



Sen. Russell Kokubun,
Chair

Fall Community Meeting October 13, 2007, Maui Arts and Cultural Center

Rep. Lyla Berg
Rep. Pono Chong
Ian Costa
Henry Eng
Sen. Mike Gabbard
David Goode
Marion M. Higa
Jeffrey Hunt
Dr. Karl Kim
Millie Kim
Keith Kurahashi
Brad Kurokawa
Sen. Ron Menor
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

Foster Ampong
Marty Baker
Victoria Baschlou
Lorna Betts
Karl Bossert
Richard Brush
Leilani Bulosan
Pono Chong
Gordon Cockett
Joyclynn Costa
Frank Fiorentino
Chaplain Pua Hashimoto
Tamara Horcajo
Michael Howdel
Joanne Ide
Karen Jeffery
George Lavenson
Rick Long
King Maury

Laura Mclean
Chris Mentzel
David Moe
Kaimo Muhlestein
Ellen Nashiwa
Ashley Pevonka
Kaiulani Piper
Melissa Prince
Rachelle Quinn
Edward Reinhardt
Cheryl Roberts
Kaimi Rocha
Kaipo Rocha
Fred Ruge
Charles Takahashi
Billy Welker
Maggie Welker
Kyle Yamashita

Facilitators:

Alexis Betts Basinger
Kawika Kaikala

Jeanne Skog
Daphne Torres

Following a brief presentation of the draft plan, participants were asked to join a small “break-out group” for discussion. Each group was asked to first offer comments about the draft plan goals, strategic actions and indicators. They were asked to identify what they saw as positives – things that they thought were especially important or on point; things they thought were negatives – things they didn’t agree with or didn’t understand; and things they thought were missing. The groups were then asked to give comments on the draft implementation and accountability plan. They were asked specifically to comment on what they saw as the strengths of the proposed sustainability council; what they saw as weaknesses of the proposed sustainability council and how they might be addressed; and any other general comments they might have about the plan for implementation and accountability. Their input will be

considered by the H2050 Sustainability Task Force as it revises the draft H2050 Sustainability Plan.



The goals in the draft plan are:

- Goal I – A Way of Life
- Goal II – The Economy
- Goal III – Environment and Natural Resources
- Goal IV – Community and Social Well Being
- Goal V – Kanaka Maoli Culture and Island Values



GROUP 1

➤ Discussion: Plan goals, strategic actions and indicators

What are the positives – things that are really important or on point?

None

What are the negatives – things that you don't agree with or don't understand?

None

What do you think is missing from this section of the plan that is critical?

- Goal I
 - Indicator
 - Seabury Hall - New sustainability course.
 - Amount of greenhouse gasses.
 - Mandate all sustainability actions:
 - 1) Solar back up in all houses
 - 2) Water savers
 - What we have mandated:
 - 1) Percentage requirements
 - 2) Establish baselines
 - Percentage of locally grown food.
 - Landfill rate management.
 - 1) Convert garbage
 - Amount of vehicles not using renewable fuel.
 - Strategies
 - Waste to energy conversion.
 - Power storage from wind energy.
 - Improving public transportation (scheduling...)
 - Encourage bike "up" Haleakala.
- Goal II
 - Indicators
 - How many families have more than one job?
 - Reinforcement of local food production; more emphasis needed.
 - Strategy
 - Less dependent on tourism.
 - Push for longer stays.



- Diverse “tourism” (health, technology etc...).
 - Rotate airline arrivals.
 - Increase training/education in local food production.
 - Legalize marijuana.
 - Change perception of field work/agriculture; economic incentives for poi/taro.
- Goal III
 - Indicators
 - Establish capacity levels.
 - Establish depletion rate.
 - Monitor conditions of ahupua`a resource management.
 - Add “reefs” to pollution level monitoring.
 - Percentage of stream water reaching ocean.
 - Add to invasive species control: the spread of species introduced.
 - Reforestation.
 - Strategy
 - Establish and implement capacity levels for resources.
 - Apply cap levels to new development and businesses.
 - Increase open/park space.
 - Love our resources but don’t over use.
 - Stricter monitoring/regulation of ocean and air transport for invasive species.
- Goal IV
 - Indicator
 - Homeless population size.
 - Percentage of “at risk” homeless.
 - Percentage of residents with healthcare access.
 - Living wage.
 - Number of children/kupuna home care.
 - Strategy
 - Enable multi-generational families to malama
- Goal V
 - Indicator
 - Number of and policies requiring island wide signage of Hawaiiana (welcome; interpretive education).
 - Number of school programs & enrollment.
 - Add elementary and preschool to students enrolled in Kanaka Maoli language classes.
 - Strategy
 - Encourage local food production as career lifestyle.



- Require Hawaiian language classes.
 - Encourage Hawaiian cultural education for visitors.
 - More cultural speakers and teachers.
 - After school Hawaiian language programs, music, games etc.
- Accountability
 - Reach/educate students and families.
 - Reach entire community.
 - Incorporate into Maui United Way campaign, Taste of Lahaina, existing community events and groups.
 - Advertise in school yearbooks.
 - Identify key state/county positions to champion plan (part 7, job description...)
 - Announcement in high school/assemblies.
 - Add info in schools re: culture.



➤ Discussion: Concept of Sustainability Council

What do you see as the strengths of the proposed Sustainability Council?

None

What are the shortcomings or weaknesses?

- Use existing or create Civil Service positions to implement in government – easier to work from within.
- Role of Council:
 - Issue report card.
 - Propose legislation i.e. adding environmental technology to ACT 221.
 - Not responsible for implementation.
- Unsure of effectiveness – publicity of volunteer council.
- Find/identify champions in private industry.

Other comments about the sustainability council?

- Representation
 - Each island.
 - Political party.
 - Staggering & succession terms.
 - Out of state students?
- Take bold steps, i.e., no oil on Maui by 2020.
- State must adequately fund sustainability of the Plan.
- Give Council leadership roles/positions with recognition, incentives to remain and produce.

How can we engage the general public in taking action to promote Hawaii's sustainability?

None

GROUP 2

➤ Discussion: Plan goals, strategic actions and indicators

What are the positives – things that are really important or on point?

- Goal I
 - Widely accepted concept; implementation; monitoring/enforcement component.
 - Giving enough weight to neighbor islands – unique communities respected (weight of Oahu considered).

What are the negatives – things that you don't agree with or don't understand?

- Goal I
 - How much time allotted to implement in schools; concern that this may undermine core curriculum.
 - Water consumption over simplistic; skewed by agriculture. Need accurate measure. Analyze more in depth water consumption by location on island/sector.
 - Barriers to sustainable living: identify & develop solutions.
- Goal II - Mandates, not just voluntary incentives.
- Goal III
 - Strengthen wording & goal for Hawai'i to be energy independent.
 - More effective community planning; more mixed use.

What do you think is missing from this section of the plan that is critical?

- Goal I
 - Mid-cycle reviews/progress updates annually.
 - Map progress.
 - Incentives, removing impediments, compelling motives, mandates, enforcement components models.
 - Education/marketing.
 - Big company involvement – compliance & responsibility. Must be involved & part of the process.
 - Same compliance of individuals as big companies.
 - Power base of Hawai'i business on board.
 - Accountability.
 - International/national/foreign businesses in Hawai'i having same ethos.
 - Programs/volunteer basis to involve youth outside of school system.



- Goal II
 - Strengthen business; difficult for businesses here.
 - Moving tourism to an eco-tourism basis.
 - Full review of subsidized items/products; change to support ag.
 - Incorporate federal government – How to work with federal government.
 - More aggressive attracting business diversification; specific plan.
 - Measure legislation performance.
 - Expand tourism to include/encourage more eco tourism.
- Goal III
 - Consumption patterns.
 - Solar energy utilized more aggressively.
 - More aggressive use of wind.
 - Hydro-electricity.
 - Zoning enforcement & monitoring.
 - Separation of garbage and water system.
 - Garbage disposal waste – composting solution/option.
 - Develop plan for bringing alternative energy companies to Hawai`i.
 - Making Hawai`i example for world.
- Goal IV
 - Public transportation management, master plan.
 - European models for traffic management, other models/examples.
 - Dissent on traffic circles (round-about).
 - More concrete/definitive plans.
 - Superfund sites.
 - Set concrete dates for moving things out of flood zones i.e. sewer plant at harbor moving out of tsunami impact zone.
 - Enforce affordable housing; language of affordable housing is not concrete/strong enough.
 - Federal/State/County use eminent domain.
 - Acquiring land from big corporations at price it's being assessed for affordable housing.
 - Concern for offsite affordable housing developments.
 - On-site affordable housing.
 - First time homebuyer training/education.
- Goal V
 - Return to ahupua`a sustainability
 - More concrete measurements
 - Culturally relevant visitor experience.
 - Strive to make Maui a model ecosystem.
 - Finding win/win on profitability and sustainability
 - Making companies that profit integrate culture/sustainability.
 - More educational centers for cultural practices.
 - Resident focus on authentic cultural experiences.
 - Cultural communities, model communities tie in with DHHL.



➤ Discussion: Concept of Sustainability Council

What do you see as the strengths of the proposed Sustainability Council?

None

What are the shortcomings or weaknesses?

- Concern Governor has too much control over members of Council.
- Elevated to/above cabinet appointed.
- Master plan stays in place regardless of legislature.
- Cannot be disbanded without statewide referendum.
- Evaluation of government/politician effectiveness.
- Divide subgroup by island (not county).
- Equal representation from neighbor islands.
- Rather than only measuring – it should be a catalyst.
- Council should be in front of the curve, not behind the curve just measuring.
- Need government authority and recognition.
- Integrate State cabinet with County authority.
- It should transcend administrations but unlikely since Governor has too much control/power of appointment.
- Removal process.
- Sustainability cabinet position.
- Indicators – Government accountability.

Other comments about the sustainability council?

- Non-partisan and administration independence.
- County sub-committees/liaison.
- Mechanism for feedback from subcommittee to higher level.
- Composition & appointment.
- Heavily community outreach oriented.
- How is organization empowered, what are staffing needs?
- How empowered is the community?
- What is enforcement authority?
- How does it interface with other departments?
- Community outreach program nominations
- Community outreach composition.
- Assessment of government funding and reallocation.

How can we engage the general public in taking action to promote Hawaii's sustainability?

None



GROUP 3

➤ Discussion: Plan goals, strategic actions and indicators

What are the positives – things that are really important or on point?

- Goal I
 - Youth focused; youth influence parents.
 - Learn lessons from past – sustainability before western contact.
- Goal V
 - Recognize, don't "honor" – be honest. Acknowledge illegal U.S. action against Kingdom of Hawai`i – be accountable.
 - Co-habitation

What are the negatives – things that you don't agree with or don't understand?

- Goal I
 - Can we trust government?
 - How to deal with outside influences? Federal government/ international/global economies.
- Goal II
 - Business as usual.
 - Academia & government alliance.
 - Hawai`i is anti-small business today.
- Goal III
 - Large scale farming was destructive.
 - Limit development.
 - Moratorium.
 - Who/why are we "protecting" the environment for/from?
- Goal IV
 - Affordable rental & ownership most important.
 - Increase preventive healthcare.
 - Design pedestrian-friendly travel.
 - Focus on current long-term residents.
- Goal V
 - Should be most important goal.
 - Ashamed of "colonialization" of Hawai`i
 - Should have KM implement systems; without KM it cannot work.

What do you think is missing from this section of the plan that is critical?

- Goal I – Government initiated programs, curbside recycling, etc.



- Goal II
 - Add: Use technology (internet)
 - Add: Get “factual” data to support the basis of sustainability. Evidence-based practices.
 - Add: Carrying capacity studies.
 - Add: First \$20K for small businesses not taxed. Measure expansion of small businesses.
- Goal III
 - Use “restore” not preserve. This should be core value in all parts of our life. Balance with nature.
 - Add: Strong zoning laws to protect the land i.e. ag., watershed, urban. Enforcement/accountability.
- Goal IV
 - Define community – who benefits, who doesn’t.
 - Education should stand-alone.
 - Incorporate students in curriculum planning.
 - Embrace all segments of community in on-going, positive dialogue.
 - Encourage full-participation, non-discriminating.
- Goal V
 - Add: Better history of Hawai`i taught in schools.
 - Laws to allow subsistence living.
 - Practice Hawaiian land use systems and principles.



➤ Discussion: Concept of Sustainability Council

What do you see as the strengths of the proposed Sustainability Council?

- Need collaboration between GPAC, 2050, Focus Maui Nui etc.
- Need local-level Councils to Island Councils to County Councils to State 2050 Council.

What are the shortcomings or weaknesses?

- Too Oahu-centric.
- Too heavy – not from grassroots.
- Too political – all appointed by Governor?

Other comments about the sustainability council?

- How do you vote someone off?
- Connect to community associations.
- Connect to current voting schedule.

How can we engage the general public in taking action to promote Hawaii's sustainability?

None

GROUP 4

➤ Discussion: Plan goals, strategic actions and indicators

What are the positives – things that are really important or on point?

- Have an idealistic plan.
- Elevating the idea of sustainability.
- A living plan to be reviewed from time to time.
- A great fantasy.
- Focus on core value of sustainability to become part of people's conscious and daily practice.
- Plan is documenting social movement and social change.
- Includes those less fortunate and Kanaka Maoli.
- Educational aspects for a whole new generation to participate in their own future.
- Adopting building codes for green building.
- Keeping the cost analysis in the plan.
- Happy that they are using the concept of ahupua'a.

What are the negatives – things that you don't agree with or don't understand?

- Not addressing the real issues that afflict our community.
- The main premise of supporting the status quo is totally flawed in any sustainability plan.
- Sustains corporate interest and not people's interest "everybody."

What do you think is missing from this section of the plan that is critical?

- Change the wording on green building code to read "required" instead of encouraged.
- Replace "encourage" with "required" within the document to give it "teeth".
- Funding sources should not come from regressive taxes.
- The draft does not specifically and definitively address the environmental impact for all these goals.
- The funding sources should come from the TAT.
- Establishing some type of balanced taxation for property held on island.
- Appropriate taxation for non-residents with \$2 million homes who do not live here who pay their taxes elsewhere.
- Reduced taxation for local residents.
- Building moratorium on over-development.



- Carrying capacity studies every 3-5 years.
- Carbon footprints as part of the indicators every 3-5 years.
- Reject entire draft because its sustains corporate interest instead of people's interest and by that very nature does not support sustainability
- Encourage home-based businesses
- Mandate curbside recycling.
- Eliminate plastic bags.
- Mandate net metering.
- Override CCR's that are not sustainable, i.e. allow people to hang their clothes out and allow to put it up on the roof.
- Comments need to be tallied.
- Moratorium on all development until infrastructure is sustainable.
- Encourage "community lifestyles" sharing; let people live in sustainable communities including changing building codes to support that.
- Support sustainability.
- Need to include office appointments on each of the 5 lead agencies.
- Those of Hawaiian heritage should have free water usage.
- Sustainability Council should be accountable and held to the Hawai`i procurement rules and codes.



➤ Discussion: Concept of Sustainability Council

What do you see as the strengths of the proposed Sustainability Council?

None

What are the shortcomings or weaknesses?

None

Other comments about the sustainability council?

None

How can we engage the general public in taking action to promote Hawaii's sustainability?

None

➤ Calabash:

- Implementation Plan
 - Educate people to let them know this is happening; educated general public.
 - Have more meetings during the week and more accessible.
 - We need to lead by mandating – recycling, green building and not wait.
 - Keep the plan in the Auditor's Office.
 - Go from Task Force straight to the council and eliminate the interim.
 - The makeup of the Task Force should reflect individuals over corporate/government.
 - No exemption from Hawai'i Public Procurement Code.
 - Dedicated funding sources.
 - Need to mandate media ads so that everybody hears what's going on.
 - The whole process needs transparency.
 - Mandate a media campaign to support and celebrate the concept and the implementation of the sustainability plan.
 - Mayor's Office – listen to what "we" want.
 - Listen and implement the ideas of the public or give reasons why you can't implement it.
 - The general public wants to read the final draft and have the opportunity to revise budget before it goes to the legislature.



GROUP 5

➤ Discussion: Plan goals, strategic actions and indicators

What are the positives – things that are really important or on point?

- Get message out! Market plan.
- Tourism v. Sustainable.
- What are the steps to 2050.
- Tourism v. Local
- Openness of 2050 process.

What are the negatives – things that you don't agree with or don't understand?

None

What do you think is missing from this section of the plan that is critical?

- Benchmarks
- More clear definition of sustainability.
- Baseline where are we today?
- Market plan for youth.
- Is there a priority for the goals?
- Pursue goals simultaneously?
- Molokai needs representative for 2050.
- Really improve education.
- Emulate Focus Maui Nui model.
- Report card for public officials on 2050.
- Maintain grassroots input and education.
- Keep in mind of public.
- Train the trainer for 2050.
- Integrate HI2050 into all curriculum for education.
- Need timeline - public access to timeline on website.
- Funding of 2050:
 - Measure progress of legislation & funding.
 - Determine 2050 Council structure.
 - Identify goals that can be accomplished now and implemented.
- Goal I – Market & funding. How do you make recycling mandatory? Incentives?



- Goal II – Support local business:
 - Progress v. lifestyle.
 - Local community concerns.
 - Transfer of commercial/tech in primary ed.
- Goal III
 - Develop water sources.
 - Limit water use in development.
 - Remove locally produced bio-fuel or add other alternatives.
 - Government support for renewable energy.
- Goal IV – Improve infrastructure:
 - Increase parks & maintain.
 - Improve education.
 - Improve infrastructure of education and schools.
 - Cost of living v. lifestyle
 - Support mental.
 - Health concerns of comm.
- Goal V – Sustainability of food sources. Kapu=conservation. Integrate culture in language of 2050 goals.



➤ Discussion: Concept of Sustainability Council

What do you see as the strengths of the proposed Sustainability Council?

None

What are the shortcomings or weaknesses?

None

Other comments about the sustainability council?

None

How can we engage the general public in taking action to promote Hawaii's sustainability?

None

➤ Calabash:

- Accountability
 - Governor has too much power.
 - Members of council elected by counties.
 - Council appointed by legislature.
 - Make sure students represented on council (from public and private schools).
 - Overlapping terms.

- Scope & Function
 - How many on the council beyond 15 voting members?
 - Support staff and funding.
 - Report card tied to timeline; specific goals.
 - Meetings held in sustainable way.
 - Council support local community taskforce.



➤ Comment Sheets

Comments on Goals, Strategic Actions, and Indicators

- Sustainability gauge sets benchmark and lobby legislation to require sustainability for new projects/development. / Promote public awareness.

Comments on Ensuring Implementation and Accountability

- Student representatives = 1 from each school. Representatives = 1 from each politically party and each island. Term limits cannot be consecutive terms, but can be more than one term to keep representatives current with public notion/pulse.

Additional Comments

None