



Sen. Russell Kokubun,
Chair

Spring Community Meeting
April 28, 2007
Sunset Beach Elementary, Hale'iwa
City & County of Honolulu

Rep. Lyla Berg
Rep. Pono Chong
Sen. Suzanne Chun Oakland
Ian Costa
Henry Eng
Sen. Mike Gabbard
David Goode
Marion M. Higa
Jeffrey Hunt
Dr. Karl Kim
Millie Kim
Keith Kurahashi
Brad Kurokawa
Rep. Colleen Meyer
Keith Rollman
Dr. James Spencer
Jane Testa
Laura Thielen
Stacie Thorlakson
Beth Tokioka
Sen. Jill Tokuda
Michael Tresler
Pamela Tumpap
Rep. Ryan Yamane

Participants

Wayne Adams	John Kelley
Jeff Alameida	Mary Lacques
Bruce Barnes	Red Mahah
Laura Couch	Eric Marler
Claire Cummings	Jeannie Martinson
Millicent Cummings	Gerry Meade
Sam Custodio	Tricia Pang
Travis Dudoit	Kekoa Paulsen
Judy Fromm	Dali Pyzel
Kalani Fronda	Tom Starchild
Janice Fukawa	Les Steward
Karen Gallagher	Lynn Tanaka
Aulii George	Leeroy Whaley
Gail Mukihata Hannemann	Pat Williams
Kathryn Heath	Crystal Young

Participants were placed into three groups. Each group was asked to develop A) goals for sustainability and B) strategies and measures for sustainability. The goals are intended to be broad themes, while the strategies and measures are intended to be more specific. The results were documented by facilitators and are presented in the pages that follow; please note that the results reflect the expressed opinions of the participants and not the Hawaii'i 2050 (HI2050) Sustainability Task Force.

The results will be utilized by the HI2050 Sustainability Task Force as it develops the HI2050 Sustainability Plan.

GROUP 1

A. Goals

Goals	Number of participants ranking as a priority
<p>Land Use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a process for addressing question of how much agriculture and open space versus how much urban • How to make land affordable for residents • Urban redevelopment while avoiding gentrification • Manage growth/sprawl, encourage increased density in urban areas to avoid sprawl – don't necessarily have to do it through higher buildings • Define Ag land: how to address question of productive uses versus use for second homes? • Develop the needed infrastructure to support decisions made by community (understand that this is a chicken and an egg issue – existence of infrastructure influences land use decisions, land use decisions affect investments in infrastructure development) 	7
<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring sustainability plan to the people (i.e. bring it into the classrooms), both formal and informal education • MA`O model; experiential education/training • Every kid receiving a good education • Educate and inform young people so they are capable of critical thinking and analysis, especially around choices for sustainability – should not be educated just to perform in certain kinds of industries • Develop character and build from gifts of young people to contribute to more sustainable living • Reach all kids – through formal education around sustainability and project based activities • Provide youngsters with all the resources – constantly nurtured, build a “can do attitude”, an attitude of hope and ability to shape future • Efforts should not just be in schools • Inspire children to be the best, to come to believe they can make a difference 	6

<p>Development & Maintenance of High Performance, Green Buildings, Industries and Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing – make it cheaper • Use resources we have available in the state (raw materials/expertise – i.e., use of bamboo and successful efforts to establish policies, rules, and regulations regarding use of bamboo for construction in Maui County) • Think from the perspective of developing sustainable green communities and not just single green buildings • Develop green industry (construction – materials to build and resources used to maintain) • Require the university and the military to address these issues on their own since they are so large and use a lot of resources and generate a lot of waste • Establish policies and regulations that drives this idea of green communities and industries • Ensure good intersection between green business development and policies that encourage this • Develop the needed infrastructure to support this 	4
<p>Diversification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policy structure to encourage diversification (tax incentives) • Develop infrastructure and other things necessary to support/create options • Diversification to increase sustainability/resilience • Options and rely on multiple things • Ahupua‘a, diversify thinking about ownership (land, resources) • Learn to share/generosity – we will depend on it in the future • Explore and understand Native Hawaiian ideas, concepts, and “technologies” 	2
<p>Workforce/Industry Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy/planning/incentives • Encourage the right types of industries • Keep companies here • Mobilizing domestic (local) capital • Local resources – create self supporting industries • Address waste management issues • Address challenges posed by government structures, bureaucracies • Encourage bottom-up industry versus technology types of industries that usually bring/attract people from the outside • Grassroots, indigenous, local control – have to be here 	2



<p>and be sensitive to land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Have capital available at local level• Set specific goals that can help business development	
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B. Strategies and Measures

Goal #1 – Education

Strategies

- Provide access to quality education and lifelong learning for all
- Include sustainability curriculum in schools
- Create exchange across public-private education divide
- Provide choices/alternatives for schools (atmosphere of competitiveness)
- Look at best practices to improve public education
- Explore revenue-based issue/equity among schools
- Provide practical education/business environment

Measures

- Kids wanting /believing they can stay here
- See more schools including sustainability approaches, content, methods in teaching

Goal #2 – Land use/housing

Strategies

- Banks coming up with more creative financing to help with affordable housing
- Location-efficient lending /underwriting criteria and terms that consider demographic profile of specific locations
- Better development and implementation of policies and regulations for building permits – develop on-going process for state and local government to recognize and understand trends, and regularly update policies and regulations accordingly
- Address question of carrying capacity
- Higher tax for part-time residents (disincentives)
- More localized community-based planning and decision making
- Government needs to be more responsive and accountable to community
- Tie back to big picture of land use planning
- Better linkage between community sustainability plans and state sustainability plan
- Allow communities to take responsibility and accountability for permitting processes
- Give better and larger voice to community decisions

Measures - None

Goal #3 – Green industries

Strategies

- Policies – set aggressive goals then set policy (i.e. reduction of emission)
- Tax support/disincentives
- Set targets for where we want to go
- Tax incentives for technological development
- Recycle waste streams
- Encourage use of local building materials



Measures

- Local industry supplying local/recycled material
- Provide list of alternatives and checklist performance of private sector
- Are we increasing the number of green buildings



GROUP 2

A. Goals

Goals	Number of participants ranking as a priority
Affordable quality education for all ages	6
Convert residential to photovoltaic electric (and other sustainable forms)	5
Increase affordable housing – average family home	5
Affordable quality health	4
Increase sustainability education and awareness	4
Reduce/re-use waste	4
Community driven growth/development; break and slow development/growth to involve community input	2
“Walk the talk” government in relation to sustainability	2
Limit the number of cars per household	2
Encourage local contracting businesses	1
Cap resort “quaint” tourism	
“Keep it green” ecologically, economically – all sectors	
Increase incentives to participate in process	
Review, restructure permitting process (all sectors: plumbing, electric, etc.)	
Decrease military presence	
Limit big box” stores	



B. Strategies & Measures

Goal #1 – Access to affordable quality education for all ages

Strategies

- Increase education and awareness of sustainability
- Require legislators and public officials to send their children to public schools
- Build more preschools/increase early education
- Increase community awareness
- Teach 2050 plan in school curriculum
- Increase tax-based funding for education
- Decrease class size

Measures

- Relating to quality – focus from standard measures to portfolios
- Pertinent measures
- Long-term studies of educational effectiveness
- 2050 plan in curriculum

Goal #2 – Affordable quality healthcare

Strategies

- Universal federal health care
- Limit malpractice award levels
- Increase awareness of healthy living
- Block junk foods in schools
- Make P.E. mandatory (K-12)
- Make public officials accountable
- Improve health availability in outer areas

Measures

- Track rates of health measures in Hawai'i
- Measure public officials accountability

Goal #3 – Reduce/re-use waste

Strategies

- Make it easier to recycle
- Implement home pick-up recycling
- Recycle waste
- Increase use of grey water

Measures

- Number of bins, plants, recycling centers



Goal # 4 – Convert residential to P.V. and other forms of renewable energy

Strategies

- Increase tax incentives for businesses and homeowners
- Increase education/awareness – focus on effectiveness
- Use more Hawai'i renewable resources
- New developments incorporate renewable energy opportunities
- Build green
- Increase island recycling instead of outsourcing
- Increase use of electricity/alternative cars

Measures

- Electric grid use
- % electric cars
- Track tax incentives
- Measure level of use of out of state energy

Goal # 5 – Increase affordable housing based on average family income

Strategies

- Regulate vacation home industry
- Increase density of new developments
- Increase better paying jobs
- Educate on home buying process
- Higher taxes on non-residents
- Increase property tax deduction – decrease property tax rates for lower income
- Base property tax on income
- Regulate/monitor insurance

Measures

- Number of units available
- Number of homeless



GROUP 3

A. Goals

Goals	Number of participants ranking as a priority
Renewable energy	5
Integrate sustainability into educational curriculum	5
Protection for environment (natural resources)	4
Affordable housing	4
Increase agriculture (organic/non-GMO)	3
Transportation alternatives (mass transit, bike lanes, walkable cities)	3
Community economic development (people live and work in same community)	3
Legislation for sustainable development	2
Mandated recycling industry and laws to support it	1
Oahu as a 'rural' county designation	1
Localized tax structure at county level (sales tax)	1
Community centered health organizations (i.e. Kahuku, but viable or government supported)	1
Campaign finance reform	1
Political will	
Tourism regulations	
Exemplars – look to other models/practices; don't recreate the wheel	
Regulation of corporations	



B. Strategies & Measures

Goal #1 – Agriculture

Strategies

- Longer leases
- Increase organic (tax breaks, funding, subsidies)
- No GMOs
- Tax breaks
- Education for farmers (including converting to organic)
- Grow own food (homeland security) – we have 5 days of food in state in case of shipping shut-downs

Measures - None

Goal #2 – Transportation

Strategies

- Bike paths - increase health, sustainability, reduces traffic
- Developers pay for infrastructure (remove burden from taxpayers)
- Electric busses
- Increase usability/effectiveness of “the Bus”
- More “express” busses
- Free Bus
- Mandate lower emissions (sales of cars)
- Financial incentives to buy homes in urban areas (i.e. reductions on mortgage interest rates)
- Require large employers to reduce traffic (telecommute, carpool, staggered hours, etc.)
- Walk bridge over highway at Laniākea
- Limit rental cars
- Stop importing vehicles

Measures - None

Goal #3 – Housing

Strategies

- Overhaul building codes
 - Speed up process (slow process is costly)
 - Incorporate Low Impact Design principles
- \$500,000 isn't affordable for local people
- Allocate affordable housing for locals
- Crack down on vacation rentals
 - No long-term rentals on the North Shore, they're sitting empty for vacation rentals.
 - Owner/occupant tax break
 - Long-term rental tax breaks
- Property taxes based on purchase price



Measures - None

Goal # 4 – Environment/natural resources

Strategies

- Recycling
- Reduce dependency on fossil fuels
- No hotels
- Land conservation/trusts
- Reduce zoning changes
- Protect shorelines from development
- Political will/politics/laws/policy
- Increase organic agriculture
- No GMOs
- Longer leases for farmers
- Increase community grassroots participation
- Funding
- Education – what are the costs and tradeoffs for sustainable alternatives
- Legislative models – costs for new policies (i.e. jobs created)

Measures - None

Goal # 5 – Education

Strategies

- Require sustainable specialist in development of benchmarks (in DOE)
- Integrated sustainability curriculum into DOE
- Public service announcements to raise awareness
- Community awareness meetings
- Sustainability resource person within DOE
- Increase education (from Kindergarten and up)
- Increase charter schools and funding to charter schools

Measures - None

Goal #6 – Energy

Strategies

- Solar mandatory for large developments (all buildings)
- Capitalize energy costs into new permits (i.e. points/credits for things like solar, composting toilets, etc.)
- Education/PR – raise public awareness
- Bike path
- Increase use of renewable alternatives: wind, solar, wave, etc.



Measures - None

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