

TOM PIERCE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, LLLC

TOM PIERCE 6983
P.O. Box 798
Makawao, Hawaii 96768
Tel No. 808-573-2428
Fax No. 866-776-6645
Email: tom@maulandlaw.com

Attorney for Maui Tomorrow Foundation, Inc.,
South Maui Citizens for Responsible Growth
and Daniel Kanahale

BEFORE THE LAND USE COMMISSION

STATE OF HAWAII

In the Matter of the Petition of

KAONOULU RANCH

To Amend the Agricultural Land Use
District Boundary into the Urban
Land Use District for
approximately 88 acres at
Kaonoulu, Makawao-Wailuku,
Maui, Hawaii

DOCKET NO. A94-706

DIRECT WRITTEN TESTIMONY OF
EXPERT RICHARD D. MAYER; EXHIBIT
“A” [INTERVENORS’ EXH. “I-25”]

Filed by: Intervenors Maui Tomorrow
Foundation, Inc., South Maui Citizens for
Responsible Growth and Daniel Kanahale

SHOW CAUSE HEARING DATE:
November 1 & 2, 2012

DIRECT WRITTEN TESTIMONY OF EXPERT RICHARD MAYER

Intervenors Maui Tomorrow Foundation, Inc., South Maui Citizens for Responsible Growth and Daniel Kanahale, through their attorney, Tom Pierce, Esq., submit the direct written testimony of Richard D. Mayer set forth below in support of their case. Intervenors reserve the right to call Richard D. Mayer for additional direct testimony, redirect, and rebuttal testimony at the time of the show cause hearing.

DATED: Makawao, Maui, Hawaii, October 19, 2012.

TOM PIERCE

DIRECT WRITTEN TESTIMONY OF EXPERT RICHARD D. MAYER

Q. Will you please state your name for the record.

A. My formal name is Richard David Mayer. I go by Dick Mayer.

Q. Are you a resident of Maui County; if so, how long have you been a resident?

A. Yes. I have been a full-time resident of Maui County for over 45 years.

Q. Please describe your background and experience in the fields of economics and community planning?

A. I taught economics and geography at University of Hawaii, Maui Community College, for 34 years and retired in 2001 with the title "Professor Emeritus." In addition to my work experience, I have served on several Maui County and community boards and commissions many of which are identified in the Curriculum Vitae attached as Exhibit "A" to this statement. The content of that attachment is true and correct.

Q. Do you have a background and experience in community planning?

A. Yes. As a graduate student I took several courses in regional planning as part of my economic-geography minor. Since then, community planning has played a major role in my career. On Maui I was appointed by different mayors to the Maui Planning Commission, the Board of Variances and Appeals, a community plan Citizen Advisory Committee and most recently to the Maui Island General Plan Advisory Committee. I am presently the vice-chair of the latter committee. In preparation for and during my service on these committees I received training on various applicable county and state planning codes, documents and planning concepts.

Q. What is your educational background?

A. I earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics from Brandeis University in 1963 and a Master of Arts degree in international business with a minor in economic geography from the University of Washington in 1967.

Q. Are you familiar with the 88 acre parcel of land that is the subject of a decision and order in this case (hereinafter, the “Property”)?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you been asked by the Intervenors to give expert testimony with regard to the different economic impacts posed by light industrial use of the Property compared to that proposed by the current landowners to develop it into an outlet mall and shopping center as well as housing uses?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you have an opinion whether there are different economic impacts that would arise from light industrial use compared to retail shopping centers and housing uses for the 88 Acre Parcel?

A. Yes.

Q. What have you reviewed prior to formulating an opinion regarding different impacts posed by these uses?

A. I reviewed the Petition filed in this matter in July 1994 in support of Kaonoulu Ranch’s Petition for Land Use District Boundary Amendment together with select attachments thereto, including the traffic and economic studies and a proposed layout for the “Kaonoulu Industrial Park;” the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, Decision & Order issued by the Hawaii State Land Use Commission in February 1995 with respect to the Property; the Kihei-Makena Community Plan enacted into law by the County of Maui in 1998; Minutes of the Maui

County Council Land Use Committee Meeting held March 15, 1999, related to rezoning of the Property; the re-zoning ordinance for Honua'ula/Wailea 670 enacted by the County of Maui in 2008; the final environmental impact statement for Honua'ula/Wailea 670; web sites maintained by Eclipse Development describing the proposed Pi'ilani Shopping Center and Outlet Mall as consisting of roughly 700,000 square feet of retail space; two Subsurface Investigation Reports dated August 3, 2011, and August 15, 2011, prepared by Fewell Geotechnical Engineering, Ltd., for Pi'ilani Promenade South, LLC, and Pi'ilani Promenade North, LLC, describing the shopping centers as containing a number of retail shops of varying sizes, including large national retailers; and a proposed site plan for the two retail shopping centers prepared by the current landowners in addition to a site plan prepared by the owner of the proposed 250 workforce housing units.

In addition, I have reviewed professional literature and other sources of data and information relative to light industrial and retail uses and land use planning that I will reference in my remarks where relevant to my opinion. This collective information is of the type reasonably relied upon by, respectively, economists and planners.

Finally, I reviewed the Maui County Code relative to creation and adoption of community plans as well as Maui County Code section 19.24 defining permissible uses within M-1 light industrial zones, and the Maui Countywide Policy Plan enacted into law by the County of Maui in March 2010.

Q. Based on what you have reviewed and based upon your background and experience in economics, geography and planning, is there a difference in the impacts between development of the Property into a retail shopping center, an outlet mall and workforce housing, compared to a light industrial park?

A. Yes.

Q. What are the different impacts?

A. The following chart summarizes these differences, which I will explain in greater detail in my testimony.

Is a "light industrial park" the same as "retail shopping centers + housing"? If different, how are they different?		
LIGHT INDUSTRIAL USES	vs.	RETAIL and HOUSING USES
Higher wages		Lower wages
High income and jobs multipliers: More \$s circulating in Maui + Hawai'i economy		Low income and jobs multipliers: Less money circulating in Maui + Hawai'i economy
Economic engine, driver, and stimulus		"Feeder" Work
Locally owned sole proprietorships with profits remaining locally		Nationally owned businesses with profits leaving Hawai'i
Fee-simple property owned by locals		Leased property owned by California based developers
Small businesses		"Big-box" stores
Entrepreneurs + Skilled craftsman		Sales clerks + "stock-boys"
Mostly full-time workers		Many part-time workers, most of whom earn lower wages
Most have employee benefits		Many part-timers w/o employee benefits
South Maui lacks light industrial sites; light industry generates a net increase in businesses and jobs		Much existing South Maui retail will be jeopardized and probably displaced
Strengthens local community/economy by adding diversity		Cannibalism of existing locally owned retail stores; "Zero-sum" game
Compliance with LUC order		Violates LUC conditions for light industrial, frontage & connector roads
Compliance with Kihei-Makena Community Plan		Violates Kihei-Makena Community Plan's retail location requirements
Compliance with County Code 19.24 zoning, requiring <u>mostly</u> light industrial		Violates County Code with non-permitted housing and <u>mostly</u> retail
More stable vehicle traffic flows throughout the business day		Greater tendency for peak traffic volumes which coincide with high traffic volumes on Piilani Highway, especially late afternoons
Can supply construction jobs <u>now</u>		Can supply construction jobs, <u>only after</u> changed LUC order, community plan + zoning
Planned development		Sprawl
Sense of Place		Homogenization and monoculture

I. Lower Wages Paid

First, the retail shopping centers will produce lower wage jobs compared to those arising from light industrial uses. This is evident from U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (“BLS”) data showing retail sales, cashier and fast food jobs at the bottom of recorded wage scales (<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.t01.htm>). At the same time, the data show that jobs associated with light industry work garner significantly higher wages, including those you would expect to find in the approved Kaonoulu Industrial Park. This can be seen from a sampling of job categories identified by the BLS, such as installation, maintenance and repair occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/ooh/installation-maintenance-and-repair/home.htm>), graphic designer jobs (<http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes271024.htm>) or those engaged in construction and extraction work (<http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes470000.htm>). In fact, the BLS lists retail cashiers, food preparation workers and fast food cooks among the “Occupations with the lowest median wages, as of May 2011.” (See http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/high_paying_occs.htm.)

II. Lower Levels of Wage Re-circulation

Second, the difference in wages paid for retail and fast food jobs compared to those for light industrial occupations results in less money re-circulating in a community. This important economic concept is known as the “multiplier effect”: people earning less have less to spend, which in turn means fewer jobs are generated and less income is available for the community.

III. Displacement of Economic Drivers

Third, the topic of “economic drivers” specific to Maui County was considered by Maui Economic Development Board (MEDB) in 2010 and reported in a study entitled “Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy,” which was funded by the State of Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (“DBEDT”), the County of Maui Office of Economic Development and the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. Under the heading “Employment and Wages by Industry, Maui County, 2008” (page 29), the report notes that average annual wages for retail workers is the lowest of all sources of employment in the county. However, the report identifies jobs associated with light industrial work as being in the middle of the employment options. The report recommends Maui County focus on job growth in sectors producing higher paying jobs, such as healthcare, research and development, renewable energy, education, arts and culture, etc. (See page 7, 57, *et seq.*) Retail jobs are not on the list. The report’s Vision Statement speaks to a future Maui economy “with emphasis on self-sufficiency and sectors that offer rewarding careers for our residents” (See page 39.)

IV. Loss of Local Business Ownership Opportunity

Fourth, because the proposed shopping centers intend to lease space to national and local retailers and because the 250 workforce housing units will necessarily absorb land previously committed to light industrial use, the local economy will be negatively affected by elimination of the opportunities for local businesses to own fee simple lots and, in most cases, to own their own businesses – their space will be taken up by others. A recent article published in Economic

Development Quarterly (April 2011 edition) finds strong evidence correlating local business ownership with economic growth and higher per capita income:

[R]esults presented are remarkably robust in terms of the positive link between small firms that are locally owned and per capita income growth. Medium and larger firms appear to have the opposite effect, especially when they are not locally owned. These include big-boxes as well as other chain and non-chain operations that are owned by individuals who are not also residents of the community.

(“Does Local Firm Ownership Matter?” by Fleming and Goetz, Economic Development Quarterly, April 2011, at p. 280.)

It is worth noting that the value of fee simple ownership by local people of the 123 lots, as represented by Kaonoulu Ranch to the Land Use Commission in 1994 and to the County of Maui in conjunction with the 1998 amendment of the Kihei Makena Community Plan and 1999 rezoning of the property to M-1 light industrial use, was one of the reasons articulated by former Mayor and then-council person Charmaine Tavares for her vote in favor of rezoning the Property for light industrial use:

“[W]e are talking about a change in zoning. A change in zoning is to accommodate what this Council passed in the community plan designation. The other thing that I particularly like about this project is that it’s offering fee simple terms to people who want to do light industrial activities. This is not a case where it is to be leasehold land and some developer and somebody is going to be managing this at great profit. It’s for entrepreneurs or whoever to really start their own businesses. I look at this as an opportunity for economic development in our County and I don’t have any personal reason to hold this up.”

(Minutes of Maui County Council Land Use Committee Meeting, March 15, 1999, at pages 97-98.)

Bottom line: the change in use from 123 light industrial lots available for fee simple ownership predominately by local people and businesses to significantly larger lots to be owned by an out-of-state developer with parcels to be leased to national retailers and others, not to mention conversion of roughly one quarter of the Property into residential use, will eliminate the significant economic benefit that would otherwise accrue to the county in general and South Maui in particular from adherence to the Land Use Commission's 1995 order mandating the Property be developed in substantial compliance with the representations made to the Commission.

V. Part-Time Work = Low Levels of Employee Benefits Participation

Fifth, the retail sector has a high incidence of part-time work (see, e.g., "Part-time Work and Industry Growth," by Bruce Fallick, v. 22 Monthly Labor Review, March 1999, it reports 40% of retail trade workers are employed part-time. Also recent BLS data indicates that 37% of retail salespersons worked part-time in 2010 [<http://bls.gov/ooh/Sales/Retail-sales-workers.htm>]). It is a group that less frequently is extended employee benefits such as health, dental and life insurance. Additional negative economic impacts are experienced in communities with a large proportion of retail sale employment. According to a study conducted by Hewitt, a nationally recognized employee benefits management company for large employers, part-time employees are less likely to receive health, dental, life insurance and/or disability benefits compared to full time employees. This is confirmed in a BLS press release dated July 11, 2012 (USDL-12-1380), reporting significantly lower levels of benefit participation rates for part-time workers compared to full time workers. The release also notes that, in general, half as many service occupation workers gain access to medical care benefits compared to workers in management, professional and related occupations.

Accordingly, the jobs expected to be created by the Pi'ilani shopping centers will likely result in fewer Maui residents securing employee benefits compared to those in the light industrial sector. In the absence of employee benefits, part-time workers specifically, and service workers in general, are less likely to gain access to needed medical, dental and other forms of basic health care services with negative consequences for the workers, their families and the community. Without health care insurance, necessary health care treatments are often delayed or obtained at the expense of the insured population. This is known as "cost-shifting." Employee-benefit cost-shifting has been documented as a common symptom of "big-box" stores. It can be expected here if national retailers are allowed to hire many part-time employees and take space designated for light industrial use.

VI. Wage Gap

Sixth, part-time retail workers earn considerably less than full-time retail workers, exacerbating the already existing wage gap between retail jobs and those in other industries. "The wage gap between full and part-time workers looms large in all retail sectors. Part-time workers in retail earn 33 percent less per hour than do full-time workers. . . . Low wages, unpredictable hours, and poor benefits are hallmarks of retail jobs." (UCLA Institute for Research on Labor and Employment, v. 5, June 2010, p. 3;

<http://www.irle.ucla.edu/publications/pdfs/ResearchBrief5.pdf>.)

VII. Zero Sum Game and Cannibalism

Seventh, while there is some flexibility in retail spending, most regard the amount spent somewhat limited, producing a "zero sum game," meaning that there is only so much retail

spending in any given community. Therefore, adding retail capacity does not translate to greater retail spending. Instead, retail spending is a function of the amount of disposable income in a community. Consequently, the addition of 700,000 square feet of retail space in south Maui will result in cannibalism of other retail sales currently captured by existing businesses and shopping centers, most of which are still struggling with the aftermath of the recent financial collapse and continue to experience vacancy rates. This is particularly problematic given the reach of national retailers and big box stores since they draw customers from a wider catchment area than most local retailers. For instance, the marketing material posted on the developer's, Eclipse's, website states that the proposed shopping center and outlet mall will draw shoppers from all over the island. It will therefore take customers away from other shopping centers – both those in South Maui and from other Maui communities. This is a key feature of big-box stores – a bigger reach. In addition to a bigger reach, shopping centers positioned on the edges of communities draw business, employees and income from community centers and downtowns, resulting in no net increase in terms of jobs or income, only a shift in location. This phenomenon has been widely recognized as the cause of the demise of downtown shopping districts across America in the 1950s and 1960s, resulting from large shopping complexes being built on the outskirts of towns and drawing business away from established commercial zones, damaging the commercial vitality of once thriving town centers. (See, e.g., Community Planning, 2nd ed., by Eric Damian Kelly, c. 2010, pp. 14-15.) A similar effect on south Maui can be expected here should the Pi'ilani shopping centers be allowed to replace planned light industrial space.

VIII. Good Planning Produces Best Results

Eighth, the Kihei-Makena Community Plan explicitly limits commercial growth to three distinct areas *makai* of the Pi'ilani Highway; it is described on page 17 of the plan; this is in contrast to the proposed commercial/retail use of the Property on the *mauka* side of the highway. Likewise, this community plan (on page 18) explicitly calls for light industrial use of the Property. Allowing unplanned retail growth to spread outside the boundaries established in the community plan will deny south Maui the ability to develop select areas into commercial centers or villages that could give Kihei a "sense of place" (not to mention violate the plan itself which is part of the Hawai'i State Plan and Maui County law).

Creating "sense of place" is a key economic and social success factor for thriving communities, a concept embraced in Maui County's 2030 General Plan Countywide Policy Plan. The Countywide Policy Plan (a) rejects sprawl as "wasteful and costly. It degrades once quaint rural communities and devours scenic open spaces" (p. 21) while (b) embracing smart growth that, among other things, "Foster(s) distinctive, attractive communities with a strong sense of place" (p.21.)

IX. Urban Sprawl

Ninth, because the Pi'ilani shopping centers, and to some extent the 250 workforce housing units, fit the classic definition of urban sprawl, the economic and other impacts of sprawl must be considered in any economic analysis of the differential impacts of light industrial use compared to retail and housing uses. Researchers at the University of Wisconsin have defined sprawl as "[A]ny environment characterized by (1) a population widely dispersed in low-density residential development; (2) rigid separation of homes, shops and workplaces; (3) a lack of distinct, thriving activity centers; and (4) a network of roads marked by large block size and

poor access from one place to another. (“Relationship Between Urban Sprawl and Physical Activity, Obesity, and Morbidity,” by Ewing, et. al., American Journal of Health Promotion, v. 18(1):47-57 (2003), cited in Community Planning, Ibid, at p. 16.) The shopping centers at issue here fit this definition: they (housing and commercial activities) are proposed to be located in land that is away from Kihei’s existing retail shopping core; the developments are rigidly separated, accessible only by automobile off an arterial highway, one without sidewalks or adequate bike lanes, cut off from neighboring developments, including the proposed Kihei High School, the adjacent light industrial center and *mauka* residential neighborhoods (given the apparent refusal to build ordered frontage and connector roads.):

Along busy commercial arterials, it is important to provide access from one site to adjoining sites. Otherwise, someone going from the shoe store to the fast-food restaurant next door has to drive out of the driveway, turn onto the arterial road, and then immediately turn into the next driveway. Although the travel distance is not long, each turning movement on a busy street slows traffic and creates the risk of accidents.

(Community Planning, Ibid, p. 200.) This aptly describes proposed access to the Pi’ilani shopping complex and workforce housing in relationship to the adjacent Kihei high school and other *mauka* developments. Poor community and development design is costly in many other ways including negative impact on human health; extraordinary demand on infrastructure due to location away from existing services; excess energy consumption as a result of increased driving time and reliance on the automobile; increased air pollution due to added car trips; and degradation of real property values compared to those in well-designed communities.

(Community Planning, Ibid, at p. 13.)

X. Homogenization and Monoculture

Tenth, introduction of national retailers to the south Maui community, where none now exist (with the exception of Safeway and some high-end retailers with a presence in the Wailea

Shopping Center), will bring “homogenization” to the area. Homogenization is the opposite of a “sense of place,” the latter being a positive community attribute while the former is not.

Hawai’i in general, and Maui in particular, are highly dependent on tourism. While the weather, Maui’s natural beauty and prime beaches are key draws, the presence of national retailers lessens the unique experience offered visitors and residents alike, and tarnishes the island’s brand as a special tropical paradise; this has consequences on visitor count and the ability to attract high income visitors who spend more while here.

XI. Construction Jobs

Eleventh and with regard for Maui’s economy, an important consideration is the generation of construction jobs. Here again there is a significant difference between the proposed retail shopping centers and housing and the 123 lot light industrial park approved by the Land Use Commission. Although both will provide a sizeable number of construction jobs, there seems to be little evidence that a pair of retail shopping centers with some big-box stores will generate more employment than constructing more than one hundred light industrial buildings with a variety of special technical needs, and over a larger span of time. More importantly is the fact that the industrial park and its buildings could be built now because all the entitlements (LUC, community plan and zoning) are in order. On the other hand, the two proposed retail shopping centers and the housing project may only be constructed in the future if they obtain a community plan amendment for that site.

XII. Home Depot Does Not Equal Light Industrial Use


Finally, a comment is warranted on a suggestion made by the shopping centers’ legal counsel at a previous hearing to the effect that the absence of light industrial uses in the shopping centers could be ameliorated by leasing space to Home Depot or a similar big-box store. Home

Depot is, according to personal knowledge and by reference to its website, a big-box retailer of hardware and tools, home appliances, building supplies, garden supplies, etc. It does not qualify as a light industrial enterprise as defined by planners, the Land Use Commission order issued in 1995, and the Kihei-Makena Community Plan. Both the Land Use Commission Order and the Kihei-Makena Community Plan define light industrial uses as “warehousing, light assembly, and service and craft-type industrial operations.” (Land Use Commission Order (Docket No. A-94-706, 1995), Finding of Fact 32; Kihei-Makena Community Plan, p. 55.) By contrast, Home Depot and its counterpart Lowes fit within the definition of “Retail Trade” offered by the BLS. (<http://www.bls.gov/iag/tgs/iag44-45.htm#about>.) “The building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers subsector is part of the retail trade sector.” (<http://www.bls.gov/iag/tgs/iag444.htm>.) Furthermore, the Home Depot and Lowes big-box business model is a prime example of monoculture and homogenization, characterized by low wage jobs, significant part-time work, limited or no employee benefits, cannibalization of local businesses and existing shopping center space, and “foreign” ownership. In other words, the addition of a Home Depot or Lowes store in the Pi’ilani shopping centers would not only fail to inject light industrial use into the Kaonoulu Industrial Park’s development, such an introduction would serve to achieve the opposite effect: degrading the economics of the region while displacing the true light industrial uses approved by the Land Use Commission and proscribed in the Kihei-Makena Community Plan. To the extent retail uses are permitted to supplant light

industrial space in south Maui, one of the fastest growing population centers in the state of Hawaii, new light industrial space would have to be found and approved, including, presumably, amendment of the Kihei-Makena Community Plan.

I declare under penalty of law that the foregoing, and any attachments hereto, are true and correct.

DATED: Kula, Maui, Hawaii, October 17, 2012.


Richard D. Mayer

September - 2012

RICHARD "Dick" MAYER
1111 Lower Kimo Dr.
Kula, Maui, Hawaii 96790

Occupation: Economics/Geography Professor (Retired: 2001)
Maui Community College — 34 years
Email: dickmayer@earthlink.net

Home Telephone: 878-1874 Cell 283-4376 Email: dickmayer@earthlink.net

EDUCATION

B.A. (Economics): Brandeis University, (Waltham, Mass.), 1963

M.A. (International Business / Economic Geography): U. of Washington, 1967

Thesis: "Private Foreign Investment: The Costs and Benefits to a Developing Nation and to an Investor"

Advanced Work: University of California (Berkeley)
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Bowling Green University

WORK EXPERIENCE (SELECTED)

2004 Consultant: Maui County Planning Department – Analysis of County Planning Technical Studies

2003 Consultant on Maui Long-Term Care Project – Preparation of Demographic Reports

1967 – 2001 Maui Community College, Kahului, Maui, Hawaii, 96732

Title: Professor: Economics and Geography, Community Colleges (34 Years)
(Tenured since 1971) (Retired with title: Professor Emeritus)

1968-1969 Division Chairperson, Liberal Arts

1975-1977 Division Chairperson, Social Science/Humanities

1985 - 2000 Legal: Expert Witness in Economics

1963 - 1965 Peace Corps/Nepal: Community Development

1970 U. S. Federal Census: Crew Leader on Maui

1972 Research Project: Maui County: Analysis of Maui County Employment and Manpower Needs

1984 - 1985 Consultant: Financial Planning, State Retirement System

COMMUNITY AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS / ACTIVITIES (SELECTED)

Maui County: Planning Commission, Member

Maui County General Plan Advisory Committee (Maui Island GPAC Vice-Chairman)

Maui County Upcountry Community Plan, Citizen's Advisory Committee, Vice-Chairman

University of Hawai'i Environmental Center: Environmental Impact Statement Reviewer Maui

Hawaii Public Utilities Commission: Statewide Integrated Resources Plan Committee

County: Board of Adjustments and Appeals, Member

Maui County: Advisory Committee to Mayor on Energy Policy, Chairperson

Kula Community Association, Board of Directors, Vice-Pres. + Committee Chair

Mayor Arakawa's Committee to pick Boards + Commissions Members, Chairman

Maui County Council: Energy Advisory Sub-Committee

Maui Chamber of Commerce: Economic Development Committee

State of Hawaii: Air Pollution Control Committee, Maui County, Chairperson

Hawaii State Statistical Data Center (Agency of DBEDT), Maui County Representative

Maui Economic Development Board: Statistics Committee

Kula Elementary School PTA, Vice-President + President

UH Maui Outreach Program (Established BA & grad programs on Maui), Organizer + first director

King Kekaulike High School, Chair of committee to establish and locate a new High School

Maui Electric Company: Integrated Resources Plan (I.R.P.) Advisory Committee

Moderator: Numerous Political Candidate Forums **EXHIBIT A**

EXHIBIT I-25

SELECTED COMMITTEE WORK (Within University of Hawaii system)**UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SYSTEM LEVEL - COMMITTEES (APPOINTED BY UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT)**

Hawaii State Open University (H.O.P.E.)

University of Hawaii General Education Core Requirements

UH Environmental Center: Environmental Impact Statement Review

University of Hawaii Academic Affairs Committee

University of Hawaii Strategic Plan Committee

UH Matsunaga Peace Institute, Executive Committee

COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM LEVEL - COMMITTEES (APPOINTED BY COM. COL. CHANCELLOR)

Community College Master Plan

"Directions for the 80's" Committee

University Reorganization Committee

System-wide Accreditation Committee

MAUI COMMUNITY COLLEGE - COMMITTEE WORK

Curriculum Committee

Budget Committee: Chairperson

Maui County Educational Needs Assessment Survey

Faculty Senate Executive Committee: Vice-Chairperson

Faculty Senate Charter Review Committee: Chairperson

Moderator for several community forums: air pollution; geothermal power; Maui's airport needs; etc.
 Moderator for political candidates forums: Mayoral, Maui County Council, and State Legislature
 Akaku Cable-TV: Election night commentator

RECOGNITION and AWARDS

1975 American Lung Association	"Blue Sky Award" for Efforts in Clearing Up Air Pollution
1976 Chamber of Commerce	Outstanding "Young American" Award
1981 + 1989 Maui Community College	Faculty Merit Award
1987 University of Hawai'i Board of Regents	"Excellence in Teaching" Award
1991 Maui Peace Network	Ho'omalulu Peace Award
1996 University of Hawai'i System	"Faculty Service to the Community" Award
1997 + 2001 Maui County Council	2 Resolutions recognizing service to the Maui community
2010 Sierra Club, Maui Chapter	'Onipa'a Award
2010 F.A.C.E. Maui	Community Service Recognition Award