14	Education, Kihei High School (Maui)
15	For the Petitioner: WILLIAM YUEN, ESQ. MELISSA UHL, ESQ
16	For the County: JAMES GIROUX, ESQ
17	Deputy Corporation Counsel WILLIAM SPENCE
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20	For the State: BRYAN YEE, ESO.
20	For the State: BRYAN YEE, ESQ. Deputy Attorney General RODNEY FUNAKOSHI, OP
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23	
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25	

1 MR. YEE: I believe the Office of Planning 2 is prepared to present its case. 3 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Proceed. MR. YEE: Our first witness will be 4 5 Mr. Alvin Takeshita. 6 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Good morning, Alvin. 7 THE WITNESS: Good morning. 8 ALVIN TAKESHITA being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 9 10 and testified as follows: 11 THE WITNESS: I do. 12. CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Thank you. Could you state your name and address, please. 13 14 THE WITNESS: My name is Alvin Takeshita. 15 My home address is 990 Maniniholo Street, Honolulu, 16 Hawai'i 96825. 17 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Thank you, Alvin. 18 Proceed, Bryan. 19 MR. YEE: Mr. Takeshita's resumé has been submitted as OP Exhibit 8. We would submit 2.0 21 Mr. Takeshita as an expert in the field of traffic 2.2 engineering. 23 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Parties, any objections? 24 MR. YUEN: No objections. 25 MR. GIROUX: No objections.

1 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Thank you. Witness is 2 admitted. 3 DIRECT EXAMINATION 4 BY MR. YEE: 5 Mr. Takeshita, what is your current 6 position with the state of Hawai'i? 7 I'm the Highways Administrator for the 8 Department of Transportation. 9 Was OP Exhibit 5A prepared on behalf of the 10 Department of Transportation? 11 Yes, it was. Α 12. Would you please summarize the Department 13 of Transportation's testimony in this case. 14 Okay. I will. I believe all of you have a 15 copy of my testimony so I'm not going to go into the 16 details of it. But I will summarize it for you and touch on some of the focal points of it. I do thank 17 18 you folks for allowing me to appear before you this morning. I really appreciate having you get DOT's 19 2.0 input into this matter. 21 We're here today for the proposed Kihei 2.2 High School which will be located abutting the

Pi'ilani Highway on Maui. Right now Pi'ilani Highway
is a principal arterial. It is a 4-lane divided
highway. And a principal arterial from an engineering

standpoint is a high-capacity, high-speed facility
connecting major destination points. Basically it is
the major route in and out of Kihei. So, you know,
that's the reason why we are particularly sensitive
to keeping the integrity of its functional
classification which is a principal arterial. We must
maintain that.

We can't allow it to become a residential street, if you will. That would really hinder transportation purposes for the communities and for the island. So, you know, that's someplace that we don't want to go.

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Right now this Petition Area is in the Urban Growth Boundary of the Maui Island Plan. So we recognize that. The proposal is to provide an access to the highway at the existing T intersection at Kulanihakoi Street.

It will propose to make it a 4- way intersection, a 4-legged intersection, if you will, at that intersection. And access will be from that proposed new leg to this intersection.

I'm here to tell you about some of the concerns that we have from the DOT side. Some of the highlights of it: Petitioner has said that this would be a 1 percent growth rate. But, you know, we're not

comfortable with the 1 percent growth rate. We do not feel that their projection takes into consideration all of the proposed developments in the area. It must be based on a cumulative effect, not on the basis of one development. That would not be usable.

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So what we recommend is at least a 2 percent rate, growth rate, that will take into consideration some of the other proposed developments in the area as we move forward on this.

The study area that they have proposed from — excuse me on this pronunciation of the Hawaiian names, but it's Ka'ono'ulu Street to Pi'ikea, that's fine. We're okay with that study area.

We have looked at their submitted TIAR which is the Traffic Impact Assessment Report. We agree that there's no regional impacts of this Project as it will serve the community. So, you know, based on that we are okay with that study area as they had recommended.

What we find is the TIAR, we have a lot of concerns on it that was submitted. The TIAR should mitigate all transportation impacts due to this Project. We do not feel, again, that there's any negative effect to regional impacts. So that's fine. But the TIAR must address all transportation impacts

from this Project.

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A signal warrant study that was submitted by the Petitioner, and although their report found that a signal is warranted at the intersection of Kulanihakoi Street and Pi'ilani Highway, we are not comfortable with that warrant study. And we ask that they redo the warrant study.

One of my biggest concerns as a former traffic engineer is the MUCDE which is the Manual on Uniform Control Devices, that's our nation's traffic engineers' bible, if you will, for engineering guidelines, does not recommend using right-turn volumes in your traffic signal warrant analysis.

I believe their warrant study considered right turn movements. But if you look at the MUCDE it clearly states that right-turn volumes, especially more so with a separate right-turn lane, should not be used in your analysis.

We also ask again, as I had mentioned, that we want to protect the integrity and the functional classification of Pi'ilani Highway as a principal arterial. We ask that the warrant study be made on the basis of vehicles and not pedestrians.

We say this because if it's only for pedestrians -- and we do understand safety is a

consideration — any signal along Honoapi'ilani Highway will affect the efficiency of this highway.

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I think you've seen some of the, lot of urban areas, urban roadways throughout the state. When signals appear on them they become less efficient for what they're functionally classified as. So we ask that the warrant study be based on vehicles not pedestrians.

We also add that Petitioner do a pedestrian route study. This is because, again, Pi'ilani Highway is a high capacity, high speed roadway. Based on that we don't want pedestrians to have access to Pi'ilani Highway at any point along this proposed development. I think it will be a nightmare for our safety folks that, you know, pedestrians can cross at any point along the highway. You know, we need to define that pedestrian route.

Where will the pedestrians from the school or students, if you will, where will they be accessing the high school? Can they access from any point along the school? I don't think that would be desirable. So we're asking them to do the route study.

Right now this proposed high school will be built in 2 phases. Phase 1 I believe is 800 students. I believe the full buildout will be 1,650 students.

1 So we're talking about quite a bit of students here.
2 Again, the proposed location of the high school is

3 mauka of the community. So, you know, there is going

4 to be impacts, you know, from the school. It will

5 generate -- people that live close to the high school

6 | will normally just walk to it unless they're, you

7 know, like my kids they're spoiled and decide to drive

their own car. But that's not the reality of the

9 situation.

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We ask that they revise the TIAR to consider all of this. And if a signal is not warranted we ask that a safe pedestrian crossing be provided in the form of an overpass because you do not want to have students, or any pedestrian for that matter, cross a high-speed high-capacity highway in an unsignalized situation. I think there's too much at risk.

National studies have pointed that out that those are conditions that you do not want to expose any pedestrian, especially elders as they cross because, you know, some of the students they're not as matured as we adults are here. Some of the elderly are not as mobile. You need to provide a safe crossing. I'm getting there, folks. So I know about getting old. (Laughter). Okay.

You know, again, if a signal is warranted I'm going to say: Hey, we can't require an overpass. But it would be desirable. I feel that an overpass would be a safer situation. But, you know, I can't say with engineering credibility that it's a requirement but it would be safer. So I'd like to point that out.

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We ask that the Petitioner set aside enough right-of-way to accommodate and make sure that his improvements that he has to make can be done, particularly with the intersection itself. If there's any improvements to the intersection that his revised TIAR identifies, then that right-of-way should be provided by the Petitioner.

I looked at Google Earth, by the way, before I got here yesterday. And, you know, the area on the mauka side of Pi'ilani Highway basically is, it's not a — it's not a real urban situation. I believe the urban situation is on the makai side of the highway.

So noise is not really going to be a concern at this time because I don't know the future of the area mauka. I understand there are proposals for further development of the area. But noise is not a concern for us. We just ask that they follow the

DOT's noise policy and abatement guidelines to make sure that — use that as a test to make sure that there's no noise concerns from their development.

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Based on these concerns we have some recommendations to the Commission on conditions of this development. Again, as I had mentioned many, many times we are not happy with the TIAR. That we ask that they submit a revised TIAR with all the things that I've said, mentioned earlier, to be included in it including a signal warrant study that be redone correctly.

Again include the pedestrian route study. That's very important. I'm sure all of you know that Hawai'i has been known as a nightmare for pedestrians. National studies point out that Hawai'i has some of the higher, highest pedestrian accident rates per capita. So, you know, we acknowledge that. And we'd like to make sure that that does not continue.

Access. We ask that access be -- we're okay with that fourth leg at Kulanihakoi Street. We ask that they do the necessary analysis of that intersection to accommodate their proposal.

As far as the Pi'ilani Highway is concerned fronting the school, we ask that they look at a paved shoulder. Make sure that the shoulders can

accommodate bicyclists and pedestrians. 'Cause, you know, it's not just crossing the highway, but there may be cases where people may be walking along the highway. So, you know, we ask that they look at that to make sure that that's safe and appropriate for those other users.

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As with all developments, whether they be by private entities or by other government entities, we ask that the Petitioner fund through their funding source and provide for the planning, design and construction of all the improvements as determined in the TIAR that should be approved by the DOT.

The revised TIAR, again, should be updated and submitted to the DOT for review and acceptance one year following the opening of Phase 1. I don't want to confuse you on that.

We ask that the revised TIAR be submitted for our approval before any boundary changes are made. But as we move forward after Phase 1 is completed and as they proceed into Phase 2, we ask that they revise and update the TIAR. Because nothing remains the same. The area is not going to remain the same. So we need to protect, again, the integrity for the community. It's all about the community, you know. They need to have their transportation needs

fulfilled.

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So we ask that an updated TIAR be submitted one year after the completion of Phase 1. Again right-of-way. We'd like to have that as a condition that they provide the right-of-way necessary for all the improvements that are identified. Again, that they be required to do a noise study based on the DOT's noise abatement guidelines. That's basically it. And if you — I'm willing to answer any questions that you have.

Q I have a few follow up questions. In your testimony you had indicated there were no regional — you had agreed that there were no regional impacts. Because of this has the requirement — has the general requirement to provide regional impact fees been deleted from the proposed conditions?

A Yes.

Q And then you used the term "less efficient" when referring to how traffic lights might affect any state roadway or highway. What does "less efficient" mean in sort of lay terms?

A Well, it doesn't take an engineer to figure out. Actually the cars along the main highway got to stop at a signal. That's less efficient than just going right through without a signal. So it is — it

will impede your travel time.

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- Q So it will take longer to travel.
- A That is correct.
- Q In your testimony you also said if a traffic signal was not warranted it would not be allowed at Kulanihakoi and Pi'ilani, then you would recommend an overpass. Did you mean either an overpass or an underpass?

A Yes. You know, by the way, even though I'm from the Big Island I lived most of live in O'ahu. I guess my tendency on my part is because I would prefer an overpass because underpass has basically become a security problem. And in some of our culverts throughout the state right now has become home for the homeless.

So you have other social issues, security issues. You probably will have drainage issues. So those are some of the other concerns that may weigh against the use of an underpass. But if they can — the Petitioner can overcome those things I'm okay with it.

Q Then you referred to the right-of-way -- to add a sufficient right-of-way at the intersection of Kulanihakoi and Pi'ilani. Just to ask a couple questions about that. I take it from your testimony

there are anticipated further developments mauka of the proposed Kihei High School, correct?

- A That's correct.
- Q And the size of the intersection and the improvements to the intersection is not based upon that potential increased volume.
- A That's correct. But, you know, I think just to clarify what I had said earlier, Bryan.
 - Q Right.

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- A The footprint of that proposed fourth lane to this highway should have setbacks sufficient to accommodate that future growth. Already yesterday my planners came to see me about a tech park that's coming up mauka of the high school. So, you know, hey there's going to be some development. Trust me now. It is it's not going to be static as far as that area.
 - Q And the term "to set aside a sufficient right-of-way" just means something basically you don't want people to put a building there and that be torn down if improvements are made.
 - A Yes, that's correct.
 - Q So their proposed access parking would be an appropriate use of that area, correct?
 - A Yes.

1 Then you also used the term that you wanted 0 2 a revised TIAR before any boundary change. I just 3 want to check your terminology. With respect to your revision of the current TIAR, you're asking for that 4 5 then before the zoning change by Maui County. 6 Α That's correct. 7 And then with respect to the -- and then 8 subsequently you're asking for another TIAR after the opening, one year after the opening of Phase 1? 9 10 That's correct. An updated TIAR. Α 11 Q That's just updated then. 12. Α That's correct. 13 0 The difference being a revision is intended 14 to change some particular assumptions or analysis. 15 Whereas an update is simply to recheck the numbers. 16 That's correct. Α 17 MR. YEE: Nothing further. Thank you. 18 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Petitioner? 19 MR. YEE: I'm sorry. 20 Would you have an estimated cost of how Q 21 much it would be for a pedestrian overpass? 2.2 Α Yes, I do. You know a few years back a lot 23 of you may remember a Hawai'i Pacific University 24 student, a pedestrian being killed on Pali Highway by 25 the Pali Golf Course as she was crossing there. So at

1 that time I was a state traffic engineer for DOT. 2 We were asked to look into constructing a 3 pedestrian overpass. With all the ADA requirements 4 and stuff it's not as simple as it sounds. 5 probably cost you -- our estimate at that time was about a year and-a-half ago was 4 to \$5 million to 6 7 accommodate, construct -- design and construct a 8 pedestrian overpass. 9 MR. YEE: Thank you. Nothing further. 10 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Petitioner. 11 CROSS-EXAMINATION 12. BY MR. YUEN: 13 Mr. Takeshita, first you characterized 14 Pi'ilani Highway as a principal arterial. Are there 15 signalized intersections along Pi'ilani Highway? 16 Α Yes. Q Do you know how many?

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- 18 Not offhand. Α
- 19 Is it at least 4 or 5? Q
- I can't verify that. 2.0 Α
- 21 Okay. Did DOT install those signalized 0 2.2 intersections?
- 23 I don't know the history again. It could Α 24 have been by other developers if we required them to 25 install it, or it could be us. I'm not sure.

Q Why would either a developer been required to provide one? Or why would you have provided one in those cases?

A Well, you know, a signal — although the

A Well, you know, a signal — although the MUTCD again the National Engineering — Traffic Engineers bible, although they say that if you meet a traffic signal warrant it does not mean that you need or required to install a traffic signal. They say the need to install a traffic signal is based on an engineering study. So I'm assuming that that study justified the signal.

- Q And that DOT would have approved that study.
- 14 A That's correct.

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- Otherwise you would not have allowed the signal.
 - A Oh, yeah. Definitely not.
 - Q And in this case are you suggesting that well, does the MUTCD specifically say that you should not incorporate right-turn movements or right-turn traffic volumes in your traffic signal warrant study?
 - A Very specifically. And in preparation for that testimony I reviewed the MUTCD yesterday afternoon. And it's still there.
 - Q What section is that?

1 Α It's 4C. 2 4C? 0 3 That's correct. Α 4 Is Kalanianaole Highway on O'ahu, would you 0 5 characterize that -- well, first of all, is that a 6 state highway? Yes. Α 8 Would you characterize that highway as a 9 principal arterial? 10 Α Yes. 11 And are you aware of the location of Kalani Q 12. High School adjacent to Kalanianaole Highway? 13 Α I sure do. I live in Hawai'i Kai. So you pass that every day. 14 Q 15 Α That's correct. Is there a pedestrian overpass to get to 16 0 17 Kalani High School? 18 Α No there's not. 19 In your opinion do you believe that one is 2.0 warranted in that situation? 21 Actually if there was no signalized Α 2.2 crossings I would highly recommend an overpass be 23 constructed. But, you know, you're basically 24 comparing apples and oranges. The speed limit on 25 Kalanianaole Highway is 35 miles on hour which is

your — you know, that's the borderline or the cap — well, anything above 35 miles an hour is considered by traffic engineers as high speed. And it goes all the way up, of course, to 60, 65. But on Pi'ilani it's 40 miles per hour. So a little different.

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I think if you look at Kalanianaole Highway with Waialae Iki, you know, a lot of the Waialae area it's highly urbanized. Whether Pi'ilani Highway will become that way we don't know. But the speeds are lower, trust me, on Kalanianaole Highway.

I'm sure that those of you that live on Maui know that again it's not as urbanized as Kalanianaole Highway and Pi'ilani. So the 40 miles per hour speed limit I'm sure the drivers are going a little faster than that. So, you know, it's 2 different scenarios. That's why we always require an engineering study because each scenario is different.

Q One of the inadequacies you cited to the DOE's TIAR is the use of a 1 percent growth rate versus a 2 percent growth rate and the failure to consider other developments.

First of all, are you aware that the 1 percent growth rate is taken from DOT information regarding the increase in traffic counts over the years?

A Yes. The traffic counts are a historical measure, if you will. It shows you the growth rate in the past. We don't feel comfortable. That's the reason we made that particular comment. Again this area on the mauka side of Pi'ilani is relatively open.

We foresee your Promenade project, your tech project, all of those that are not existing now but are being proposed now will have a combined cumulative effect. That's why we are making that comment.

Q And are you suggesting that even if a project has not been approved or permitted that DOE's traffic engineers should consider the effects of that project?

A That's correct.

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Q And are you saying that the specific effect of each project plus a 2 percent growth rate should be used? Not just — and that 2 percent growth rate should not — should be separate and apart from considering these projects?

A Well, I believe some of them have already been made. But again the 2 percent is your key.

Q What I'm trying to clarify is is it 2 percent or is it 2 percent plus extra projects?

A Well, our position again we'd feel

comfortable if it's 2 percent plus the projected traffic from other developments.

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Q Okay. With respect to the pedestrian study that you're requesting, you mentioned that you wanted a pedestrian route study which includes ingress and egress of pedestrians through defined locations that are not along Pi'ilani Highway. Exactly what kind of locations are you referring to?

A I'm looking for — of course, you know your proposed high school has not been designed yet. So we do understand that. But in doing that design I think this is the appropriate time in developing the TIAR that features of the highway be considered including fencing that will control the ingress/egress of students.

We can't have them exiting and entering the school at any point along Pi'ilani or for that matter the proposed fourth lane. We would recommend that for the sake of pedestrian safety and uniformity they define that route study.

Q Meaning "define" the -- your preference is that pedestrian access to the high school be limited to a single point along the highway. Is that what you're saying?

A Not maybe one single point. But it should

be at defined points. And it shouldn't be a free-for-all.

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- Q Okay. You're suggesting that if the traffic signal warrant study eliminates the consideration of right turn volumes from Kalanihakoi Street to the highway, if that study does not warrant a traffic signal is it the Department's position that there should not be a traffic signal at that intersection?
- A There should not be a traffic signal if it is not warranted.
 - Q And so for the entrance for the primary vehicular entrance to the highway for the new high school is it conceivable that that entrance should not have a traffic signal?
 - A If it is not warranted.
- Q Okay. You also indicated I wanted to confirm your statement that an overpass or underpass you feel that this would be safer but it is not a requirement. You're saying it's not required by either the ASHTO guidelines or any Federal Highway Administration requirement.
- 23 A It is not required if there is a signalized crossing at that point.
 - Q Okay. But is it DOE's -- I'm sorry -- is

it DOT's requirement that a grade-separated crossing be provided here if there's no traffic signal?

A Yes. That's our position.

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- Q Okay. It's not a recommendation. It's a requirement.
 - A That would be a requirement.
- Q Okay. Has the DOT been faced with a situation like this anywhere else in the state where you are requiring that a pedestrian overpass or underpass be built over a state highway for a new facility?
- A Not recently. We have had pedestrian overpasses before on our state highways. In fact a lot of them are at unsignallized intersections. A prime example would be I'm not sure if you're familiar with Kalanianaole Intermediate School. It's in Papaikou on the Big Island. There used to be an pedestrian overpass. But, you know, I guess nowadays kids lazy walk so they tore it down. But it was there before.

Where we've had pedestrian overpasses usually it's through — it preceded a signal. Again, Kalanianaole Highway at Lunalilo Home Road for Koko Head Elementary School, there's a pedestrian overpass there right next to a signal. But you know what? The

1 pedestrian overpass came first before the signal. That's why we required it. And then the signal came 3 in so no sense tear 'em down. 4 You indicate your estimate of the cost of 5 the overpass is 4 or \$5 million. If the Department of 6 Education has no money in its budget to fund this 7 overpass, how do you see the overpass being 8 accomplished? 9 MR. YEE: I'm going to object on the basis 10 of beyond the scope of this party's expertise. 11 not a traffic engineering question. 12. CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Do you know how? 13 THE WITNESS: Well, I can't speak for the 14 DOE. Of course, we at the DOT we're especially 15 funded by gas tax and all of the other motorists. 16 They expect their improvements to be delivered and not diverted to other interests. So, you know, we as well 17 18 don't have funds. But I'm not sure how DOE would

Q (By Mr. Yuen): Is this improvement an improvement that the Department of Transportation could make to the highway?

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address.

A As of yesterday — no, Tuesday — no, no wait. Yesterday Wednesday. No, Wednesday. This past

handle that. That's an internal discussion for you to

Wednesday. This federal fiscal year we're \$49 million short.

We have \$49 million more in projects than we have funds available. So I'm doing my juggling act. If I gotta go fund DOE's responsibilities I'm not sure where we're going on that.

Q If an overpass were built would DOT, since it would be built over a state highway, would DOT operate and maintain it?

A No.

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Q So who would have to operate and maintain it?

A We're asking — I believe you look in my testimony I didn't mention it, but, you know, we would want the DOE to maintain it. I don't think you need to operate the overpass, but you do need to maintain it.

Q Could you clarify how DOE would be expected to maintain a facility that would be entirely within the state highway right-of-way?

A We have a mechanism for that. It's called the Use and Occupancy Agreement. Lot of different entities including government entities and private entities have constructed facilities within our right-of-way. They enter into a use and occupancy

agreement. The agreement will contain conditions for them to maintain and accept liability for it.

MR. YUEN: I have no further questions.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: County?

MR. GIROUX: No questions.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Bryan, redirect?

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. YEE:

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Q Just for clarification. You were asked about the pedestrian route study because you didn't want pedestrians along Pi'ilani Highway. Clearly pedestrians need to cross over or go across Pi'ilani Highway, correct?

A That is correct.

Q The pedestrian route study, is that intended to have a plan to direct pedestrians along particular routes and avoid having them walk along the shoulder of Pi'ilani Highway?

A Yeah. You know that study needs to consider it's not only an operational study but it's also a safety study. You've got to identify where the safe areas for them to walk. You also need to identify where are the pedestrian generators coming from? The community? Is it the shopping center across the street? Do the students want to go to the

1 shopping center, especially high school students? pretty sure the answer would be yes. 3 So when you mention things like a fencing 4 that would be an example of fencing along Pi'ilani 5 Highway so the kids don't keep walking along Pi'ilani 6 Highway to get into school? 7 No. What I'm saying is from that school 8 property to get to Honoapi'ilani Highway I don't want 9 them to be able to get to the shoulder from any point. 10 It has to be a defined point. Like I said, as I 11 mentioned earlier, I don't want a free-for-all. 12. MR. YEE: Okay. Thank you. Nothing 13 further. 14 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Commissioners, any 15 questions for this witness? Commissioner Inouye. 16 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Thank you, Chair. 17 Thank you for your testimony, Mr. Takeshita. 18 THE WITNESS: Good morning. 19 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: I'm trying to get a 20 feel for the other schools around the state and 21 whether they have overpasses, underpasses and what is 22 the division of responsibility and 1 for building it 23 and 2 for maintaining it? 24 Do you have a fell for other, that we 25 talked about, the one at Koko Head? We talked about

the Kalani High School. There's no overpass there but I'm trying to get a feel for who takes responsibility for that.

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THE WITNESS: Actually, you know, the DOT's position in any development is, you know, the petitioner or developer whether they be private or other governmental agency they should take care of whatever traffic they generate.

What I mean by "traffic" is it's not limited to vehicles, pedestrians as well, bicyclists, other modes of transportation. So if you are generating pedestrian traffic and there's a need for an overpass, we don't feel that we should stretch our funds to start maintaining those.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: I understand. I'll get a little bit of detail on that later. But my question, another question related is you have a school. And you have potential developers developing all using the overpass or underpass.

How do you split the pie basically as far as trying to figure out who's supposed to be maintaining and who's supposed to be building it? And who's paying for it?

THE WITNESS: You know I can't really give you a clear answer on that. And the reason why -- let

me try to be as clear as I can in my explanation. You know that's always been our transportation planners gray area, if you will. You know, I understand that the concept seems to be first in: your kuleana.

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But there's no defined way that we can identify all of the developments in an area. I mean you know whether it be ten years from now, 15 years from now, those other developments, unidentified developments, will also have impact including pedestrians at this area. So we — you know, it's clearly an area that we are very concerned about.

But again when the school comes in it's very clear to us that if there's no signalized crossing a pedestrian overpass is required.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Do you have an example or do you know of any examples around the state about who maintains? Do you maintain some overpasses?

THE WITNESS: Well, you know, I've been with the DOT for 42 years but going back beyond 20 years it's kinda hazy already. (Laughter) The one I member even though it doesn't involve the State DOT is Kapolei High School. Okay. Because Kapolei High School is the state DOE. Right? They have a pedestrian overpass on Kapolei Parkway. That is

1 maintained by DOE. 2 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: And who built that? 3 The DOE? 4 THE WITNESS: Yeah. 5 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Now, do you folks 6 have a mechanism where as far as shared costs, future 7 developments have an impact fee to help pay for some 8 of this? 9 THE WITNESS: No. There's no mechanism 10 because again the gray area is it's difficult to 11 identify the future growth, the future projects that 12. will come out. We just don't know. 13 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: This is a little bit 14 different issue. But if you don't have a signalized 15 intersection how do you get into the school going 16 mauka coming from, say, Kahului? Would there be a 17 left turn with no signal? 18 How do you get into the school area if you 19 don't have a signal there or going across Pi'ilani 20 Highway? You just have to wait? Is that way it 21 works? 22 THE WITNESS: Yes. You're talking about 23 left-turn movement by vehicles? 24 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Yes, I'm sorry. 25 THE WITNESS: Well, I'm sure we're going to

1 require left-turn lanes. That's for sure. 'Cause, you know, we don't want them waiting in the travelway 3 to make that turn. But that being said, you know, if -- there are 8 traffic signal warrants. It's not 4 5 limited to pedestrians now. It's 8 traffic signal 6 warrants. And we ask that Petitioner take a look a all 8 warrants and see if there's one that applies. 8 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: I'm sorry. I quess I'm not familiar with the term warrants I guess, 8 9 10 warrants. 11 THE WITNESS: Yeah. You know basically the 12. trigger for a traffic signal and MUTCD it meets 1 of 8 13 warrant, 8 conditions if you will. Just for 14 simplicity let me explain. One of 'em is accidents. 15 If there's accidents over there and there's 16 5 in one year that can be corrected now, gotta be correctable by a traffic signal, then you meet the 17 18 warrant. That's what I mean by you meet a certain 19 condition. 20 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Thank you, Chair. Τ 21 have no other questions. 22 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Thank you. Commissioner 23 Teves. 24 COMMISSIONER TEVES: Hi, Mr. Takeshita. 25 Regarding traffic signals. That Pi'ilani Highway

north-south it has 2 lanes in each direction you said, right?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

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COMMISSIONER TEVES: If a school bus is exiting the school and turning left, south, it has to cross 2 lanes now of 40-mile an hour traffic.

Wouldn't a traffic signal be required for safety?

'Cause you said "if it's warranted", but isn't that

THE WITNESS: No, not really. You know, you've gotta look at again -- okay. I hate to give a class on traffic signals, but... (Laughter).

automatic warranty right there?

COMMISSIONER TEVES: You may have to.

THE WITNESS: There are 8 warrants. One is an 8-hour warrant. 8-hour warrant rules that for 8 hours so much traffic going through this intersection that a signal is required. And we have numbers on that.

The other one, the one that you're looking at is a 4-hour warrant. That if the mainline is so heavy, the traffic, that people get hard time get out of the side street, which is in this case the proposed extension of Kulanihakoi, then it meets it. But you know there's certain numbers you gotta meet.

There's also gap requirements that, you

know. If there's no gaps, 60 per hour there's no gaps, then you also meet the requirement.

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But, you know, again get 8 you know. For 8-hour warrant, 4-hour warrant, peak hour warrant.

Get pedestrian warrant, get school warrant. You get network warrant. You got accident warrant. And you get what they call a roadway system warrant. So, you know, get all different kind.

COMMISSIONER TEVES: So, in other words, if there isn't much traffic then you don't need the time of day say school gets out at 2:00. You don't need a signal 'cause there's not much traffic.

THE WITNESS: Again, we ask them to look at it. You show us.

COMMISSIONER TEVES: I just hate to see a school bus pulling out at the 40 miles an hour traffic crossing 2 lanes and trying to get into the third land going south. What would happen then to some guy? Like you said they go faster than 40 miles an hour.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, you know, that's a whole different issue. I was a traffic safety engineer for about 15 years and that's another issue. I won't discuss that.

COMMISSIONER TEVES: What happened if the if Commission stipulated that there shall be a traffic

1 signal? 2 THE WITNESS: Actually the happiest guy on 3 this island would be James Krueger. 4 COMMISSIONER TEVES: Okay. Only him? 5 (laughter) 6 THE WITNESS: I forgot that wahine anyway. 7 COMMISSIONER TEVES: Or was there others? 8 THE WITNESS: Yeah. I was involved in 9 about 20 trials on Maui when they sued the DOT. So, 10 yeah, Cardoza and I are on a first name basis I think. 11 COMMISSIONER TEVES: So would the DOT 12. oppose the Commission's rule if we said there should 13 be a... 14 THE WITNESS: Yes. We'll not allow it 15 because we accept the liability for it. 16 COMMISSIONER TEVES: So it has to be only 17 on the study. 18 THE WITNESS: That is correct. 19 COMMISSIONER TEVES: Okay. Thank you. 2.0 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Commissioner Biga. 21 COMMISSIONER BIGA: Being from Maui living 2.2 in Maui, Alvin, we go through that every day. 23 believe you me trying to come out of this intersection 24 even with the stoplight sometime's very hard. Yeah, I 25 know we gotta depend on the studies with the warrants

you've been talking about. It is a problem.

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You know everyone in this room I think is looking at the best safety for the students and the school you know. Maybe the studies need to be looked at or the warrants need to be looked at again.

That's where we're coming from is to make sure the assurance of the safety of the students is at hand. Thank you.

entertainment — Bryan, I know this is not part of the testimony. (laughter) You know, Hawai'i is the only state in the nation without a state highway patrol. Every state has a state highway patrol that is dedicated now, their sole purpose is to enforce traffic laws. That's all they do.

In Hawai'i we share that responsibility with the counties who have other responsibilities for crime and, you know, other kind stuff. So they're doing it basically part-time for us. So, you know, people speed because we have no enforcement.

In 1999 the State of Oregon they had so many accidents and fatalities they got fed up. So what they did was they raised the citation for speeding to a flat rate. Flat rate: 1,000.

And I got to talk to one of the judges,

1 Dorothy Baker. She's another Judge Judy. She was the 2 hanging judge. Because she didn't -- she didn't 3 accept any of these loopholes and stuff. If you were speeding, boom, thousand dollars. But you know 4 5 something? Their accident rate after they started to 6 enforce that decreased by 40 percent. They won the 7 National Safety Award. Forty percent of their 8 accidents went down. 9 But you know we just don't have that 10 situation here. We don't have the funding to fund a 11 state highway patrol. So it is what it is. 12. CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Any other questions, 13 Commissioner? Commissioner Inouye. 14 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Thank you. If a 15 signal is warranted and done, who maintains that 16 signal? 17 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry? 18 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: If a traffic signal 19 intersection is done, who maintains that? 20 THE WITNESS: We would maintain it because 21 one, you know, they would have to come through us to 2.2 get the signal design approved. So through our 23 approval we accept the facility. You know, for 24 example, in an area if a signal goes out, somebody 25 knocks it down, we can't wait for DOE to come in

there, fix it.

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We are capable of responding immediately. So it is a safety issue. So we accept responsibility for maintaining it because we accept the design.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: And that's the dividing line of why you accept responsibility for that but not an overpass. You don't approve the overpass design?

THE WITNESS: Well we would.

COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okay.

THE WITNESS: For example we probably would require railings so people don't fall over. But you know, again, it's a matter of, you know, like signals we accept responsibility because for the safety of people going through an intersection we need to respond right away if there's something wrong with the signal. And we're more capable.

I think it would be a bureaucratic nightmare if the signal went out and we wait for DOE to come fix it. I'm sure, as Mr. Biga mentioned, people on Maui going wait forever and a day because they probably are not equipped to have people who can fix a signal. So you know it's true, in the public's interest that we respond immediately and take responsibility for that.

1 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: So that is the 2 dividing line basically the speed of response. 3 Where's there's an overpass situation you don't need to respond that fast. Therefore you don't want to 4 5 take --6 THE WITNESS: Yeah, not unless, you know, 7 like O'ahu we get all these big trucks that hitting 8 our overpass. They fall down. So it becomes our 9 problem. But, yeah, we get issues on it. 10 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okay. Thank you. 11 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Commissioner. 12. COMMISSIONER TEVES: One last question. 13 Mr. Takeshita, on the state highways, the traffic 14 signal system who maintains it? 15 THE WITNESS: It depends each island. You 16 know, there was a movement way back when that they didn't want the counties and the state to have 17 18 duplicate workforces. 19 So, for example, O'ahu, the city and county 20 operates and maintains it for us. They don't it free 21 by the way. It's for a fee. 22 However, on Maui our Maui district office 23 maintains and operates it. So it depends on the 24 agreement that they can come up with. The Big Island 25 is down by the Hawai'i County. Maui and Kaua'i are

1	done by our State DOT forces.
2	COMMISSIONER TEVES: Thank you.
3	CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Commissioner McDonald.
4	COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Hi, Alvin. Thanks
5	for your testimony. Just a hypothetical question. If
6	the DOT was to build an overpass, would it be eligible
7	for federal funds, that type of project?
8	THE WITNESS: Probably not. I can't say
9	no, yes or no because that call is made by Federal
10	Highways. I'm sure they would look at it as a need
11	created by a developer. Again, I don't know if I
12	mentioned it earlier but the FBI Building for example
13	in Kalaeloa, the FBI, federal government, did all the
14	traffic improvements that they were required to do.
15	They also made their fair-share of their contribution
16	to regional impacts to the 'Ewa Impact Fund. So even
17	federal government we don't, we don't discriminate.
18	COMMISSIONER McDONALD: Okay. Thank you.
19	CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Any other questions,
20	Commissioners? Thank you very much, Alvin. Have a
21	good weekend.
22	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
23	CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Next witness.
24	MR. YEE: I believe Mr. Yuen wanted to put
25	on Mr. Pascua in order to make sure Mr. Pascua could

1 leave on time. 2 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: That's fine. Thank you, 3 Mr. Pascua. Good morning. 4 PETE PASCUA 5 being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 6 and testified as follows: 7 THE WITNESS: Yes. 8 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Name and address please. 9 THE WITNESS: My name is Pete Pascua. 10 address is 1907 South Beretania Street, suite 400 11 Honolulu, Hawai'i 96826. CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Go ahead. 12. 13 MR. YUEN: Mr. Pascua has previously been 14 qualified as an expert in traffic engineering. 15 DIRECT EXAMINATION 16 BY MR. YUEN: Mr. Pascua, you heard Mr. Takeshita's 17 Q 18 testimony, did you not? 19 Yes, I did. Α 20 Okay. A couple of questions. First, you 21 prepared a traffic -- did you prepare a traffic signal 2.2 warrant study for the Kihei High School Project? 23 Yes, I did or under my supervision, yes. Α 24 Did your study conclude that a traffic 25 signal is warranted at this intersection?

A Yes, it did.

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Q How many of the warrants — well, strike that. Mr. Takeshita testified that in performing a traffic signal warrant study there are 8 warrants. If you satisfy any one of them that you could conclude that a traffic signal is warranted.

How many of the warrants were satisfied under your study?

A Well, we evaluated 2 primary warrants first which is warrant 1 which I believe Mr. Takeshita mentioned is the 8-hour warrant. Also warrant No. 2 which is a 4-hour warrant. But we also looked at the peak hour warrant which is not as, not as — not considered a primary warrant as warrants 1 and 2. All 3 warrants were satisfied.

Q Mr. Takeshita mentioned that right turn movements — or right turn movements should not be considered under the MUTCD standard in your warrant study. He cited section 4C of these requirements that specifically say you should not consider right turn movements.

First, is Mr. Takeshita correct in his statement that you should not consider right turn movements in your traffic signal warrant study?

A Yes and no.

Q Could you explain?

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A Yes in the sense of if an intersection is a channelized right turn movement and does not control or affected by signal operations then it should not be — or would not be controlled by signal operations, then shouldn't be included in the signal warrant study.

If a right turn movement is controlled by a traffic signal, then it should be included in the analysis of a signal warrant.

Q Did you consider right turn movements in your study?

A Yes, I did. Because if pedestrians were to cross that intersection, and that was the whole point of studying whether a signal is required or not if the pedestrians can safely cross the intersection as well.

If a pedestrian crossing is provided on the south side of Kulanihakoi Street and the intersection of Pi'ilani Highway, right turn movements from Kulanihakoi heading south on Pi'ilani Highway would conflict with pedestrian movements crossing the highway.

I think it would be irresponsible on my part if I did not include the right turn movement as part of the warrant study.

1 Mr. Takeshita mentioned, among other 0 2 warrants, a school warrant. Are you familiar with 3 that warrant? 4 Α Yes, I am. 5 Could you explain to the Commission what 0 6 the school warrant is? 7 Well, the school warrants are usually --8 school warrant with respect to traffic signals should be or typically done after the school is in place 9 10 where pedestrians cross and you can determine what the 11 frequency of the pedestrian movements occur, the 12. volume, the demand of the pedestrian movements And if 13 relative to the available gaps in the highway. 14 it meets a certain threshold then a signal would be 15 warranted based on that. So we really can't do that now because 16 17 there is no school to determine what the frequency, 18 what the platoon of pedestrians would be crossing the 19 highway during a signalized crossing or even a 2.0 non-signalized crossing. 21 Can you make assumptions or projections 2.2 under that to satisfy that warrant? 23 Α Yes I could make projections. It would be

very high that there are, there would be pedestrians

crossing obviously because a lot of the residential

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units are on the makai side of the highway. And the school is being proposed on the mauka side, the other side of the highway.

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Q Commissioner Teves mentioned a possible scenario of a school bus turning left or south onto Pi'ilani Highway from the Kulanihakoi Street access road as a condition that he would conceive of as just possibly justifying a traffic signal.

In your warrant study do you consider these kinds of movements?

A Yes, but not on a quantitative level. More qualitative. If you just think about it a bus crossing the highway filled with school children with speeds maybe in excess of 40 miles per hour crossing a 4-lane highway with maybe perhaps a left-turn pocket at the intersection which would be approximately 60 feet.

To get from one side of the highway to the other side it would be very dangerous especially if the bus is stopped at the stop bar on the side strip. Buses can't accelerate like cars, especially filled with children.

Q When you perform a traffic signal warrant study, are you allowed to consider engineering judgment in reaching your final conclusions?

A Yes. And that's previous question my previous answer to that question, yes.

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Q Can you explain to the Commission what the term "engineering judgment" means or what kinds of considerations you would make in exercising your engineer's judgment in a traffic signal warrant study?

A Well, it will be a much easier judgment, if you will, if you're near the threshold of warranting the signal in terms of volumes, demand, pedestrian demand, gaps in the traffic stream where you're just about to warrant it.

If it was a little bit more I would be -- I would feel very comfortable making a judgment to recommend a signal in that case.

In other cases you have to look at all the different other scenarios or different other factors that may affect the signal. But an engineering judgment is something I don't take lightly obviously. We shouldn't take lightly as engineers. But it gives a flexibility to look at the overall big picture as opposed to hey, wait, we have 600 cars here.

If we had 601 then we should put a signal. That's something that shouldn't be done in terms of engineers' decisions to recommend a warrant, recommend a signal in this case.

Just because it meets or just went above 1 2 the threshold doesn't mean -- or right below the 3 threshold it doesn't mean you shouldn't be installing 4 the signal if you felt that one was needed for other 5 reasons as well. 6 0 If you were to restudy or redo your traffic 7 signal warrant study, do you think you would reach the 8 same conclusion that a signal is warranted at this 9 intersection? 10 Because the only difference between Α 11 the warrant study that I had done in 2011 and if I did 12. one today would be collecting updated traffic data. 13 cannot see where I'm pretty sure that traffic has not 14 decreased significantly enough to change the results 15 of the warrants. 16 MR. YUEN: No further questions. 17 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: County? MR. GIROUX: We waive questions. 18 19 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Bryan? 20 CROSS-EXAMINATION 21 BY MR. YEE: 2.2 With respect to the right turn counts, you 23 said you should include right turn counts if the 24 intersection is controlled by a signal, is that 25 correct?

1 Α No. 2 What is the circumstance under which you do 3 consider right turn volume? 4 If you would eventually, the signal being Α 5 installed if the right turn volume would be controlled 6 by the signal. And currently there's no signal. 8 Α Right. 9 So if you don't construct the -- so why 10 would there be a signal if it's not otherwise 11 warranted? 12. Α I don't understand your question. 13 0 Okay. Let me rephrase. Currently there's 14 no signal at Kulanihakoi and Pi'ilani. 15 Α Yes. 16 You would consider a right count there if 17 you're going to be putting in a signal. Is that what 18 you're saying? 19

Not necessarily. If you're gonna assume that a signal would be installed there would control the right turn movement.

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Okay. Why are you assuming that a signal is there?

That's what we're testing. We're testing Α whether a signal would be warranted or not. I'm not

assuming a signal is there. That's the test. Does it meet the warrant? If a signal is there does it meet the warrant?

Q So if you assume a signal is not there -- I guess you always assume there's a signal there so you always include right-turn counts?

A No.

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Q I thought the purpose of a warrant is to determine whether or not to put in a signal, is that right?

A Yes. But how do you test that? You need to assume that a signal and how a signal would operate at that intersection.

Q So under the warrant you're saying you assume the signal is going to be there and you look at whether or not the right turn movement is going to be controlled by the signal.

A Yes.

Q Could you allow simply a right turn without being controlled by a signal?

A You could. That's when you exclude the right turn movement, yes.

Q Is that the current configuration on Kulanihakoi? A right turn without -- a separate right-turn lane?

1 Α It's a separate right-turn lane. And the 2 current configuration is there is no signal. 3 And is that right turn to be controlled by 4 the signal then? 5 Α If you're going to have a pedestrian 6 crossing on the south side of Kulanihakoi, yes. There's a conflict. 8 So it depends on whether or not you allow 9 the crosswalk; is that right? 10 Yes. We're trying to provide a safe Α 11 crossing for the pedestrians, yes. 12. So if there's going to be a crosswalk you 13 should have that right turn controlled by the signal. 14 And if you have the right turn -- if you have that 15 right turn controlled by the signal then you should 16 consider the right turn movements. 17 Α Yes, for warrants 1 and 2, yes. 18 If you don't assume that there's going to 0 19 be a crosswalk, then you would not have that right 2.0 turn controlled by the signal. 21 Yes. There's no conflict. Α 22 Okay. With respect to the engineering 23 judgment I take it there are a number of factors that 24 would always come into play when you try to apply an

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engineering judgment?

A Yes.

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Q With respect to school buses, in other words, it's sort of a limited number of trips, would you consider whether there are operational changes that could be made for the bus routes so they would maybe be turning right instead of left?

A Sure.

MR. YEE: That's all I have. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Redirect?

MR. YUEN: None.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Commissioners, any questions for this witness? Commissioner Biga.

COMMISSIONER BIGA: Just to, if you had any time yesterday to follow up on Commissioner Teves' question about how much accidents on that highway. Were you able to get that information?

THE WITNESS: I did call back my office and see what kind of data we had within the study area. We don't have anything beyond the study area. So our study area as Mr. Takeshita had testified, and we have done, is between Kaonoulu Street to the north and to the south Pi'ikea Avenue.

But within that stretch we don't have any known accidents or pedestrian accidents specifically in that area. For one thing there's no highway

1 crossing. So more we would be looking at is the 2 accidents, pedestrian accidents along the highway 3 since there are no crossings. We didn't find any 4 within the study area. 5 I'm sure Mr. Takeshita was able to get 6 accident data for the entire stretch of Pi'ilani 7 Highway. In fact he used to head that department as I 8 understand it. 9 COMMISSIONER BIGA: Thank you. 10 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Any other questions, 11 Commissioners? Thank you very much, Mr. Pascua. How 12. you doing, Holly? Okay. Why don't we take your next 13 witness, State. 14 MR. YEE: Thank you. Our next and last 15 witness will be Mr. Rodney Funakoshi. 16 THE REPORTER: Chair Chock, since he might 17 be a little long could we just have a short recess? 18 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Sure. Why don't we have a 19 brief recess give Holly a break. 2.0 (9:15-9:35 recess.) 21 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Bryan, your witness. 22 RODNEY FUNAKOSHI 23 being first duly sworn to tell the truth, was examined 24 and testified as follows: 25 THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.

Name and address please. 1 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: 2 MR. FUNAKOSHI: Rodney Funakoshi, State 3 Office of Planning, 235 South Beretania Street. 4 DIRECT EXAMINATION 5 BY MR. YEE: 6 0 Mr. Funakoshi what's your current position 7 with the state? I'm a planning program administrator land 8 Α 9 use division. 10 Was OP Exhibit 2 prepared on behalf of the Q 11 Office of Planning? 12. Α Yes. 13 Would you please summarize the Office of 14 Planning's testimony in this case? 15 Α Okay. Thank you and good morning. 16 Office of Planning fully supports the DOE in the 17 development of a new high school for the Kihei 18 community. This is a long-standing need evidenced by 19 the wide-spread community support and full funding by 2.0 the Legislature of the first phase of development. 21 Briefly the issues of concern to the state: 2.2 We're pleased with DOE's commitment to use 23 non-potable water for the development be it effluent 24 or brackish wells to supply the 185,000 gallons per 25 day required for landscaping.

For fauna potential impacts to endangered birds DOE is agreeable to down-shielding external lights.

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Archaeology. There are 8 historic features identified and documented acceptably by the State Historic Preservation Division. All that remains is to have an archaeological monitoring plan approved by the SHPD.

Agriculture. The entire Petition Area is rated E by the Land Study Bureau. This is the lowest quality of soil for agricultural use.

Civil Defense. The condition is for DOE to provide a suitable site for the state civil defense to install a warning siren.

Sustainability. We appreciate and commend the DOE for its commitment to sustainable design and adoption of the new program entitled Hawai'i Collaborative for High Performance Schools.

Regarding transportation, this is the major issue to be addressed this morning. Initially we'd like to clarify that although the TIAR was included in the Final EIS, the governor's acceptance of the EIS does not confer acceptance of the traffic impact study.

Typically and especially at the Land Use

Commission stage of approval, traffic impact reports are not fully and finally accepted.

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The Office of Planning supports and has included the recommendations of the DOE regarding TIAR revisions and improvements to mitigate highway impacts. One clarification in our OP testimony on page 11 condition 1D we wish to delete reference to sidewalks per DOT's revised testimony.

One major area of distinction, however, is regarding the pedestrian crossing at Pi'ilani Highway. DOE believes that an at-grade crosswalk at a signalized intersection is adequate for pedestrians and bicyclists to cross Pi'ilani Highway.

DOT's approach is from an engineering standards perspective in requiring further study on the issue.

OP's approach is more from the land use and pedestrian safety perspective. OP Exhibit 4 shown on the projector is very straight forward. The high school is proposed to be on the mauka side of Pi'ilani Highway where there's currently little development, although some planned developments in the near future. But the predominant residential community is clearly on the makai side of the highway.

Pi'ilani Highway is the principal arterial

with a posted speed limit of 40 miles per hour. And as those of you know this area most vehicles travel at higher speeds.

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The Federal Highways Administration Report, Petitioner's Exhibit 31 — and we thank you for that submission — we were intending also to submit that as an exhibit, is acknowledged by Petitioner's traffic engineer as the best available guidance on warrants for pedestrian over and underpasses.

In particular the first 2 warrants: 1. pedestrian volumes over 300 in a 4 hour period. DOT has estimated 330 students will walk or bike across Pi'ilani Highway at buildout of the school.

Proposed warrant 2 vehicle volume over 35,000 with vehicle speeds over 40 miles per hour. Existing volumes are already at this level and DOT projections show 46,000 average daily trips by 2025 buildout year.

So clearly the first 2 proposed warrants are already met relative to the need for a pedestrian overpass or underpass. Accordingly, OP firmly believes that a grade/separated crossing is justified based on the school's location, federal highways guidance and pedestrian safety.

OP's proposed condition on this is as

1 follows: To further remove conflicts between vehicles and pedestrians Petitioner shall construct a 3 pedestrian overpass or underpass across Pi'ilani 4 The crossing shall be designed in accordance 5 with federal and state guidelines and requirements and 6 shall be approved by the DOT. 7 Petitioner shall provide a needed 8 right-of-way and pedestrian landing areas for safety 9 and efficiency. 10 OP acknowledges DOE's concerns about 11 offsite improvements, but we note that developers are 12. typically required to be responsible for offsite 13 improvements to mitigate impacts caused by their 14 development. OP is willing to provide support and 15 assistance to the DOE in seeking additional funding 16 from the Legislature for the crossing. 17 In conclusion, the Project meets the 18 standards for Urban District reclassification and 19 should be approved subject to the conditions 2.0 recommended by OP. Thank you. 21 MR. YEE: No further questions. 2.2 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Petitioner? 23 MR. YUEN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 24 CROSS-EXAMINATION 25 BY MR. YUEN:

1 Mr. Funakoshi, I wanted to clarify your 0 2 last comments. You're saying that the OP is 3 recommending to the Commission that the Department of 4 Education be required to construct an overpass or 5 underpass, is that correct? 6 Α Yes. 7 And the DOT's position is that the 8 Petitioner should prepare a traffic signal warrant 9 study. And if the traffic signal warrant study 10 warrants a traffic signal at that intersection we 11 should, DOE should install a crosswalk and no overpass 12. is required. But if a traffic signal is not warranted 13 then an overpass should be constructed. 14 Which of these recommendations is the 15 State's recommendation? Of is the state making two 16 alternative recommendations to the Commission? 17 Α Ours is the state's recommendation. 18 So the Commission should ignore DOT's 0 19 recommendation? 20 We are going further, not so much ignore. Α 21 We are going further than what DOT is recommending, 2.2 yes. 23 So if the Commission takes your 0

recommendation, a traffic signal warrant study is not

necessary to be prepared.

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1 Α That may still be needed to satisfy DOT's 2 acceptance of the traffic impact report. I wouldn't 3 want to speak to that. But we just heard DOT. Now we're hearing 4 5 your say something different. I just want to clarify 6 that. Are you saying that no signal is necessary at that intersection? 8 No. Α 9 You're saying that a signal should be 10 installed and an overpass should be installed. 11 I'm saying regardless. Α 12. Wait, wait, wait. First of all, what about 13 a signal? Are you saying that a signal should be 14 installed at that intersection? 15 Α It if meets the warrants which I believe it 16 does. But that's not for me to decide or approve. 17 Q And an overpass should be installed, both. 18 Α Yes. MR. YEE: I'm sorry. Can I ask for 19 20 clarification. Do you mean overpass or underpass? 21 THE WITNESS: Yes. 22 (By Mr. Yuen) Have you physically -- have 23 you seen the site? 24 Α Yes. 25 Q Have you seen the streambeds where a

proposed underpass might be located?

A Yes.

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- Q Do you feel those are safe sites for an underpass?
 - A Potentially, yes.
 - Q Thank you.

MR. YUEN: No further questions.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: County?

CROSS-EXAMINATION

10 BY MR. GIROUX:

Q Rodney, as far as this state issue do you foresee that if this condition is put into the Order the way you want it, is it possible that the DOT would not accept a building of an overpass without a warrant?

A I'm not sure.

Q My fear is that on the County's part is that we don't want to see conditions that makes it impossible to comply. So I really want to be clear that if, because what we heard when we were talking about the signalizations was if DOT was not going to allow any signalizations without a warrant.

And I don't know if that transfers to this overpass. Has there been conversation between the state and the -- well, the state OP and DOT regarding

1 the issue of warrants for an overpass? 2 Well, it's been pretty much documented in 3 this record that, you know, it's not a requirement per 4 This is a Federal Highways study that was done. 5 It was done because there really was no quidance on 6 whether and when there should or should not be an 7 pedestrian overpass. And, you know, it's been characterized as a 8 9 research paper, quidelines and, you know, DOT is not 10 comfortable in requiring it based on that guidance. 11 But they do still feel that it is safer and they would 12. recommend it, but they're not in a position to 13 requiring it. The position to require it. 14 So we're taking it one step further in 15 recommending that it be required. 16 So if they are -- if they are recommending 0 it then they would not deny the building of it without 17 18 a warrant is what I'm trying to get at. Yes, I believe so. 19 Α 2.0 MR. GIROUX: Nothing further. 21 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Redirect, Bryan? 22

MR. YEE: No redirect.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Commissioners, any
questions for Rodney? Have a good weekend, sir.

MR. FUNAKOSHI: Thank you.

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1 MR. YEE: The Office of Planning has no further witnesses and we rest. 2 3 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Mr. Yuen, are you prepared 4 to make a closing statement at this time? 5 MR. YUEN: I have one more rebuttal witness, Mr. Nichols. 6 7 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Okay. Come forward, 8 please. 9 NICK NICHOLS 10 being previously duly sworn to tell the truth, was 11 examined and testified as follows: 12. THE WITNESS: Yes, I do. 13 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Again, name and address 14 please. 15 THE WITNESS: My name is Nick Nichols. Ι'm 16 with Department of Education. Queen Liliuokalani 17 Building, 1390 Miller Street, Honolulu. 18 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Proceed. 19 REBUTTAL EXAMINATION 2.0 BY MR. YUEN: 21 Mr. Nichols, you heard Mr. Takeshita say 0 2.2 that there's an overpass over Kapolei Parkway at the 23 new Kapolei High School. Did you hear that testimony? 24 Yes, I did. Α 25 Q Are you the person in the Department of

Education responsible for the planning and design of Kapolei High School?

A Yes. I was highly involved in that charrette and the design.

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- Q Is there an overpass at that high school over Kapolei Parkway?
- A No. Kapolei High School has no overpass even over Kapolei Parkway or Fort Barrette Road which would join the two.
- 10 Q Are there signalized intersections at that 11 school?
- 12 A Yes. There's now a signalized intersection 13 as you come out of Kapolei High School.
- 14 Q In the last 5 years approximately how many 15 new schools have you been involved in the planning 16 for?
 - A Well, every single new school I have been involved in. Ewa Makai, Kioniulu, Wailuku 2 which is just about under completion. The past 20 years I've been involved in every single one.
 - Q Okay. Is it a fair statement to say at every single new school there's at least one signalized intersection?
- A More recently I think so. Kioniulu has one. I'm not sure about -- yes, I think 'Ewa Makai

has one at the corner. Also I believe Kapolei Middle has one at the corner. We mentioned Kapolei High School.

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Wailuku 2, no it doesn't have a signalized. It's all, no, it doesn't have one because it's more deep in the residential area. It's not automatic that we have one.

Q I'd like you to give the Commission your view speaking as the representative of the Department of Education in charge of new facilities. You've heard the testimony this morning of Mr. Takeshita on behalf of the Department of Transportation and then Mr. Funakoshi; Mr. Takeshita in particular suggesting that if a traffic signal is not warranted by the warrant study that there should be no traffic signal but there should be an overpass.

I'd like you to give the Commission your perspective from DOE in terms of operating the school what the, what problems would be caused for DOE if there were no traffic signal at this intersection.

A Right. Before I became a planner I was a principal, I was a vice principal and principal of the schools. And I think what I learned as a principal the buck stops with you. Every parent expects the principal to not only meet all the educational needs

of their son or daughter, but any concerns they have they ask the principal. And they expect the principal to be able to answer. In most cases they expect a prudent, reasonable answer.

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So from that perspective I learned that — okay, let's go to Kihei High School. First of all, I don't see like, and it seems most of you agree how it could operate, how it could be accessed from the students' perspective, from the parents' perspective, from the staff's perspective, from operating all the kinds of events that a high school would have.

You mentioned buses. You're going to have football games. You're going to have baseball games. You're going to have softball games. You're gonna have assemblies. I don't see how you can have a school there and not a have a controlled intersection so that people can go in and out of it especially from the vehicular aspect.

We drove down it yesterday after this meeting. And it's hair raising to try to come from the other side and get back on the freeway — or on the highway. So to me it's just inconceivable that we would not have a signalized intersection there.

The idea of having the underpass under the bridges. We pulled over and we walked there. Again

as speaking for the DOE I don't see how I could face a parent and say, "You know the safe passage for your son or daughter to get to the other side of the road is to go down, walk under a bridge."

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I think even Alvin this morning told you of potentially all the negatives, the homeless, all the social, the muggings, the things that could take place.

As a principal, as the DOE, I just can't imagine why I would want to take on that kind of burden and try to explain to a parent that I think this is the right way for your son or daughter to get to and from school if you're going to walk.

And I think I can speak for most principals from that perspective because I wore that shoe. You have to be able to look parents in the eye and have some credibility. I'm also a parent. Would I want my daughter if she was to go to Kihei High School walk under the bridge to get there?

Okay. Then the other thing is, well, the overpass. Operationally that, if from what I understand Alvin said they're not going to fund it. They're not going to maintain it because they have budget cuts and their money is strapped. Well, the DOE is a state agency. Our budgets have been cut

1	perhaps even more than his. And we're strapped.
2	Then I also didn't understand why if they
3	have to approve the design but they wouldn't be
4	responsible for it. So this is mind boggling to me.
5	I would hope that you can just make your own
6	judgments. I don't have much more to say on this.
7	This is amazing.
8	MR. YUEN: Thank you. No further
9	questions.
10	CHAIRMAN CHOCK: County?
11	MR. GIROUX: We have no questions.
12	CHAIRMAN CHOCK: State?
13	MR. YEE: No questions.
14	CHAIRMAN CHOCK: No redirect?
15	MR. YUEN: No redirect.
16	CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Commissioners, any
17	questions for Mr. Nichols? Okay. We're good. No
18	questions. You ready with closing argument?
19	MR. YUEN: I will reserve my closing
20	argument 'til decision-making.
21	CHAIRMAN CHOCK: County?
22	MR. GIROUX: We're ready.
23	CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Go ahead. Proceed.
24	MR. GIROUX: Thank you, Chair, the county
25	fully supports the building of this high school.

We've been waiting a long time in this county for this. We feel we're even behind the 8 ball in getting a school in this area.

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We feel it's necessary to have this education facility for the children to grow up in a neighborhood, be educated in the neighborhood and hopefully come back to this neighborhood. That's what builds strong communities.

We're looking forward to seeing the progress. The county is fully supporting the state going forward with this. It's got other entitlement processes that the County has already looked at ways to expedite the facilitating of this Project.

And we've always looked at education as an important factor in the County. We are looking at the state too to really get these issues resolved so that the children can get into this school, they can get educated, they can be safe.

We really don't have that much to say at this level. The County will be looking at this, the Planning Commission will be looking at this, the county council will be looking at this. So we're just looking to see this process go forward and as fast as possible.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Thank you very much

1 Mr. Giroux. State? 2 MR. YEE: We'll reserve our final argument 3 for 2 weeks from now. 4 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Given that the parties 5 have completed their presentations before this 6 Commission I declare the evidentiary portion of this 7 proceeding to have been completed --8 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Chair -- sorry. 9 CHAIRMAN CHOCK: I'm sorry. Commissioner 10 Inouye. 11 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: It's kind of out of 12. order. Mr. Nichols, yesterday we talked about the 13 timeline and trying to get the RFP out for a design/ 14 build and done and ready to issue. Were you able to 15 look into that? I guess maybe I didn't make a formal 16 request, but were you able to look at that? 17 THE WITNESS: No, not at this point but I 18 will once I return. 19 COMMISSIONER INOUYE: Okay. Thank you. 20 Sorry. 21 No problem. Anybody else CHAIRMAN CHOCK: 22 have questions for any of the parties? I'd like to 23 direct parties to draft your individual proposed 24 findings of fact, conclusions of law and decision and

order based upon the record in this docket and serve

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the same upon each other and the Commission.

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The proposed findings of fact should reference the witness as well as the date, page and line numbers of the transcripts to identify your facts.

In addition exhibits and the evidence should also be referenced. I'd like to note for the parties that the Commission has standard conditions which we would like the parties to consider in preparing your proposed orders. A copy of the standard conditions may be obtained from Commission staff.

Should any of the parties desire to stipulate on any portion or all of the findings of fact, conclusions of law and decision and order you're encouraged to do so. Regardless of whether the parties pursue a partial or fully stipulated order, I'd like to ask each party to file its proposal with the Commission and serve copies on the other parties.

And I believe you guys have discussed this with staff and amongst yourselves to serve copies on each other, on the parties no later than close of business on June 18th. All responses or objections to the parties' respective proposals shall be filed with the Commission and served upon the parties no later

than noontime on June 25.

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Any responses to the objections must be filed with the Commission and served on the other parties no later than noontime on June 25th, 2013.

Please consult with staff early in the process to ensure technical and non-substantive formating protocols observed by the Commission are adhered to. Are there any questions with respect to this schedule? Parties?

MR. YUEN: No questions.

MR. YEE: Chair, with respect to the submission of the D&O I believe both the County and the Office of Planning would like to waive the filing of a separate D&O.

We wanted to assure the Commission that we have already scheduled a meeting on Friday to try to resolve as many differences as we can. But as a result the Office of Planning does not intend to file a D&O on the 18th but will file our comments and objections on the 25th.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: That would be fine. Any other questions? Commissioners, any questions?

MR. GIROUX: Just to clarify. The County intends to follow the same process.

CHAIRMAN CHOCK: Got it. Any comments?

Dan, any announcements? Staff? Think that's about it. Dan, any announcements? Staff? Good job, everybody. Thanks for all your hard work, especially to Riley and Scott and Dan and all of our folks, appreciate it. Have a good weekend. Safe travels home. We're adjourned. (The proceedings were adjourned at 10:00 a.m.) --000--12.

CERTIFICATE I, HOLLY HACKETT, CSR, RPR, in and for the State of Hawai'i, do hereby certify; That I was acting as court reporter in the foregoing LUC matter on the 14th day of June 2013; That the proceedings were taken down in computerized machine shorthand by me and were thereafter reduced to print by me; That the foregoing represents, to the best 12. of my ability, a true and correct transcript of the proceedings had in the foregoing matter. This____ day of____ DATED: HOLLY M. HACKETT, HI CSR #130, RPR Certified Shorthand Reporter