



UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SYSTEM

Legislative Testimony

Testimony Presented Before the
Senate Committees on Education and Economic Development & Taxation
on
April 14, 2008 at 2:45 p.m.
by
Sam Callejo
Vice President for Administration, University of Hawai'i System

HCR 312 – Urging the University of Hawai'i to Extend its Land Lease with the High Technology Development Corporation to Continue to Operate the Mānoa Innovation Center

Chairs Sakamoto and Fukunaga, Vice Chairs Tokuda and Espero and Members of the Committees:

The University of Hawai'i provides the following comments on HCR 312 which urges the University to extend our current lease with the High Technology Development Corporation (HTDC) for the Mānoa Innovation Center.

The University and HTDC entered into a 25-year lease in good faith in 1990. There are now 7 years left on this lease, which is not an unreasonable amount of time for HTDC to identify and secure a new location, particularly if the Legislature is supportive.

The University notes that our extramural research and training enterprise grew to over \$400 million dollars in 2007, which constitutes a substantial part of our contribution of over \$1.6 billion dollars a year to Hawai'i's economy. Supporting this growth in extramural research has created grave pressure on the University for additional space in close proximity to the UH-Mānoa campus.

For several years HTDC has been seeking other locations to which it could relocate. The fact that none of these initiatives have yet been successful is not a reasonable basis for the premature extension of the current lease.

The University supports the mission of HTDC and looks forward to assisting, as appropriate, in identifying and securing a new long-term home for HTDC. Possibilities include both Kakaako and West O'ahu. HTDC could also play a key role in the development of a Tech Park on O'ahu, as the Legislature is currently considering.

In addition, the University believes that if the Legislature finds the HTDC mission to be worth substantial public support, then the Legislature should consider appropriating funds accordingly rather than ask HTDC to rely on the revenues it receives through leases of the current facilities it manages.

The University is willing to play a supportive role in helping HTDC find a new home by 2015, and respectfully requests that the subject resolutions be deferred.

H2 Technologies, Inc.

73-4347 Malie Place, Kailua-Kona, HI 96740
www.h2-techs.com

DATE: April 10, 2008

TO: Members of the Senate Committee on Economic Development & Taxation
And Members of the Senate Committee on Education
testimony@capital.hawaii.gov

FROM: Guy Toyama, President & COO, H2 Technologies, Inc.

SUBJECT: **House Concurrent Resolution 312 Urging the University of Hawaii to extend its land lease with the High Technology Development Corporation to continue to operate the Manoa Innovation Center.**

As a very satisfied client I would like to express our strong support for House Concurrent Resolution 312 which urges the University of Hawaii to continue the operations of the Manoa Innovation Center by extending the land lease agreement between the University and HTDC until a new center is available to continue these important programs.

The Innovation Centers run by HTDC including the Manoa Innovation Center is extremely important to the economic well being of Hawaii and to continue to give incentive for new high technology companies to locate here thus diversifying our economy.

Thank you for this opportunity to submit testimony in support of HCR 312.

**Guy Toyama
President & COO
H2 Technologies, Inc.
guy@h2-techs.com
808-938-6325**

TECHNICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.

2800 Woodlawn Dr. Suite 149

Honolulu, HI 96822

DATE: April 11, 2008

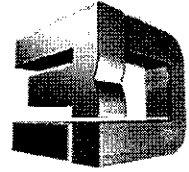
TO: Members of the Senate Committee on Economic Development & Taxation
And Members of the Senate Committee on Education
testimony@capital.hawaii.gov

FROM: Dr. Edwin M. Winter, Vice President, Technical Research Assoc. Inc.

SUBJECT: **House Concurrent Resolution 312 Urging the University of Hawaii to extend its land lease with the High Technology Development Corporation to continue to operate the Manoa Innovation Center.**

Technical Research Associates, Inc. is a current tenant at the Manoa Innovation Center. While the expiration of a lease in 2015 is not of particular concern to our company, I wish to speak for future Hawaii companies who would greatly benefit from the special high tech incubation atmosphere of the MIC. These benefits include tangible ones such as special seminars and intangible ones such as meeting a future business partner at the coffee machine or at a sack lunch seminar. While none of these future companies can testify, their voice should be heeded. As their surrogate, I would like to express my strong support for House Concurrent Resolution 312, which urges the University of Hawaii to continue the operations of the Manoa Innovation Center by extending the land lease agreement between the University and HTDC until a new center is available to continue these important programs.

Thank you for this opportunity to submit testimony in support of HCR 312.



3D Innovations, LLC
2800 Woodlawn Drive, Suite #100
Honolulu, HI 96822
Tel: 808.722.8667
info@3d-innovations.com

DATE: April 13, 2008

TO: Members of the Senate Committee on Economic Development & Taxation
And Members of the Senate Committee on Education

FROM: Collin Kobayashi, President & CEO, 3D Innovations, LLC

SUBJECT: **House Concurrent Resolution 312 Urging the University of Hawaii to extend its land lease with the High Technology Development Corporation to continue to operate the Manoa Innovation Center.**

I would like to express my strong support for House Concurrent Resolution 312 which urges the University of Hawaii to continue operations of the Manoa Innovation Center by extending the land lease agreement between the University and HTDC until a new center is available to continue these important programs.

As a small business owner trying to succeed in Hawaii's economy, HTDC has been instrumental with assisting my business needs by providing access to the Manoa Innovation Center's facilities, networking opportunities, and general start up business expertise. Without their support, operating a small business in the technology sector would prove difficult. Sustaining Hawaii's technology sector is an important facet of the state's economy, and as such small businesses can continue to grow by utilizing HTDC and all of the benefits they offer.

Thank you for this opportunity to submit testimony in support of HCR 312.

Aloha,

Collin Kobayashi
President & CEO
3D Innovations, LLC

Written Statement of
BRIAN GOLDSTEIN
Chairperson
High Technology Development Corporation
before the
**SENATE COMMITTEES ON EDUCATION AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TAXATION**
Monday April 14, 2008
2:45 PM
State Capitol, Conference Room 225

In consideration of
**HCR 312/HR 260 URGING THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII TO EXTEND ITS
LAND LEASE WITH THE HIGH TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION TO
CONTINUE TO OPERATE THE MANOA INNOVATION CENTER.**

Chairs Sakamoto and Fukunaga, Vice Chairs Tokuda and
Espero, and Members of the Senate Committees on Education and
Economic Development and Taxation:

The Board of Directors of the High Technology Development
Corporation strongly supports House Concurrent Resolution 312
and House Resolution 260, which urge the University of Hawaii at
Manoa to extend the High Technology Development Corporation's
land lease for the Manoa Innovation Center (MIC) for a period of
time necessary to find and replace or develop and construct a
new facility in Manoa to continue the programs and operations of
HTDC and the Manoa Innovation Center.

Since 1993, the Manoa Innovation Center has been the only
facility on the Island of Oahu to graduate successful technology
companies for the State of Hawaii. In seven years, which is the
end of the land lease term with the University of Hawaii, if the
State were to lose this facility, the State would lose more than
business incubation and innovation space for start-up
technology-based entrepreneurs.

- (1) The state would lose 16 years of investment growing an industry which has helped to diversify Hawaii's fragile economy. And, the time that would be needed to restart such a facility is approximately 3 to 5 years if funding were available today. MIC is an economic development engine that has been home to Hawaii's successful companies such as Digital Island, Blue Lava Wireless, Hoku Scientific and many more. Since 1993 over a hundred companies have been incubated and of these over 80 percent is either continuing operations, spun-off new companies, acquired or merged operations. As you know, incubators help startup companies by providing an entrepreneurial environment to grow and meet their business development needs while developing their technologies.
- (2) The state would be financially challenged to replace such a facility today with changes in the federal tax laws since MIC was built. Current federal law significantly restricts the amount of funds states can use to finance facilities defined by federal law as containing private activity or private entities (e.g. MIC which is a technology-based economic development project contained private entities).
- (3) Other sources of funds such as private funded projects are possible, but certainly at some cost to the state. Potential exchanges of state land and other combinations with private sector land owners are also possible, but will require state lands and financing which are not currently available.
- (4) As the only innovation center on Oahu co-located to the state's only major research campus (University of Hawaii Manoa Campus), the opportunities for academia, research, and industry (technology commercialization) to collaborate and provide new and better paying jobs in the state will be significantly affected. (Ref: Cyberstates Report 2006 reports the average high tech salary in Hawaii as 2 to 3 times the average salary in the state.) Further, the need to commercialize research has increased with the recent significant increase and expected growth of the university's federal research and development projects. HTDC's role is now more significant to bridge the university commercialization process to industry to realize a truly diversified economy for the State of Hawaii.

- (5) Throughout the years HTDC has been fiscally responsible and is fiscally reliant on the operations of MIC to sustain its statewide programs and half the salaries and benefits of its core program staff. After the first year of operation, MIC was except for CIP costs fiscally self-sustaining. Without MIC land lease, HTDC would not sustain itself and would require general fund appropriations. Typically other states fund tech-based economic development programs out of the general revenues of the state.

Finally, we understand there are efforts under way by the City & County of Honolulu, Enterprise Honolulu, and U.S. Congressional staff to develop a new technology park on Oahu which could begin as early as 3 to 5 years from today. We wholly support new tech parks and facilities which will further add to the state's ability to diversify its economy through growth of new tech centers that build needed critical mass of tech centers beyond the University Manoa Research Campus and the Manoa Innovation Center. While in the beginning it was an experiment for the state we can now say the success of Manoa Innovation Center is a testament to continued growth of the tech industry in the state.

Statement of
YUKA NAGASHIMA
Executive Director & CEO
High Technology Development Corporation
before the
**SENATE COMMITTEES ON EDUCATION AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TAXATION**
Monday April 14, 2008
2:45 PM
State Capitol, Conference Room 225

In consideration of
**HCR 312/HR 260 URGING THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII TO EXTEND ITS LAND
LEASE WITH THE HIGH TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION TO
CONTINUE TO OPERATE THE MANOA INNOVATION CENTER.**

Chairs Sakamoto and Fukunaga, Vice Chairs Tokuda and Espero, and Members of the Senate Committees on Education and Economic Development and Taxation:

The High Technology Development Corporation strongly supports House Concurrent Resolution 312 and House Resolution 260 which urge the University of Hawaii at Manoa to extend the High Technology Development Corporation's land lease for the Manoa Innovation Center (MIC) located at 2800 Woodlawn Drive and adjacent to the university's Manoa Campus for a period of time necessary to find and replace or develop and construct a new facility in Manoa to continue the programs and operations of HTDC and the Manoa Innovation Center.

The following summarizes the importance of this situation:

- (1) Unless we begin to seek a replacement or new facility now we will run out of time. The land lease from the university to HTDC ends 7 years from April of this year. It took approximately five (5) years to receive all the state funding to plan, design, construct, and equip the MIC in the early 1990's using state capital improvement program funding. Typically new state facilities take a minimum of 3-5 years from planning to occupancy.
- (2) Changes in the federal tax laws since MIC was built significantly restrict the amount of funds states can use to finance facilities defined by federal law as containing private activity or private entities. Therefore, economic development projects such as MIC (a

technology-based economic development project) are difficult to develop unless other sources of funds are available. Private funded projects are possible, but certainly at a cost to the state. Potential exchanges of state land and other combinations with private sector land owners are also possible, but will require state land and financing which is not currently available.

- (3) Manoa Innovation Center is the only technology incubator and innovation center on Island of Oahu. Big Island has two technology projects –University of Hawaii at Hilo research campus and the NELHA, in Kihei there is the Maui Research & Technology Center within the Maui Research & Technology Park, Kauai has Waimea Techno-Tourism Center. The Mililani Technology Park financing structure of selling off fee simple lots is not conducive to developing a technology industry, and as such, should not be considered a technology park.
- (4) The close proximity to the University of Hawaii’s Manoa Campus ties higher education, research, and technology commercialization which then spurs more growth in all these areas. The needs of companies developing technologies today will encourage students to learn and engage in research and development. This circle of higher education-research and development-technology commercialization-startup technology companies is key to our success. Close proximity of these sectors is the best way to ensure our long term vision of a healthy and vibrant technology community.
- (5) Unlike other states with technology-based economic development programs, the High Technology Development Corporation is dependent on the revenues and operations of the Manoa Innovation Center to fund its statewide programs and half of the salaries and benefits of its staff. Like other states and communities and until state budget cuts in mid-1990’s, HTDC staff and benefits were funded from general fund revenues of the state. Should the land lease expire without a replacement facility with similar revenue earning capacity, HTDC would be in the unfortunate position of not being able to sustain its programs and half of its staff.
- (6) Probably the most important reason is the loss of a tech-based economic development engine that has been home to Hawaii’s successful companies such as Digital Island, Blue Lava Wireless, Hoku Scientific and many more. Since 1993 over a hundred companies have been incubated and of these over 80 percent are either continuing operations, spun-off new companies, acquired or merged operations. As you know, incubators help startup companies by providing an entrepreneurial environment to grow and meet their business development needs while developing their technologies.

Central to technology infrastructure are research universities, incubators and innovation centers with companies commercializing technologies. With the increase in the research and development funding the University of Hawaii is now commanding the pressure to improve its

research dollars to commercialization opportunities also increases. HTDC's role is now more significant to bridge the university commercialization process to industry to realize a truly diversified economy for the State of Hawaii.

There are many reasons to support technology projects to contribute to economic competitiveness of regions, states and nations:

- A survey of United States and Canadian tech projects revealed that every job in a research community generates an average of 2.57 jobs in the economy.
- A new model is emerging of strategically planned, mixed-use campuses designed to create an environment that fosters collaboration and innovation and promotes the development, transfer and commercialization of technology.
- Research communities have become a key element of the technology infrastructure supporting the growth of today's knowledge economy.
- Research communities are key drivers of regional development traditionally established to recruit research and development and technology companies to locate near a university in order to build a cluster of high technology companies.
- Research communities exhibit a strong ability to attract and retain talent, which in turn, allows us to create a critical mass that can yield high economic opportunities for our region.

Today, research communities increasingly spur homegrown business startups, retention and expansion with a focus on providing commercialization and business development support in addition to space for talent retention and innovation infrastructure. These communities are emerging as strong sources of entrepreneurship, talent and economic competitiveness.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of HCR 312 and HR 260.

testimony

From: Daniel Leuck [dan@ikayzo.com]
Sent: Friday, April 11, 2008 4:51 PM
To: testimony
Subject: House Concurrent Resolution 312 Urging the University of Hawaii to extend its land lease with the High Technology Development Corporation to continue to operate the Manoa Innovation Center.

Ikayzo inc., as a current tenant of MIC, would like to express our strong support for House Concurrent Resolution 312 which urges the University of Hawaii to continue the operations of the Manoa Innovation Center by extending the land lease agreement between the University and HTDC until a new center is available to continue these important programs. The MIC facilities and services have been invaluable to our company.

We thank the committee for this opportunity to provide testimony in support of this important resolution

Best regards,

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Daniel Leuck
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Date of Hearing: April 14, 2008

Committee: Senate Education/Health

Department: Education

Person Testifying: Patricia Hamamoto, Superintendent

Title: H.C.R. 126, H.D. 1 (H.S.C.R. 1417-08)

Purpose: Urging the Board of Education to Establish An Integrating Rehabilitation Programs for Students with Anger Problems.

Department's Position: The Department of Education (Department) supports H.C.R. 126, H.D. 1 (H.S.C.R. 1417-08) as an effort to help reduce incidents of anger and violence in our schools. The Department does not support putting anger management programs in schools, without studying the issues and problems more carefully. It must be acknowledged that current rehabilitation programs for substance abuse do not present a viable model to address anger and violence. Further, there is little documented evidence that anger management programs alone have a positive, long-term impact on student behaviors. Consequently, the Department recommends that a study be conducted to identify appropriate, evidence-based program models that have a high success rate in public secondary schools with diverse student populations. Additionally, the Department continues

to recommend that the study be expanded to include the exploration of proactive and evidence-based interventions and supports, as these have a sustained positive effect on student behavior as a whole.

Therefore, the Department requests that the Committee use the language in S.C.R. 110, S.D. 1 that requires a study in cooperation with the Department of Health. The Department will continue to work with the Legislature as H.C.R. 126, H.D. 1 (H.S.C.R. 1417-08) is considered.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.



**HCR 126, HD1 URGING THE BOARD OF EDUCATION TO ESTABLISH AN
INTEGRATING REHABILITATION PROGRAMS
FOR STUDENTS WITH ANGER PROBLEMS.**

Senate Committee on Education and Committee on Health

Date: April 14, 2008

Time: 2:45 pm

Room: 225

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) supports this resolution.

Adolescent anger management is becoming more prominent in our society and today's youth face even greater pressures than those of the past. By age eighteen, most have witnessed thousands of murders on television and video games. Some are involved in violent or illegal gang activity. Others come from broken homes where domestic violence and substance abuse are the norm. By the time they start going through puberty, their entire existence may seem out of their control, and they may grow increasingly enraged, acting out their anger in antisocial ways that require adolescent anger management.

Ho'oponopono has served our Hawaiian people as a healthy way in diffusing, ameliorating, and bringing resolution to problems created by anger. In addition, by proactive work in developing a sense of belonging, mastery, independence and generosity, we build positive attitudes and skills in our youth negating the use of less mature and ineffective alternatives manifested in anger. OHA partners with many community groups and agencies that deal, proactively, with "anger management" through leadership development. Leadership development and cultural pride and identity are key strategies for the success of Nā Pua No'eau: The Center for Gifted and Talented Native Hawaiian children, Hawaiian based charter schools, and through 'ohana building through Partners in Development to name a few. In addition to looking at substance abuse programs, OHA encourages the Board of Education to examine, through this resolution, those models already in place within its system that emphasizes the Hawaiian notions of 'ohana/belonging,

no'eau/mastery, kanaka makua/independence and aloha/generosity. In addition, the best practices as outlined in "Nā Lau Lama State Collaboration to Improve Outcomes for Native Hawaiian Students" as well as "Nā Honua Mauli Ola: Hawai'i Guidelines for Culturally Healthy and Responsive Learning Communities" provide guidelines and suggestions to deal with this disturbing but fixable problem.

Senator Norman Sakamoto, Chair; Senator Jill Tokuda, Vice-Chair; and Members of the Committee on Education
Senator David Ige; Chair, Senator Carol Fukunaga, Vice Chair; and Members of the Committee on Health

Caithlin Moiha, Nathan Trump,
Royce Bumbard, Kiana Kometani
Kohala High School

Monday, April 14, 2008, 2:45

HCR 126: URGING THE BOARD OF EDUCATION TO ESTABLISH AN INTEGRATING REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS WITH ANGER PROBLEMS.

Good afternoon Chair Sakamoto, Chair Ige and members of the Education Committee and the Health Committee. We are testify in support of House Concurrent Resolution 126 and House Resolution 108.

My name is Kiana Kometani, and my classmates are Royce Bumbard, Caithlin Moiha, and Nathan Trump.

We are from a small country school on the Big Island and have been described as one of the most beautiful areas in the state. However, lately, our high school of 283 students, has been plagued with senseless acts of violence in the form of beatings, harassment, and property damage. These destructive behaviors have been dealt with primarily through suspensions. The high rate of repeat offenders shows that the present consequences for fighting and violent behavior are not effective. Something has to be done to assist these troubled students to change their behaviors and to make better choices.

According to an article in the Honolulu- Star Bulletin (10/28/07), school violence across the state has risen in the past three years to levels experienced in the mid-1990s even as fewer students enroll in the public system. Ten years ago, when enrollment peaked with more than 189,000 students, there were 3,086 reported incidents of violence involving 1,720 students. In the 2005-06 year, despite a drop of nearly 8,000 schoolchildren, violence rose to 3,350 cases in which 2,762 students took part, according to the state Department of Education.

That's an 8.5 percent increase in cases and a 60.5 percent hike in the number of students participating in assault, robbery, sexual offense, terroristic threatening, harassment and possession of weapons and firearms.

The most common types of A and B offenses at Kohala High include disorderly conduct, harassment, and terroristic threatening. In 2006-2007 Kohala High had 52 incidences of Class A and B offenses. This was up from 44 incidences in 2005-2006 and 25 incidences in 2004-2005. We had a 108% percent increase in cases in the 3-year span. Already this year we have had 43 class A and B offenses.

Currently teachers and students are indifferent to bullying behavior and may not even have a common understanding of how to define harassment behaviors. Teachers and staff have a crucial role to play simply by being visible allies of anti-harassment policies. Furthermore rules against cruelty and harassment behavior are not consistently enforced and when consequences of detention or suspension are utilized, the results prove ineffective. Repeat offenses become the norm.

In another article from the Honolulu- Star Bulletin (2/24/08), it cites that State Superintendent of Schools, Patricia Hamamoto, established a 20-member Safe Schools Community Advisory Committee in 2005 to

make proposals for prevention strategies and interventions to make schools safer. This committee submitted a report last June urging the DOE to create anti-bullying, anti-harassment and anti-discrimination programs in every school by 2010. The committee cited a 2005 survey of Hawai'i students that found 38 percent of middle school and 22 percent of high school students reported someone had tried to punch, kick or hit them at school at least once in the previous month. As of March 24, 2008 Kohala High School has yet to begin any dialog about planning or implementing such programs. We are not the exception among schools in the state. We need effective consequences for student offenders today.

What are the solutions to combating the rise in school violent acts? How do we support the rights of students at Kohala High to get a good education in a positive learning environment? How do we get violent-angry students to change their behavior? Do we add another security guard to patrol or ask our community police officer to make a more visible presence near the campus before and after school? Should we turn to additional security measures such as metal detectors, surveillance cameras, X-ray machines, high fences, and increased locker searches? These security measures definitely deter some violence, but they are extrinsic deterrents, utterly degrading and certainly not full proof nor fully effective.

Likewise, the KHS School-wide bonding with a motivational / anti-bullying speaker, International Peace Day Celebration, our Peace Video PSA competition, and Positive Behavioral Support Program are all attempts at creating awareness and heighten sensitivity to issues of the importance of pro-social behavior. These measures are proactive on a school-wide level but do not deter the repeat offenders or "wolf-pack" students entrenched with angry antics.

We can agree that conflict is part of everyday life. It does not have to lead to violence. The feasibility of a "first-offender rehabilitation program" for students who have been involved in or suspended for violent assaults at school is promising. Such programs could offer conflict mediation training for the offender and his or her parents. Dealing positively with conflict can help students understand each other better, build confidence in their own ability to control their destinies, and develop the skills they need to lead successful, productive lives. In turn, students should know how to respond clearly to other young people who are abusive, aggressive, or hostile.

Do we want to be another statistic? Worldwide, nationwide and locally, schools have become the focus of many repeated violent acts. We're no different from other schools in our nation and have the same possibility of being splashed on the front page as another statistic for violent crimes. Does it take a real crisis before anybody responds to it? People don't want to believe there are violent acts and hate crimes in our schools just like people don't want to say there are hate crimes in Hawaii. Inevitably this "land of paradise" is not immune to violence. A wide variety of methods and rehabilitation programs can be implemented to deal positively with conflict and resolve hostile attitudes before they become destructive. We urge the department of education to study the feasibility of integrating rehabilitation programs for students with anger issues before we become another unfortunate statistic.

We are honored to have this opportunity to submit testimony to a hearing. This is our first experience and we have learned a lot about the legislative process in the previous weeks. We are so fortunate to be a part of this delicate and very empowering practice. Thank you very much for allowing us to submit testimony in favor of House Concurrent Resolution 126.

To: Senator Norman Sakamoto, Chair; Senator Jill Tokuda, Vice-Chair; and
Members of the Committee on Education
Senator David Ige; Chair, Senator Carol Fukunaga, Vice Chair; and
Members of the Committee on Health

From: Jeremy Valdez, Lexus Ujano-DeMotta, Angela Pung
Shaina Ramos, Krizha Tumaneng, Joyce Odasco
Kalaniana'ole School

**SUPPORT OF HCR 126, URGING THE BOARD OF EDUCATION TO ESTABLISH
AN INTEGRATING REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS WITH
ANGER PROBLEMS.**

Good afternoon Chairman Sakamoto, Chairman Ige and members of Senate Education Committee and the Senate Health Committee. We are the Youth Leadership Group of Kalaniana'ole School. My name is Jeremy Valdez and my classmates are Lexus Ujano-DeMotta, Angela Pung, Shaina Ramos, Krizha Tumaneng and Joyce Odasco. We would like testify in favor of House Concurrent Resolution 126, requesting the Board of Education to establish an integrating rehabilitation program for students with anger problems so that they might receive help for their issues. These programs could provide the youth with the tools they need to direct their energy toward positive behaviors.

Unfortunately, violence currently exists in many places and our youth are exposed to it. Violence exists in families. There are cases of child abuse and abuse of household members. Violence exists in the media – on TV, reports in the newspaper and in movies. Violence happens in our communities – we see it as fights and acts of vandalism. Violence is also evident worldwide in our involvement in the War on Iraq. It can and may influence people like ourselves, younger children and adults.

At our school we have collected data about the types of violent related behaviors we have had on our campus. The behaviors have been reported in the following categories: terroristic threatening, disorderly conduct, harassment, insubordination, disrespect and non-compliance, inappropriate language and physical contact.

Our administrators provided us with some data about our school for the last three years. There has been a gradual decrease in the number referrals over the past three year

period. However, the majority of referrals continue to occur in categories related to or leading toward violent behaviors.

Currently, we have programs in place that work toward the prevention of angry or violent behaviors. In our school, we have the Élan Anti-bullying program for all of our intermediate students. Students learn about the spectrum of bullying, the change process and how it requires us to have to reach out of our comfort zone, and how to say “no” to negative peer pressure. The program also provides a model of how to deal with uncomfortable situations by incorporating a think block of time for a response instead of a reaction to a situation. The goal of the program is to put an end to the “world game” where there is always a winner and loser and to create a “win-win” environment. Students are also provided supports through our school counselors and School Based Behavioral Health therapist.

The reason why we should have a program to assist students with a need for anger management is that it could help them to deal with their strong emotions of anger and frustration. Some of these students have very deeply rooted problems and they need more intensive support than our school can offer. As for now, students who need more help than schools currently have are not always getting the help they need. Instead they are often suspended as a consequence of punishment without opportunities for rehabilitation. This is not helping students because their anger problems are not being solved. Therefore, we believe that if students can be offered rehabilitation or counseling programs when it is determined that they have a serious anger management problem; perhaps we can build an even better environment for all of us.

In conclusion, we are hoping to continue to work toward stopping anger problems in our schools. We would like to live in a world free of violent behaviors. We also would like to say that we appreciate the opportunity to submit testimony today. We have learned about the legislative process and feel that we have seen our state government in action. Thank you very much for allowing us to submit testimony today in favor of House Concurrent Resolution 126.

Senator Norman Sakamoto, Chair; Senator Jill Tokuda, Vice-Chair; and Members of the Committee on Education
Senator David Ige; Chair, Senator Carol Fukunaga, Vice Chair; and Members of the Committee on Health

Paauilo Elementary and Intermediate School

Good afternoon Chairman Sakamoto, Chair Ige and the members of the Education Committee and the Health Committee.

My name is Daisha Acorda and I am a 7th grade student at Paauilo Elementary and Intermediate School. Elle Carvalho and Jasmine Mae Quiamas are also in the 7th grade, and Leimana Ebreo and Justin Kwee are 8th grade students.

We support the proposed implementation of a mandatory alternative to violence treatment for public school students who are suspended or expelled due to violent behavior. Students who are suspended or expelled are often alienated from their peers and school setting for extended periods of time.

The implementation of mandatory treatment will allow students to possibly return to school sooner and continue their education with increased positive coping skills when dealing with stressors. This will give students in this situation a feeling of a “second chance” and increase acceptance of the individual as a person who is “wanted” in the school environment.

The implementation of mandatory alternatives to violence services, appear to decrease the probability of reoccurring violent behavior by repeat offenders. Studies have shown (Tolan and Nancy, 94 and Stumphauzer, 85) that participating in behavior intervention programs appear to improve moral reasoning and reduce behavior referrals related to violent offences in adolescents. Studies also indicate that such interventions reduce the probability of violent behavior as adults (Tolan and Nancy, 94).

Finally, students who successfully complete the alternative to violence program can also spread their knowledge to their peers. During adolescent period in life, students tend to learn more from their peers. Students who are able to overcome anger issues by positive coping skills can become great role models that may share the skills that they have learned at an alternative to violence program. Furthermore, as parents, they can also share anger management skills with their own children. This in turn, will help schools and communities become a positive and safe place for the next generation.

By providing this mandate we feel that our schools and communities will become more peaceful and safer environments. As young members and leaders of our communities we believe that investing resources for treatment and prevention of violent behavior will definitely make a difference in the future. On behalf of myself and the other students from Paauilo School, we would like to thank you for this opportunity to submit testimony and for your consideration.

References

1. Pat Tolan and Nancy Guerra, 1994 (What Works in Reducing Adolescent Violence – An Empirical Review of the Field) www.colorado.edu
2. J.S. Stumphauzer, 1985 (Understanding Delinquency, A Behavior Analysis – Child Youth Services) www.chilyouthservices.edu

testimony

From: Gina Cardazone [cardazon@hawaii.edu]
Sent: Sunday, April 13, 2008 1:57 PM
To: testimony
Cc: Sen. Jill Tokuda; Sen. Carol Fukunaga
Subject: HCR126: Testimony in Support of Program for Students with Anger Problems

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HCR126 (HD1)

Urging the Board of Education to establish integrating rehabilitation programs for students with anger problems.

Hearing Date & Time: 04-14-08 at 2:45 pm
Committees: EDU/HTH

Dear Education & Health Committee Members,

I am writing in support of HCR 126 HD1, urging the Board of Education to establish integrating rehabilitation programs for students with anger problems.

As a graduate student in the University of Hawaii, Manoa's Department of Psychology studying the roots and consequences of interpersonal violence, I am heartened to see young people taking an active role in addressing youth violence. The intuition of those who have submitted testimony regarding the ineffectiveness of suspension and expulsion in curbing violence is supported by research in several sectors of Psychology.

Several empirical studies in Social Psychology have provided evidence that social exclusion can lead to self-defeating behaviors (Twenge, Catanese, Baumeister, 2002) and aggression (Twenge, Baumeister, Tice & Stucke, 2001). Therefore, when aggressive behaviors are met with social exclusion (of which suspension is a form), the outcome, particularly for someone who already has a tendency toward aggressive behaviors, may be to become more aggressive.

Long-term studies in Developmental Psychology have corroborated this, demonstrating that aggression and societal rejection feed off of each other, causing people who are anti-social to become increasingly more so, leading them to either shun social interactions altogether (thereby limiting their opportunity for positive social interactions), or to link themselves with other anti-social people (Duvonen & Gross, 2005). The latter is especially true of people who are rejected because of aggressive behaviors, as they are more prone to respond to social exclusion by rejecting mainstream society and forming close alliances with other aggressive peers, facilitating "deviance training" (Dishion, Spracklen, Andrews, & Patterson, 1996), and putting youth at greater risk for later criminal behavior (Dishion, McCord, & Poulin, 1999).

By looking for ways to rehabilitate youth who've displayed aggressive tendencies and integrate them into the community, it may be possible to subvert this vicious cycle of anti-social behavior and social rejection, a cycle which is inherently harmful and which has been proposed to create a synergistic process that can lead to mass violence (Gaertner & Iuzzini, 2005). It would be inspiring to see the state of Hawaii become a leader in the development of programs that could effectively promote pro-social behaviors and prevent violence. The fact that testimony has been submitted by young students is a great testament to their concern and involvement in addressing the issues that concern them, and I believe that the most effective youth intervention programs will build on this foundation of youth involvement and engage young people in the development and implementation of the programs.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this important issue, Gina Cardazone



UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SYSTEM

Legislative Testimony

**Written Testimony Presented Before the
Senate Committee on Education and
Senate Committee on Health
April 14, 2008, 2:45 p.m., Room 225**

by
Virginia S. Hinshaw, Chancellor
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa
and
Jerris Hedges, MD, MS, MMM
Dean, John A. Burns School of Medicine
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

HCR 226 - Requesting the University of Hawaii's John A. Burns School of Medicine to provide admission preference to students that mirrors the demographics of rural health professional shortage areas of the state to address the shortage of physicians on our neighbor islands.

Chair Sakamoto, Chair Ige, and Members of the Committees:

The John A. Burns School of Medicine appreciates the intent of HCR 226 to address the shortage of physicians on our neighbor islands.

However, we must respectfully submit that the resolution, as written, will be difficult to enact. As a student traverses through the higher education system and prepares for medical school, it is unclear at best whether there is any increased likelihood that the student will practice primary care in a rural area, given they were raised in a rural area.

Graduates of medical schools are faced with an ever-increasing educational debt. When faced with poor reimbursement in rural areas and a large educational debt, these graduates often elect a specialty that can be practiced in a more urban setting and that will result in better reimbursement.

It is important that we re-direct this discussion to how we can make rural practice more attractive to John A. Burns School of Medicine graduates. Modifying admission practices to favor students who grew up in rural areas may run afoul of federal discrimination laws. It also may encourage the acceptance of students who may be under-prepared for medical school, simply to fulfill a demographic target.

We respectfully suggest a more meaningful approach to this issue would be the development of a commission that includes hospital administrators, insurance payers, rural practitioners, members of the Hawai'i Medical Association, medical students, and the John A. Burns School of Medicine leadership. Such a commission would review the barriers to medical students selecting a rural Hawai'i practice site and propose actions to overcome those barriers. Thank you for this opportunity to testify.



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April 14, 2008

To: Senator Norman Sakamoto, Chair
Senator Jill N. Tokuda, Vice Chair
Education Committee

From: Cynthia J. Goto, M.D., President
Linda Rasmussen, M.D., Legislative Co-Chair
Philip Hellreich, M.D., Legislative Co-Chair
Paula Arcena, Executive Director
Dick Botti, Government Affairs Liaison

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

Education Committee

Mondy
4/14/2008
2:45pm
Room 225

Re: HCR 226 Requesting the University of Hawaii's John A. Burns School of Medicine to provide admission preference to students that mirrors the demographics of rural health professional shortage areas of the state to address the shortage of physicians on our neighbor islands.

The Hawaii Medical Association supports the intent of HCR 226 to increase the physician workforce in rural areas of Hawaii. However, we have concerns that giving admission preference to students from rural areas will compromise academic criteria in favor of geographic criteria.

Instead, we suggest the committee focus its attention on HB2519, HD2, which would establish the Hawaii Health Corps, providing loan repayment and stipends for physicians and dentists who agree to work in health professional shortage areas and as first responders during civil defense and other emergencies. HB2519, HD2 also would establish the Enterprise Zone Business Tax Credit, general excise tax exemption and other business incentives to include physicians and dentists who establish or maintain practices in designated areas.

We believe HB2519 represents a more meaningful way to address the physician shortage in rural areas than does HCR 226.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this matter.

Hawaii Medical Association
1360 S. Beretania St.
Suite 200
Honolulu, HI 96814
(808) 536-7702
(808) 528-2376 fax
www.hmaonline.net

**TESTIMONY OF ROBERT TOYOFUKU ON BEHALF OF THE CONSUMER
LAWYERS OF HAWAII (CLH) IN SUPPORT OF H.C.R. NO. 226**

April 14, 2008

To: Chairmen Norman Sakamoto and David Ige and Members of the Senate Committee on Education and the Senate Committee on Health:

My name is Bob Toyofuku and I am presenting this testimony on behalf of the Consumer Lawyers of Hawaii (CLH) in support of H.C.R. No. 226.

The purpose of this resolution is to address the shortage of physicians in rural areas and in particular on the neighbor islands. CLH has previously stated that a program which encourages and even subsidizes persons from a rural area who intends to go to medical school is one alternative to address the shortage problem in these areas.

CLH supports the idea of JABSOM providing some preference to students that are from the neighbor islands where there is a shortage of physicians provided that it is not contrary to any federal or state law.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony.



UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SYSTEM

Legislative Testimony

Written Testimony Presented Before the
Senate Committee on Education and
Committee on Health

April 14, 2008, 2:45 p.m.

by

Virginia S. Hinshaw, Chancellor
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

and

Gary K. Ostrander
Vice Chancellor for Research and Graduate Education
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

HCR 294: URGING THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AND SUPPORTING COMMUNITY MEMBERS TO MOVE EXPEDITIOUSLY TO IMPLEMENT PLANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CANCER RESEARCH CENTER OF HAWAII AT KAKA'AKO

Chair Sakamoto, Chair Ige, and Members of the Committees:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on HCR 294 relating to the establishment of the Cancer Research Center of Hawai'i (CRCH) at Kaka'ako.

Please be assured that we at UH Mānoa are fully cognizant of the tremendous importance of implementing plans for the construction of the Cancer Research Center at Kaka'ako. Those plans are indeed moving forward, and we are continuing our active discussions with our private development and public community partners to make them reality as soon as possible.

The support of the Legislature has been, and will continue to be, important to the fulfillment of these plans. We hope to be able to provide a full briefing to the Legislature within the next several weeks regarding the timetable for development and construction of the CRCH at Kaka'ako.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this matter.

Personal Testimony Presented before the
Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Agriculture and Hawaiian Affairs
April 14, 2008
2:45 p.m.
by
Raymond Uchida

HCR 116

REQUESTING THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AGRICULTURAL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE CENTER, IN CONSULTATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENTITIES, TO CARRY OUT A SURVEY OF INFORMATION NEEDS OF HAWAII'S AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY, AND ASSESS WHETHER THE HAWAII AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION CENTER CAN MEET THE INFORMATION NEEDS OF HAWAII'S AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

Chair Sakamoto, Chair Tokuda, and Members of the Committees:

My name is Raymond Uchida, and I am the Manager/Director of the UH-ADSC and the County Administrator for Oahu with the University of Hawaii at Manoa's College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources (CTAHR). I am pleased to provide personal testimony on HCR116. This testimony does not represent the position of the University of Hawaii or CTAHR.

On behalf of UH-ADSC in CTAHR, I strongly support this resolution as it clearly supports the agricultural community of Hawaii. Presently, the UH-ADSC uses the Fertility Advice and Consulting System (FACS) to provide fertilizer recommendation to the agricultural industry as well as to homeowners. By incorporating the database that will be provided by the Hawaii Agricultural Information Center (HAIC), we will be able to provide Hawaii's farmers with a more complete fertilizer recommendation, which will not only improve productivity, but will also be environmentally friendly. The recommendation will also provide weather data, like long-term rainfall and temperature pattern, which are critical in seasonal crop farming. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this resolution.

Personal Testimony Presented before the
Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Agriculture and Hawaiian Affairs
April 14, 2008
2:45 p.m.
by
Wayne Nishijima

HCR 116

REQUESTING THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AGRICULTURAL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE CENTER, IN CONSULTATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENTITIES, TO CARRY OUT A SURVEY OF INFORMATION NEEDS OF HAWAII'S AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY, AND ASSESS WHETHER THE HAWAII AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION CENTER CAN MEET THE INFORMATION NEEDS OF HAWAII'S AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

Chair Sakamoto, Chair Tokuda, and Members of the Committees:

My name is Wayne Nishijima, and I am the Associate Dean and Associate Director for Cooperative Extension, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa's College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources (CTAHR). I am pleased to provide personal testimony on HCR116. This testimony does not represent the position of the University of Hawai'i or CTAHR.

I strongly support this resolution because an assessment of the information needs of the agricultural industry and how the Hawai'i Agricultural Information Center can meet their needs are an important first step in addressing the issue of providing timely, accurate and comprehensive information to the modern day farmer so they compete successfully in today's global economy.

By first getting stakeholder feedback and input, the informational needs of the farmer can be used to develop the concept of the Hawaii Agricultural Information Center so that is more relevant, useful, timely, and simple. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this resolution.

testimony

From: Kelli_Tarner/KAPOMID/HIDOE@notes.k12.hi.us
Sent: Tuesday, March 18, 2008 5:42 PM
To: testimony
Subject: HB464
Importance: High

I just want to testify to the benefit of having Try Wait! in our schools. It is my understanding that if you pass HB464, Try Wait! will no longer be allowed to be used by our school.

Try Wait! is a local program that teaches abstinence based sexual education. It really shows the truth behind the emotional and physical consequences of having sex outside of a monogamous relationship. I have been teaching 8th grade health for 4 years and I can see the difference this program makes. It is well done and uses local kids via video and the students can relate to it.

Any standards not covered by Try Wait! are my responsibility to teach. I am so grateful for them and effect they have on my students. After learning from them, the student's eyes are opened, and I even have parents thanking me for having them because their children are now feeling comfortable to talk to them about sex.

Please consider my request to stop HB464 since the standards cover the curriculum we must cover in Health.

Aloha,
Kelli Tarner
Kapolei Middle School



UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SYSTEM

Legislative Testimony

Testimony Presented Before the
Senate Committee on Education and
Senate Committee on Human Services and Public Housing
April 14, 2008 at 2:45 p.m., Conference Room 225

by
Virginia S. Hinshaw, Chancellor
Presented by
Jon K. Matsuoka
Dean, School of Social Work
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

HCR 276, HD1 – REQUESTING THAT THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK DEDICATE ITS SCHOOL IN HONOR OF MYRON “PINKY” THOMPSON, BY CHANGING ITS NAME TO THE “MYRON THOMPSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK”.

Chair Sakamoto, Chair Chun Oakland, and Members of the Committees:

Myron Thompson was a leader of tremendous importance in our island community. He helped create the Hawaiian Health Care System, refocused the efforts of the Polynesian Voyaging Society, served as a Bishop Estate trustee, and helped create Alu Like and Papa Ola Lokahi. He received a master's degree from UH Mānoa's School of Social Work in 1952.

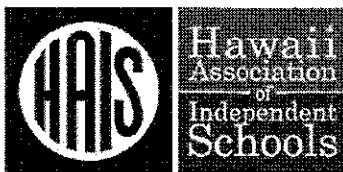
The University has recognized his legacy, particularly to health care, through the establishment of the Myron B. Thompson endowed chair for research in Native Hawaiian health which was established through a grant from the National Institutes of Health. The endowed position enables Dr. Marjorie Mau, the chair of the Native Hawaiian Health Department, to further her research into health disparities that disproportionately affect Native Hawaiians, particularly in areas such as diabetes and obesity.

By Board of Regents Policy, all naming nominations are considered by the campus, and with campus support moves to the chancellor, with her support to the president, and with his support, to the Board of Regents. The policy also states "...academic programs normally shall be named for distinguished faculty members, administrators, Regents, or other public servants and others who have been directly involved with the University for a substantial period of time or who have made a significant contribution to its academic and cultural life."

We wish to provide further clarification, in that our Board of Regents policy permits the naming of buildings or programs for an exceptionally distinguished individual, without regard to contribution. In 2005 policy was broadened to allow consideration of naming in recognition of a monetary gift.

We appreciate the tremendous respect for the legacy of “Pinky” Thompson. However, our School has not yet had the opportunity to discuss with our constituents – students, faculty, staff and alumni – the possibility of renaming the School and whether this is the most appropriate way in which to honor him.

Therefore, we respectfully ask that adoption of this resolution be held in abeyance pending these discussions.



April 14, 2008
2:45 p.m.
Conference Room 225

TESTIMONY TO
THE SENATE COMMITTEES ON EDUCATION AND
HUMAN SERVICES AND PUBLIC HOUSING

RE: HCR 276, HD1 – REQUESTING THAT THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK DEDICATE ITS SCHOOL IN HONOR OF
MYRON “PINKY” THOMPSON, BY CHANGING ITS NAME TO
THE “MYRON THOMPSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK”

Dear Chairs Sakamoto and Chun Oakland, Vice Chairs Tokuda and Ihara, and Members of the Committees:

My name is Robert Witt, and I am executive director of the Hawaii Association of Independent Schools (HAIS), which represents approximately 100 private and independent schools and educates over 30,000 elementary and secondary school students across our state.

HAIS strongly supports House Concurrent Resolution 276, House Draft 1, which requests that the University of Hawaii Board of Regents dedicate the University of Hawaii School of Social Work in honor of Myron “Pinky” Thompson.

Pinky Thompson was a great friend of and advocate for both HAIS and the state’s greater education community. During his distinguished twenty-year term as a trustee of one of our member institutions, Kamehameha Schools, he brought attention to the importance of early learning and played a pivotal role in the school’s development of educational programs for young children.

Throughout his life, he worked tirelessly to improve conditions for both the Hawaiian community and the people of this state. Through his leadership roles with such organizations as Kamehameha Schools, the Queen Liliuokalani Children’s Center and the Polynesian Voyaging Society, as well as his involvement in the social services sector through his work with the state Department of Social Services and Housing, Alu Like

and Papa Ola Lokahi, Pinky Thompson helped to improve the lives of countless children and adults across both the state and the Pacific.

Pinky Thompson has long been recognized as a highly influential and much beloved figure in the community. Changing the name of the University of Hawaii School of Social Work to the "Myron Thompson School of Social Work" would be a fitting tribute to this great man and his life of service to our state.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.



EDU/HSP Committee
For hearing on Monday, Apr 14, 2008
2:45 pm
Deliver 1 copy to Rm 230

National Association of Social Workers

Hawaii Chapter

April 11, 2008

TO: Senator Norman Sakamoto, Chair
Senator Suzanne Chun Oakland, Chair
And members of the Senate Education and Senate Human Services and Public Housing Committees

FROM: Jeanette Matsumoto, President
National Association of Social Workers (NASW)

RE: HCR 276 HD1 Requesting that the University of Hawai'i School of Social Work Dedicate its School in Honor of Myron "Pinky" Thompson, by Changing its Name to the "Myron Thompson School of Social Work"- **SUPPORT**

Chair Sakamoto, Chair Chun Oakland and members of the Senate Education and Human Services and Public Housing Committee, I am Jeanette Matsumoto, President of the National Association of Social Workers, Hawaii Chapter. NASW supports HCR 276 HD1 Requesting that the University of Hawai'i School of Social Work Dedicate its School in Honor of Myron "Pinky" Thompson, by Changing its Name to the "Myron Thompson School of Social Work".

NASW is the largest professional organization of social workers with over 150,000 members nationwide. In Hawai'i, there are over 950 members. We are proud to say that Myron "Pinky" Thompson was one of our members. As a social worker, he felt a personal responsibility to make a difference in Hawai'i and make life better for many of our families.

Social workers help people overcome some of life's most difficult challenges: poverty, discrimination, abuse, addiction, physical illness, divorce, loss, unemployment, educational problems, disability, and mental illness. We help prevent crises and counsel individuals, families, and communities to cope more effectively with the stresses of everyday life and advocate for social justice.

Pinky Thompson was a model of social work practice and did all of the above for the people of Hawai'i. His list of accomplishments is a reflection of the many lives he touched. He was the executive director of the Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center, state administrator for Gov. John A. Burns, executive director of the Dept of Social Services and Housing, chairman of the State Land Use Commission, trustee for the Bishop Estate, founder of Alu Like and Papa Ola Lokahi, and the Polynesian Voyaging Society.

What better way to honor one of our finest social workers than by placing his name on the school that provided him with the education to make a difference in peoples' lives.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in SUPPORT of HCR 276 HD1.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES AND PUBLIC HOUSING
HAWAII STATE SENATE
APRIL 14, 2008, 2:45 P.M.

HCR 276, H.D.1

Requesting that the University of Hawaii School of Social Work dedicate its school in honor of Myron "Pinky" Thompson, by changing its name to "The Myron Thompson School of Social Work."

Testimony in Support

Honorable Chairs, Vice Chairs and Members of the Committees, my name is Linda Chu Takayama and at the request of the offices of U.S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye and U.S. Senator Daniel K. Akaka, the attached letter is provided for your information in support of HCR 276.

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

March 3, 2008

David McClain, Ph.D.
President
University of Hawaii
Office of the President
2444 Dole St. Bachman Hall Rm. 202
Honolulu, HI 96822

Dear President McClain:


We are writing to you today to encourage you and the Board of Regents to name the School of Social Work after our dear friend Myron Pinky Thompson. We have spoken to Laura who has given her blessing and is truly excited about this idea. Dr. Jon Matsuoka, Dean of the School of Social Work is also supportive of naming the School after the late Pinky Thompson.

Pinky was a visionary; he helped to create a legacy that continues to live on today. He played a vital role in the establishment of the Native Hawaiian Health Care system, Alu Like, Inc., and the Polynesian Voyaging Society. But long before he created all of these programs, he earned a bachelor's degree in sociology from Colby College, as well as a master's degree in Social work from the University of Hawaii. Pinky was the State Administrator for Governor John A. Burns. He also served as the executive director of the Hawaii Department of Social Services and Housing. During his time there he gained a national reputation fighting for welfare money and benefits for Hawaii.

Pinky also served as a trustee for the Bishop Estate, Kamehameha Schools, where he helped to develop early childhood education programs. He also made numerous contributions to the Native Hawaiian community in many areas, and was truly extraordinary. He was always a leader and role model, and his memory continues to inspire generations of our youth.

Pinky was a close friend and we would be so proud to have the School of Social Work named after him so that his legacy will live forever.

Aloha,



DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator



DANIEL K. AKAKA
United States Senator

**D. Noelani Kalipi
1155 Waialeale Place
Hilo, HI 96720**

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HCR276, HD1
REQUESTING THAT THE UNVIERSITY OF HAWAII SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK DEDICATE ITS SCHOOL IN
HONOR OF MYRON "PINKY" THOMPSON, BY CHANGING ITS NAME TO "THE MYRON THOMPSON
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK"

BEFORE THE HAWAII STATE SENATE
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,
COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TAXATION,
COMMITTEE ON HEALTH,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS,
and
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES AND PUBLIC HOUSING

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 2004
CONFERENCE ROOM 225
2:45 P.M.

My name is Noelani Kalipi and I am writing to respectfully request your support for HCR 276, HD1, requesting that the University of Hawaii School of Social Work dedicate its school in honor of Myron "Pinky" Thompson, by changing its name to "The Myron Thompson School of Social Work." I am not writing on behalf of any organization, but rather as a Native Hawaiian who greatly appreciates the few opportunities I had to witness Mr. Thompson's actions as one of Hawaii's greatest public servants.

Through his actions, Mr. Thompson worked to help Hawaii's residents through the establishment of numerous programs and services which are not only successful, but have become positive institutions on each of our islands. In the few times I had the privilege of meeting Mr. Thompson, I was inspired by his humbleness. I was awed by his continued ability to bring individuals with diverse views together to focus on moving forward in a unified fashion.

While many Native Hawaiian leaders have known how to inspire, few have known how to unite and how to lead through action. Mr. Thompson was one of those unique leaders. He was a true role model for Hawaii's residents and his family continues in his tradition of public service.