

STATE OF HAWAII  
BOARD OF EDUCATION

LIMA NO'EAU CAREER ACADEMY,

Appellant

v.

STATE PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL  
COMMISSION,

Appellee.

APPEAL NO. 22-01

FINAL DECISION OF THE BOARD OF  
EDUCATION

**FINAL DECISION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

This appeal is brought before the State of Hawaii Board of Education (the “**Board**”) as a proceeding pursuant to Hawaii Revised Statutes (“**HRS**”) §302D-15 and Hawaii Administrative Rules (“**HAR**”) Title 8, Chapter 510, wherein Lima No’eau Career Academy (the “**Appellant**” or “**LNCA**”) requested an appellate review of the State Public Charter School Commission’s (the “**Appellee**” or the “**Commission**”) denial of the Appellant’s charter application.

The Board determined, pursuant to HAR §8-510-10, that oral argument in this appeal was unnecessary.

The Board reviewed and deliberated on the appeal at a meeting on September 15, 2022. The members of the Board present at the meeting unanimously approved the contents of this written decision.

**II. FINDINGS OF FACT**

1. If any of the following findings of fact are more properly construed as a conclusion of law, it shall be so construed.
2. The Commission released its 2020 Request for Proposals (the “**RFP**”) on March 30, 2020, which included an application process overview and timeline (the “**2020 Application Cycle**”).
3. On April 23, 2020, the Commission suspended the 2020 Application Cycle.

4. On August 7, 2020, the Board issued preliminary findings and holdings allowing LNCA to appeal the decisions the Commission made on LNCA's charter application between April 15, 2020 and June 25, 2020 during the intent to apply stage of the 2020 Application Cycle.
5. On October 27, 2020, the Board issued the Final Decision of the Board of Education on Appeal No. 20-01, *Lima No'eau Career Academy v. State Public Charter School Commission* ("**Appeal No. 20-01**"), remanding the decision to deny LNCA's charter application back to the Commission with instructions.
  - a. The Board held, in pertinent part, "Statute requires the Commission's RFP to '[state] clear, appropriately detailed questions,' pursuant to HRS §302D-13(c)(1)(D), yet the Commission's resolution requirement is ambiguous. The fault of this ambiguity lies with the Commission, not the Appellant."
6. On December 22, 2020, the Commission denied LNCA's charter application at the intent to apply stage of the 2020 Application Cycle.
7. On March 3, 2021, the Board issued the Final Decision of the Board of Education on Appeal No. 21-01, *Lima No'eau Career Academy v. State Public Charter School Commission* ("**Appeal No. 21-01**"), reversing the decision to deny LNCA's charter application and allowing LNCA's charter application to move forward in the 2020 Application Cycle upon resumption.
  - a. The Board held, in pertinent part, "HRS §302D-13(c)(1)(D) requires the RFP to '[state] clear, appropriately detailed questions,' yet the Commission's priority needs requirement is ambiguous[.] The fault of this ambiguity lies with the Commission, not the Appellant. In light of the aforementioned ambiguity, the Commission applied arbitrary and capricious requirements that the Commission did not clearly describe in the RFP."
  - b. The Board held, in pertinent part, "A clear key point the Board made in Appeal No. 20-01 is that the Commission must follow its own process and criteria as described in the RFP and should not be requiring applicants to meet any expectation 'without expressly stating it in the RFP.' The Board did not generally reject the Commission's 'technical analysis regarding sufficiency of supporting documents,' but deemed its particular 'analysis' to be arbitrary and capricious because it invented new expectations not stated in the RFP."
  - c. The Board concluded, in pertinent part, "The Commission erred in denying the Appellant's charter application, as the Commission based its decision on an arbitrary and capricious interpretation of the requirements in the RFP[.] This arbitrary and capricious interpretation and action was an abuse and clearly unwarranted exercise of discretion."

8. On December 16, 2021, the Commission resumed the 2020 Application Cycle with revisions to the timeline and other technical changes throughout the RFP.
9. On January 21, 2022, the Board issued a report on the performance of the Commission (the “**Commission Performance Evaluation Report**”), which identified deficiencies in the Commission’s performance and other opportunities for improvement. The Board required the Commission to develop continuous improvement plans for findings identified as deficiencies and, although not required, to consider the development of continuous improvement plans for findings identified as other opportunities for improvement.
  - a. As a deficiency, the Commission Performance Evaluation Report states (citations omitted):

The approval criteria in the 2020 RFP do not clearly allow for rigorous evaluation of new charter school proposals. Each of the last three versions of the Commission’s RFP state, “Within each section and subsection [of the Application Requirements and Criteria], specific criteria define the expectations for a response that ‘Meets the Standard.’” Each subsection of the Application Requirements and Criteria in the 2016-2017 and 2018 RFPs starts with “An application that meets the standard for approval will have the following elements” and are subsequently followed by detailed application requirements. These detailed application requirements contain subjective descriptors (such as “clear,” “reasonable,” and “effective”) denoting a level of expected quality and allowing these requirements to simultaneously serve as the approval criteria. Many, if not most, of these subjective descriptors appear to be absent from the 2020 RFP’s Application Requirements and Criteria. For example, the 2018 RFP states, “An application that meets the standard for approval will have . . . A clear description of realistic and legally sound procedures for hiring and dismissing school personnel, including procedures for conducting criminal history record checks.” The 2020 RFP revised this same requirement to state, “Outline the school’s procedures for hiring and dismissing school personnel, including conducting criminal history record checks.” The 2018 version of this requirement makes it clear that the procedures for hiring and dismissing school personnel need to be “realistic and legally sound” and provide the evaluation team criteria on which to base a quality judgement. The 2020 version of this requirement does not allow for any judgement of the quality of the procedures and therefore does not serve as a clear approval criterion. The 2020 RFP’s Application Requirements and Criteria are full of many more examples of this issue. While Commission representatives explained that this change was intended to make the approval criteria clearer, measurable, and easier for applicants, it may actually have the opposite effect.

- b. As a deficiency, the Commission Performance Evaluation Report states, “The evaluation process standards in the 2020 RFP do not require the Commission to provide applicants with its decision that clearly communicates specific reasons for approval or denial. The example of a letter informing an applicant of its denial demonstrates that this is also not a practice of the Commission, as the letter provides a vague reason for the denial, simply stating that ‘the application did not meet the standard of approval for the criteria detailed in the [RFP]’” (citation omitted).
  - c. As an opportunity for improvement, the Commission Performance Evaluation Report states, in pertinent part, “The Commission should put forth a plan and timeline for reopening the current application cycle, which it has suspended for over a year and a half, as soon as possible as some applicants in limbo risk losing funding awards.”
10. On June 9, 2022, the Commission’s Applications Committee held a meeting with an agenda item entitled “Action on the Applications for 2020 Application Cycle.” At this meeting:
- a. A memorandum regarding the aforementioned agenda item from the Commission interim deputy director, dated June 9, 2022, included a recommendation report from the evaluation team that reviewed LNCA’s charter application (the “**Recommendation Report**”). The Recommendation Report:
    - i. Included a report (the “**Recommendation Report Appendix**”) that “provides details on the Evaluation Team’s assessment of the applicant’s proposal when reviewed against the evaluation criteria”;
    - ii. Stated, in the Recommendation Report Appendix, “The Application Requirements and Criteria are the essential tools for the Evaluation Team, used in both their individual and team assessments of each application. The Evaluation Team presents both ratings on a scale and narrative analysis of each section of the application as compared to the Application Requirements and Criteria. [ . . . ] Within each section and subsection, specific criteria define the expectations for a response that ‘Meets the Standard’”; and
    - iii. Provided criteria under each section and subsection of the Recommendation Report Appendix that do not appear in the RFP.
  - b. The Commission’s interim deputy director told the Applications Committee that he agreed with the Recommendation Report and recommended denial of LNCA’s charter application.
  - c. Members of the Applications Committee asked LNCA representatives questions.
  - d. The Applications Committee denied LNCA’s charter application.
11. On June 23, 2022, the Commission held a meeting with an agenda item entitled “Action on the Applications Committee’s Recommendations on the 2020 Applications Cycle

Charter School Applicants.” At this meeting, the Commission denied LNCA’s charter application.

12. On June 24, 2022, LNCA received a letter from Commission Interim Executive Director Lau explaining that the Commission denied LNCA’s application because “the application did not meet the standard of approval for the criteria detailed in the 2020 RFP.”
13. On July 20, 2022, the Appellant filed a timely Notice of Appeal with the Board.
14. On July 27, 2022, the Appellee transmitted a timely Record on Appeal to the Board.
15. On August 4, 2022, the Appellant filed a timely Opening Brief with the Board. In the Opening Brief, the Appellant:
  - a. Asserted that the index of the Record on Appeal sent by the Commission “appeared to be missing documents that were part of the official record and that it was insufficient as it summarized broadly defined groups of documents submitted but did not actually list them as part of an index,” and argued that “LNCA is prejudiced in not knowing what the Commission has sent to the Board as the official record and what documents the Commission has inadvertently left out, or worse, selectively not included.”
  - b. Argued that the Commission erred denying LNCA’s charter application because the Commission’s decision violated statutory and regulatory provisions. Specifically, the Appellant asserted that:
    - i. The Commission violated HRS §302D-5(a) because LNCA’s charter application met identified educational needs and promoted a diversity of educational choices and was not a weak or inadequate charter application;
    - ii. The Commission violated HRS §302D-13(c)(1) because the RFP did not contain the Commission’s strategic vision that was applicable at the time it published the RFP;
    - iii. The Commission violated HRS §302D-13(c)(1) because the RFP did not include the criteria that would guide the Commission’s decision to approve or deny a charter application nor did the Commission provide such criteria in advance when requested by LNCA through a formal government records request; and
    - iv. The Commission violated HAR §8-505-5(b) because the Commission did not provide LNCA with any policies, criteria, or guidelines related to the evaluation of charter applications other than the RFP.
  - c. Argued that the Commission erred denying LNCA’s charter application because the Commission’s decision was in excess of the authority of the Commission. Specifically, the Appellant asserted that:

- i. The Commission's failure to define "high quality" while making decisions to approve only "high quality" charter schools exceeds its authority;
  - ii. The Commission's decision disallowed LNCA's independent authority afforded by statute;
  - iii. Allowing members of the Commission and evaluators to conduct due diligence without parameters was an excessive use of authority; and
  - iv. Lack of training and parameters for evaluators results in an unfair evaluation based solely on subjective opinion.
- d. Argued that the Commission erred denying LNCA's charter application because the Commission's decision was affected by other errors of law. Specifically, the Appellant asserted that:
  - i. The Commission and its evaluators misconstrued LNCA's charter application as it relates to labor, employment, and creditor law; and
  - ii. The Commission denied due process rights by not clearly stating the specific reasons it denied LNCA's charter application and by offering to provide those reasons only if LNCA forewent its appeal rights.
- e. Argued that the Commission erred denying LNCA's charter application because the Commission's decision was clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative, and substantial evidence on the whole record. Specifically, the Appellant asserted that:
  - i. LNCA's charter application was not weak or inadequate;
  - ii. LNCA's charter application met identified educational needs and promoted a diversity of educational choices; and
  - iii. LNCA's charter application met the requirements under HRS §302D-13(d).
- f. Argued that the Commission erred denying LNCA's charter application because the Commission's decision was arbitrary and capricious and characterized by abuse of discretion and clearly unwarranted exercise of discretion. Specifically, the Appellant asserted that:
  - i. The Commission's interpretation of the approval criteria is arbitrary and capricious as evidenced by criteria listed in the Recommendation Report that were not provided to LNCA prior to the evaluation; and
  - ii. The denial letter to LNCA was vague and did not provide a detailed explanation as to why the Commission denied LNCA's charter application.
- g. Argued that the Commission erred denying LNCA's charter application because the Commission's decision made upon unlawful procedure based on the foregoing arguments.
- h. Requested that the Board overturn the Commission's decision, instruct the Commission to approve LNCA's charter application within thirty (30) days of the

issuance of the Board's final decision, and instruct the Commission to execute a charter contract with LNCA's governing board within ninety (90) days of the Board's final decision.

16. On August 11, 2022, the Appellee filed a timely Answering Brief with the Board. In the Answering Brief, the Appellee:

- a. Asserted that the Commission is an administrative agency for purposes of HRS Chapter 92 and, as such, the Board should show deference to the Commission insofar that it "act[ed] within its area of expertise," citing *Coon v. City & Cty. of Honolulu*, 98 Haw. 233, 237, 47 P.3d 348, 352 (2002).
- b. Asserted that the Commission reviewed LNCA's charter application in accordance with HRS §302D-13, the applicable statute.
- c. Argued that the Appellant did not cite to "any specific factual determination or concern that it considers erroneous" and failed to meet its burden of proof.
- d. Argued that the Commission denied LNCA's charter application on its merits, as the Commission had numerous concerns about the academic, organizational, and financial aspects of LNCA's charter application. Specifically, the Appellee asserted that:
  - i. LNCA's charter application contained deficiencies in the academic program, including concerns about the academic performance of a selected vendor, the early education plan, the Hawaiian culture curriculum, the plan to adequately address special education, the degree of control of the selected vendor, and the use of coaches instead of teachers;
  - ii. LNCA's charter application contained organizational deficiencies, including concerns about the vendor selection process, LNCA's governance structure, the staffing plan's alignment with law or policy, and teacher-student ratios; and
  - iii. LNCA's charter application did not contain an acceptable financial plan.
- e. Argued that the Appellant's references and citations to the Board's performance evaluation report of the Commission issued on January 21, 2022 were inappropriate and asserted that while the report was critical of the 2020 application process, the Board "ordered [the Commission] to proceed [with the process] and [the Commission] did so to the best of its ability."
- f. Argued that the Commission's denial of the Appellant's government records request for criteria, rubrics, manuals, and guidelines does not "provide grounds for reversal" because the RFP was "detailed and comprehensive and there are no additional criteria, rubrics, manuals or guidelines for production."
- g. Requested that the Board affirm the Commission's decision.

17. On August 18, 2022, the Appellant filed a timely Reply Brief with the Board containing twenty-eight (28) double-spaced pages. HAR §8-510-12 requires the Reply Brief to not exceed fifteen (15) double-spaced pages, exclusive of indexes and appendices, unless the Appellant requests, and is granted, an increase in the number of pages. On August 26, 2022, the Appellant requested an increase in the page limit for the Reply Brief. In the first fifteen (15) pages of the Reply Brief, the Appellant:

- a. Argued that the Board should not give any deference to the Commission or its decision because the Commission “acted contrary to the manifest purpose of legislature” and “incorrectly and unreasonably manipulated the statutes associated with [its] duties,” also citing *Coon v. City & Cty. of Honolulu*.
- b. Rebutted concerns raised in the Answering Brief, including those about the academic performance of the selected vendor, the early education plan, the Hawaiian culture curriculum, and the plan to adequately address special education.

### **III. STANDARDS OF REVIEW**

According to HRS §302D-15, “the [B]oard shall review an appeal and issue a final decision within sixty calendar days of the filing of the appeal.” The Board administers the appeal process in accordance with HAR Title 8, Chapter 510. Upon review of the record, and pursuant to HAR §8-510-11, the Board may affirm the decision of the Commission, remand the case with instructions for further proceedings, or reverse or modify the decision if the substantial rights of the Appellant may have been prejudiced because the Commission’s decision is:

- (1) In violation of statutory or regulatory provisions;
- (2) In excess of the authority or jurisdiction of the Commission;
- (3) Made upon unlawful procedure;
- (4) Affected by other error of law;
- (5) Clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative, and substantial evidence on the whole record; or
- (6) Arbitrary or capricious, or characterized by abuse of discretion or clearly unwarranted exercise of discretion.

### **IV. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

1. If any of the following conclusions of law are more properly construed as a finding of fact, it shall be so construed.



2. The Board declines to grant the increase in the number of pages allowed for the Reply Brief requested by the Appellant, pursuant to HAR §8-510-12, as the Appellant made its request well after it had already filed its Reply Brief and the Board's review was underway. The Board opted to review the first 15 pages of the Reply Brief rather than dismissing the Reply Brief outright for exceeding the page limits.
3. The form and content of the index of the Record on Appeal did not prejudice the Appellant. As a result of being the responsibility of and produced by the Appellee, the Record on Appeal and its index naturally reflect "the entire record relating to the decision being appealed," as required by HAR §8-510-6, from the perspective of the Appellee. If the Appellant believes or suspects the Record on Appeal omits records relating to the appeal, whether inadvertently or not, it has the ability to include such records in the Opening Brief as appendices as LNCA has done.
4. The Board is not obligated to show deference to the Commission. The Board derives its standards of review from the Board's administrative rules that it promulgated specifically for charter school appeals, as required by statute, not case law that applies to a completely different and unrelated context.
5. The Commission erred in denying the Appellant's charter application without providing a basis "with specific references to the adopted policies, criteria, or guidelines" of the Commission, as required by HAR §8-505-5(c), violating the Commission's own regulatory provision. The letter provided to the Appellant notifying it of its denial provides only the most general reason for denial. Combined with the discussion at the Commission's Application Committee meeting and general business meetings, it is not entirely clear why the Commission's decision makers decided to deny the Appellant's charter application. As the record does not indicate that the members of the Commission rejected or disregarded the Recommendation Report, it is reasonable to infer that the Commission based its decision at least in part on the Recommendation Report, although it is not clear what parts of the Recommendation Report with which the Commission agreed.
6. The Commission erred in denying the Appellant's charter application, as the Commission presumably based its decision on an erroneous evaluation culminating in the Recommendation Report (although this presumption is not wholly certain as explained in the previous conclusion). The Commission either (1) based its decision on an arbitrary and capricious interpretation of the approval criteria in the RFP, which would be an abuse of discretion, or (2) violated statutory provisions by not providing the approval criteria in the RFP, which serves as the published application process.
  - a. The criteria in the Recommendation Report Appendix on which the evaluation and Recommendation Report (and, presumably, the Commission's decision) are based are not included in the RFP. Further, the record does not indicate that Appellant had access to these criteria until the evaluation was complete and the Recommendation

Report issued. Rather, the Commission intentionally withheld the criteria in the Recommendation Report Appendix from the Appellant as evidenced by the Commission's denial of the Appellant's records request for criteria and contrary to the Appellee's claim that there were "no additional criteria, rubrics, manuals or guidelines for production."

- b. The criteria in the Recommendation Report Appendix are either (1) an interpretation and transmutation of approval criteria published in the RFP, (2) a different, unpublished set of approval criteria, or (3) the only set of approval criteria.
  - c. If the Recommendation Report Appendix criteria are an interpretation of the RFP criteria, such an interpretation and any decisions on which it is based would be arbitrary and capricious and an abuse of discretion. As the Board held in Appeal No. 21-01, citing Appeal No. 20-01, "[T]he Commission must follow its own process and criteria as described in the RFP and should not be requiring applicants to meet any expectation 'without expressly stating it in the RFP.'" If the Commission needed the criteria in the RFP to be clearer, it should have clarified the criteria through the RFP rather than penalizing applicants for failing to meet unknown expectations. As the Board similarly held in Appeal No. 20-01 and Appeal No. 21-01, any ambiguity in the RFP is the fault of the Commission, not the Appellant.
  - d. If the Recommendation Report Appendix criteria are a different, unpublished set of approval criteria or the only set of approval criteria, the Commission violated HRS §302D-13(c)(1)(C), which requires the published application process to include "criteria that will guide the authorizer's decision to approve or deny a charter application[.]" The RFP is the Commission's published application process; therefore, the approval criteria must be included in the RFP.
7. Any arguments related to the merits of LNCA's charter application are moot in the absence of clear, stated approval criteria in the RFP. By this decision, the Board is making no determination on the merits of any charter application.
8. The Appellee failed to establish why references and citations to the Commission Performance Evaluation Report are "not appropriate" to this appeal.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, while not essential, the Board has decided to consider it and include its own references in this decision where helpful.

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<sup>1</sup> The Board takes exception to the accusation that it "ordered" the Commission to resume the 2020 Application Cycle. The Commission opted to resume the 2020 Application Cycle before the Board issued the Commission Performance Evaluation Report. Additionally, as an opportunity for improvement in the Commission Performance Evaluation Report, reopening the 2020 Application Cycle was an optional consideration for the Commission. The Commission Performance Evaluation Report also documented the Board's concerns about the rigor and clarity of the criteria in the RFP, and if proceeding with the 2020 Application Cycle to "the best of [the Commission's] ability" meant violating its own process and/or law, the Board would have preferred that the Commission cancel the 2020 Application Cycle altogether.

Accordingly, the Board, after reviewing the evidence of record and by unanimous vote of its members who were present and voting (Board Chairperson Bruce Voss, Board Vice Chairperson Kaimana Barcarse, Board Members Bill Arakaki, Shanty Asher, Lynn Fallin, Ken Kuraya, Lauren Moriarty, and Kili Namau'u),<sup>2</sup> remands the Commission's decision denying the Appellant's charter application with the following instructions for further proceedings:

### **INSTRUCTIONS**

1. The lack of clarity regarding the approval criteria undoubtedly affected all applicants whose completed charter applications the Commission denied during the 2020 Application Cycle (the "**Denied Applicants**"), not just the Appellant. Therefore, the Commission shall start a new application cycle with a new application process and schedule to allow Denied Applicants to redevelop their charter applications in accordance with clearly stated approval criteria in addition to accepting any new charter applications from other eligible applicants. Specifically:
  - a. By December 31, 2022, the Commission shall begin the new application cycle by adopting a new application process and schedule.
  - b. The new application process and schedule shall:
    - i. Provide no less than ninety (90) days between the issuance and publication of the application process and the deadline to submit completed charter applications;
    - ii. Conclude with the notification of the Commission's decision no later than June 30, 2023; and
    - iii. Provide a start-up phase that projects the opening of a new charter school approved through this process in the 2025-2026 school year.
  - c. The application process shall have clear approval criteria that remedy the concerns raised in the Commission Performance Evaluation Report and echoed in this decision.
  - d. Within seven (7) days of adopting the new application process and schedule, the Commission shall notify the Board and the Denied Applicants of the adoption and the specific differences between the new application process and schedule and the 2020 Application Cycle's application process and schedule.

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<sup>2</sup> Board Member Makana McClellan recused herself from these appeal proceedings on August 10, 2022. She did not receive the Record on Appeal, Opening Brief, Answering Brief, or Reply Brief, nor was she present at the decision-making meeting.

- e. No person who served on an evaluation team for a Denied Applicant during the 2020 Application Cycle shall serve on the evaluation team for the same Denied Applicant during the new application cycle.
  - f. Any vote to deny a charter application shall include specific reasons for the denial. When the Commission notifies the applicant of the denial in writing, the notification shall include the reasons for denial with specific references to the Commission's adopted policies, criteria, or guidelines, as required by HAR §8-505-5(c).
- 2. The Commission may request an extension to any of the deadlines or modification of any of the timelines from the chairperson of the Board. The chairperson of the Board shall have the authority to grant an extension to any deadlines or modification to any timelines as requested by the Commission except deadlines and timelines associated with the projected opening of any new charter school that could potentially emerge from the new application cycle. The Commission shall notify the Denied Applicants whenever the chairperson of the Board grants a deadline extension or timeline modification.
  - 3. The Commission's failure to meet any applicable deadlines shall be construed as another denial of the Denied Applicants' charter applications, and as such, the Denied Applicants shall have the right to appeal to the Board. In this instance, the day after the missed deadline shall be considered the applicant's "receipt of the notification of the authorizer's decision" under HAR §8-510-4 and shall trigger the applicant's appeal eligibility.
  - 4. The Commission shall transmit a copy of this decision to the Denied Applicants by October 7, 2022.

Honolulu, Hawaii, this 15<sup>th</sup> day of September 2022.

BOARD OF EDUCATION



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Bruce D. Voss, Chairperson

**NOTICE OF FINAL DECISION OF THE STATE OF HAWAII BOARD OF EDUCATION**

RE: APPEAL NO. 22-01, Lima No'eau Career Academy v. State Public Charter School Commission

Enclosed herewith is the final decision of the State of Hawaii Board of Education with respect to the aforementioned appeal.

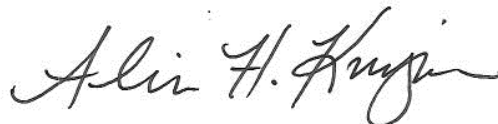
**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

This is to certify that on September 16, 2022, the above decision was electronically mailed to:

Trevor R. Ozawa, Esq., Appellant (trevor@ozawalaw.com)  
Stuart N. Fujioka, Esq., Appellee, Department of the Attorney General (stuart.n.fujioka@hawaii.gov)  
Carter K. Siu, Esq., Appellee, Department of the Attorney General (carter.k.siu@hawaii.gov)  
Cathy Ikeda, Chairperson, State Public Charter School Commission (private email address)  
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Carl Takamura, Member, State Public Charter School Commission (private email address)  
Yvonne Lau, Interim Executive Director, State Public Charter School Commission  
(yvonne.lau@spcsc.hawaii.gov)

This is to certify that on September 16, 2022, the above decision was mailed postage prepaid to:

Trevor R. Ozawa, Esq.  
Attorney for Lima No'eau Career Academy  
PO Box 25393  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96825



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Alison Kunishige, Executive Director  
State of Hawaii Board of Education