



**TESTIMONY OF  
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE, 2017**

---

**ON THE FOLLOWING MEASURE:**

S.B. NO. 888, MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE, ITS OFFICERS, OR ITS EMPLOYEES.

**BEFORE THE:**

SENATE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY AND LABOR

**DATE:** Monday, February 13, 2017 **TIME:** 9:30 a.m.

**LOCATION:** State Capitol, Room 016

**TESTIFIER(S):** Douglas S. Chin, Attorney General, or  
Caron M. Inagaki, Deputy Attorney General

---

Chair Keith-Agaran and Members of the Committee:

The Department of the Attorney General supports this administration bill.

The purpose of this bill is to seek appropriations to satisfy claims against the State, its officers, or its employees, including claims for legislative relief, judgments against the State, settlements, and miscellaneous claims.

The bill contains fifteen (15) claims that total \$6,320,622.53. Eleven (11) claims are general fund appropriation requests that total \$652,602.09, and four (4) claims are appropriation requests from departmental funds that total \$5,668,020.44. Attachment A provides a brief description of each claim in the bill.

Since the bill was introduced, two (2) new claims have been resolved for an additional \$1,018,500.00. The claims are general fund appropriation requests. Attachment B provides a brief description of the new claims.

In addition, we are requesting the following amendment be made to the current draft of the bill. On page 2, line 30, the amount of "\$584,000.00" should be changed to "\$563,000.00," and on page 2, line 45, the amount of "\$673,602.09" should be changed to "\$652,602.09." We apologize for these errors.

Including the new claims and amendments, the appropriation requests total \$7,339,122.53 allocated among seventeen (17) claims. Of this total \$1,671,102.09 are

general fund appropriation requests, and \$5,668,020.44 are appropriation requests from departmental funds.

The Department has had a longstanding policy of advising agencies as to how to avoid claims such as those in this bill. The Department has also complied with section 37-77.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, which requires the Attorney General to develop and implement a procedure for advising our client agencies on how to avoid future claims.

We respectfully request passage of this bill with the additional appropriations and amendments.



cervical injury has caused radiculopathy in the plaintiff's arms, back, and legs. The case proceeded to the Court Annexed Arbitration Program, which resulted in an award to the inmate in the amount of \$44,011.88. The case later settled for \$35,000.00.

**Freitas, et al. v. Gillespie, et al.**  
**Civil No. 13-1-0365, Fifth Circuit**

**\$ 400,000.00 (General Fund)**  
**Settlement**

This case arises out of a business dispute between a Kauai-based polygraph examiner, Plaintiff, and a Department of Public Safety ("PSD") employee, Defendant Gillespie, who is married to a polygraph examiner. Defendant Gillespie is the coordinator of the Sex Offender Management Team ("SOMT"). SOMT and the Statewide Integrated Sex Offender Treatment Program ("SOTP") are established under section 353E-1, Hawaii Revised Statutes. Under section 353E-1, PSD, the Judiciary, Hawaii Paroling Authority, and other agencies with oversight of sex offenders must develop and update a comprehensive statewide master plan for the treatment of sex offenders. Under SOTP, both private and government agencies regularly hire independent polygraph examiners to conduct polygraph exams of sex offenders.

Plaintiff alleged that Defendant Gillespie funneled polygraph business to her husband while working as the SOMT coordinator, as evidenced by several email messages sent in early 2012 allegedly claiming that her husband was the only polygrapher qualified to do business in the State of Hawaii. Plaintiff alleged Defendants were liable for intentional wrongful conduct, and the State was negligent in supervising Defendant Gillespie. Plaintiff alleged that her business as a polygrapher suffered drastically as a result of Defendants' conduct. Defendants denied the allegations. The case proceeded to mediation, which resulted in the settlement.

**Leolao, et al. v. State of Hawaii, et al.**  
**Civil No. 13-1-3038-11, First Circuit**

**\$ 60,000.00 (General Fund)**  
**Settlement**

Two inmates who were incarcerated at the Halawa Correctional Facility were attacked in the quad of the housing module by several members of the USO gang that lived in the quad above the plaintiffs. The adult correctional officer that controlled the locked door of each quad unlocked the doors to both quads at the request of one of the assailants, allowing the assailants access to the inmates. That adult correctional officer had allowed other inmates access to other inmates' quad three days before this incident. That prior incident resulted in an inmate being attacked, which resulted in a lawsuit against the State of Hawaii. The adult correctional officer in question was counseled, and then allowed to remain on duty after the first incident.

One inmate sustained severe head injuries that required five days of inpatient hospitalization at Queen's Medical Center. He suffered residual symptoms of traumatic brain injury, including headaches, vision disturbance and depression, as well as back/neck and knee injuries. The other inmate claimed back and head injuries. The

case proceeded to the Court Annexed Arbitration Program, and the arbitrator awarded the inmates \$78,815.60. The case later settled for \$60,000.00.

**Obata v. State of Hawaii, et al.** **\$ 20,000.00** *(General Fund)*  
**Civil No. 14-1-1660-07 KTN, First Circuit** **Settlement**

An inmate at Waiawa Correctional Facility complained several times to the medical clinic of headaches, ear aches, and facial swelling and pain from July 31, 2012, to August 5, 2012. His condition was initially assessed by the facility nurses. The nurses related the inmate's symptoms and complaints by telephone to a Department of Public Safety Department physician who diagnosed the condition as a bacterial ear infection and prescribed an antibiotic. The inmate requested that he be transported to an emergency room as his symptoms grew more severe. The inmate was not seen by a Department of Public Safety physician during this period of several days. After several days, the inmate developed symptoms of nerve damage to his facial nerves from the infection. He was hospitalized for several days. It was determined that the inmate had contracted Ramsay-Hunt syndrome, a viral infection of the facial nerves. The inmate developed diplopia in his left eye that will require surgical correction.

**Sullivan, et al. v. State of Hawaii, et al.** **\$ 48,000.00** *(General Fund)*  
**Civil No. 15-1-2429-12, First Circuit** **Settlement**

An inmate at the Women's Community Correctional Center ("WCCC"), was being transported to a work detail while riding in the bed of a WCCC truck. She was one of several inmates sitting on a plank of wood that rested on both sides of the truck's guard rails. This plank of wood sticks out about five inches beyond the guard rail to maintain stability. As the truck slowly drove through the perimeter gate, the right side of the plank made a slight contact with a fence post. The inmate alleges that when this slight contact occurred, the lower part of her left leg hit the bench in front of her and caused nerve damage to her left lower leg. The case proceeded to the Court Annexed Arbitration Program, and the arbitrator awarded the inmate \$48,944.80. The case later settled for \$48,000.00.

#### **MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS:**

**Eaton Arakaki** **\$ 557.99** *(General Fund)*

Claimant requests reissuance of an outdated check that was misplaced. The check when found was outdated and could no longer be cashed. The legislative claim was filed with the Attorney General's office and, for good cause shown, the Department of the Attorney General recommends payment of this claim pursuant to section 37-77, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

**Paquito and Natividad Dimaya** \$ **1,001.00** *(General Fund)*

Claimants request reissuance of an outdated check that was misplaced. The check when found was outdated and could no longer be cashed. The legislative claim was filed with the Attorney General's office and, for good cause shown, the Department of the Attorney General recommends payment of this claim pursuant to section 37-77, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

**Ronald Martinez, Jr.** \$ **92.00** *(General Fund)*

Claimant requests reissuance of an outdated check that was misplaced. The check when found was outdated and could no longer be cashed. The legislative claim was filed with the Attorney General's office and, for good cause shown, the Department of the Attorney General recommends payment of this claim pursuant to section 37-77, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

**Kan Shimada** \$ **250.00** *(General Fund)*

Claimant requests reissuance of an outdated check that was misplaced. The check when found was outdated and could no longer be cashed. The legislative claim was filed with the Attorney General's office and, for good cause shown, the Department of the Attorney General recommends payment of this claim pursuant to section 37-77, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, HIGHWAYS DIVISION:**

**Burley v. State of Hawaii** \$ **85,000.00** *(Department Settlement Appropriation)*  
**Civil No. 14-1-2102-10, First Circuit**

Plaintiff was riding a bicycle toward Dole Plantation on Kamehameha Highway in proximity to Poamoho Bridge. There is no bicycle lane on this portion of roadway. This was the first time Plaintiff used this route, although bicycling was his primary mode of transportation on Oahu. Plaintiff became concerned for his safety because he could not match the speed of traffic approaching from behind and because the traffic lanes narrow on the bridge. Shortly before the bridge, Plaintiff elected to leave the highway and ride on the adjacent dirt shoulder so that he could cross the bridge on a narrow concrete sidewalk. According to Plaintiff, the transition area was in disrepair and, when his front tire struck the lip of the concrete sidewalk, it snapped left and he was ejected from the bike. The bridge and roadway were scheduled for upgrade and repair but the work had not started at the time of the incident. Plaintiff landed primarily on his head and, despite wearing a helmet, sustained injuries that resulted in five days of hospitalization at Queen's. Inpatient medical charges, including surgical repair of facial fractures and lacerations, exceeded \$50,000 and Plaintiff was "off profile" with the Army for six weeks on account of his injuries and missed a unit deployment. The case proceeded to the

Court Annexed Arbitration Program, and the arbitrator awarded the Plaintiff \$135,651.44. Plaintiff's speed was a factor in the accident and accounted for a 25 percent contributory negligence finding in arbitration award. The case later settled for \$85,000.00.

**Lee, et al. v. Tavai, et al.**  
**Civil No. 14-1-1659-07, First Circuit**

**\$1,565,154.00** (*Department  
Settlement Appropriation*)

This case arises out of a two-car collision at the intersection of Kamaaha Avenue and Fort Barrette Road in Kapolei. Traffic control devices were not working. The State DOT owns Ft. Barrette Road in Kapolei. The City owns Kamaaha Avenue, which intersects Ft. Barrette Road. The State owns the traffic control signal system at the intersection. By Agreement dated April 4, 1990, between the City and State, the City maintains and repairs the traffic control systems on Oahu for the State. In exchange, the State agrees to defend and indemnify the City for claims arising out of the maintenance and repair of the systems. After this lawsuit was filed, the City took the position that the Agreement also included traffic control (e.g., police assistance) during the repairs.

On October 21, 2013, at 9:30 a.m., HPD notified the City's Department of Transportation Services (DTS) that the traffic control signal lights at the intersection were out. The DTS crew arrived at the scene at 10:00 a.m. The crew had just put out its orange cones around its truck at 10:39 a.m. when the accident occurred. The first HPD officer arrived a few minutes before the accident and was just getting his safety vest and gloves and flares from his car trunk when the accident occurred.

According to HPD, at least two officers would be required to provide traffic control at the intersection. HPD had knowledge of the outage as early as 9:30 a.m. when it contacted the City DTS. The first officer to arrive at the scene to provide traffic control during the repair arrived just a few minutes before the accident, but he had not set up at the intersection. Although the subject intersection is a three to five minute drive from the HPD Kapolei station, no other officer arrived until after the accident occurred and was reported by the first officer. Therefore, there was no police control at the time of the accident (approximately 70 minutes).

Plaintiffs alleged that the City and State negligently maintained, responded to, and repaired the traffic control signal, and negligently failed to provide manual traffic control direction at the scene during the repairs. The court granted partial summary judgment in favor of the City and State on the issue of the maintenance, response time, and repair. However, the judge denied the City's motion on the issue of the police failure to provide manual traffic control during the repairs in a timely manner.

Driver Salena Tavai was traveling south on Ft. Barrette Road at a speed between 35 and 40 mph. Plaintiff-driver Vernetta Lee was traveling west on Kamaaha. She alleges that she knew that the traffic control signal was out and that she had treated the

intersection as a four-way stop. Her husband, Plaintiff Walter Lee, was a passenger in Lee vehicle. The Tavai and Lee vehicles collided and Walter Lee was seriously injured.

Walter Lee sustained, among other injuries, a severe head injury that resulted in a left intracranial hemorrhage and eventual paralysis and an inability to speak. He was admitted to the Queen's Medical Center for one week, then transferred to Kaiser Hospital for two weeks, and eventually transferred to skilled care and nursing facilities for nearly 18 months. He was discharged to home where he required 24 hour-7 days per week care. At the time of the accident, Walter Lee was 78 years old, but still working full time as a tour bus diver. At present, Walter Lee is nearly 82 years. We used a life expectancy for him of an additional 7.2 years from the present.

With the assistance of the mediator, the parties were able to reduce the estimated future medical care expenses and future wage loss claim, as well as to reduce the general damages for Walter Lee, his wife, and four children. However, the past medical expenses of nearly \$500,000 and past wage loss of nearly \$90,000 were not negotiable. With the assistance of the mediator, we were able to get Plaintiffs to agree to settle for one-third of the total estimated damage in the amount of **\$1,565,154.00**, which reflected an apportionment of amount of 33.3 percent for each tortfeasor, and therefore, 33.3 percent for the City and State.

**Lopez, et al. v. State of Hawaii**  
**Civil No. 13-1-0885(2), Second Circuit**

**\$3,901,866.44** (*Department  
Settlement Appropriation*)

A 12-year-old boy fell off a cliff at the scenic lookout area on Hana Highway and died. The State DOT owns Hana Highway. The road was originally a series of connecting sections of horse trails and bridges. Then in 1926, Maui County completed construction of the road. Along the highway, there are several spots where the terrain permits widened shoulders. The subject accident site at approximately Mile Post 14.6 is one of those spots. Since the proliferation of guidebooks that have encouraged tourists to stop at this and other spots along the highway, the subject spot had come to resemble a quasi-lookout. There was ample evidence that DOT crew workers were aware that for many years tourists had been stopping at the site and standing on the top of the berm to take photographs.

Beyond the mauka shoulder of the highway there is a berm that tourists climb/walk up and stand on to take photographs of the bay below. Through continual use, tourists had created four footpaths leading from the extended shoulder up to the top of the berm. Beyond the berm is a steep cliff that drops off to the bay some 320+ feet below. The Department of Land and Natural Resources owns the berm and drop-off. The parcel is designated as unencumbered land. There was no evidence that DLNR personnel were aware that tourists were stopping at the site and standing on top of the berm.

The boy's family stopped to at the subject accident site. The spot was described in as having a beautiful and scenic view of the bay below in the "Maui Revealed" guidebook that they used that day. Mr. Lopez pulled along side another vehicle that was parked at the site. While he was changing his shoes, and Mrs. Lopez was setting up her camera and tripod, their son ran up the berm and disappeared over the drop-off in front of his parents and five-year-old sister. The parents looked for their son over the cliff edge, but realized he had fallen down the steep drop off. Later that day, a fire department boat was dispatched to the bay below the site, and eventually found the body.

Plaintiffs alleged that the extended shoulder and that the footpaths on the berm leading from the shoulder to the top of the berm invited tourists to stop, park, and take photographs at the site. They also alleged that tall grass and other vegetation hid the dangerous steep drop-off and cliff from the view of those who were unfamiliar with the site. Therefore, any substantial comparative fault on the parents would have been unlikely, and any comparative fault on the 12-year-old decedent improbable.

Conservatively, total damages could be in excess of \$4.75 million. However, the State's self-insured retention (SIR) limit is \$4 million. Therefore, a likely judgment would have been in excess of the State's SIR. The State tendered the SIR of \$4 million less defense expenses incurred to the excess insurance carrier. The carrier then retained their own attorneys who continued mediation efforts and proceeded to trial, which ended before the conclusion of trial when Plaintiffs accepted the offer to settle in the amount of \$4 million.

The State incurred defense costs in the amount of \$98,133.56. The excess insurance carrier will contribute that amount toward settlement, and the State will contribute \$3,901,866.44.

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, HARBORS DIVISION:**

**Smith v. State of Hawaii, et al.**  
**Civil No. 15-1-0549-03, First Circuit**

**\$ 116,000.00** (*Department  
Settlement Appropriation*)

Plaintiffs' vehicle was hit by a State of Hawaii harbor patrol beat officer on Nimitz Highway near Alakawa Street. Plaintiffs were traveling eastbound in the contra-flow lane. The harbor patrol officer was traveling westbound on Nimitz Highway to Sand Island. A little past Alakawa Street, the officer was dispatched to an argument/fight call at Aloha Tower. At this time in the morning, the makai-most westbound lane of Nimitz is coned off as a contra-flow lane headed eastbound to downtown. A little less than a hundred yards before the Waiakamilo intersection there is a paved break in the median. The officer decided to utilize this paved median break to turn around and head back eastbound to the Aloha Tower call. The officer claims his lights and sirens were on and that he visually cleared the oncoming lane of traffic. The Plaintiffs were headed

eastbound in the contra-flow lane when the patrol officer's patrol car was attempting to proceed through the contra-flow lane and make a u-turn at the paved part of the median. Plaintiff-passenger does not recall seeing the officer's car until after impact. Plaintiff-driver claims that although she saw the lights before entering the intersection, the officer's movement into her lane happened so quickly she could not avoid the collision. At the CAAP arbitration, the arbitrator found the State to be 100 percent at fault and awarded a total of \$200,758.35 to the two plaintiffs. The case later settled for \$116,000.

## ATTACHMENT "B"

### DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES:

**Carroll, et al. v. Camit, et al.**  
**Civil No. 12-1-0622(2), Second Circuit**

**\$ 18,500.00** *(General Fund)*  
**Settlement**

In June 2010, Defendant Camit, a social worker employed by the Adult and Community Protective Services Office (APS) of the Department of Human Services, removed Christopher Carroll's terminally ill, disabled wife from the family home in Mr. Carroll's absence based on alleged psychological abuse and based on Mrs. Carroll's request. After her removal, Mr. Camit did not inform Mr. Carroll regarding his wife's whereabouts. A witness for the Plaintiff testified at trial that Mr. Camit suggested to a Child Protective Services (CPS) worker to further restrict Mr. Carroll's visitation with his minor children who had been removed from the home by CPS per Family court order. Although Mr. Camit acted within his authority to remove Mrs. Carroll from the family residence, the jury found Mr. Camit liable for Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress based on these circumstances.

Two days later, after Mr. Carroll determined that his wife had been removed from the home in his absence, Mr. Carroll came to the APS office and declared that he was making a citizen's arrest of Mr. Camit and his supervisor for kidnapping his wife. A physical altercation occurred between Mr. Camit and Plaintiff when Mr. Camit forced his way out of the APS office. Although Mr. Carroll was convicted of the criminal offense of Harassment for his conduct in that incident, the jury determined that Mr. Camit committed Battery due to the excessive force he used to get past Mr. Carroll while leaving the office.

A jury trial in March 2016 resulted in a verdict finding that Mr. Camit was liable for Intentional Infliction of Emotion Distress and Battery upon Mr. Carroll. The jury found no liability against the State or Mr. Camit's supervisor. The jury awarded \$7,500 in general damages and \$10,000 in punitive damages. While Mr. Camit's appeal was pending, appellate mediation was ordered. Based on the Mediator's recommendations, a settlement was reached by which the Plaintiff would accept \$18,500 and waive any claim for the award of costs and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

### LAND USE COMMISSION:

**Bridge Aina Le'a, LLC v. State of Hawaii Land Use Commission, Civil No. 11-00414 SOM KJM, USDC**

**\$1,000,000.00** *(General Fund)*  
**Settlement**

The Land Use Commission (LUC) changed the land classification of property on Hawaii Island from agriculture to urban. The change was subject to some conditions. Specifically, the owner was required to complete (including certificates of occupancy) 385 affordable housing units. Twenty years later the only "affordable housing" at the

site was several incomplete multi-unit dwellings that did not have utilities and could not actually be used.

The LUC found as a matter of fact that this work did not constitute “substantial commencement” with the affordable housing requirement. The Supreme Court reversed, reasoning that \$20 million of planning and other preparation constituted “substantial commencement.” *DW Aina Lea Dev., LLC v. Bridge Aina Lea, LLC.*, 134 Haw. 187, 191, 339 P.3d 685, 689 (2014). Bridge’s lawsuit claimed that the improper reversion was a temporary regulatory taking requiring payment of just compensation. The State agreed to the settlement shortly before the trial in federal court.