



Sen. Russell Kokubun,  
Chair

## Fall Community Meeting Mililani Uka Elementary, October 20, 2007

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  
Stacie Thorlakson  
Beth Tokioka  
Sen. Jill Tokuda  
Michael Tresler  
Pamela Tumpap  
Rep. Ryan Yamane

### Participants

Ely Andreues  
Roy Brooks  
Pearl L.N.K.A. Campbell  
Grant Chartrand  
Patricia Ulloa-Curcio  
Chris DeBone  
Jade DeBone  
Ann Freed  
Janice Fukawa  
Clyde Hayashi  
Dean Hazama  
Andy Henry  
Tim Hill

Shelley Hoelne  
Marilyn Lee  
Pearl Lewis  
J. Mika  
Michelle Otake  
Dick Poirier  
Carlton Saito  
Carole Siegel  
Libby Smithe  
Fay Toyama  
Lisa Watkins Victorino  
Cruz Vins Jr.  
Richard Weigel

### Facilitators:

Tricia Dang  
Kainoa Horcajo

Jesse Lipman  
Chelsea Phlegar

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

## ➤ Discussion: Plan goals, strategic actions and indicators

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

- Agree with ideas
- Address housing and education – critical issue
- Culture is the most important component
- Military = jobs and housing
- Environmental resources and water most important.

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

- No teeth in plan.
- No strategy for implementation.
- Address general ideas – doesn't get to specifics (i.e. community well-being goals: lack health oriented indicators).
- Lacking specifically managing growth.
- Media misleading: ex. public supports maintenance of status quo: tourism and military. Compare tourism and military with other parts of the economy to understand community of economic goals.
- Culture brings better situation than military, military = war, change minds.
- Put positive (not military) things in youth's head.
- Less dependence on military – counterproductive, navy/marines connection to Asia (maintain, no space for infantry).
- Export Hawaiian culture.
- Don't need military; Hawai'i already has mana.
- Hawai'i is test bed – Hawai'i can't use neighbor's resources, Hawai'i has potential to be a model, Hawai'i can use technology to be sustainable → export that technology and knowledge – photovoltaic – small system for home – have huge impact, related to land space.
- Plan dependent on money – indicators not feasible for people to implement, implementation is missing.
- State educating youth about sustainability early – part of mindset.
- Require in education at a certain grade level.
- Educate adults.
- Teach youth meditation practices – reduces stress brings more awareness. Less dependence on medicine.
- Community & social well-being: revisit development more often than 10 years (3-5 years). Allowing open-ended development isn't sustainable growth.
- Hawai'i needs balance.



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

- Instill ethic.
- Needs more emphasis on details.
- Na Kūpuna Wai`ānae look at other bills (Native American) to understand how to implement.
- Imperfection causes perfection.
- Lo`i → work as a family → everything falls into place.
- Lab school – CRDG → develop curriculum and test → convince DOE to use (reach more students, involve entire community).
- Export local (Hawaiian, Asian, etc.) culture.
- When is enough – enough? How is it measured? ex. build one building only after once taken down, cars: get rid of old before new brought in.
- Require military car = one car/family, restrict car size.
- Teach – positives and domino. Provisions exist. Difficult to reach disadvantaged kids to give hope for the future. Doesn't address how to reach.
- Fine tune indicators: commute time (specific point from A to B, data overtime), use to negotiate time.
- Too much development.
- Conserve water as related to development.
- Address non-potable water and urban water waste.
- Address care of kūpuna and elderly.



## ➤ Discussion: Concept of Sustainability Council

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

- None.

### What are the shortcomings or weaknesses?

- Majority appointed by Governor, independent financing, legislative approval – doomed to failure.
- Public members don't need to be appointed by the Governor – more neutral, suggestion: elect – similar to NB (community-based, less political, possibly be people with money who can campaign).
- Task force ended up as a small part of the government (similar to OHA).
- Must partner with Kanaka Maoli on goals.
- Partnering with OHA not good idea.
- Federal money target culturally based sustainable methods.
- Do not want Governor appointees – representation from various levels.
- More area – regional representatives, problems with geographic.
- Youth involvement: come from schools: select individuals, island wide voting for representatives.
- Area determines list of people that Governor can choose from.
- Why need dedicated funding? Use appropriated funds (part of governor's budget).
- Bottle/gas tax – need specific use of money.
- Composition of Council members should reflect the community.
- Use community interest groups and other groups (DOE) to use community as workers. Groups and individuals who are passionate in goals and complete due diligence.
- Community groups implement indicators – unconnected groups, free! Little or no influence politically.

### Other comments about the sustainability council?

- What's anticipated level of money required to operate?
- Where does executive director come from? Commissioners should hire executive director.

## GROUP 2

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### ➤ Discussion: Plan goals, strategic actions and indicators

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

- General framework is excellent.
- Developing a sustainable ethic → especially through school curriculum.
- Living wages more applicable to Hawai'i.
- Education details.
- Water conservation from large private users built.
- Good broad perspective and attempts at good indicators.
- Benchmarks, continually monitoring.
- Revisited every 5 years.
- Ongoing forums.
- Importance of social safety nets.
- Preschools – provide lifelong education.
- If kanaka maoli cultures observed – wouldn't have this problem.
- Goal I is the key, right on. Whole issue from cause side starts with education.
- Recognize root causes, not just symptoms.
- Connections to show goals are interconnected
- Mixed use is good (don't want to drive 1½ hours in traffic). Kapolei intended to deflect traffic from going to Honolulu. Traffic still bad, even in Kapolei. Lack of looking holistically. Kapolei infrastructure insufficient. 80k people, one way in and one way out.
- Plan is living document; this is just the top of the iceberg. If tourism is economic foundation, need some reconciliation → how to tie in protection kanaka maoli to tourism.
- Diversity is good. Implementation and accountability is key.

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

- Environment and natural resources – How do we acquire?
- Difficult to read and absorb. How do you simplify?
- Define sustainability.
- Need to develop a good marketing plan.
- No detailed accountability process. Who's the decider?
- Need support for education → investment in youth, education, etc.
- Accountability of water use by tourism industry.
- Definition of kanaka maoli is unclear.
- Environment and natural resources → need waste reduction.



- Strengthening families not clearly articulated.
- People want to do actions to conserve, use alternative energy, but indicators need to be more specific about requirements of some sort (for existing structures too, developments, condos).
- Dilemma with plan – better quality of life, economic situation, even greater incentive for people to move. (Ex. high real estate prices, pushes up higher) How do we prevent this from happening?
- Page 7. How do we motivate to live sustainably? (roof height prevents wind turbines – by laws, association by laws – laundry lines). Resistance attitudes across the board.

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

- Coordination with other agencies, organizations (Sierra, NRDC).
- Protection, awareness of globalizing forces.
- Prepare for global economic system.
- Social well-being → strategic actions → aging society. Society aging but can contribute. How can provide leadership?
- Beyond preschool. Other community programs (Give a child a book).
- Emphasize strengthening of families.
- Goal V – does not address self-determination by kanaka maoli and how they related to HI2050
- Unless we have direct input from kūpuna, will have missing components. Need to be part of process.
- Plan tell us where we want to be, but how do we get there? How does the task force plan to achieve and implement this?
- Goal II – second strategic action – does not talk about lessening footprint/effects of military
- Plan suggests healthy lifestyle but doesn't directly address it. What is the idea of a healthy lifestyle, do we agree? Not clear.
- Indicators don't specifically mention photovoltaic (PV) or small wind fans (turn vertically) Ex. 'Ewa by Gentry housing.
- No agrifuels.
- CSA – community support in agriculture.



➤ Discussion: Concept of Sustainability Council

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

- High school kids.
- Know they need a dedicated funding source.

What are the shortcomings or weaknesses?

- More detailed, organized and measurable, graduated timeline to 2050 with goals broken down
- How and when does public get involved in this? Every 5 year revision? Feedback loop? Phone numbers? Transparency?
- Do agencies have to comply with the Sustainability Council? Report cards.
- Report card for other agencies.
- Report cards can get politicized.
- Achieves the legislative accountability?
- It sounds like all you're creating is another advocacy group. What's their real power?
- Who is being renewed during periodic review?
- Why is it under Auditor's office? Is there a better place?
- What is power, scope and authority?
- 9 public members → each member represent 3 or 4.
- Best candidates available not exclusive to one expertise area/interest.
- Mechanisms for member accountability? Hard if they don't have direct legislative power. Are they being effectual?
- Are they (Sustainability Council) being paid?
- For implementation – a lot of work to coordinate, if following all the indicators.
- Issues with appointments by the Governor. Don't think it will work. Regardless of the sector that members come from, have to have specific personal goals, characteristics that are aligned with the plan. If not, just left with positions.
- Nomination process very politicized.

Other comments about the sustainability council?

- Shouldn't have to deal with the changes of the legislature. Are setting ourselves up for that.
- Need incremental steps to 2050.

## Comments Sheet



### Comments on Goals, Strategic Actions, and Indicators

- The goals and strategic actions are good, but after reading many of the strategic actions, I wonder “how”. It appears that there are no specific implementation measures. There are no specific implementation measures noted or priorities. How will the community provide input on these implementation measures? Who will decide what will be done?
- More specific well-being indicators are needed related to health oriented topics/areas such as domestic violence rates; pre-natal and post-natal care; physical and sexual abuse – decrease in rates.
- More balanced approached to military; although negative thoughts toward “idea” of military. There are many positive aspects, e.g. jobs – not just office support jobs but technology oriented jobs.
- The goals are broad and mean different things to different people and communities. How can individuals or regional communities move forward on implementing renewable if the state laws interfere? For instance, state land use doesn’t watch county land use and developers need to compromise to conform to both. There is a solar project in Maui that can move forward because solar is not permitted by state land use in Ag lands. It would facilitate development if the county alone had jurisdiction on lands in their county.
- Goals not specific enough.
- Lacks implementation strategy.
- Agree with overall goals.
- Agree with diversity economy – less army – more culture, more alternative technology, more alternative health.
- Too much focus on maintaining status quo and current economic structure (survey results). The public wants economic diversification and an opening of other alternatives to tourism and the military. Large scale development of resorts and military (e.g. Stryker brigade) are not sustainable forms of development.
- Regarding indicators: We need not re-invent the wheel. There are internationally-accepted measures of sustainable economics and society. The best known is the Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare (ISEW).
- Regarding community and social well-being: focus is on enhancing middle-class lifestyles. Need to include: increase benefits to unemployed and those in poverty, including immigrants.
- Regarding strengthening public education – specifically DOE should implement curriculum/curricula on ecological economics, not environmental economics, not resource economics, but science based ecological economics based on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> laws of thermodynamics!!!
- Page 7 – How do we motivate people to act sustain ably? This is a very good point! It may be the primary obstacle. Attitudes must change. For example, in Mililani, drying clothes on a clothesline (visible to your neighbors) is not allowed. Message – use electricity instead! Another example: Items extending more than 30” high above



your rooftop are not allowed. This precludes a resident in Mililani from putting a small, vertical axis wind turbine on his/her roof.

### Comments on Ensuring Implementation and Accountability

- When addressing the youth, remember that children tend to be self-centered by nature. Remind the youth that they are not the only stakeholders here.
- The Sustainability Council should have authority to decide permitting issues and other implementation issues. This could be similar to permitting processes set in Oregon and Washington states. An example will be weigh issues with birds v. wind projects, where does the state decide on habitat for birds versus energy independence. Other laws impact the ability to implement developing renewable energy projects. The report card can be compiled through departments already in government. Without a central authority I don't believe the Council will have any impact.
- Fewer Governor Appointees.
- Representation by geographical area rather than specialty or in addition do specialty.
- Keep specialty groups.
- Executive director hired by Council.
- There's a contradiction between statements the Sustainability Council will be nominated by the public, but the Governor names 9 of 15 members. We cannot trust the current governor on issues of sustainability. No guarantee that won't continue with a new governor.
- Legislature must mandate solar hot water heating for all new construction unless shading/other factors preclude it. In addition, incandescent bulbs should be banned in lieu of CFLs and soon, hopefully, LED bulbs which are even better. We need a disposal facility/method for the CFL bulbs, which contain a small amount of mercury. Next, partnerships and companies that install, lease, or otherwise provide photovoltaic need to be specifically fostered and encouraged. We do need a means to watch contractors if we grow the industry quickly, since some "bad" companies will no doubt jump on the bandwagon.

### Additional Comments

- Thank you for adding a community meeting for Central O'ahu.
- Any forecasts, projections on population, energy use, land use, etc? What are the steps and timeline to accomplish infrastructure changes to meeting projections? It is 2007, how do we get to 2050? Is it a goal for the Council or committee to determine or recommend a plan?
- Addition to first section: The plan has excluded any mention of a basic value: Democracy. This brings up the need for political reform to bring more citizens into participating in the decision-making process. Hawai'i has the lowest rate of electoral participation in the US. That weak democracy leads inevitably to unsustainable decision-making. Let's find new governmental or quasi-governmental organizations to establish participatory government. An example is the former City and County of Honolulu community funding groups (name??). There is an international movement toward participatory decision making on funding.



- Attitudes in State Government need to change too, and also local government. DOE doesn't have a meaningful program to install photovoltaic on schools. There should be at least a small system on every school to teach our kids about renewable energy. All schools should already have solar hot water heating. Town associations, City Halls, and other government buildings should be leading the way, but are not doing much in the way of renewables.

### Open Comment Discussion

\* Due to a request to have an open mic session. The following are notes from commentators':

1st individual –

- Long time resident of Mililani.
- Have good news and bad news – goals identify important areas – noteworthy.
- Issue book is outstanding, especially growth.
- Bad – substance and process is too general, need operational goals and strategies.
- Need some sense of reality for Hawai'i – need operational schools – deficits of funding.
- Need of State planning which was a defect of the previous plan.
- Relationship to current plan doesn't make any sense.
- Defining advisory council – cannot implement plan without the state, funding needs to be rethought.

2<sup>nd</sup> individual –

- Of 'Ohana O Wai'anae.
- Attended summit – positive to hear.
- Sustainability matches the body system – we grow and die, changing of the mind.
- Repentance – genealogy, find out who we are.
- Job well done of the task force – perfection in the na`au.
- Frenchy DeSoto gave a prophecy that of the rise of a nation of aloha to make sense of things.
- The world is a big happy family of aloha.
- Responsible to bloodline, teach in right way and right heart.
- How do we get money to do this?
- Apology Law by Clinton and Native Hawaiian Childcare Act bring in federal money.
- Hawaiians are a people with the heart to make this happen.
- Look into science.
- Look into culture – observe very well but this is not the right system, must look at things a simple way.