



**Hawai`i 2050
Report on
Community
Engagement**

September – October, 2007

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Leland Chang**

OVERVIEW

Just as the Hawai`i 2050 Sustainability Task Force actively engaged the community in providing input to develop the Draft Hawai`i 2050 Sustainability plan, it again sought input from the community on the Draft Plan after unveiling it at a Summit held on September 22, 2007 on O`ahu and televised live throughout the state via community television. Again, the Task Force's community engagement efforts were overseen by the Community Engagement (CE) Working Group made up of the following Task Force members:

- Jane Testa (Hawai`i Island)
- Stacie Thorlakson and Jeff Hunt (Maui County)
- Beth Tokioka (Kaua`i)
- Lyla Berg and Keith Rollman (O`ahu)

To support the Task Force in soliciting community input on the Draft Plan, the consulting team of Leland Chang and Janis Reischmann was again engaged to serve as the Community Engagement Coordinators (CE Coordinators). Their responsibilities were to oversee and coordinate all aspects of the community engagement process by working with the project managers at the Hawai`i Institute of Public Affairs and the CE Working Group. Consistent with the first phase of community engagement, Island Coordinators were recruited for each island in the state to support the community engagement efforts on their island. The island coordinators were:

- Steve McPeek (Hawai`i Island)
- Kaua`i Planning and Action Alliance (Kaua`i)
- Maui Economic Development Board (Maui)
- Alberta deJetley (Lāna`i)
- Moloka`i Community Services Council (Moloka`i)
- Hawai`i Alliance for Community Based Economic Development (O`ahu)

The community engagement efforts aimed at soliciting feedback on the Draft Plan were only one form of several that the Task Force used to obtain input on its draft. Other efforts included stakeholder focus group meetings, a public opinion survey, and a web-based survey. Input from participants at the youth summit sponsored by the Girl Scout Council of Hawai`i will also be reviewed by the Task Force.

This report summarizes the activities and findings of the Community Engagement process to solicit feedback on the Draft Hawai`i 2050 Sustainability Plan during September and October, 2007.

METHODS

Three methods were used in the community engagement process for soliciting feedback on the Draft Hawai`i 2050 Sustainability Plan. In total, 627 people provided more than 2100 comments through one of these three methods.

Each of the methods are described briefly below. The findings which follow incorporate all of the feedback received, regardless of whether it was generated through a community meeting, through the web or was provided as written feedback.

Community Meetings

A series of thirteen community meetings were held around the state and on each island to solicit feedback on the Draft Plan. The meetings were announced initially at the Summit, held on September 22 and then were publicized by the Island Coordinators through their networks and to people on their island who had previously indicated an interest in the Hawai`i 2050 process; in local news media; by Task Force members; and on the Hawai`i 2050 website.

A total of 477 people signed in at the thirteen community meetings. The location and number of people who signed in for each meeting is noted in the table below:

Location	Island	Number of Sign-ins
Hilo	Hawai`i	72
Kailua-Kona	Hawai`i	45
Wailuku	Maui	40
Kahului	Maui	37
Līhu`e	Kaua`i	31
Kapa`a	Kaua`i	21
Honolulu	O`ahu	57
Hale`iwa	O`ahu	11
Kailua	O`ahu	26
Nānākuli	O`ahu	50
Mililani	O`ahu	26
Kaunakakai	Moloka`i	40 (est.)
Lāna`i City	Lāna`i	21

The meetings had a dual purpose. First, was to briefly share the Draft Plan so participants had a general understanding of what was included in the plan. Second, was to solicit feedback about the proposed core elements of the plan, namely the Goals, Strategic Actions and Indicators and the proposed Sustainability Council. A copy of the meeting agenda is included in Attachment A.

Generally, the plan was presented by one or more Task Force members using a PowerPoint presentation (Attachment B). The group was then broken into smaller discussion groups which were facilitated and recorded. Each small group was given the same assignment: to comment on what they liked; what they thought was missing or didn't understand; or what they disagreed with in the draft Goals, Strategic Actions and Indicators. Groups were also asked to comment on the proposed Sustainability Council, specifically noting what they thought were the strengths and weaknesses and any additional comments they wanted to offer. The groups were not asked to reach consensus or to prioritize comments.

In addition, all participants were invited to hand-in written comments sheets offering their comments on the any aspect of the Draft Plan.

Notes from all of the meetings, plus the written comments that were provided by participants, are posted on the Hawai'i 2050 website.

Website Feedback

When the Draft Plan was released on September 22, 2007, a comment section was created on the Hawai'i 2050 website. People were invited to visit the website to review the Draft Plan and provide on-line feedback. The website was promoted through the media, at the September 22 Summit, through the Hawai'i 2050 mailing list and at each of the community meetings held across the state.

On-line comment sections were provided for each of the major sections of the Draft Plan including the Definition, Guiding Principles and Vision; the Goals, Strategic Actions and Indicators; the proposed Sustainability Council; and a general comments section.

In all, 97 people provided comments through this mechanism.

Other Written Comments

People were also invited to send in comments about the Draft Plan via email. A total of 43 people took advantage of this opportunity. Their comments varied from one or a few specific comments to several typed pages of comments.

FINDINGS - GOALS, STRATEGIC ACTIONS, AND INDICATORS

There were over 1,200 comments relating to the Goals, Strategic Actions (SA), and Indicators, from the community meetings, the Hawai`i 2050 website, and emails (See attachment C). This section presents the reactions and suggestions that surfaced. Similar comments about a particular goal or strategic action were combined and their numbers tallied. Additional suggested indicators are also listed, as are other related comments. Issues receiving more than one comment indicate the comment counts in parentheses.

Goal I - A Way of Life

Sixty (60) comments acknowledged the importance of raising the public's awareness through a comprehensive, ongoing social marketing effort [Strategic Action (hereinafter referred to as SA) 1]. People wanted this effort to reach out to all segments of the community and cover a range of levels, from behaviors individuals could adopt, to strategies for companies and government to pursue. Another three (3) comments observed that awareness efforts needed to aim at creating motivation for people to change their behavior.

Reaching out to youth (SA 1) garnered the next highest number of comments (49). Respondents felt it was of vital importance to reach and educate our youth about living sustainably, both through social marketing efforts and through education in our schools.

Ongoing dialog (SA 2) also received attention, with 30 comments in support of ongoing dialog with all segments of the community, including the grass roots. Related to this were six (6) comments regarding the need for periodic forums at the state and island level, to update the community and continue the gathering of community input.

There were an additional 18 comments in general support of this goal and its strategic actions.

Suggested indicators were: the number of sustainability-related courses offered at different age levels, from very young through adult; identified barriers to sustainable living; and the numbers of jobs in industries that contribute to sustainability.

Other comments included:

- National and international companies doing business in Hawai`i should share the same sustainability ethic;

- The demand on schools needs to be considered; sustainability learning goals need to be compatible and integrated with existing educational goals and indicators;
- The provision for cross-sector dialog is too weak;
- In monitoring trends and conditions (SA 3), flexible response is as important as accountability; and monitoring should be accompanied by enforcement;
- Per capita consumption of water and energy may not be as effective a measure as consumption by sectors.

Goal II - The Economy

The largest number of comments (44) on this goal sought greater emphasis on local production of food (SA 1). Comments ranged from changes in public policies to stimulate agricultural production, to teaching people how to grow some of their own food at home. Other comments related to the strategy of building a diversified and resilient economy included: strengthening support for local businesses and easing regulation (18); creating specific plans to diversify business (15); promoting and subsidizing diversified agriculture and aquaculture (14); conducting a comprehensive review of state and county regulations (11); and placing a greater emphasis on science and technology in a diversified economy (7).

Thirty-one (31) remarks expressed concern about the Plan's endorsement of two of the four industries described in Strategic Action 2, i.e., tourism and the military. There were 17 comments in appreciation of the inclusion of these industries (along with construction and agriculture) as foundations of Hawaii's economy. Another ten (10) comments sought more diversification of the visitor industry and improvements to tourism industry infrastructure. And seven (7) comments specifically recommended less economic dependence on the military.

Workforce development (SA 3) should be supported by the education system, in the opinions stated in seven (7) comments.

Suggested indicators included: the number of multi-job families; number of home-based businesses; the scope of technology education in the schools; the number of new jobs in sustainable industries; the number of participants in business incentive programs (and the number of private and federal business development programs leveraged by the state and counties); the number of food cooperatives with excess food sharing; and the number of organic farms or farming using natural farming methods.

Other comments relating to the goal on the economy:

- The Draft Plan promotes the status quo of business interests;
- It is cheaper, more efficient; and less environmentally harmful to import food;
- The goal should be prosperity for all without extremes of poverty and affluence;
- Diversification may lead to a less efficient economy;
- There is a need to explain what regulations should be lessened and why;
- Encourage the military to inventory, clean, and return surplus lands;
- Need to explore and develop sustainable industries; and
- Prohibit biotech (GMO) and commercialization of native species.

Goal III - The Environment and Natural Resources

In terms of comments supporting a specific goal, Goal III received the highest number at 44, including expressions that the environment should be the most important of the five goals; that the environment determines our future in all other areas; and approving of various elements under this goal in the Draft Plan.

Energy independence through development of all forms of alternative, renewable sources was the subject of 40 comments tied to Strategic Action 1, reducing our use of fossil fuels. Promoting efficient energy use and conservation followed with nine (9) comments; and mandating green building (7), and incentives for hybrid vehicles and mandating net metering with four (4) comments each. On the energy efficiency point, it was noted that the government should set the example in its own buildings.

Strategic Action 2 (conserve water) included 15 calls to limit water for development and tourism; seven (7) comments calling for data on water use by sector; revising the pricing structure for water to reflect the true value of the resource (7), and development of water sources, including recycled water (6). There were five (5) comments each for increasing conservation awareness, addressing the issue of non-potable urban wastewater, and citing water as the most critical of resource issues. Four (4) comments asked for efforts directed at protecting recharge areas, watersheds, and conservation areas; and reducing water lost as run-off.

Strategic Action 3 (recycling) drew 39 comments in support, with many asking that recycling be made mandatory. Reducing and re-using waste drew 14 comments, including requests to ban plastic bags and foam packaging. Encouraging more widespread composting elicited three (3) comments.

Providing greater protection of land, fresh water, and ocean-based habitats (SA 4) stimulated a wide range of comments including, in descending order of frequency: establishing the carrying capacity for natural resources and linking it with efforts to manage growth (20); preserving endangered species and their habitats (11); greater emphasis on the harm from genetically modified organisms (9); providing more funds to the Department of Land and Natural Resources for resource management and enforcement (5); more action on invasive species (4); community stewardship of the environment (4); restoring fishponds and lo'i (4); and more mention of ocean stewardship and increased use of marine protected areas (2).

Strategic Action 5, conserving agricultural lands, open space, and conservation lands and resources, drew comments favoring improved planning of communities using smart growth and compact development principles (12); guaranteeing no net loss of agricultural land (11); and improving land use and zoning policies accompanied by better monitoring and enforcement (10). Better enforcement of conservation laws and regulations was mentioned in five comments.

On Strategic Action 6, relating to rising sea levels, 16 comments sought greater emphasis in the Plan of the environmental and economic impacts of rising sea levels and global climate change. Three (3) additional comments called for increased funding to deal with anticipated impacts of rising sea levels.

Suggested strategies that address two or more of the areas covered in the Draft Plan included:

- Utilize penalties and incentives (23);
- Mandate and/or legislate sound environmental protection practices (13);
- Limit development and business growth (10);
- Hold businesses and the military accountable for their environmental impacts (6);
- Increase the awareness of residents in military housing of the need for recycling and conservation of energy and water (5); and
- Use standards and evidenced-based practices (3).

A number of indicators were suggested, such as: rates and patterns of resource consumption and depletion; number of vehicles not using renewable fuels; pollution by the military; percent of stream water reaching the ocean; carbon footprints; percent of land actually used for agriculture; water quality monitoring results; number of acres in watershed management partnerships; the degree to which community stewardship and management of resources are employed; the amount of trash per household; landfill capacity; environmental health indicators; residences producing their own energy or collecting their own water; commercial

properties using renewable resources; number of households off the grid; family transportation costs; and the use of agrifuels.

Other related comments:

- What are the environmental impacts of pursuing the goals in the Plan?;
- Energy and water providers can set limits and take the initiative;
- The state and its residents are losing agricultural and beachfront lands to offshore entrepreneurs;
- Oil cannot be readily replaced by the sources suggested;
- The environment is the economy;
- Need to address the issues around second homes and gentleman farms; and
- This goal is not aggressive enough.

Goal IV - Community and Social Well-Being

Affordable housing should receive greater emphasis, according to 24 comments on the Strategic Action on safety nets (SA 1). Several comments suggested raising the limit of eligibility for affordable housing from 140% of median income to as high as 160%. Other safety net issues raised included: 19 comments supporting the importance of safety nets as a strategic action in the Plan; more attention to affordable health care, and health and wellness (16); improving mental health, substance abuse, and domestic violence services (13); greater attention to the needs of a growing elderly population (10); strategies to raise the economic standing of lower income residents (4); general support of the importance of safety nets (3); and the issue of crime and safety (2).

Strategic Action 2 (traffic) comments focused on: the need to increase access to and utilization of public transportation (25); providing incentives and disincentives to encourage people to use non-automobile forms of transportation (12); and exploring other countries' models (2). Also mentioned was the need to reduce parking in downtown Honolulu and provide alternatives; a plan to reduce rush hour congestion; and supporting and implementing local desires for transportation.

The strategic action dealing with infrastructure (SA3) did not receive many comments and no comment arose more than once. Those voiced included: moving infrastructure out of flood zones; incentives for infrastructure; mass transit and road repaving; and expanding the definition of infrastructure to include such resources as health care facilities, police, and libraries.

Public education (SA 4) - 27 comments asserted that education should be the top priority and/or presented as its own goal in the Plan. Other comments addressed: need for a specific plan for improvement (2); improving higher

education (2); including students in curriculum development (2); more and better pre-schools; attract and retain quality teachers; use outdoor education more; include health goals for children; teach a true history of Hawai'i; and raise awareness about the dropout rate.

Strategic Action 5 (recreation) also received little attention, with four (4) comments on increasing the number of parks and improving park maintenance; and one request for more access to hiking opportunities.

Additional indicators proposed: number and percent of population who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness; national measures for healthcare access and quality; percent of workforce with a living wage job; indicators relating to the aging of the population; the rate of those returning to Hawai'i post-college; and indicators related to alternative and public transportation.

Other comments called for:

- Support for multi-generation households;
- Focus on long-term residents;
- Use of eminent domain to serve the public purposes of this goal;
- The Plan needs to address race relations;
- Efforts to curb anti-social behavior;
- Live the values of aloha, kuleana, and pono; and
- Some communities lack basics such as hospitals, fire and police.

Goal V - Kanaka Maoli and Island Values

Forty-two (42) comments supported this goal and/or said that this goal should be considered the most important in the Plan. People recognized that Hawai'i is very special in the way that different cultures interact and the level of acceptance people of different cultures have for one another.

Strategic Action 1 - Honor Kanaka Maoli culture and heritage. Fifteen (15) comments urged the teaching of Kanaka Maoli culture and values as a way to instill cultural pride in youth. The need to address issues of sovereignty and self-governance received eight (8) comments. There were seven (7) requests for a definition of "Kanaka Maoli". Hawaiian cultural education for newcomers and visitors was mentioned in five (5) comments, followed by educating the general public (3). Other suggested actions included: more emphasis on advancement of Kanaka Maoli and protecting Kanaka Maoli lands; tie in cultural communities with Department of Hawaiian Home Lands; have Kanaka Maoli implement systems and sit on all boards and commissions; return to the use of traditional place names; create standards of Hawaiian language literacy; develop mentorship to preserve cultural practices; integrate cultural practices into tourism and the economy; and resolve outstanding land use issues with Kanaka Maoli.

Strategic Action 2 - Celebrate cultural diversity and island way of life. Suggested strategies in addition to those in the Draft Plan: add and improve content in the schools (3); cultural practices education centers (2); support for culture and the arts including a budget for the schools (2); export local culture (2); get companies to integrate culture; and resident focus on authentic cultural experiences.

Traditional Kanaka Maoli practices (SA3) - Comments called for: provide places to live and practice the culture (7); support and protect fishing, hunting, and gathering rights (5); restore cultural sites such as fishponds; protect the Royal Patent; make indigenous practices an economic value; and provide land for kalo.

There were three (3) comments seeking greater opportunities to engage in subsistence-based businesses and economies (SA 4).

Proposed indicators: Hawaiiana signage; number of school programs and enrollment; number of educators who teach Hawaiian language; quantity of food produced via subsistence lifestyles; and number of immersion schools.

Other related comments:

- Return to ahupua`a sustainability;
- Include Kanaka Maoli on Sustainability Council and staff;
- Kanaka Maoli issues relating to tourism and the military need to be resolved;
- Address disparities between Kanaka Maoli and the rest of the islands' population;
- Legislate reintegration of Kanaka Maoli management systems in all goals;
- Concern regarding the quality of Kanaka Maoli cultural teachers and mentors;
- Kanaka Maoli should be decision-makers;
- Not enough of a cultural overlay in the entire Plan;
- Ahupua`a is not possible in the traditional sense;
- Segregate Kanaka Maoli from other cultures in Hawai`i – the issues are different;
- Forcing Kanaka Maoli culture on everyone will create divisions; and
- Traditional ways may interfere with economic and environmental goals.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN - SUSTAINABILITY COUNCIL

Comments about the proposed Sustainability Council were received through community meetings, from website feedback, and through other written comments. In all, there were 465 comments about the proposed plan for implementing the Draft Hawai'i 2050 Plan through the establishment of a Sustainability Council (See Attachment D).

Most of the comments received relative to the proposed Sustainability Council had to do with the composition of the Council. There were a number of concerns about how politicized the process would be if the Governor had authority for appointments. There were also concerns about the level of control that could be exerted by one position over the Council. The alternative that was offered by some was an elected body.

There were also a large number of comments about expanding the representation of the Council. Ensuring geographic representation including each island, was mentioned a number of times. Several people recommended Island Councils that would have a member serve on the State Council. In addition to suggesting geographic representation there were ideas about the sectors or perspectives that should be represented including kūpuna, faith-based leaders, homeless individuals, social welfare representatives, farmers, Kanaka Maoli, and military.

The idea of having youth representation on the Council was endorsed by many. Some suggested that up to half of the Council members should be young people.

While some commented on the make-up of the Council, other comments focused on ensuring that the members are well qualified and prepared for their responsibilities. There were questions raised about whether there should be more specific criteria for selection or that training should be provided to ensure a certain level of knowledge with respect to sustainability.

Another common theme that surfaced regarding the proposed establishment of the Sustainability Council was the question about whether the Council would have sufficient authority to carry out its responsibilities. "Not enough teeth" was a comment that suggested the Council should have more authority if it is to be effective. Several comments also recommended that there should be mechanisms in place for enforcing strategic actions and that the Council should have the power of enforcement.

There were also a number of comments about the importance of ongoing funding to sustain the Plan and for staffing of the Council. Suggestions were made about the source of funding including additional taxes; a fee on certain groups such as developers or military; or unclaimed tax refunds. Another comment was that

regressive taxes that have a disproportionately negative impact on lower income residents should not be used to fund the Council.

A suggestion that a number of people offered was that the Sustainability Council should empower the community to take responsibility for sustainability in Hawai'i. These comments suggest that the responsibility for implementation is not being "handed over" to the Sustainability Council, but rather that they have responsibility for ensuring everyone sees their role in implementation. The comment "everyone needs to be accountable" summarizes this idea. A suggestion to ensure that the proposed Council is successful in promoting the concept that everyone is accountable is to recognize the many successes that are already taking place at the grass roots levels.

Comments were also offered that specifically endorsed the idea of the Council as an appropriate mechanism for overseeing the implementation of the Plan. Comments about ensuring continuity through changes in administrations and legislatures, and ensuring a provision for a removal process, would be important. It was also suggested that the Council could ensure the Sustainability Plan is a living process that maintains momentum. Several people commented that accountability and transparency of the Council are important features. There was optimism from some that appointed individuals would accept the responsibility for accountability well. To be effective, it was also suggested that the Council will need to partner actively with Kanaka Maoli.

The idea proposed in the Draft Plan of reporting results regularly to the community was supported by several comments. There were several suggestions that this should be done more regularly than proposed and that it will be important to ensure that the reporting is truly statewide.

There were suggestions that working groups would be a useful tool for the Council as it would enable a broader reach of people and expertise to be represented and would ensure mechanisms for getting work completed. Several people also commented on the importance of a regular audit, with some suggesting the frequency should be annual.

There were a few comments about the proposed organizational auspice for the Council – the State Auditor's office. Several commentators were in support of this suggestion, a few were opposed, and several voiced uncertainty about whether this would be the best auspice.

GENERAL COMMENTS

There were 446 comments received through the three forms for providing input (community meetings, website feedback and other written comments) that spoke more generally about the Draft Plan. These comments ranged from concerns about the level of detail in the plan to how community input was sought. The comments were both supportive and critical. Although comments were uniquely stated, there were themes that emerged and were repeated by a number of respondents. A complete list of the themes expressed and the frequency that the themes were mentioned in comments is included in Attachment E. The themes that were addressed most frequently (at least five times) are summarized below.

The general comment that appeared most frequently was a concern that the plan is not detailed or specific enough with respect to implementation. Comments such as “needs a detailed measurable timeline” or “the plan is more of a vision or a statement of intended direction, than a plan” reflect a concern that was raised by a number of respondents.

The second most frequent comment raised was one that acknowledged the importance of a plan addressing sustainability in Hawai`i. Included in this group of comments was recognition that we need to be doing something about being more sustainable, and that the framework of the plan is a good one.

A third common theme that surfaced from a number of respondents was the question of competing priorities. How will competing goals or strategic actions in the plan be reconciled? Concerns were raised that the plan fails to address the need for tradeoffs and sacrifices, and that priorities need to be determined and reconciled.

Another comment that surfaced from a number of respondents was that the plan does not adequately address the need to manage growth. Several people commented that there was not sufficient attention given to determining “carrying capacity” and then establishing policies to manage growth within that capacity.

“The plan needs to communicate a greater sense of urgency” was another concern that was expressed in a number of comments. “Time is of the essence” was a phrase that described this concern by several people. There seems to be concern that the plan is not doing enough to communicate and activate that sense that we cannot wait to begin efforts to create a more sustainable Hawai`i. In fact, some raised concerns that it is already too late, given local as well as global changes that are occurring. “Bold steps” and a different, more collaborative style of leadership will be necessary to successfully implement the plan, was a related theme that was raised in the comments. The Plan must create the necessary “political will” if implementation will be successful.

There were a group of comments expressing satisfaction with the fact that the plan has put forward a definition of sustainability, a vision for Hawaii's future and a set of guiding principles to reach that vision.

Another theme that surfaced from the responses was the importance of ensuring the public sector (government agencies, including public schools) engage in and be held accountable for promoting sustainability through their policies and practices. It was suggested that there be more attention given to measuring the results of government agencies in making progress to become more sustainable.

A number of comments were raised about the relationship between the goals. There were two major ideas that surfaced. On the one hand was the idea that the goals are interconnected and interdependent. This theme posited that no one goal is more important than the other. Individuals who held this belief questioned how synergies can be developed across the goals. This perspective is further addressed in exploring how the plan will ensure that strategic actions and indicators are cross-cutting, not tied specifically to one goal or another. The other perspective that was addressed relative to this theme is that one goal is more important than another. Or, that one goal should lead the efforts relative to achieving a more sustainable state. This line of thinking suggests more of a "hierarchical approach" where progress in one goal area should lead other efforts. (Specific comments that were made relative to individual goals are addressed in the section above.)

Somewhat related to the concept of interdependence between the goals was the point that several people made about the importance of the balance between environment, social and economic results (Goals II, III and IV of the Draft Plan). Sometimes referred to as "the triple bottom line", several individuals commented on the importance of this approach to ensuring a more sustainable future for Hawai'i.

There also were a number of comments that recognized the importance and appropriateness of the goals, strategic actions and indicators. The strategic actions and indicators, in particular, contributed to a sense that there would be a way to see if the Plan was being acted upon.

A concern that was voiced related to implementation of the plan was the need to clarify the relationship that the plan has to state and county entities and their respective requirements. Concern was voiced that different priorities at the state or county levels could impede plan progress. Further, that a lack of shared commitment to sustainability will also make progress more difficult to achieve. Related to this comment was the concern that the plan be implemented in ways that align with existing planning efforts such as county planning processes or Focus Maui Nui. Several respondents went a step further to suggest that each island should have its own sustainability plan, given their different requirements and opportunities.

There were a number of comments raised generally about the indicators. (Comments specific to indicators related to a goal are discussed in the section above). The general theme that occurred most frequently was that the addition of indicators in the plan is critical. Concerns were raised that they could be strengthened if they had specific baseline measures and performance targets (benchmarks) attached to each. It was suggested that the indicators should be viewed across all of the goals, rather than be linked to a specific goal. Questions were raised about whether it would be better to use indicators that are more traditionally tied to sustainability efforts or whether our performance should be compared with other similar communities or states. Another question raised was whether each island should have its own performance standards (benchmarks), rather than tracking only state-level performance. Also related to indicators was the concern that the data be reliable and that safeguards be put in place to ensure the integrity of the data. Finally, several respondents suggested that there should be more focus on readiness for disaster or disaster preparedness in the indicators.

The last major group of general comments raised by respondents was the one that focused on the process for seeking input on the Draft Plan. There were positive comments about the quality of the community engagement efforts and concerns that there had not been enough input sought, not sought from the right individuals, or that there had not been enough time for input on the Draft Plan. There also were several comments that the Draft Plan did not adequately reflect the input that was generated through the community engagement process.

Also related to process were several comments about the public opinion survey that was conducted in the earlier phase by SMS Research. The concerns that were expressed were that the questions were misleading or that they created artificial divisions among people.

SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS

The comments reported came from one of the three forms for soliciting feedback on the draft plan – community meetings; on-line feedback; or written feedback. No particular weighting was given to one source of input over the other. All comments, whether offered in a community meeting or received in written form were considered equally. With long narrative comments, there was an attempt to extract the key themes.

The frequency of comments on a particular topic indicates how many times the idea was brought up in the three avenues for input. As no polling or prioritization was conducted, the frequency numbers should not be considered to be an indication of the degree of support or lack of support for the items in question. However, one can reasonably assume that comments that appeared more frequently were more commonly shared among the respondents. The value of the comments, regardless of the number of times they were raised, is to provide ideas and suggestions for possible inclusion in or amendments to the Draft Plan.

It is also not easy to know whether people had read the Draft Plan in advance of commenting. Some comments may be specific to an item or an omission in the Draft Plan, while others may more motivated by one's hopes or concerns about what might be in the Draft Plan.

It does seem fair to say that among those who responded, there is a lot of support for this effort. And while everyone doesn't agree with the ideas put forward, only a handful of comments out of more than 2,000 suggest that overall, the plan is unworkable. Further, it is clear that people want to be involved and take action. There were a number of comments about whether the plan is detailed enough, whether it needs timelines, more specific or short-term baseline measures and benchmarks. These comments suggest a hunger for moving beyond the strategic to implementation.

ATTACHMENT A: SAMPLE - MEETING AGENDA

Hawai`i 2050 Community Engagement Meetings Community Meeting #3

(2 hour meeting plus sign in time)

1. Pule
Introduced by Island Coordinator
2. Welcome & meeting overview Task Force Member
3. Presentation of the Plan Task Force Member
4. Introductions to small group Island Coordinator
5. Small groups Facilitated/Recorded
 - Discussion on plan goals, strategic actions and indicators (handout)
 - What are the positives – things that are really important or on point;
 - What are the negatives – things that you don't agree with or don't understand?
 - What do you think is missing from this section of the plan that is critical?
 - Discussion on concept of Sustainability Council (handout)
 - What do you see as the strengths of the proposed Sustainability Council?
 - What are the shortcomings or weaknesses?
 - Other comments about the sustainability council?
6. Next steps & mahalo Task Force Member

ATTACHMENT B: POWERPOINT PRESENTATION FOR CE MEETINGS

Slide 1



HAWAII 2050 SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

WWW.HAWAII2050.ORG

Community Engagement Meeting

October 2007



Slide 4

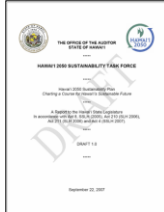
Strategic Actions

1. Develop a sustainability ethic.
 - Integrate sustainability principles and practices into public and private school curricula.
 - Develop statewide marketing and public awareness campaign on sustainability principles and practices.
2. Conduct ongoing forums and dialogue amongst government, environmental, business, labor and community groups to promote collaboration and progress in achieving Hawaii's sustainability goals.
3. Continually monitor trends and conditions in Hawaii's economy, society and natural systems.




Slide 2

Draft Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Plan




- Goals
- Strategic Actions
- Indicators
- Ensuring Implementation and Accountability



Slide 5

Indicators

Indicator	Purpose
Percentage of all schools that have adopted sustainability practices	This indicator measures our effectiveness in teaching sustainability and about the earth and uses of resources.
Percentage of residents, businesses and supporting sustainability practices	To measure whether we have achieved a sustainability ethic, a general education, and whether we will be successful in obtaining low carbon economy and areas of sustainability.
Per capita water consumption	Measuring how much water is used helps evaluate if the public is making a sustainability ethic.
Percentage use of renewable and alternative energy	Evaluating the choices made by consumers to use renewable and alternative energy will help us support sustainability.
Percentage use of solar or other alternative water heating sources	Having dependent energy sources is one of our energy. Measuring whether we are consistently using low-carbon heating, cooling, and hot water in our buildings.
Number of government, business, labor and community organizations that adopt sustainability practices and policies	Sustainability goals beyond individual goals. It will track if we are working to achieve the number of low-carbon individual events, events and programs that are sponsored with sustainability practices.
Percentage of new cars purchased that use renewable fuel technology	Purchasing cars that use renewable fuel technology demonstrates our commitment to sustainable transportation.
Percentage of households participating in recycling	The number of households that make a conscious choice to recycle helps in monitoring if we are making a sustainability ethic.



Slide 3

Goal 1: A Way of Life

- Living sustainably is part of our daily practice in Hawai'i.






Slide 6

Goal 2: The Economy

- Our diversified and globally competitive economy enables us to meaningfully live, work and play in Hawai'i






Slide 7

Strategic Actions

1. Develop a more diverse and resilient economy.
 - Incentives that foster sustainability related industries.
 - Increase commercialization and technology transfer between post-secondary institutions and the business sector.
 - Increase production and consumption of local foods and products.




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Indicators

Indicator	Purpose	Indicator	Purpose
Percentage of local economy by industry and sector.	Evaluating local economic activity by industries and sectors to help us understand the depth and diversity of our economy.	The number of living wage jobs as a percentage of total jobs in Hawaii compared to the national average.	The ability to generate well-paid, full-time jobs in an economy meets the basic, social and economic needs of a community.
Percentage of science- and technology-based workers.	Measuring the number of science- and technology-based workers which enables us to see diversifying our economy.	Dollars spent in locally-owned businesses.	Measuring economic activity for locally-owned businesses is an aspect of economic self-sufficiency.
Number of post-secondary science and engineering students.	Evaluating the number of science-based students which our ability to train workers that will strengthen and diversify our economy.	Value of goods and services imported and exported.	One measure of economic self-sufficiency is whether we export more than we import.
Gross licensing revenue from commercialized university research.	Commercializing those developed at universities is an important component of a diversified economy.	Score of top quartile relative to better quartile.	A sustainable economy has resources to meet distribution.
The level of university, government and private sector research.	Research and development activities affect our ability to provide high-wage, technologies.	Proportion of food produced and consumed locally.	Our progress toward food self-sufficiency is a key indicator of sustainability.
		Dollar value and number of acres in agricultural production.	Agriculture trends are among the state's most important resources.




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Strategic Actions

2. Support the building blocks for economic stability and sustainability.
 - Recognize and support established industries such as the visitor industry, military, construction and agriculture as strong components of the Hawai'i economy.
 - Provide incentives for industries to operate in more sustainable ways.
 - Ensure funding for infrastructure improvements.
 - Attract local and outside capital and investments in Hawai'i's economic activities.
 - Reduce regulations and lower the cost of running a business.



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Goal 3: The Environment and Natural Resources

- **Our natural resources are responsibly and respectfully used, replenished and preserved for future generations.**







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Slide 9

Strategic Actions

3. Increase the competitiveness of Hawai'i's workforce.
 - Invest in and improve our public education system to provide for a skilled workforce.
 - Create incentives for workforce skills upgrade training programs.
 - Increase student enrollment in post-secondary educational programs.
 - Adopt living wage guidelines and measurements.




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Strategic Actions

1. Reduce reliance on fossil (carbon-based) fuels.
 - Expand renewable energy opportunities.
 - Increase energy efficiency in private and public buildings, including retrofitting existing buildings.
 - Improve energy efficiencies and options in transportation.
 - Encourage the production and use of locally produced bio-fuels.
 - Adopt building codes that encourage "green building" technology.




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Strategic Actions

2. Conserve water.
 - Reduce water consumption by means of education and incentives.
 - Encourage greater production and use of recycled water.
 - Continually review water-conserving technologies for possible incorporation in county building codes.
 - Encourage price structures for water use that further conservation.
 - Require water conservation plans from large private users.



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Strategic Actions

5. Conserve agricultural, open space and conservation lands and resources.
 - Create compact patterns of urban development.
 - Encourage "smart growth" concepts in land use and community planning.



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Strategic Actions

3. Increase Recycling.









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Strategic Actions

6. Research and strengthen management initiatives to respond to rising sea levels, coastal hazards and erosion.





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Strategic Actions

4. Provide greater protection for land-, fresh water- and ocean-based habitats.
 - Strengthen enforcement and enhancement of habitat management.
 - Fund public and private conservation education.
 - Improve management of protected watershed areas.
 - Incorporate the values and philosophy of the *ahupua'a* resource management system as appropriate.
 - Establish funding for invasive species control and native ecosystems protection.




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Indicators

Indicator	Purpose	Indicator	Purpose
Percentage of renewable and alternative energy produced locally	Production of local energy sources helps lessen the demand for imported energy.	Percentage of new urban developments consistent with "smart growth" principles.	Smart growth developments that are more compact, transit-oriented and pedestrian-oriented can reduce urban sprawl.
Percentage of solid waste recycled and diverted from landfill.	Recycling and landfill diversion are important conservation activities.	Percentage of development "prevented" or reusing, and reuse of land.	As an island state, conserving one acre of our most precious resource.
Percentage of treated wastewater reused.	Reusing treated wastewater for agricultural and other appropriate uses can save significant amounts of water.	Proportion of streams, wetlands and coastal waters.	Unpolluted water resources are fundamental to a healthy environment.
Percentage of lands and water protected for native plants and animals.	Protecting our native plants and animals maintains our natural environment.	Number and types of invasive species introduced to Hawaii annually.	Invasive species kill native plants, are detrimental to food crops, and destroy natural ecosystems.
Percentage of Leaders in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) open building projects.	LEED open design is a nationally accepted benchmark for the design, construction and building. These measures save energy, water and money over time.	Water level in streams and aquifers.	The availability of fresh water is fundamental to human life.



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Goal 4: Community and Social Well-Being

- Our community is strong, healthy, vibrant and nurturing, providing safety nets for those in need.

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Strategic Actions

- Identify and prioritize infrastructure "crisis points" that need fixing.

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Strategic Actions

- Strengthen social safety nets.
 - Review and increase affordable housing opportunities for households up to 140% of median income.
 - Ensure access to affordable healthcare for all residents.
 - Provide access to long-term care, elderly housing and social and human services.
 - Invest in greater prevention and treatment of those suffering from substance abuse.
 - Increase high school graduation rates.

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Strategic Actions

- Strengthen public education.
 - Support educational initiatives that span early childhood through lifelong learning.
 - Increase awareness of and competency in financial literacy and asset building.
- Provide access to diverse recreational facilities and opportunities

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Strategic Actions

- Reduce traffic congestion.
 - Increase access to public transportation.
 - Improve bicycle and pedestrian pathways.

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Indicators

Indicator	Purpose	Indicator	Purpose
Percentage of used and for purchase homes with lead abatement for parents earning up to 140% of median income	The availability of affordable homes increases the level of quality of life provided for Hawaii's people	High school graduation rates	Stronger public education leads to higher wages and economic growth
Percentage of population covered by health insurance	The availability of health insurance is one way to ensure access to health care for all people	Proportion of high school students going on to postsecondary education	Continuing education after high school opens up more opportunities for higher wages and economic growth
Percentage of population using public transportation	Public transportation reduces traffic congestion and enables many Hawaii residents to work and play in Hawaii	Substance abuse rates	Substance abuse rates reduce the health and well-being of our community
Percentage of population volunteering	Volunteering increases engagement in our needs and interests	Proportion of family income spent on housing	Hawaii residents spend significantly more on housing than the U.S. national average
Commuter time for residents	Less time in traffic means a higher quality of life	Percentage of population engaged in volunteer work	Volunteering strengthens the fabric of our community
Percent change in annual vehicle miles traveled	This indicator will help us understand how our transportation system is working, where we can make improvements and how we can use it to reduce traffic congestion	Percentage of population with internet access at their residence	Internet use shows our ability to communicate and gather information about our neighborhoods, our state, and our world

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Indicators


Indicator	Purpose
On-time graduation rates of high school graduates.	Measure if our state's high school students stay in Hawaii and help show if they believe the state offers them quality educational, job and career opportunities.
Percentage of children enrolled in preschool.	Provide a view of the building blocks of Hawaii's educational resources.
Number and diversity of recreational facilities and activities per capita.	Measure the availability of recreational resources for Hawaii's residents.



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Strategic Actions

2. Celebrate our cultural diversity and island way of life.
 - Identify and protect the places, features and sacred spaces that give
 - Hawaii's unique character and cultural significance.
 - Increase number of educators who teach cultural and historic education.



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Goal 5: Kanaka Maoli Culture and Island Values

- Our Kanaka Maoli and island cultures and values are thriving and perpetuating.








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Strategic Actions


3. Enable *Kanaka Maoli* and others to pursue traditional *Kanaka Maoli* lifestyles and practices.
 - Provide *Kanaka Maoli* mentors with opportunities to pass on Hawaiian culture and knowledge to the next generation of *Kanaka Maoli* and others.
 - Perpetuate *Kanaka Maoli* food production associated with land and ocean traditions and practices.
4. Provide support for subsistence-based businesses and economies.



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Strategic Actions


1. Honor *Kanaka Maoli* culture and heritage.
 - Ensure the existence of and support for public and private entities which further the betterment of *Kanaka Maoli*.
 - Increase fluency in *Kanaka Maoli* language. It is one of the official languages of Hawaii'.
 - Sponsor cross-sector dialogue on *Kanaka Maoli* culture and island values.
 - Protect *Kanaka Maoli* intellectual property and related traditional knowledge.



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Indicators

Indicator	Purpose	Indicator	Purpose
Percentage of students enrolled in Kanaka Maoli language classes at the elementary and post-secondary levels.	Language fluency is a key characteristic of preserving culture.	Number of laws enacted that protect and address our most important historical, cultural, and natural resources, including language, identity, place names and resource protection.	The indicator reflects the willingness and ability to preserve our important historical, cultural and natural resources and values.
Number of teachers teaching the language of the Kanaka Maoli.	Language teachers are the key to perpetuating the language and culture.	Number of community programs and projects that preserve, restore, and practice traditional culture, knowledge, traditions and practices through the use of the Hawaiian language.	The number of institutions and activities that preserve, restore, and practice traditional culture, knowledge, traditions and practices through the use of the Hawaiian language.
Number of fish, birds, and other native species.	Residents participating in Hawaii's cultural activities show the strength of our most valued culture.	Number of registered providers of subsistence-based business and economies.	The level of investment in the land and work in a subsistence-based economy will be the committed use in balancing these cultural practices.
Per capita government and private expenditures on culture and the arts.	Public and private expenditures for culture and arts will be the dedicated we seek.		
Attitudinal survey of the population of Kanaka Maoli culture and island values (aka the "Koko Index").	To determine whether we embrace cultural and sustainability values, we will conduct an attitudinal survey. This will help us understand the level of awareness and commitment of our residents in being green.		



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Implementation and Accountability



Hawaii State Capitol

"Participants felt that bold leadership was essential to realizing the vision of a sustainable Hawaii."

-- Hawaii 2050 Community Engagement report




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Implementation and Accountability

The Sustainability Council's functions:

- Recommend legislation and advocate for sustainability in Hawaii's public policy arena
- Every five years, revise and amend the Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Plan as appropriate
- Conduct a periodic review and audit of sustainability activities
- Negotiate and execute contracts as necessary to achieve the functions listed.



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Implementation and Accountability

- Proposed new entity – Sustainability Council
- Formed with 15 citizens from all walks of life –government, business, labor and communities across the state
- Action-oriented and carries forward Hawaii 2050 recommendations
- Publishes "report card" on Hawaii's progress toward sustainability




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Next Steps

- Revise plan over the fall and prepare accompanying legislation.
- Submit final plan to public and Legislature in early 2008.
- Momentum keeps building for Hawaii 2050.




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Implementation and Accountability

The Sustainability Council's functions:

- Coordinate and implement the Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Plan
- Collect and analyze data on the approved sustainability indicators
- Publish and promote an annual "report card" on the indicators
- Convene statewide summits and forums on sustainability
- Direct an ongoing public awareness and education campaign about sustainability



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ATTACHMENT C: COMMENTS ON GOALS, STRATEGIC ACTIONS AND INDICATORS

Goal I - Way of Life
Liked this goal; should be most important (18)
Strategic Action (SA): Develop a Sustainability Ethic
Awareness/education/social marketing campaign - all ages /funding / track results (60)
Reach/educate youth (49)
Need motivation to live sustainably (3)
Create a sustainability college (2)
More community mindset - not I or me (2)
International & national companies - same ethos (1)
Most important SA for Goal I (1)
Important to educate adults as well (1)
Make simple steps seem more accessible (1)
People are willing to make changes (1)
Curriculum should be on ecological economics not environmental economics (1)
SA: Dialogue
All segments of community/grassroots/youth/inclusive (30)
Statewide forums bi-annually; local forums each island; continue public input (6)
Involve large companies (2)
SA: Monitor trends/conditions
Monitoring & enforcement (3)
Weekly report in newspaper (1)
ID barriers to sustainable living (1)
Emphasize flexible response, not just accountability (1)
Indicators
Sustainability courses (3)
Delete indicator regarding percent of population that understands & supports sustainability practices (1)
Delete indicator regarding ridesharing, non-motorized trips, annual vehicle miles (1)
Per capita not the best way to measure (1)

Other
Demand on schools a concern; need to tie in to existing education goals/indicators (1)
Learn from other places (1)
Environment and economy should be integrated, rather than balanced (1)
Sponsoring cross-sector dialogue is too weak (1)
Should live on beyond 2050 (1)
We enable people to live unsustainably through big box stores (1)
Goal II – The Economy
Economy is most important (12)
SA: Diverse/resilient economy
Increase local food production. Teach people how to grow their own. (44)
Strengthen/support local business; ease regulation (18)
Specific plan to diversify businesses (15)
Promote/subsidize diversified Ag & aquaculture (14)
Comprehensive state and county regulatory review (11)
Emphasize/support science and tech (7)
Promote natural/organic farming (2)
Need to explore industries that are sustainable (2)
Develop a state of the art movie studio (1)
Consider influence of outside forces/global economy (1)
Develop internal/local economies (1)
Clean industries (1)
Promote ahupua'a and community based enterprise organic farming (1)
Health care should be a part of diverse economy (1)
Should prohibit any biotech, commercialization of native plants, farm land and sea (1)
Promote home-based businesses (1)
SA: Legacy industries
Concern regarding support of tourism and military (31)
Greater emphasis on legacy industries (17)
Diversify tourism (8)
Less dependence on military (7)
Less dependency on tourism (3)
Need more balanced approach to military - some negatives, some positives (2)

Need to improve tourism industry infrastructure (2)
Determine maximum capacity for tourism (1)
Military = jobs and housing (1)
Encourage military to inventory, clean and return surplus lands (1)
SA: Workforce
Supported by education system (7)
Specialized training for entry level tech jobs (3)
Encourage youth to consider agriculture as possible career (1)
Needs greater emphasis (1)
Promote higher education (1)
Indicators
Percent locally grown food (3)
Amount of tech ed. (2)
Multi-job families (1)
Home-based businesses (1)
Percent with living wage (1)
Number participating in business incentive programs (1)
Government-leveraged programs and participation in these (1)
Add growing and eating locally raised foods (1)
Increase in number of food co-ops with excess food sharing (1)
Increase in number of organic farms (1)
Track new jobs created for sustainable industries (1)
Other
Supports status quo (business interests) (4)
Infrastructure must match housing/development (2)
Cheaper and more efficient to import food; less environ. impacts (2)
Goal for economy should be prosperity for all without extremes of poverty and affluence (2)
Work with federal government (1)
Restrict food sales in competition with local food growers by UH Hilo and community colleges (1)
Concern regarding business-academia alliance (1)
Need to explain why or what regulations need to be lessened (1)
Negative impacts of outside ownership of much of Hawaii's businesses (1)
Diversification may lead to less efficient economy (1)

Have to have tourism; tech won't come here (too far from everything) (1)
Values-driven, not profit-driven (1)
Think more expansively - independent nation (1)
"Our strategically diversified economy specifically focused on unique resources" (1)
Tourism and construction are diversifying as well (1)
Need to define living wage (1)
Must have political buy-in (1)
1) Restore fishponds; 2) entrepreneurship; 3) human friendly vs. business friendly; 4) nonpolluting, no alien building materials (1)
Goal III – Environment & Natural Resources
Liked the goal; this should be top goal; environment is the economy (44)
SA: Reduce fossil fuels
Increase emphasis on energy independence; renewable energy (40)
Promote efficient use of energy; government offices to set example (9)
Mandate green building (7)
Mandate net metering (4)
More incentives for hybrids (4)
Emphasize non-fossil fuel transportation (2)
Delete solar mandate (2)
No to local-prod. Biofuel (1)
Restraints on high consumers (1)
More affordable energy (1)
Need to determine how much independence we want and then we can develop strategies (1)
Peak oil issues not defined (1)
SA: Conserve water
Limit/balance water use for development/tourism & through controlled growth (15)
In-depth analysis of water usage by sector (7)
Revise pricing to reflect true cost of water (7)
Develop water sources include recycled water (6)
Water is the most important issue; looming water crisis (5)
Increase awareness of need to conserve (5)
Address non-potable & urban wastewater (5)
Surface water - increase retention/reduce runoff; protect watersheds/conservation land (4)

Greater transparency (Water Commission); revise allocations to urban, Ag, conservation (3)
Not realistic - people waste water (2)
SA: Increase recycling
Recycling, including comments to make it mandatory (39)
Reduce/reuse waste (14)
Composting (3)
Involve schools (1)
End of life vehicles; recycle parts (1)
SA: Protect natural resource
Establish carrying capacity for resources; tie to issue of population growth (20)
Reforest; preserve rare plants; protect natural habitats (11)
More on endangered species and GMOs (9)
\$s for DLNR (5)
Emphasize invasive species control (4)
Restore (e.g., lo'i, fishponds), not just preserve (4)
More emphasis on community stewardship of the environment (3)
Need more `āina and permaculture (2)
Superfund sites (1)
Establish habitat mgt. partnerships - private/fed/state/local agencies (1)
Land management by the people, first (1)
Protect lowland vegetative filters (1)
Greater protection of shorelines (1)
SA: Ag/open space/conservation land
More effective community planning; smart growth; compact development (12)
Guarantee no net loss of ag land; add ag land; permanently protect (11)
Improve land use & zoning policies, enforcement and monitoring (10)
Better enforcement of land use and conservation laws (5)
Increase open space/parks (1)
Emphasis should be on quality over quantity (1)
Consider how to revitalize soil (1)
Big ag is diametrically opposed to support of diversified Ag (1)
SA: Rising sea levels

Greater emphasis; major environmental and economic implications (13)
\$s to deal with impacts of (3)
No dykes in Waikīkī (1)
May require additional sacrifices (1)
Indicators
Consumption patterns; rates of depletion (5)
Number of acres in watershed management partnerships (4)
Percent stream H2O reaching ocean; reef pollution levels (3)
Water quality monitoring results (2)
Number of vehicles not using renewable fuel (1)
Need to add photovoltaic or small wind farms (1)
Degree of recycling (1)
Unclear indicator: are reefs included? (1)
Pollution by military and government (1)
Get cost of water; who manages and costs of improvements (1)
Carbon footprints (1)
Add indicator on ag related accidents (1)
What are smart growth indicators (1)
Add indicator on community stewardship (1)
Percent of land used for ag (1)
Amount of trash/household; capacity of landfills (1)
Add environmental health indicators (1)
Residences producing own energy or collecting own water (1)
Number of households off the grid (1)
Commercial properties using renewables (1)
Family transportation costs (1)
Measure increase in agrifuels (1)
Other
Penalties and incentives (23)
Mandate/legislate sound practices (13)
Limit growth; cap new development and business (10)
Hold businesses/military accountable for their environmental impacts (6)
Increase military awareness, recycling, conservation (5)
Need to address second homes and gentleman farms (4)

Use standards/evidenced-based practices (3)
Not progressive enough (3)
Energy/water providers can set limits/take initiative (2)
State and its residents are losing ag and beachfront lands to offshore entrepreneurs (2)
Little mention of ocean stewardship; increase # of Marine Protected Areas (2)
Private vs. public ownership of resources (land, water) (1)
Oil cannot be readily replaced by suggested sources (1)
Prohibit the use of all pesticides, herbicides or chemical fertilizers (1)
What are environmental impacts of these goals? (1)
Water usage quote needs clarification (1)
Regulate cars/pollution (1)
Make water conservation mandatory in new developments (1)
Need to develop more ways to travel to Hawai'i (1)
Need better water planning, permitting and zoning (1)
Can't save natural resources because they will all be used up (1)

Goal IV – Community & Social Well-Being

Liked this goal; should be top goal because it deals with people (16)
SA: Safety nets
Increase emphasis on affordable housing (raise 140% limit) (24)
Health/wellness; affordable healthcare for all (16)
Address mental health, domestic violence & substance abuse care needs (13)
More emphasis on the elderly (10)
Strategies to raise economic status of lower income residents (4)
Safety nets important (3)
Address crime and safety (3)
Support home ownership (2)
Youth services (2)
Address issue of homelessness (1)
Establish a moratorium on non-resident home building on all islands (1)
Make it more difficult to access welfare for newcomers (1)
Require developers to cover the costs of HR, not just infrastructure related to their development (1)
Merge DOH and Dept of Disabilities (1)
Antibiotics more strictly controlled (1)
Increase support for and access to long term care (1)

SA: Traffic
Public transportation management master plan; increase access/utilization (25)
Emphasize non-car-oriented transportation; disincentives to driving (12)
Explore other countries' models (2)
Support and implement local desires for transportation (1)
Plan to reduce rush hour congestion (1)
Water craft must follow same guidelines as vehicles on the land (1)
Parking downtown needed/reduce parking - provide alternatives (1)
Need to think more out of the box (1)
SA: Infrastructure
Move infrastructure out of flood zones (1)
Add indicators (1)
Incentives for infrastructure (1)
Mass transit; pave roads (1)
Require prisoners to work on sustainability projects (1)
SA: Public educ.
Should be top/separate goal (27)
Involve youth in curriculum planning (2)
Increase quality of higher education (2)
Plan needs to be specific as to how to improve education (2)
More/better pre-school (1)
Attract and retain quality teachers (1)
Use outdoor education more (1)
Include health goals for children (1)
Should include true history of Hawai'i; Hawaiian Royal Patent (1)
Raise awareness about drop-out rate (1)
SA: Diverse recreation opp.
Increase parks/recreation facilities, including maintenance (4)
Create incentives to encourage schools to install internet (1)
Create more access to hiking (1)
Indicators

National measures for access and quality of healthcare (6)
Number of homeless (3)
Indicators regarding aging population (2)
Indicators regarding family values, marriage, divorce (2)
Percent at risk for homelessness (1)
Measures for substance abuse and treatment (1)
Percent with living wage (1)
Add indicator on infant mortality (1)
Need better indicators for public and alternative transportation modes (1)
Other
Cost of living making it harder to continue living here (7)
Rate of young adults returning post-college (4)
Plan must address race relations (4)
Live the values of aloha, kuleana and pono (2)
Focus on long term residents (2)
Support multi-generation families (1)
Use eminent domain (1)
Consider social infrastructure (police, libraries, medical facilities, etc.) (1)
Efforts to curb/reduce anti-social behaviors (1)
Some communities (Puna for example) are without basics such as hospitals, fire and police (1)
Important to remember value of recreation (1)
Goal V – Kanaka Maoli (KM) & Island Values
Liked this goal; this should be most important goal (42)
SA: Honor Kanaka Maoli culture/heritage
Teach KM cultural/values; re-instill pride in youth (15)
Hawaiian cultural education for visitors/newcomers (5)
Educate public re. KM values and practices (3)
KM on all boards and commissions (2)
Create standards of Hawaiian language literacy (2)
More emphasis on advancing KM and protecting KM lands (1)
Segregate KM from other cultures (issues are different) (1)
Tie in cultural communities with DHHL (1)
Have KM implement systems (1)

Look at N.Z. Maori model (1)
Return to traditional place names (1)
Mentorship to preserve cultural practices (1)
Integrate cultural practices into tourism and economy (1)
Resolve all outstanding land use issues with KM (1)
SA: Celebrate Cultural Diversity
Cultural diversity is important in Hawai`i (4)
Add/improve school content re cultures (3)
Cultural practices education centers (2)
Support culture and arts; provide in budget for schools (2)
Export local culture (2)
Get companies to integrate culture (1)
Resident focus on authentic cultural experiences (1)
Develop archeology programs to encourage preservation (1)
SA: Traditional KM practices
Need places to practice/live the culture (7)
Support/protect fishing/hunting/gathering rights and areas (5)
Land and water for kalo (1)
Make indigenous practices an economic value (1)
Protection of Royal Patent (1)
Restore cultural sites such as fishponds; eliminate restrictions on restoration (1)
SA: Subsistence-based
Increase opportunities (3)
Indicators
Number of school programs & enrollment (3)
Signage of Hawaiiana (1)
More concrete measurements (1)
Add indicator of number of educators who teach the Hawaiian language, and spiritual and natural healing methods (1)
Add indicators: expansion, education, knowledge of museums and cultural centers; co-existence of diverse cultures; quantity of food production via subsistence life styles (1)
Add emersion schools to first indicator (1)

Other
Need to address sovereignty & self-governance (8)
Define KM (7)
Return to ahupua`a sustainability (5)
Ahupua`a not possible like it was for KM (3)
KM issues relating to tourism and military need to be resolved (3)
Legislate and reintegrate KM management systems in all goals (1)
Old ways may interfere with econ and environmental goals (1)
Address high cost of living disparities of KM and the Kama`āina people of the islands (1)
Include KM on Sustainability Council staff (1)
Traditional vs. contemporary management - education; land use; conservation (1)
Concern regarding quality of KM cultural teachers and mentors (1)
Forcing KM culture on everyone creates more divisions (1)
Not enough emphasis placed on KM thinking (1)
Not discussed in community meetings but takes high priority in plan (1)
Missing valuable info (1)
KM should be decision makers (1)
Entire plan needs more cultural overlay (1)
Hawaiian islanders know what is best for KM living (1)
Use Hawaiian language whenever possible (1)

ATTACHMENT D: COMMENTS ON SUSTAINABILITY COUNCIL

Composition: Broaden representation/participation (including county councils, kūpuna, homeless, social welfare recipients, non-profits, youth, faith, Kanaka Maoli, Ag, military) (95)
Composition: Too much control by Governor - too politicized; election would be better (65)
Not enough teeth; who has authority; should have authority to decide permitting issues and other implementation issues; should be elevated to cabinet; have enforcement authority and use it (64)
Funding: Adequate ongoing money to sustainability plan & staffing; not from regressive taxes; use % from each development; military, HI5, unclaimed tax refunds; dedicated funding important; create a recycling plastic law that will create a tax; .5% tax increase; tobacco tax for clean air/environment (38)
Composition: More geographic representation; 2 per island not enough; use ahupua'a council system (26)
Needs to empower the community; recognize what is already working at grass roots; everyone needs to be accountable (25)
Composition: Diverse cross section important; What are the qualifications? Council members should be well prepared for this work; need clearer criteria (22)
Composition: Youth is a good idea; should be at least half (17)
Council will be important (11)
More frequent reviews/revisions; share with whole state (10)
Council will be important (10)
Accountability of members including removal process (7)
Appointed people will be held accountable; need to be sure they are accountable (7)
Should have working groups (6)
Transparency important (6)
Sustainability Council must partner with Kanaka Maoli (6)
Should be a living process; don't lose momentum (5)
Commissioners should hire ED and have staff (4)
Strong support from Gov a good thing (3)
No larger than 10; 15 (3)
SC has too much responsibility; should not be held responsible for implementation (3)
Should not have exemption on procurement or contracts (3)
Too state gov't-controlled (2)
Composition: Not a good idea to have OHA on the Sustainability Council (2)
Composition: Important to have carry over from Task Force (2)
Terms: 5 yr not 4 yr terms; youth terms might need to be shorter; need to determine replacement policy (2)
Funding: Don't increase taxes to support implementation (2)

Audit important 4; every 2 yrs may not be frequent enough (2)
Composition: Make sure Lāna`i and Moloka`i are represented on Council (1)
This will be another layer of bureaucracy (1)
Composition: Military; business or politicians shouldn't be on council (1)
Sustainable Council won't work because no one wants to take the blame for it failing (1)
Council should not lobby (1)
Funding: Use appropriated rather than dedicated funding (1)
Don't need a council. Legislature must mandate; Admin must implement (1)
Skip interim Council step (1)
Need to get this process moving - Governor appointment can move more quickly (1)
Need to work with Innovation Council (1)
Aha Kiole model of accountability (1)
Auditor - is this the right auspice? 1 = no; 4 = yes; 4 = uncertain

ATTACHMENT E: GENERAL COMMENTS

Need detailed and measureable timeline with goals broken down; implementation is key; plan is too broad; more short-term and mid-term goals; plan is a vision; no strategy for implementation; need implementation plans/timeline/more specifics (78)
Plan in general; doing something re. sustainability; general framework is good; kudos (43)
What are the priorities? How will competing issues be resolved? Are goals in priority order? Need to prioritize in order to make progress; Plan does not address tradeoffs and conflicts between goals, SA, indicators, and sacrifices that will need to be made, as well as problems to be faced Conduct Participatory Problem Analysis Workshop (35)
Need plan to manage growth; need to revisit development more regularly; need to address question of carrying capacity (21)
Time is of the essence; start now; greater sense of urgency needed (21)
Definition, vision, guiding principles (18)
Clarify relation to state and county entities/existing plans; need to resolve different requirements between state and county government. (18)
Measure government performance on sustainability; government practices (including schools) will need to change to promote sustainability (17)
Goals, strategic actions, indicators (16)
Goals are interconnected/interdependent; how to create synergies between them; one is not more important than another (13)
Bold steps/catalyst; diff. (collaborative) leadership; political will (13)
Different islands have diff needs and possibilities; let counties dev. Their own sustainability plans and actions (11)
Likes balance (triple bottom line) of Goals II, III, & IV (11)
Process: Good community input 9 Needs more community input/more time for community input (10)
Process: Questions in public opinion survey misleading and create divisions (7)
Should address real, island-relevant issues/solutions (6)
Process: Comments from earlier meetings not reflected in plan (5)
Too heavily weighted on business side; too capitalistic (4)
Plan lacks inspiration & boldness; same old platitudes; should be proactive and farther reaching (4)
Need more input from youth (3)
Hawai'i has potential to be a model (3)
Five goals are sufficient (2)
Think out of the box more (2)
Relationship of this plan to current plan doesn't make sense. What has not worked with Chapter 225 (2)
No specific structural changes are proposed (2)

Order of goals should be: 1) Kanaka Maoli; 2) Environment; 3) Community and Social Well being; 4) Way of life; 5) Economy (2)
Address rural communities more; too O`ahu centric; need to recognize differences by island, every island should have a section in the plan (2)
Disappointed Gov not involved; need Governor's support (2)
Goal areas well chosen (2)
What is the future we don't want? (2)
More engagement of private sector (2)
Recognize success/good practices (2)
Everyone is responsible; need to be willing to pay the price for sustainability (2)
More on actions that produce mutual benefits to both environment and economy (1)
Need to make more sacrifices (1)
Success of 2050 will be a country smell; fresh smell and air (1)
Learn from military (1)
KM had been sustainable for over 1,000 years before arrival of visitors - therefore sustainability seems possible (1)
Timeframe should be longer than 2050 - 7 generations (1)
Local focus important (1)
Plan draws on existing data (1)
Work with existing planning efforts such as general plan updates, Focus Maui Nui; CEDs process on Kaua`i. (1)
Aloha Ke Akua Malama `āina (it is not a concept, it is a way of life) (1)
Update plan regularly (1)
Add geo-spatial component to plan (e.g., maps) (1)
Plan validates Focus Maui Nui (1)
Moloka`i has already achieved (1)
Should use futurist dept at UH more (1)
If there is a conflict between the H2050 plan and a community plan, the community plan should prevail (1)
No research into emerging technologies is reflected in the plan (1)
No science in plan (1)
Entire plan should focus on disaster preparedness (1)
Money has been wasted (1)
Action items should be at the front of the plan (1)
Plan creates capacity for local long term planning for generations (1)
Culture (based on Olu`olu, lōkahi and aloha) should be the basis of the plan (1)
We need to have trust of one another (1)
Global industrialization is not addressed (1)
Need to coordinate with other agencies better (1)

Other Comments Indicators

Indicators good; could be more specific; need benchmarks; how do they tie into policy requirements; Establish baselines, trends, benchmarks, data & how to measure; don't reinvent use Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare (ISEW) (36)

Indicators are important; important to review regularly; how will we know integrity of data; need to think of them across goals (26)

Impacts of sudden events; readiness should be an indicator (6)

Should the indicators be measured against other states (2)

Need better explanation of indicators (what they are) (1)
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Consider indicators based on census data (1)
