

**CONTRACTORS LICENSE BOARD**  
Professional and Vocational Licensing Division  
Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs  
State of Hawaii

Minutes of Meeting

Date: February 25, 2022

Time: 9:00 a.m.

Place: Virtual Videoconference Meeting – Zoom Webinar  
<https://dcca-hawaii-gov.zoom.us/j/91741460969>

Present: Leslie Isemoto, Chairperson  
Neal K. Arita, Vice Chairperson  
Paul K. Alejado, Member  
Clyde T. Hayashi, Member  
Eric Higashihara, Member  
Leonard K. P. Leong, Chairperson  
Jerry Nishek, Member  
Joseph O'Donnell, Member  
Nicholas W. Teves, Jr., Member  
Maurice Torigoe, Member  
Candace Ito, Executive Officer  
Lei Ana Green, Executive Officer  
Kerrie Shahan, Executive Officer  
Christopher Leong, Deputy Attorney General  
Chelsea Fukunaga, Executive Officer  
Wilma Balon, Secretary

Guests: Shannon Alivado, Hawaiian Electric Company  
Mike Swanson, Hawaiian Electric Company  
Ryan Takahashi, Hawaii Electrical Contractors Union  
Dee Cochran, Hawaiian Cathodic Services, Inc.  
Horace Roberts, Jr.  
Meltraughber  
Ifujikami  
Ashley  
Max  
Jason  
nweekley  
Jadine Urasaki  
Berklee R. Holm  
John Moore  
Joe Stewart  
Schar  
Moutrey#Paul  
Monique Kelsey  
Kathryn Hoffman  
Paul  
Giovanna Caracciola  
CLC  
Herk Alcaraz  
Mike Klausing

Agenda: The agenda for this meeting was posted on the State electronic calendar as required by HRS section 92-7(b).

A short video was played to explain procedures for this virtual meeting and how members of the public can participate and interact with the Board during the meeting.

Call to Order: There being a quorum present, Chairperson Isemoto called the meeting to order at 9:09 a.m.

Minutes: It was moved by Mr. Arita, seconded by Mr. Teves, and unanimously carried to approve the Applications Committee Meeting Minutes of February 8, 2022 and the Board Meeting and Executive Session Meeting Minutes of January 28, 2022, as circulated.

Committee Reports:

1. Scope of Activity Committee:  
Leslie Isemoto and Paul Alejado, Co-Chairpersons
  - a. Board of Water Supply

Requests clarification on the Board's November 19, 2021 determination that: (1) any part of a cathodic protection system that is connected to a test station requires a C-13 Electrical contractor's license; and (2) any part of a cathodic protection system that is not connected to a test station does not require a C-13 Electrical contractor's license and may also be performed by an "A" General engineering, or C-68 CC Cathodic protection contractor.

In particular, a determination is requested on whether: (1) any cathodic protection work on the pipe and prefabricated anode and coupon wiring may be performed by a C-13 Electrical, "A" General engineering, or C-68 CC Cathodic protection contractor as shown in the Board of Water Supply's July 28, 2021 Water System External Corrosion Control Standards; CP08 Standard Details, Anode Test Station (ATS) For Four Anodes Plan View; and (2) any cathodic protection work at the test station connection in the CP10 Standard Details shall be performed by a C-13 Electrical Contractor.

Mr. Teves referred Board members to the drawing on page 2 of the February 4, 2022 letter submitted by the Board of Water Supply labeled CP08 standard details. He stated that the Board's previous determination was that anything connected to the test station required a C-13 and that it is his opinion that everything in the CP08 standard details (above and below the red line) is connected to the test station and therefore requires a C-13 to perform the work. He stated that he provided a drawing to Executive Officer Ito ("EO Ito") for distribution to the Board of Water Supply which shows the cathodic protection work that a C-68CC Cathodic protection or an "A" General engineering contractor may perform. Mr. Teves believes the Board should stand by its previous decision.

EO Ito confirmed that Mr. Teves' drawing was distributed to the Board members and to the Board of Water Supply.

Chairperson Isemoto recognized Mr. Dee Cochran, Hawaiian Cathodic Services, Inc. Mr. Cochran stated his company holds a C-68CC Cathodic protection classification and he has worked with general pipeline contractors over the last several years. He stated that he submitted two documents to the Board but had not met the 24-hour deadline. He stated he sent a 2021 letter with amendments regarding the Board of Water Supply's questions and an executive summary.

Mr. Cochran stated that the Board of Water Supply's new standards includes a Part 7, Impressed Currents section. Impressed current requires A/C power interconnected to the system through a rectifier. He noted that to date, no impressed current has been applied on bonded ductile iron pipeline networks. It is typically used on jurisdictional steel pipelines such as fuel, gas, etc. but to his knowledge are not used for Board of Water Supply water pipelines. He further stated that the new standards clearly state that electrical work shall be in accordance with NEC and local rules.

Mr. Cochran stated that his letters explain what cathodic protection is and he would liken it to a D-cell battery in which this cathodic system is an electric chemical reaction associated with the interconnection of two different metals in a common electrolyte. There is no outside source of power. Mr. Cochran stated that typically, a contractor installs the anodes, they bring the lead wires up to the test station, structure test leads, do the joint bonding, and any reference electrode or coupon installation. He comes in afterwards and make the actual connection. Before the connection is made there is a series of tests per UWBS and NEC standard practices. The contractor is not handling any current carrying conductor. That is something that he, as the C-68 contractor, does in the energizing of the system.

Mr. Cochran stated the two letters that he submitted go into more detail into the electrochemical reaction and cathodic protection. He believes that the electrical should be identified as either A/C or D/C. He stated that there are three "C" specialty contractor classifications that allow for work up to 24 volts. He further stated that the cathodic protection work with sacrificial anodes will never exceed 1.8 volts. He again stated that the contractor is not handling any activated current carrying conductor; he is the only one that does that work. He performs tests periodically through the course of the project and provides quality assurance and quality control. His recommendation is to allow the contractor to install all the cathodic protection components and allow the C-68CC contractor to perform the final energizing and testing. He has a case where a C-13 will be observing his work. Over the years he has been called in by C-13 contractors to perform cathodic protection work. He believes that the C-68CC contractor is the most qualified to energize, test and adjust any cathodic protection system versus the C-13 contractor. Mr. Cochran stated that he used to have a C-13 license and he may have to reinstate his C-13 license. He requests that C-68CC contractors be allowed to

continue the work they have been performing. He has been on projects in an instruction capacity and to make the connections rather than the contractors.

EO Ito informed the Board that Mr. Cochran's information had not been received in time to provide copies to the Board. The Board discussed deferring this matter until it can review Mr. Cochran's submittals.

It was moved by Mr. Higashihara, seconded by Mr. Leong, and unanimously carried to defer the Board of Water Supply's inquiry.

2. Legislative Committee:  
Neal Arita, Chairperson

Relating to Procurement

a. House Bill No. 1908, H.D. 2

Allows bidders to clarify or correct immaterial or technical information required as part of a bid submission for up to twenty-four hours after the bid submission deadline, in addition to the time for correction or withdrawal of inadvertently erroneous bids before or after the award as permitted by rules adopted by the procurement policy board. Requires that bids for construction be opened no sooner than twenty-four hours after the deadline for the submission of bids. Defines "immaterial or technical information".

EO Ito stated that this bill was heard on February 4, 2022 by the House Committee on Government Reform ("GVR"). GVR passed H.B. 1908, H.D. 1 out of committee. On February 15, 2022, the House Committee on Consumer Protection & Commerce ("CPC") held a hearing on H.B. 1908, H.D. 1. CPC passed H.B. 1908, H.D. 2 out of committee. On February 24, 2022, the House Committee of Finance ("FIN") held a hearing on H.B. 1908, H.D. 2. and deferred this bill noting that its companion bill, S.B. 2681, S.D. 2, is moving forward.

The Board preferred the language of S.B. 2681, S.D. 2 as it does not have language that would allow contractors with forfeited licenses to bid jobs.

b. Senate Bill No. 2681, S.D. 1

Allows bidders to clarify or correct immaterial or technical information required as part of a bid submission for up to twenty-four hours after the bid submission deadline. Requires that bids for construction be opened no sooner than twenty-four hours after the deadline for the submission of bids. Defines "immaterial or technical information".

EO Ito stated that this bill was heard on February 1, 2022 by the Senate Committee on Government Operations ("GVO"). GVO amended S.B. 2681 by removing the language that allows a contractor with a suspended or forfeited license to bid (S.B. 2681, S.D. 1.).

On February 15, 2022 the Senate Committee on Ways and Means (“WAM”) held a hearing on S.B. 2681, S.D. 1. WAM passed S.B. 2681, S.D. 2 out of committee. The Board did not submit testimony. This bill crossed over to the House.

#### Relating to Contractors

##### c. Senate Bill No. 2709, S.D. 1

Clarifies that a licensed specialty contractor may perform incidental and supplement work in crafts or trades other than in which the specialty contractor is licensed; provided that, when measured by the cost and extent of work involved in executing the specialty contract’s work, the performance of the unlicensed work is substantially less than and only incidental and supplemental to the performance of work in the craft for which the specialty contractor is licensed.

EO Ito stated that the bill was heard on February 9, 2022 by the Senate Committee on Labor, Culture, and the Arts (“LAC”). LAC passed S.B. 2709, S.D. 1 out of committee. On February 23, 2022, the Senate Committee on Commerce and Consumer Protection (“CPN”) held a decision making on S.B. 2709, S.D. 1.

The Board submitted comments based upon prior testimony on similar bills. The Board has submitted testimony in strong opposition to similar bills and added that the S.D. 1 fails to consider key factors that the Board considers when determining “incidental and supplemental” work. “Incidental and supplemental” work is work that must be subordinate to, directly related to, and necessary to the completion of the work of greater importance that is within the scope of the licensee’s license and work that must also represent less than a majority of the project. The S.D. 1 also includes an ambiguous phrase “substantially less than”. There is no standard for the phrase “substantially less than”. This alone will cause significant uncertainty among the licensed contractors and their ability to determine whether work is “incidental and supplemental” work.

CPN passed this bill with an amendment to limit “incidental and supplemental” work to 5% of subcontractor work when there are two or more contractors on the project (S.B. 2709, S.D. 2)

Mr. Hayashi and Mr. O’Donnell recused themselves on this matter.

EO Ito asked the Board for its position on this bill. She stated that in the past the Board had concerns with putting a specific percentage on “incidental and supplemental” work because there are other factors in addition to the percentage of work that the Board considers in making “incidental and supplemental” work determinations; the work must be subordinate to, directly related to, and necessary for the completion of the work of greater importance, and less than 50% of the project. In the past the Board found it difficult to determine a specific percentage that would apply to all specialty contractor work.

Mr. Arita stated that the Board discussed this when he was previously on the Board and at that time the Board determined that putting a dollar limit or percentage limit on “incidental and supplemental” work was not the best route to go. On a large job, 5% could be substantial or could limit the type of work that needed to be done. Mr. Arita recommends that the Board continue using the current language.

Chairperson Isemoto stated that the Hawaii Supreme Court made a ruling on “incidental and supplemental” work. Changing the percentage to 5% may cause more difficulty. He believes it would be better to stick with the current ruling of the Supreme Court on the District 50 case and recommends opposing the bill.

EO Ito stated that from reading other submitted testimony it appears there is concern that general contractors would be doing “incidental and supplemental” work; however, she stated that only specialty contractors are permitted to perform “incidental and supplemental” work. “Incidental and supplemental” work only applied to the specialty classifications held by a general contractor whether it is the specialty classifications that automatically come with the general contractor’s license or obtained independently. She stated that a general contractor cannot do “incidental and supplemental” work for a specialty classification that it does not hold.

Mr. Leong asked if there was a percentage determined by the Supreme Court ruling. EO Ito stated the Supreme Court ruling stated that “incidental and supplemental” work must be less than a majority, in addition to being subordinate to, directly related to, and necessary for the completion of the work of greater importance. The Court asked the Board to define “less than a majority”. The Board defined less than a majority as less than 50% and the court accepted that definition. EO Ito stated that every time the Board considers inquiries on “incidental and supplemental” work it utilizes these factors in its determination, along with life safety. Mr. Leong asked if moving the percentage down to 5% would be an improvement over the current 49% threshold.

EO Ito stated that the Board looks at the other criteria first and then at the percentage of the work to make certain it is less than 50%. She also stated that based on the way the bill is written, it is uncertain if there will be other criteria reviewed or if the only criteria would be the 5%. Mr. Leong agreed that the other criteria should remain, but perhaps 49% was too high. EO Ito stated that in considering the other criteria, the Board has never had “incidental and supplemental” work go up to 50%. She stated that if the other criteria were to remain and the percentage was 5%, it would substantially limit the amount of “incidental and supplemental” work that could be performed. She stated that in the past the Board wanted the flexibility of not having a small percentage because the core of their decision is based on the other criteria. The Board didn’t want to be limited to a defined percentage amount because of all the variables in construction work. Mr. Teves stated he liked the 5% and noted that on a large project 5% could be considerable. He asked whether “incidental and supplemental” work could be capped at 5% or a dollar amount.

EO Ito stated that when she started with the Board, it was working on determining a reasonable percentage or dollar amount and this matter was discussed for months. She stated that the Board could not put a dollar amount or a percentage on “incidental and supplement” work amount because there are too many variables in construction work. Mr. Leong stated that if in considering the other criteria, if “incidental and supplemental” work came out to 25% he thinks that would be too large an amount and believes 5% is more reasonable. EO Ito stated that the Board considers the other criteria in its “incidental and supplemental” work determinations; the percentage is not the driving force of the determination.

Mr. Arita noted that on a smaller job, such as a \$5,000.00 residential project, 5% is only \$250 and may not be enough to perform the necessary “incidental and supplemental” work. Chairperson Isemoto noted that based on some of the examples listed in submitted testimony, he doubts that the needed work could be performed if “incidental and supplemental” work were capped at 5%. He stated that the Board always uses its best judgement when making “incidental and supplemental” work determinations. He stated that situations are very wide and very diverse and is a reason why a set percentage was not set for “incidental and supplemental” work.

Mr. Leong asked how the iron workers came up with 5%. Mr. O’Donnell stated that the iron workers had been pushing for 5% for many years. The 5% was to keep contactors that are not qualified from doing work that could affect the safety and the health of the general public. There was also concern that general contractors were performing specialty classification work for which they were not licensed. It also would keep general contractors from infringing on C-48 Structural steel work. EO Ito stated that those cases should be referred to RICO for investigation. It is unclear as to which specialty classification the general contractor would hold that would allow the general contractor to perform “incidental and supplemental” structural steel work. Mr. O’Donnell stated that they have submitted testimony to the Board in the past. Mr. Higashihara stated that he is leaning toward not putting a percentage on “incidental and supplemental” work and has questions for DAG Leong.

Executive  
Session:

At 9:49 a.m., it was moved by Mr. Higashihara, seconded by Mr. Arita, and unanimously carried enter into executive session to consult with Christopher Leong, Deputy Attorney General, on questions and issues pertaining to the Board’s powers, duties, privileges, immunities, and liabilities pursuant to HRS section 92-5(a)(4).

At 11:08 a.m., it was moved by Mr. Arita, seconded by Mr. Leong and unanimously carried, to move out of executive session and to reconvene to the Board’s regular order of business.

Mr. Higashihara recommended that the Board oppose S.B. 2709, S.D. 2 based on the Supreme Court’s ruling regarding “incidental and

supplemental” work, and that the Board’s practice of taking its duty in making “incidental and supplemental” work determinations seriously and thoroughly considering each “incidental and supplemental” work scope inquiry. He also encouraged individuals to refer complaints of contractors that are performing work outside of their scope to our Regulated Industries Complaints Office (“RICO”).

It was moved by Mr. Higashihara, seconded by Mr. Arita and carried by a majority to oppose S.B. 2709, S.D. 2 for the reasons stated above with Messrs. Isemoto, Arita, Alejado, Higashihara, Leong, Nishek, and Torigoe voting yes; Mr. Teves voting no, and Messrs. Hayashi and O’Donnell recusing themselves.

#### Relating to Contractor Practices

d. Senate Bill No. 2277, S.D. 1

Prohibits contractors from offering to pay or rebate, or promising to pay or rebate, an insured's property or casualty insurance deductible. Prohibits contractors from representing or negotiating, or offering or advertising to do so, on behalf of an insured in an insurance claim. Specifies violations are unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices. Allows insureds to rescind contracts with the contractors within five business days after the date the contract is executed. Requires contractors to provide certain forms to an insured, prior to entering into a contract.

EO Ito stated that the bill was heard on January 28, 2022 by CPN which passed the bill with amendments (S.B. 2277, S.D. 1). She stated that on February 15, 2022, the Senate Committee on Judiciary (JDC) held decision making S.B. 2277, S.D. 1 and passed the bill with an amended effective date of July 2075 (S.B. 2277, S.D. 2).

EO Ito stated that at its January meeting, the Board opposed the bill as it felt the bill created separate requirements for contractors relating to insured homeowners under a property or casualty insurance policy, that this provision should be addressed in the insurance statute under the licensing of public adjusters, and the date for the notice of rescission is vague.

EO Ito stated that at the last meeting the Board indicated it would be in favor of granting the homeowner more than 5 days to give rescission notification as it might not be enough time for the homeowner to hear from the insurance company on whether the claim would be paid. On the other hand, individuals that would like to have the work done regardless of whether their insurance will pay for the work may experience a delay in the start of the work because the contractor would need to wait the required period before starting.

She also stated that the bill states that the homeowner is only required to pay for the immediate work to mitigate the damage in the contract but there is no definition provided for “bona fide emergency mitigation work”.

The Board had requested 30 days for the contractor to provide the homeowner a refund following the rescission, however, the bill still provides only for 5 days. The bill requires the contractor to provide a separate contract just for the mitigation work being performed prior to getting approval for payment from the homeowner's insurance company.

EO Ito asked if it would be helpful to have a definition for "bona fide emergency mitigation work" to keep contractors from defrauding the homeowner. Chairperson Isemoto and Mr. Alejado did not feel that it would help. Mr. Alejado stated that the homeowner does not know and is relying on the contractor's knowledge concerning what work needs to be done as the contractor is the professional in that field.

EO Ito stated that contractors would need to know that a homeowner intended to pay for the contract with funds provided by their insurance prior to writing the contract. Mr. Alejado stated that it can take more than 30 days from the homeowner filing the claim until the funds are provided by the insurance company, but the homeowner wants to have the damages fixed immediately. EO Ito stated that the homeowner could sign an attestation that they want the work performed regardless if the insurance company will pay for it however, that could also open the door for unscrupulous contractors to take advantage of homeowners.

Mr. Alejado gave an example of a homeowner that has a water leak in the wall for which they file a claim. The leak also damaged the cabinets and the homeowner wants the cabinets repaired as well. The homeowner calls a contractor for an estimate. If the insurance company feels the estimate is too high, they send an insurance adjuster to evaluate the damage. The adjuster will usually assess the damage at a lower cost. This could be a very long process and usually takes over 30 days.

EO Ito asked if the Board would be okay with stating that the contractor cannot act as an insurance adjuster. The Board could suggest that a contractor cannot enter a contract until the insurance company informs the homeowner the amount it will pay to fix the damages however, it would negatively impact the individuals not relying on the insurance company to pay the full amount.

Chairperson Isemoto stated that while he understands the merits in the intent of the bill, the Board is unable to provide a reasonable amendment. Based on the discussion, the Board should oppose the bill and its companion bill.

Board Position: Oppose

e. House Bill No. 2396

Prohibits contractors from offering to pay insureds' property or casualty insurance deductibles as incentives to induce the insureds to hire the contractors. Allows insureds to rescind contracts with the contractors within five business days after the date the contract is executed.

Requires contractors to provide certain forms to an insured, prior to entering into a contract. Prohibits contractors from representing or negotiating, or offering or advertising to do so, on behalf of an insured in an insurance claim. Specifies violations are unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices.

This bill has a single committee referral (CPC). CPC did not hold a hearing on this bill.

#### Relating to Electrical Contractors

f. Senate Bill No. 2644, S.D. 1

Makes permanent Act 65, Session Laws of Hawaii 2013, which provides a limited exemption to the licensing requirements for certain individuals in situations when an electric utility must retain qualified individuals to work with high voltage (six hundred volts or higher) who are not licensed in the State but are otherwise deemed qualified by the electric utility, provided that the public utility certifies to the Director of Labor and Industrial Relations and to the Board of Electricians and Plumbers that, after a hiring call, no electrician sufficiently qualified and licensed in the State to perform high voltage electrical work applied to timely perform or complete the necessary job or task before the public utility recruited outside the State. Also makes permanent the requirement for the Board of Electricians and Plumbers to submit to the Legislature annual reports regarding high voltage electrical contractors.

S.B. 2644 has been heard several times since the Board last met. On February 2, 2022, CPN held a hearing on S.B. 2644, and passed S.B. 2644, S.D. 1 out of committee.

On February 18, 2022, WAM held a public decision-making on S.B. 2644, S.D. 1. The Board submitted testimony in opposition:

- (1) The exemption is overly broad and the Board requests clarification on the type of high voltage work that will be included in the exemption;
- (2) The Board also requests clarification on the term "hiring call". More specifically, whether "hiring call" pertains to the public utility hiring its own employees or whether it pertains to the public utility soliciting requests for proposals.
- (3) For a point of reference as to the difference between a C-63 High voltage electrical contractor's license and a journey worker electrician's (EJ) license: (1) a C-63 contractor's license is required to contract for work to install lines that transmit, transform, or utilize electrical energy of more than 600 volts; and (2) an EJ license is required to perform any electrical work, including overhead and underground high voltage power line electrical work.
- (4) The Board firmly believes that, at minimum, a journey worker electrician's (EJ) license is required to perform high voltage work

because a basic understanding of electrical systems is necessary to safely and properly perform high voltage electrical work.

- (5) EJs now have opportunities to gain experience in high voltage electrical work. Consequently, the Board believes that the exemption from electrician licensing requirements for employees of an electrical contractor retained by a public utility is no longer necessary.
- (6) Employees of contractors that are contracted by the public utility must be held to the requirements of HRS section 444-9.5 for the safety of the employee and the public.

WAM passed this bill with amendments to delete the permanent exemption and extend the exemption for ten years to 2033 (S.B. 2644, S.D. 2).

Chairperson Isemoto recognized Mike Swanson, Director of Transmission and Distribution Operations for Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. ("HECO") and Ryan Takahashi, Hawaii Electricians Market Enhancement Program ("HEMEP"), who wished to provide testimony.

Mr. Swanson stated HECO is in support of both S.B. 2644, S.D. 2 and H.B. 1597 and is requesting that the Board reconsider its position on both bills before the Legislature. Both bills provide a ten-year extension to the limited exemption which allows licensed electrical contractors to utilize qualified out-of-state high voltage electrical workers that do not have an EJ license to perform work for HECO and Kauai Island Electric Cooperative.

Mr. Swanson stated that without the exemption the efforts to ensure a resilient, reliable, and affordable electrical grid could be compromised, including work to modernize the grid, prepare for unexpected extreme weather events, and decarbonize electrical facilities. He stated that as an electric utility they must have access to resources that are not available in Hawaii. He stated they must have access to out-of-state journeyman workers, line workers, cable splicers, and substation electricians.

Mr. Swanson stated that just because an individual has an EJ electrician's license, it does not make them qualified to perform high voltage work at a utility. For example, high voltage environments require specialized training for climbing poles with energized conductors, rubber gloving voltages up to 21,000 volts, hot-sticking also known as live line work methods up to 138,000 volts, splicing lead, poly-cable in confined spaces, manholes with energized circuits, working on specialized substation equipment with energized equipment right next to the worker, being transported 150 feet below a helicopter (long-lining) and being dropped off at a transformer energized with 138,000 volts.

Mr. Swanson stated that requiring licensed contractors to have employees that are licensed EJs is not sufficient to work at a utility. HECO strives to do their own work but relies on contractors who have the

expertise and appropriately trained high voltage personnel to assist in constructing, repairing, and maintaining the company's high voltage system. This highly trained, highly skilled resource is already working at one of the two utilities in this State. These resources to supplement the utility's workforce does not exist; there is no bench for high voltage linemen, spicers and substation electricians. He stated that there are only a small number of electrical workers in the State that are qualified to perform the high voltage work these utilities require and that those individuals that have the training are in high demand across the country and leave the State to find work once work is no longer available.

Mr. Takahashi stated that the Hawaii electrical contractors are requesting that the Board maintain its opposition to the bill. He stated that it is not their intent to do anything to compromise the electrical grid but is concerned about the broadness of the exemption. He stated that Mr. Swanson described specific areas of high voltage work, however, there is other high voltage work that would be covered under the broad exemption. Mr. Takahashi gave a real-world example of the third boiler at H-Power that was constructed by Covanta. That project employed journeyman electricians who performed many aspects of high voltage work throughout that plant for years. If HECO were to build a renewable energy plant, that would be included in the exemption where an Independent Power Producer ("IPP") would not be covered by the exemption. He would like to discuss with HECO to see if the scope could be narrowed and without taking away work from qualified local electricians.

Mr. Teves stated that he holds a C-62 contractor's license and performs high voltage electrical work. He understands that Hawaii does not have workers that perform work in 138,000 volts and that HECO would need to bring in these high voltage workers to maintain their electrical grid. He also understands that HECO is planning on building solar farms which requires high voltage work such as cable splicing. He stated that local electricians are qualified to perform cable splicing. Mr. Teves requested that Mr. Swanson and Mr. Takahashi work on narrowing the scope of the exemption. Mr. Swanson stated that approximately 98% of the time, HECO is going to the IBEW for resources; if there are any resources signed up at local 1186 or local 1260, they should have first rights. He stated when a Hawaii contractor does work on HECO facilities, the contractor goes to the IBEW for those resources. For example, a contractor doing work for HECO said to him that there are no linemen available in Hawaii. Mr. Swanson agreed that the exemption is very broad; however, without this exemption they will not be able to bring in linemen or substation workers that do not have an EJ license. He reminded everyone that the utility is using Hawaii licensed contractors and needs the exemption for the employees of the licensed contractor.

Mr. Teves asked about local contracting companies that the utility uses. Mr. Swanson stated that HECO contracts work to Henkels and McCoy, HMS, Rockstad, Michels, and hundreds of others. Mr. Teves stated again that he would like to see the exemption restricted. He stated that holders of an EJ license can do solar farm work. Mr. Swanson stated the solar

and wind farms that are being constructed in Hawaii are being constructed by IPPs and it is his understanding that this bill would not cover them. It only covers the two utilities, HECO and Kauai Island Utility Cooperative. He stated that IPPs would need to follow the law and use EJ electricians. New solar farms and power plants are not energized. HECO does the connection at either its transmission or distribution system which is where the real high voltage work is.

Mr. Takahashi stated that he doesn't want Mr. Swanson to think that HECO cannot bring in linemen. He believes that the current law has plenty of safeguards for emergency situations and extreme weather events and to exempt licensing in those situations. Mr. Takahashi also believes that the Board has broad authority under HRS section 444-9.5 to waive the licensing requirements for electricians if there are insufficient licensed individuals. For example, guys in helicopters working on high tension lines in the mountains.

Mr. Takahashi stated there are no safeguards for renewable energy plant production which is work that licensed electricians can perform. He stated that the solar industry is moving toward high voltage solar systems utilizing 1500 volt rated solar panels because they are more energy efficient. The entire system would be high voltage and he believes that this exemption would apply to high voltage solar systems. He stated that he is not aware that HECO will be building a solar farm, but he attended a meeting in which HECO discussed its intended proposal to build a firm renewable energy plant; HECO gave examples of biomass and biofuel plants. Electricians have constructed these plants in Hawaii. He stated that they do not want the exemption to be so broad that contractors using licensed Hawaii electricians lose work to companies that could bring in unlicensed electricians from the mainland. This is not a union issue; it is about the broadness of the exemption and how it may affect our contractors and their ability to keep using licensed electricians.

Mr. Swanson stated that they are a union shop and approximately 98% of their contractors are represented by the IBEW. HECO does not have control over the IPPs.

Chairperson Isemoto stated that before the Board could consider changing its opposition to the bill, a conversation would need to take place with HECO, the electrical contractors and the union to narrow the parameters of the exemption to the type of work that licensed electricians would not normally encounter, for example, helicopter work.

Mr. Leong asked Mr. Swanson if he has interviewed all the local electrical contractors to see what their capabilities are. Mr. Swanson responded that he personally had not and that he relies on his sourcing team. He further stated that if there are local contractors that can do the type of work he requires, he would love to talk to them. The information he receives from his sourcing team is that the resources are not available and that is what he has seen. He stated he has postings for journeyman lineman and high voltage workers on Maui that have been open for months and there are no qualified candidates that are applying for the

positions. He believes that there is nobody out there; he asks that qualified candidates be referred to him.

Mr. Leong asked Mr. Swanson if he has asked how many local contractors his team has interviewed. Mr. Swanson stated that he is relatively new; he has been here for 1 ½ years. He follows the process that is in place whereby the sourcing team attempts to find local contractors to do the work before going to the mainland. He is told that there is nobody here to do the work that they need to be done in the transmission and distribution area. He is not in charge of the generation plants. His peer in substations runs into the same problem.

Chairperson Isemoto recognized Shannon Alivado, HECO. Ms. Alivado stated that the exemption has been in place for nine years and came about due to the changes in licensing laws in 2010. She asked that any loopholes that would allow unlicensed electricians to enter the marketplace be brought to the utility's attention because the intent of this bill is not to allow unlicensed practice.

Ms. Alivado stated that to reach HECO's 100% Renewable Portfolio Standards, it is required to put out requests for proposals ("RFP") asking IPPs to come forward and present projects to HECO. She stated that the IPPs build these facilities and contract locally. She stated that this bill is totally separate and apart from that type of work. She stated IPPs are not qualified to use the exemption which is only for utilities. She stated that HECO is looking at firm renewable generation which is going out to other developers within our community, within the State and outside the State. She asked the Board to reconsider its opposition and perhaps to just provide comments as she believes the exemption is necessary to ensure the grid remains reliable. HECO is committed to putting out a call prior to going outside the State, working with local 1260 and 1186. HECO would like to abandon this exemption if it could. However, with the work they see on the horizon, they need this exemption so that their work does not stall, and they can ensure that their grid is reliable.

Chairperson Isemoto stated that if the bill could be narrowed, it would be more acceptable to the Board. As it is, it is wide-open and needs to be more defined and narrowed.

EO Ito asked if "hiring call" refers to HECO's own employees or for RFPs. Mr. Swanson stated it would be for RFPs. He stated there are job postings on their website and they are looking for local future employees. Because they are union, they ask the local 1260 to validate that the individual holds a EJ license.

Ms. Alivado requested that EO Ito rephrase her question for clarity. EO Ito stated that the bill is unclear when using the term hiring call. She asked if a hiring call is for employees of the utility or for RFPs. Ms. Alivado stated that it goes back to Mr. Swanson's comment that IPPs do not fall under this exemption. EO Ito requested clarification whether putting out a hiring call pertains to a request for proposal or for hiring

HECO employees. Mr. Swanson said that when HECO hires a licensed contractor they would go to the local IBEW to request for resources and if there are no resources on the books, the contractor would go to the mainland to secure resources that are qualified to do the work.

EO Ito asked if in most cases, are the contractors using their own employees or are they hiring workers to be their employees. Mr. Swanson stated that the contractors he has spoken to have rolodexes of over 400 journeyman linemen. He stated that they go through their contacts to see if linemen would be willing to work in Hawaii. If the individual is willing they go to the local IBEW where they are a member, sign the book, and become an employee of that contractor.

Mr. Takahashi clarified that they are not asking for an exemption for the IPPs. His understanding is that if a company like Covanta comes in and builds a power generation plant and sells the energy back to HECO, that is an IPP for which this exemption would not apply. But if HECO is going to build an owned and operated power generation plant and retains a contractor to build that plant, this exemption applies. He stated he is aware of a large solar farm on federal land in West Loch, owned and operated by HECO that was constructed with a solar company where there was not a one-to-one ratio of licensed electricians on the project, but the exemption covered it so there was no violation. He stated they are trying to avoid examples like this. He stated that he would like to find a way to narrow the exemption down, but still make certain that Mr. Swanson gets the transmission lines taken care of.

Mr. Hayashi stated there seems to be agreement on high voltage lineman, but there appears to be concern about unintended consequences that the exemption would apply beyond that. He encourages the parties to get together to work on language that would be satisfactory to everyone and limits the exemption to the high voltage lineman. Mr. Teves stated that there is no opposition to HECO maintaining the power grid.

Mr. Leong asked what the lead time is on Hawaiian Electric projects. Mr. Swanson said it depends on the project; 1 to 2 years for large projects and small projects are ongoing everyday. Mr. Swanson stated that their hiring strategy was not necessarily to hire locally. He has changed that and is in the process of hiring 25 senior helper positions that have a local address. Nine of those are employed on Maui and they are "growing" their own journeyman lineman but the it is a 3.5 to 4-year process to go through the State-regulated apprenticeship program.

EO Ito asked if their employees are attending the IBEW or Department of Labor and Industrial Relations ("DLIR") approved apprentice course. Mr. Swanson stated the HECO apprenticeship program is approved by the State of Hawaii, but that they have their own courses through Northwest Line College.

Chairperson Isemoto stated that the Board would like to see a more clearly defined exemption.

Mr. Teves added that HECO has not reached out to the Electrical Contractors Association of Hawaii.

Board Position: Oppose

g. House Bill No. 1597

Extends until 2033 the sunset date of Act 65, SLH 2013, which provides a limited exemption to the licensing requirements for certain individuals in situations when an electric utility must retain qualified individuals to work with high voltage (600 volts or higher) who are not licensed in the State but are otherwise deemed qualified by the electric utility. Extends until 2033 the reporting requirements under Act 60, SLH 2018, regarding high voltage electrical contractors.

CPC is held a hearing on H.B. 1597 on February 25, 2022. The Board submitted testimony in opposition for the same reasons as S.B. 2644.

Board Position: Oppose

It was moved by Mr. Arita, seconded by Mr. Leong, and unanimously carried to oppose S.B. 2277, S.D. 2; S.B. 2644, S.D. 2; and H.B. 1597 for the reasons stated above.

Chapter 91, HRS,  
Adjudicatory  
Matters:

Chairperson Isemoto called for a recess from the Board's meeting at 12:23 p.m. to discuss and deliberate on the following adjudicatory matters pursuant to HRS chapter 91.

1. Settlement Agreements

a. In the Matter of the Contractors' Licenses of Masterpiece Flooring LLC and William T. Valdez; CLB 2021-227-L

RICO alleges that on or about January 7, 2020, Masterpiece Flooring LLC ("Respondent Masterpiece") entered into a written contract for with a homeowner for repair to damaged flooring in the living room for a total of \$2,565.44. The homeowner paid 50% of the contract price (\$1,282.72) at the time of signing the contract and the balance (\$1,282.72) upon completion of the flooring repairs on August 31, 2020.

The contract stated that Masterpiece would supply all material necessary to complete the scope of work. However, Respondent Masterpiece recommended the homeowner separately purchase additional boxes of Koloa Koa wood flooring for future repairs in the event additional damage to the flooring is discovered.

Respondent stated the flooring had been discontinued so he recommended that the homeowner purchase additional flooring at a cost of \$3,200.00.

On January 7, 2020, the homeowner issued a check for \$3,200.00 to Respondent for the additional flooring. Respondent did not provide a written contract, receipt, or invoice for the additional flooring purchased by the homeowner. After the repairs were completed on August 31, 2020, the homeowner sought to return the additional boxes of flooring purchased and Respondent refused to accept return of the unused flooring.

If proven at an administrative hearing, the allegations would constitute violations of Hawaii Revised Statutes ("HRS") sections 444-25.5(a)(3) (contractor shall disclose all information pertaining to the contract and its performance to the homeowner); and 444-25.5(b)(1) (contractor's disclosure of all information pertaining to the contract and its performance to the homeowner shall be in writing), and Hawaii Administrative Rules ("HAR") sections 16-77-8(a)(4) (written contract shall include all work to be performed and materials to be used), and sections 16-77-71, and 16-77-75 (RME responsible for acts and omissions of contracting entity).

Respondent Masterpiece and William T. Valdez ("Respondents") agree to pay an administrative fine in the amount of \$750.00.

- b. In the Matter of the Contractors' Licenses of Quality Design/Build Incorporated and Darren S. Wada; CLB 2020-417-L

RICO alleges that in or about November 2017, Quality Design/Build Incorporated ("Respondent Quality Design/Build Incorporated") entered into a written contract to remove, replace, and install specified outdoor deck materials at an Aiea home.

RICO alleges that although the contract included written disclosures regarding the lien rights of all parties performing under the contract, the option as a homeowner to demand bonding on the project, and Quality DesignBuild Incorporated and Darren S. Wada's ("Respondents") right(s) as contractors to resolve any alleged construction defects in accordance with HRS §672E-11, it did not specify the date the work was to commence.

If proven at an administrative hearing, the allegations would constitute violations of Hawaii Revised Statutes ("HRS") section 444-25.5 (requiring specified information in written contracts) and Hawaii Administrative Rules ("HAR") sections 16-77-80(a)(3) (providing that written contracts with homeowners shall include the date work is to commence), 16-77-71(a)(5), and 16-77-75(a) (holding a contracting entity's principal responsible managing employee responsible for any violation of HRS Chapter 444 or HAR Title 16, Chapter 77).

Respondents agree to pay an administrative fine in the amount of \$2,500.00.

- c. In the Matter of the Contractors' Licenses of Gundaker Works, LLC and William K. Gundaker; CLB 2020-198-L

RICO alleges that Gundaker Works, LLC and William K. Gundaker's ("Respondents") contract to renovate a residence in Kailua, Hawaii did not include all the required information and disclosures.

If proven at an administrative hearing, the allegations would constitute violations of Hawaii Revised Statutes ("HRS") section 444-25.5 (information required in homeowner contracts) and Hawaii Administrative Rules ("HAR") sections 16-77-71 (RME responsible for violations by contacting entity), and 16-77-80 (disclosures required in homeowner contracts).

Respondents agree to pay an administrative fine in the amount of \$2,500.00.

After discussion, it was moved by Mr. Higashihara, seconded by Mr. Arita, and unanimously carried to approve the Settlement Agreement Prior to Filing of Petition for Disciplinary Action in the above cases.

Following the Board's review, deliberation, and decisions in these matters pursuant to HRS chapter 91, Chairperson Isemoto announced that the Board was reconvening to its open meeting at 12:37 p.m.

Executive  
Session:

At 12:39 p.m., it was moved by Mr. Leong, seconded by Mr. Alejandro, and unanimously carried to enter into executive session pursuant to HRS section 92-5(a)(1) to consider and evaluate personal information relating to individuals applying for professional or vocational licenses cited in HRS section 26-9, and to consult with Christopher Leong, Deputy Attorney General, on questions and issues pertaining to HRS section 92-5(a)(4).

Mr. Teves left at 1:00 p.m.

At 4:08 p.m., it was moved by Mr. Nishek, seconded by Mr. Leong, and unanimously carried to move out of executive session and to reconvene to the Board's regular order of business.

Appearances  
Before the Board:

- a. Rylie M. Richmond (Individual)  
C-37a Sewer & drain line  
C-37b Irrigation & lawn sprinkler systems

Mr. Richmond requested to withdraw his application for the C-37a Sewer & drain line and C-37b Irrigation & lawn sprinkler systems classifications.

It was moved by Mr. Higashihara, seconded by Mr. Arita, and unanimously carried to accept Mr. Richmond's request to withdraw his application in both the C-37a Sewer & drain line and C-37b Irrigation & lawn sprinkler systems classifications.

- b. Kip T. Woodrum, RME  
Pacific Tower Corporation  
"B" General building

It was moved by Mr. Higashihara, seconded by Mr. Arita, and unanimously carried to defer Pacific Tower Corporation and Mr. Woodrum's applications for licensure in the "B" General building classification as the Board attempted to call Mr. Woodrum twice and was unable to reach him.

- c. Daniel J. Gardiner, RME  
Exerplay Inc.  
C-3b Play court surfacing  
C-25 Institutional & commercial equipment

It was moved by Mr. Higashihara, seconded by Mr. Arita, and unanimously carried to defer Exerplay, Inc. and Mr. Gardiner's application for licensure in the C-3b Play court surfacing and C-25 Institutional & commercial equipment classifications as the Board attempted to call Mr. Gardiner twice and was unable to reach him.

- d. Alireza T. Niksefat (Individual)  
"B" General building

It was moved by Mr. Higashihara, seconded by Mr. Arita, and unanimously carried to defer Mr. Niksefat's application for licensure in the "B" General building classification pending the submittal of: (1) a current complied, reviewed or audited financial statement accompanied by an independent accountant's report and copy of the accountant's license; (2) a current and complete credit report covering at least the previous five years; (3) verification of tradename registration with the Business Registration division; (4) a revised project list verifying at least forty-eight months of his on-site supervision and direction of his own employees constructing buildings from the "ground-up". Mr. Niksefat may include projects that date back beyond ten years.

- e. Holika Manupule (Individual) (Additional classification)  
"A" General engineering

It was moved by Mr. Higashihara, seconded by Mr. Arita, and unanimously carried to defer Mr. Manupule's application for licensure in the "A" General engineering classification pending the submittal of: (1) a revised project list verifying at least forty-eight months of his on-site

supervision and direction of his own employees performing projects in the broad scope of the "A" General engineering classification, including revising the "Amount of Supervisory Experience" for the projects performed while employed by Molina Engineering Inc. and PB Brown Construction Co. which should only include the time he spent on site supervising his employees. Also include the number of cubic yards moved in the description of the project for the projects that excavation was performed; and (2) Experience Certificates from the RME of Molina Engineering Inc. and PB Brown Construction Co. The Board also requested that Mr. Manupule submit his current address in writing.

- f. Horace W. Roberts, RME  
Corporate Vision Inc.  
C-5 Cabinet, millwork & carpentry remodeling & repairs

It was moved by Mr. Higashihara, seconded by Mr. Arita, and unanimously carried to defer Corporate Vision, Inc. and Mr. Roberts' applications for licensure in the C-5 Cabinet, millwork & carpentry remodeling & repairs classification pending the submittal of: (1) a revised project list verifying at least forty-eight months of his on-site supervision and direction of his own employees performing projects in the broad scope of the C-5 Cabinet, millwork & carpentry remodeling & repairs classification. The "Amount of Supervisory Experience" should only include the time he spent on site supervising his employees, not including the time spent for design, ordering materials, scheduling or downtime for rain-outs or waiting for delivery of materials. List each project separately on the project list. Provide a detailed description of the project and the work he supervised noting the work performed in-house with his own crew and the work or trades that were subcontracted to other contractors; (2) at least three Certificates of Experience from licensed contractors (RMEs) that have direct knowledge of his on-site supervisory experience in the C-5 classification; (3) a breakdown of his duties performed as a project manager; and (4) a Hawaii business address for Corporate Vision Inc. The Board also reminded Mr. Roberts that HAR section 16-77-71 requires that the RME is in the State for the duration of the projects.

- g. Herk Alcaraz, RME  
H.A. Builders Inc.  
"B" General building

It was moved by Mr. Higashihara, seconded by Mr. Arita, and unanimously carried to defer H.A. Builders, Inc. and Mr. Alcaraz's applications for licensure in the "B" General building classification pending the submittal of: (1) a revised project list verifying at least forty-eight months of his on-site supervision and direction of his own employees constructing buildings from the "ground-up" noting the trades performed in-house with his own crew and the trades that were subcontracted to other licensed contractors; and (2) additional projects building new stand-alone structures and projects where drywall and finish carpentry were self-performed by employees.

Reports:

Lei Ana Green, Executive Officer

- a. 808 Construction, LLC  
Michael D. Sakatani, RME  
"B" General building

It was moved by Mr. Higashihara, seconded by Mr. Arita, and unanimously carried to approve 808 Construction, LLC and Mr. Sakatani's applications for licensure in the "B" General building classification.

- b. CW Customs, LLC  
Clay Wyatt, RME  
C-5 Cabinet, millwork, and carpentry remodeling and repairs

I

It was moved by Mr. Higashihara, seconded by Mr. Arita, and unanimously carried to approve CW Customs, LLC and Mr. Wyatt's applications for licensure in the C-5 Cabinet, millwork, and carpentry remodeling and repairs classification.

4. Conditional License Report:  
Lei Ana Green, Executive Officer

None.

5. Applications Committee:  
Nicholas W. Teves, Jr., Chairperson

It was moved by Mr. Higashihara, seconded by Mr. Arita, and unanimously carried, to approve, defer, deny or withdraw the license applications as indicated on the Applications Committee Attachment in the following categories as attached to the meeting minutes.

- a. Request for Change in Business Status
- b. Request for Waiver of Bond Requirement
- c. Applications for Licensure

Ratifications

1. RIVCO Construction LLC  
Gene-Paul H. Rivera, RME  
"A" General Engineering  
C-31b Stone masonry  
Bond: \$955,000
2. Sweetwater Development LLC  
Alexander S. Causey, RME  
"A" General engineering  
"B" General building

- C-20 Fire protection
- C-37 Plumbing
- C-42 Roofing
- C-48 Structural steel
- C-51 Tile
- C-55 Waterproofing

It was moved by Mr. Higashihara, seconded by Mr. Arita, and unanimously carried to ratify the approval of the above applications.

6. Owner-Builder Exemption Applications

- a. James Daniel Harrison
- b. Ernest K. Lowe & Patricia Sutton

It was moved by Mr. Higashihara, seconded by Mr. Arita, and unanimously carried to approve a. and b. of the above owner-builder exemption applications.

7. Examination Committee:  
Jerry Nishek, Chairperson

- a. Contractors Examination Summary

The Contractors Examination Summary for January was distributed to the Board for their information.

Contractor  
Recovery  
Fund:

Recovery Fund Report:  
Zale T. Okazaki, Esquire

Ms. Okazaki's Recovery Fund Litigation Report dated February 11, 2022 was distributed to the Board.

Next Meeting: March 24, 2022

Adjournment: There being no further business to discuss, the meeting was adjourned at 4:17 p.m.

Reviewed and approved by:

Taken and recorded by:

/s/ Candace Ito  
Candace Ito  
Executive Officer

/s/ Kerrie Shahan  
Kerrie Shahan  
Executive Officer

3/23/22

Minutes approved as is.  
 Minutes approved with changes. See minutes of \_\_\_\_\_

CONTRACTORS LICENSE BOARD  
Professional and Vocational Licensing Division  
Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs  
State of Hawaii

February 25, 2022

APPLICATIONS COMMITTEE ATTACHMENT

3.a. **Request for Change in Business Status:**

3.b. **Request for Waiver of Bond Requirement**

WB-1 Pico General Contracting Corporation  
Eric J. Pico, RME  
Licensed: "A" General Engineering  
Request: Waiver of \$25,000 bond  
Recommend: Denial

3.c. **Approve applications, subject to all requirements except examinations.**

Applications

A:

1. 808 Construction LLC  
Michael D. Sakatani, RME  
"B" General Building
2. Enable Energy Inc. (Additional classification)  
Rocky M. Hoshijo, RME  
C-13 Electrical
3. HC&D LLC  
Rick W. Volner, Jr., RME  
"A" General Engineering  
Bond: \$26,000
4. Hawaiian Building Maintenance Restoration LLC  
Henry T.F. Chong, RME (Dual status – HBM  
"B" General Building Acquisitions LLC)
5. Hunter Construction & Design Inc.  
Ross Hunter, RME  
"B" General Building  
Bond: \$6,000
6. James Miller Contractor LLC  
Arthur L. Pelkaus, RME  
"B" General Building
7. KCP Plumbing Holdings Acquisition Sub (Additional classification)

- LLC  
Scott Collins, RME  
C-40 Refrigeration  
C-52 Ventilating & air conditioning
8. Kauai Air Conditioning Inc.  
Maja L.M. Ayonon, RME (Dual status – Kauai Air Solutions Inc.)  
C-52 Ventilating & air conditioning
9. Kumupa'a Construction LLC  
John B. Wardlaw, RME (Reactivate)  
"B" General Building  
Bond: \$21,000
10. MW Building Systems LLC  
Milton D. Kutaka, RME (Reactivate)  
"B" General Building  
Bond: \$25,000
11. RIVCO Construction LLC  
Gene-Paul H. Rivera, RME  
"A" General Engineering  
C-31b Stone masonry  
Bond: \$955,000
12. Seaside HI Construction LLC  
Melvin B. Soque, RME  
"B" General Building  
Bond: \$25,000
13. Skyline Steel Inc.  
Rick L. Dancer, RME  
C-48 Structural steel
14. Sweetwater Development LLC  
Alexander S. Causey, RME  
"A" General Engineering  
"B" General Building  
C-4 Boiler, hot-water heating, hot water supply & steam fitting  
C-20 Fire protection  
C-37 Plumbing  
C-42 Roofing  
C-48 Structural steel  
C-51 Tile  
C-55 Waterproofing
15. T & B Contracting LLC  
Bradley F. Bryson, RME  
"A" General Engineering  
"B" General Building
16. Zaino Tennis Courts Inc.  
Richard J. Zaino, RME  
C-3b Play court surfacing

Applications  
B:

**Approve applications; subject to all requirements including examinations in Parts I and II, except as otherwise noted.**

1. Ahona Raingutters LLC  
Kenneth Seidel, RME  
C-44a Gutters  
Bond: \$13,000
2. Alcal Specialty Contracting Inc. (Additional classification)  
Arthur J. Spilker, RME  
C-48 Steel door
3. Jeremiah J. Bouck (Individual)  
C-5 Cabinet, millwork & carpentry remodeling & repairs
4. Building Zone Industries LLC  
Berklee R. Holm, RME  
C-48 Structural steel
5. CW Customs LLC  
Clay Wyatt, RME  
C-5 Cabinet, millwork & carpentry remodeling & repairs
6. Michael Joseph Dunn, RME  
Shaka Engineering Inc. (Additional classification)  
C-4 Boiler, hot-water heating, hot water  
supply & steam fitting
7. Full Time Gutters LLC  
Keopele V. McBride, RME  
C-44a Gutters
8. Daniel Wayne Garza, RME  
C M C Steel Fabricators Inc.  
C-41 Reinforcing steel
9. MGV Equipment LLC  
William P. Klekotta, RME  
"B" General Building
10. Pacific Roofing & Repair LLC  
Jovel F.I. Lee, RME (Dual status – Pacific Air  
"B" General Building Conditioning & Sheet Metal  
C-55 Waterproofing LLC)  
**C-19 Asbestos (approve 7/21)**  
Bond: \$114,000
11. Berger F. Paolo, RME  
MZ Flooring Inc.  
C-51 Tile
12. Kirk T. Story, RME

Barrett Renewables Corp.  
C-60 Solar power systems  
**C-13 Electrical (withdraw 1/22)**

13. Melvin L. Traugber (Individual)  
C-13 Electrical  
Bond: \$9,000

Applications

C:

**Withdraw applications; previously deferred.**

1. Allied Electrical Limited Liability Company (Additional classification)  
Melissa M. Treptow, RME  
"B" General Building
2. Mauna Kea Builders LLC  
Michael A. Didonna, RME  
"B" General Building
3. Rylie M. Richmond (Individual)  
C-37a Sewer & drain line  
C-37b Irrigation & lawn sprinkler systems

Applications

D:

**Deny applications; failure to show requisite experience and/or failure to show good reputation for honesty, truthfulness, financial integrity, and fair dealing.**

1. Island Asphalt Maintenance Inc. (Additional classification)  
Jade C. Rasmussen, RME  
C-3 Asphalt paving & surfacing
2. W G Construction LLC  
Wendell V. Guieb, RME  
C-17 Excavating, trenching & grading  
C-48 Structural steel  
Reynald G. Agan (Individual)  
C-5 Cabinet, millwork & carpentry remodeling & repairs

Applications

E:

**Defer applications; for further investigation or request for additional documentation.**

1. AK Designs LLC  
Elizabeth A. Soto, RME  
"A" General Engineering  
"B" General Building
2. A2Z Construction LLC  
Zebadiah P. Spencer, RME  
C-68TN Communication tower
3. Janell R. Adams, RME  
Tower Construction Hawaii Inc.  
"B" General Building
4. Jeremy L. Agpalza, RME  
Les Carpet Drapery Installation Inc.  
C-7 Carpet laying

C-21 Flooring

5. Gordon O. Aihara (Individual) (Additional classification)  
C-13 Electrical
6. Allied Construction Management Inc.  
Robert P. Smith, RME  
"B" General Building
7. Atlas Trenchless LLC  
Dimitrios D.D. Lagios, RME  
C-68 Horizontal drilling and micro tunneling
8. Douglas P. Back, RME  
Pacific Decorative Concrete Inc.  
C-33a Surface treatment
9. Joseph S. Bakos, RME (Additional classification)  
Coconut Wireless LLC  
Dba Coconut Wireless Construction  
"A" General Engineering
10. Dennis Bohner, RME (Additional classification)  
Mana'o Construction LLC  
C-19 Asbestos  
C-24 Building, moving & wrecking
11. Big Island Renovation Inc.  
Ryan S. Hoffman, RME  
"B" General Building
12. Bright Builders HI LLC  
Herbert N. Bright, RME  
"B" General Building
13. Jan-Michael V. Brinson, RME  
Electrical & Telcom Services Inc.  
C-13 Electrical
14. CFL Excavation & Trenching LLC  
Albert K. Woods, RME  
C-17 Excavating, grading & trenching
15. Stephen O. Cheung, RME  
A A Electric Ltd.  
C-13 Electrical
16. Clevis K. Ching, RME  
JM Glass Inc.  
C-22 Glazing & tinting
17. Britni J. Chong-Lee, RME  
EMCO Construction LLC  
"B" General Building
18. Chris Cockrell (Individual)

- "B" General Building
19. Corporate Vision Inc.  
Horace W. Roberts, RME  
C-5 Cabinet, millwork & carpentry remodeling & repairs
  20. Christopher O. Corey, RME  
Trane U S Inc.  
"B" General Building
  21. Corner Stone Roofing LLC  
Jason F. Huber, RME  
C-42 Roofing
  22. Da Pool Guy LLC  
Jeremy R. Haupt, RME  
C-49a Swimming pool service
  23. Danny's Construction Company LLC  
Christopher E. Rust, RME  
C-48 Structural steel
  24. Dawson Enterprises LLC  
Michael W.D. Fonseca, RME  
"B" General Building (Dual status – Dawson  
Technical LLC)
  25. Dawson Technical Inc.  
Michael W.D. Fonseca, RME  
"B" General Building (Dual status – Dawson  
Enterprises LLC)
  26. Day Night Construction Inc.  
Solomon V. Crouner, RME  
C-42 Roofing
  27. Diversified Conveyors International LLC  
Matthew G. Coles, RME  
C-16a Conveyor systems
  28. Dynasty Plumbing LLC  
Danilo J. Bantolina, RME  
C-37 Plumbing
  29. ECM Holding Group Inc.  
Erik T. Larson, RME  
"B" General Building
  30. Environmental Chemical Corporation  
Robert J. Tess, RME  
"A" General Engineering  
"B" General Building
  31. Extreme Construction Inc.  
Francis J. Pochopin, RME

- "B" General Building
32. FFAN LLC  
Freddy K.H. Fan, RME  
C-5 Cabinet, millwork & carpentry remodeling & repairs  
**"B" General Building (withdraw 10/21)**
  33. Viliami Fangupo (Individual)  
C-31 Masonry
  34. Tad T. Fujino, RME  
Jen Construction LLC  
"B" General Building
  35. Steve Funk LC  
Steven T. Funk, RME  
"B" General Building
  36. GD Construction LLC  
Gregory Lee Dressen, RME  
C-5 Cabinet, millwork & carpentry remodeling & repairs
  37. Dylan J. Gapp, RME  
Drainpipe Plumbing and Solar LLC  
C-37 Plumbing
  38. Daniel J. Gardiner, RME  
Exerplay Inc.  
C-3b Play court surfacing  
C-25 Institutional & commercial equipment
  39. Garney Hawaii Inc.  
Ronald D. Eckdahl, RME  
"A" General Engineering  
"B" General Building
  40. Genesee Construction and Development LLC  
Charles M. Comolli, RME  
"B" General Building
  41. Global Tiling Inc.  
Thomas J. Jaggard, RME  
C-51 Tile
  42. H.A. Builders Inc.  
Herk Alcaraz, RME  
"B" General Building
  43. Tim Ting Tong He (Individual)  
"B" General Building
  44. Tyler P.L.H. Hee (Individual)  
"B" General Building

45. Dayson A.K. Henderson (Individual)  
"B" General Building
46. HI Power Group Inc.  
Lopaka A. Lauaki, RME  
C-13 Electrical
47. Michael B. Hill, RME  
Michels Pacific Energy Inc. (Additional classification)  
C-62 Pole & line
48. Richard A. Horn, RME (Dual status – HKS JV LLC)  
Site Constructors Inc.  
"A" General Engineering
49. Ikeya Construction LLC  
Kekoakulanakekuhaupio Kamalani, RME  
"B" General Building
50. International Wastewater Technologies Inc.  
Glen D. Lindbo, RME  
C-37 Plumbing
51. Andrew K. Kahalewai, RME  
Elite Concrete LLC  
C-24 Building, moving & wrecking  
C-31e Concrete cutting, drilling, sawing, coring & pressure grouting
52. Kalaeloa Desalco LLC (Reactivate)  
Glenn M. Nohara, RME  
"A" General Engineering  
"B" General Building  
C-19 Asbestos  
C-48 Structural steel
53. Kalaeloa Desalco LLC  
Nathan C. Owen, RME  
"A" General Engineering
54. Kalaeloa Desalco LLC  
Colton B. Schmidt, RME  
"A" General Engineering
55. Stoyan E. Katrandjiev (Individual)  
C-51 Tile
56. Reid Y. Kawasaki, RME  
Kawasaki Contracting LLC  
C-5 Cabinet, millwork & carpentry remodeling & repairs
57. Kazu Construction LLC (Additional classification)  
Vernon Dean Lowry, RME  
"A" General Engineering

58. Brendan H. Kennedy, RME  
Pacific Rim Land Inc.  
"A" General Engineering
59. Bruce H.S. Kim, RME (Additional classification)  
Akamai Roofing Inc.  
C-42 Roofing
60. King Rock Masonry LLC  
Faiva L. Amone, RME  
C-31 Masonry
61. Kingstone Contracting LLC (Additional classification)  
Viniseni L.T. Haunga, Jr., RME  
C-31 Masonry
62. Kulana Services Inc.  
Jeremy M. Carlson, RME  
C-13 Electrical  
C-40 Refrigeration  
C-52 Ventilating & air conditioning
63. Kulana Services Inc.  
Eric J. Roberts, RME  
C-40 Refrigeration  
C-52 Ventilating & air conditioning
64. Spencer Y. Kurihara, Jr. (Individual)  
"B" General Building
65. LJKR Demolition LLC  
Lawrence J.K. Rios, RME  
C-19 Asbestos
66. Rorylynn K. Laa, RME  
LT Construction Inc.  
C-17 Excavating, grading & trenching
67. William E. Lee (Individual)  
"B" General Building  
C-31a Cement concrete  
C-55 Waterproofing
68. Chung Hsin Lin, RME (Additional classification)  
Ohana Pacific Construction Inc.  
C-41 Reinforcing steel
69. James M. Lund, RME (Additional classification)  
CTS Mechanical Inc.  
"B" General Building
70. Justin P. McCutcheon, RME  
Goodfellow Bros. LLC  
C-38 Plumbing

71. McLean Construction LLC  
Timothy H. McLean, RME  
"B" General Building
72. Mahalo Construction Hawaii LLC  
Tyler E. Catrett, RME  
"B" General Building
73. John W.W. Makoff, RME (Additional classification)  
Goodfellow Bros LLC  
C-14 Sign
74. Holika Manupule (Individual) (Additional classification)  
"A" General Engineering
75. Marble Works Inc.  
Crispin P. Rodriguez, RME  
C-51 Tile
76. Faleaka L. Masaniai (Individual) (Additional classification)  
C-31 Masonry
77. Mauka Contracting LLC  
Colin J. Meehan, RME  
C-5 Cabinet, millwork & carpentry remodeling & repairs
78. Mauka to Makai General Contracting LLC  
Franz T. Fischer, RME  
"A" General Engineering
79. Mid America Contracting Inc.  
James S. Daech, RME  
"B" General Building
80. Midwest Cooling Towers Inc.  
Christopher J. Pate, RME  
"A" General Engineering
81. Midwest Cooling Towers Inc.  
Manish Puri, RME  
"A" General Engineering
82. Millenium Construction Incorporated  
Jesse Boxel, RME  
"B" General Building
83. Jherard K. Miller, RME (Dual status – Headed  
JV Testimonial Builders LLC Homes Roofing LLC/H2  
C-33 Painting & decorating Roofing LLC)  
C-42 Roofing
84. Miranda Electrical LLC  
Melvin W. Miranda, RME

C-13 Electrical

85. Brian K. Mitsunaga, RME  
DM Pacific Inc.  
"B" General Building
86. Mo's Painting LLC  
Moses J. Hopeau, RME  
C-33 Painting & decorating
87. Igor G. Mogan, RME  
BMK Construction LLC  
"B" General Building  
C-21 Flooring  
C-31 Masonry  
C-31a Cement concrete  
C-51 Tile
88. Morris-Shea Bridge Company Inc.  
Richard J. Shea, RME  
C-35 Pile driving, pile & caisson drilling & foundation
89. Mortar and Beam Hawaii LLC  
Mitchell D. Burton, RME  
"B" General Building
90. Mountain to Sea Construction LLC  
Jeremiah J. Jones, RME  
C-5 Cabinet, millwork & carpentry remodeling & repairs  
C-33 Painting & decorating
91. Thibaut Moyne, RME  
Johnson Builders LLC  
"B" General Building
92. Clayton R. Murobayashi, RME  
Acutron LLC  
C-2 Mechanical insulation  
(Dual status - Unitek  
Restorative Services LLC  
Unitek Insulation LLC/Unitek  
Maritime Services LLC)
93. New Horizons Telecom Inc.  
Leighton J. Lee, RME  
"B" General Building
94. Alireza T. Niksefat (Individual)  
"B" General Building
95. No Kai Oi Electric LLC  
Leonardo A. Carman, RME  
C-13 Electrical
96. Oahu Custom Construction LLC  
Joseph C. Wood, RME  
C-5 Cabinet, millwork & carpentry remodeling & repairs
97. Ohana Plumbing LLC

- Glenn Antunano Lopes, RME  
C-37 Plumbing
98. Pacific Industrial Coatings LLC  
Randall R. Belmonte, RME  
C-42 Roofing
99. Pacific Tower Corporation  
Kip T. Woodrum, RME  
"B" General Building
100. Paragon Systems Integration LLC  
Michael C. Klausing, RME  
C-15 Electronic systems
101. Elias A. Pittman (Individual)  
"A" General Engineering
102. Pool Experts LLC  
Duke Pua, RME  
C-49 Swimming pool
103. Power Constructors LLC (Additional classification)  
Fabian H. Taea, RME  
C-63 High voltage electrical
104. Preferred Construction Hawaii LLC  
Jonothan G. Saunders, RME  
C-5 Cabinet, millwork & carpentry remodeling & repairs
105. Russell H. Pruitt, RME  
Retro Tech Systems LLC  
C-37 Plumbing
106. RTJM Design LLC  
Ronnie Akau, RME  
C-5 Cabinet, millwork & carpentry remodeling & repairs
107. Roots Development LLC  
Levi G. McKay, RME  
"B" General Building
108. SDC LLC (Additional classification)  
Benjamin A. Rand, RME  
C-17 Excavating, grading & trenching
109. Sandblast Kauai LLC  
Austin K. Ferris, RME  
C-33c Surface treatment
110. Paul Savea, RME (Additional classification)  
Mana'o Construction LLC  
C-19 Asbestos

- C-24 Building, moving & wrecking
111. Kyle P. Schulte (Individual)  
C-5 Cabinet, millwork & carpentry remodeling & repairs
112. Cody G. Seilstad, RME  
Michels Pacific Energy Inc. (Additional classification)  
C-62 Pole & line
113. Shakespear Development Inc.  
Adam D. Shakespear, RME  
"B" General Building
114. Shizen Builders LLC  
Scott H. Peterson, RME  
C-33 Painting & decorating
115. Joseph Slevin (Individual)  
"B" General Building
116. Specialized Pavement Marking LLC  
Trent Lee Caban, RME  
C-3a Asphalt concrete patching, sealing & striping  
C-33a Wall coverings
117. Benjamin K. Steele, RME  
Swinerton Builders  
"B" General Building
118. Stronghold Engineering Incorporated  
Scott A. Bailey, RME  
"A" General Engineering  
"B" General Building  
C-13 Electrical
119. Stronghold Engineering Incorporated  
Shawn M. Steib, RME  
"B" General Building
120. Mark K. Sullivan (Individual)  
C-33 Painting & decorating
121. Summit Innovations Development Corp.  
Mason E. Marlow, RME  
"B" General Building
122. TST Service Inc.  
Reginald Michael Sen, RME  
C-25 Institutional & commercial equipment
123. TX2 Hawaii LLC  
Lance K. Takehara, RME  
"B" General Building

124. John S. Tajima, RME  
Maui Carpet & Drapery Inc.  
C-21 Flooring
125. Vivieni Takai (Individual)  
C-31 Masonry
126. Tamarock Construction LLC  
Bailey T. Byrne, RME  
"B" General Building  
C-31 Masonry
127. Kelson J. Tanaka (Individual)  
"B" General Building
128. Taps Construction LLC  
Benjamin T. Tapat, RME  
"B" General Building
129. Jason Ryan Van Housen, RME  
C-40 Refrigeration  
C-44 Sheet metal  
C-52 Ventilating & air conditioning
130. Victor W. Van Tassel, RME  
Alltemp Inc.  
C-52 Ventilating & air conditioning
131. Alden Douglas Vienneau (Individual)  
C-5 Cabinet, millwork & carpentry remodeling & repairs  
**C-21 Flooring (withdraw 11/21)**  
**C-33 Painting & decorating (withdraw 11/21)**  
**C-51 Tile (withdraw 11/21)**
132. Patrick Von (Individual) (Reactivate)  
C-7 Carpet laying  
C-21 Flooring  
C-51 Tile
133. WR Masonry LLC  
William V. Ramones, RME  
C-31a Cement concrete
134. WLB Builders Inc.  
Karen M. Fogelsanger, RME  
"B" General Building
135. Wakayama Electrical LLC  
Gregory D. Wakayama, RME  
C-13 Electrical
136. Jeffrey Scott Walker, RME  
Isec Incorporated  
C-25 Institutional & commercial equipment  
C-32 Ornamental, guardrail & fencing

**C-5 Cabinet, millwork & carpentry remodeling & repairs (approve 10/22)**

- 137. Wall Construction LLC  
Gregory T. Wall, RME  
"B" General Building
- 138. Water Tectonics Inc.  
Barton D. Eames, RME  
"A" General Engineering
- 139. Joel M. Weber, RME  
Alternate Energy Inc.  
C-52 Ventilating & air conditioning
- 140. Wen's Construction LLC  
Wen Sheng He, RME  
"B" General Building
- 141. Wired Hawaii LLC  
James A. Dowsett, RME  
C-13 Electrical
- 142. Jeffrey A. Wood (Individual) (Reactivate)  
"B" General Building
- 143. Yu Zie Zhang (Individual)  
"B" General Building