



## **ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT**

There are three documents attached:

- The DRAFT of the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan. This DRAFT document will be presented to the general public on September 22, 2007 at the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Summit, and will also be available via the Hawai'i 2050 website at: [www.hawaii2050.org](http://www.hawaii2050.org). The draft plan represents the preliminary findings and recommendations of the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Task Force to date.
- The Hawai'i 2050 Community Engagement Report from September 2007 through June 2007.
- The Hawai'i 2050 Public Opinion Survey from July 2007.

***The general public is invited to provide comments on the DRAFT Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan during the public comment period ending November 10, 2007.***

Upon receipt of the public comments, the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Task Force will consider such community input, further deliberate, and issue its FINAL report to the Hawai'i State Legislature in December 2007.



## HOW TO COMMENT ON THE DRAFT HAWAII 2050 SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

The DRAFT Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Plan is now open for public review and comment. We want to hear from you about the plan – what you like, what you don't like, what makes sense, what's missing, and what could be improved. Hawaii 2050 is strongly committed to a citizen-based planning process which builds upon the wisdom and desires of our communities. It is indeed the "People's Plan".

Hawaii 2050 is incomplete without your contribution to the conversation about sustainability and how to best prepare for future generations. That is why a round of community meetings has been scheduled from late September through the middle of October 2007. Your attendance is strongly encouraged.

Your comments can be provided on-line at the Hawaii 2050 website at: [www.hawaii2050.org](http://www.hawaii2050.org). You can also contact Hawaii 2050 at [info@hawaii2050.org](mailto:info@hawaii2050.org) or by mail at:

Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Task Force  
c/o Office of the Auditor  
Kekuanao'a Building  
465 South King Street, Room 500  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2917

The plan will be revised based on the public's input and then, pursuant to Act 8 (SSLH 2005), the Task Force will submit the final sustainability plan to the Hawaii State Legislature before the opening of the 2008 legislative session. It is expected that the House and Senate leadership will review the Hawaii 2050 plan and draft legislation that is reflective of the recommendations. For example, draft legislation may include:

- Enactment of a new section in Hawaii Revised Statutes on Sustainability
- Creation of a Sustainability Council to implement the Hawaii 2050 Plan
- Identification of the Council's powers, responsibilities and funding sources

**Comments to the DRAFT Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Plan will be accepted until November 10, 2007.**

During the first quarter of 2008, coinciding with the Legislative session, the Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Task Force will conduct a last round of statewide community meetings as a means of sharing the final report of the Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Plan. It will be the culmination of a two-year community-based planning process that integrates the voices of thousands of Hawaii citizens.



**Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Task Force  
Community Engagement Activities  
Key Dates for Developing and Finalizing Hawai'i 2050 Plan**

Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Kick-off Summit

- Launch of Hawaii 2050 community engagement program

Phase I: Community Engagement Meetings Begin

- October – November 2006
- Input on Definition of Sustainability

Phase II: Community Engagement Meetings

- April – May 2007
- Input on Goal, strategies and indicators of Sustainability

Hawai'i 2050 Web Survey

- April – May 2007
- Input on Vision & Guiding Principles of Sustainability

Hawai'i 2050 Public Opinion Poll

- May-June 2007

Stakeholder Meetings on Hawai'i 2050 Policy Outline

- May – September 2007
- Feedback on Hawai'i 2050 draft policy recommendations

Hawai'i 2050 Youth Summit

- September 21, 2007
- Engaging and soliciting input from Hawai'i's youth

**Draft Plan Presented @ Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Summit**

- **September 22, 2007**

**Phase III: Public Review & Comment Period**

- **September 22 to November 10, 2007**
- **Community Meetings – October 2007**
- **Comments via Hawai'i 2050 Website @ [www.hawaii.2050.org](http://www.hawaii.2050.org)**
- **Hawai'i 2050 Web Survey II and Hawai'i 2050 Youth Survey**

Redraft of Hawai'i 2050 based on public commentary

- November - December 2007

Final Approval by Hawai'i 2050 Task Force

- December 14, 2007



Final Report to Hawai'i State Legislature

- December 21, 2007

Phase IV: Hawai'i 2050 Presentations to Community

- January – February 2008

Hawai'i State Legislature deliberates on Hawai'i 2050 findings & recommendations

- January through May 2008

DRAFT



**THE OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR  
STATE OF HAWAII**

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**HAWAII 2050 SUSTAINABILITY TASK FORCE**

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Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Plan  
*Charting a Course for Hawaii's Sustainable Future*

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**SEPTEMBER 2007**

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## FOREWORD BY THE AUDITOR

What does it mean for the State of Hawai'i to have a more sustainable future? What opportunities and challenges loom for our Islands as we look to the year 2050? How will our Islands plan for the well-being of future generations?

These are questions the Hawai'i State Legislature asked when it created the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Task Force (Act 8, SSLH 2005).

In accordance with the duties and responsibilities vested to me in the Hawai'i State Constitution, my office was tasked with developing the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan with the assistance of the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Task Force. This two-year effort has sought to solicit input from citizens throughout the state, in what became the most comprehensive statewide planning process in over three decades. The last time State government embarked on such a long-range planning effort was the creation of the Hawai'i State Plan in the mid-1970s.

This report to the Legislature is the result of our collective efforts in creating a long-term plan for Hawai'i's sustainable future.

On behalf of the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Task Force, we express our appreciation for the thousands who shared their views and opinions about sustainability and the future of this state. The expertise and input from stakeholders groups were of extreme value as well. We also thank our technical consultants, the Hawai'i Institute for Public Affairs ("HIPA"), and its research partner, the University of Hawai'i's College of Social Sciences Public Policy Center, for their assistance and dedication.

The partnerships with the Task Force and all stakeholders have been productive. I look forward to continuing this process as we prepare the final sustainability plan for submission to the 2008 State Legislature.

Sincerely,

Marion M. Higa  
State Auditor



## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Aloha!

On behalf of my fellow members of the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Task Force, it is with great pleasure that I welcome you to explore and respond to the DRAFT Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan. This draft document embodies the expressed thoughts, opinions and values of communities across our islands. The Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan is truly the “people’s plan.”

The Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Task Force believed steadfastly that the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan should reflect the will and sentiments of its citizenry. Our outreach has been extensive and rigorous. Two rounds of statewide meetings drew thousands of residents. Our online survey attracted more than 2,200 responses. We conducted a statistically sound general population survey. We met with county planning directors, policy makers, and experts, as well as dozens of youth, community, business, environmental, labor and other stakeholders and organizations.

The Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Task Force has learned that the overwhelming majority of people in Hawai'i want a balanced approach to Hawai'i's future, where economic, social and the environmental goals are in balance. Our citizens inherently recognize that these three pillars of our society are interdependent. We want a vibrant, diversified economy; healthy natural resources; and a healthy quality of life that is grounded in multi-ethnic culture and Native Hawaiian values.

The “triple bottom line” concept – where our economic, environmental and community goals are in balance – is the foundation of the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan. It is the Task Force's hope that this approach will guide all of us as we collectively determine the preferred long-term future of our state.

We hope the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan will spark an ongoing, statewide dialogue among all stakeholders about ingraining the vocabulary and culture of sustainability into our daily lives. This will take time, but the first steps have been taken.

Mahalo,

Senator Russell S. Kokubun  
Chair, Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Task Force



## HAWAII 2050 SUSTAINABILITY TASK FORCE MEMBERS

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Commerce

Ryan I. Yamane  
State Representative



## **THE HAWAI'I 2050 SUSTAINABILITY PLAN** *Charting a Course for Hawai'i's Sustainability Future*

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### **I. BACKGROUND AND ORIGINS OF HAWAI'I 2050**

#### **The Hawai'i State Plan**

The predecessor to the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan (hereinafter "Hawai'i 2050") was the Hawai'i State Plan, Hawai'i's first attempt at comprehensive long-range planning for our islands. Conceived in the mid-1970s, the Hawai'i State Plan was developed under the leadership of Governor George R. Ariyoshi. It was a visionary effort to provide balanced guidance to government officials as well as the private sector in the use of our state's precious natural and cultural resources.

The Hawai'i State Plan was complemented by twelve functional plans that provided the vision and goals in priority areas for our state such as agriculture, conservation lands, employment, energy, health, higher education, historic preservation, housing, recreation, tourism, transportation and water resource development. As part of its development, citizens and public advisory committees were formed for each functional plan, engaging thousands of government, business and community leaders and public citizens who deliberated the future of Hawai'i.

The State Plan process resulted in many key directives for the state such as making Hawai'i a world-class tourism destination; investing in public infrastructure like airports, harbors and roads to support Hawai'i's development; expanding and strengthening the University of Hawai'i system; and implementing community initiatives like the Pre-paid Health Care Act which serves as the foundation for healthcare in Hawai'i. Hawai'i 2050 honors the work of the Hawai'i State Plan and builds upon its foundation for developing a strategic approach to Hawai'i's preferred future.

To optimize the expenditure of public funds, the Planning, Programming & Budgeting System ("PPBS") was also developed to improve the operational effectiveness of state agency programs and the effectiveness of agency budgeting. PPBS linked the Hawai'i State Plan with the budget process to ensure that State spending and goals were aligned.

In the years after Governor Ariyoshi left office in 1986, the Hawai'i State Plan and PPBS fell into disuse. Over time it has become outdated and awareness of the State Plan and its goals has dwindled. The last comprehensive review and revision of the Hawai'i State Plan occurred in the mid-1980s. The State Functional Plans were last updated in 1991 and over the years, comprehensive statewide



planning which integrates all the disciplines of Hawai'i's long-range future has languished.

### **The Origins of Hawai'i 2050**

The 2005 Legislature expressed its belief that government is responsible not only for resolving daily and more immediate issues and public needs, but also for providing guidance to assure the sustainability of our state for generations to come. Recognizing that present and subsequent generations must address sustainability issues essential to Hawai'i's quality of life, the Legislature enacted Act 8 (SSLH 2005), which provided for the development of a sustainability plan to address the vital needs of Hawai'i through the year 2050.

Act 8 established the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Task Force (hereinafter "Task Force") to review the Hawai'i State Plan and the State's comprehensive planning system, and it required the Office of the Auditor to create Hawai'i 2050.

Specifically, the purpose of Act 8 is to:

- Establish a Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Task Force to review the Hawai'i State Plan and other fundamental components of community planning, and to develop recommendations on creating the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan; and
- Require the auditor to prepare the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan to define and implement state goals, objectives, policies, and priority guidelines, incorporating some or all of the recommendations of the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Task Force to aid in the future long-term development of the State.

The twenty-five member Task Force has a mix of public and private sector representatives with a diverse range of experience. Its members include representatives appointed by or representing the Governor, Speaker of the House, Senate President, the Mayors of the counties of Hawai'i, Kaua'i, Maui and Honolulu, the director of the Office of Planning, the University of Hawai'i Department of Urban & Regional Planning, and the State Auditor.

### **The Need for Long-range Comprehensive Planning**

Creating Hawai'i 2050 comes as the state faces a growing number of pressing issues. The steady deterioration of public infrastructure, lack of affordable housing, continued reliance on a service-based economy, the vulnerability of Hawai'i in a volatile global energy market, possible interruptions in travel and critical food supplies, threats to our fragile island ecosystems, the ever increasing numbers of residents and visitors—all raise questions about the long term limits of



growth on these islands and the need to begin planning and acting now to assure the future for the people of Hawai'i.

Addressing and solving issues critical to Hawai'i's way of life and natural resources requires sustained, coordinated community efforts to produce comprehensive, long-range planning, policies and action. Within that context, the Hawai'i State Legislature has – through Hawai'i 2050 -- revitalized the State's long-term planning process to better guide the future development of our state.

Hawai'i 2050 therefore offers several opportunities for all sectors of our state, particularly our youth, to participate in shaping Hawai'i's future for the next fifty years.

First, Hawai'i 2050 creates an opportunity to celebrate the achievements and richness of our state, including its beauty, island life-style and cultural diversity, and to develop a long-term approach to perpetuate those attributes while charting new and sustainable goals. It is an occasion for communities to gather and share ideas—in our neighborhoods, at our schools, at public meetings, and through the internet—to engage in meaningful dialogue about Hawai'i's future. The process in and of itself, can potentially create a more cohesive and respectful community where people can celebrate our uniqueness.

Second, Hawai'i 2050 is critically needed to address the many pressing issues facing our state. Many of these issues loom over us, but have not been squarely confronted and resolved. Through the Hawai'i 2050 planning process, we have an opportunity to identify and overcome stubborn impediments which stand in the way of social, economic and environmental progress.

Lastly, Hawai'i cannot control the many national and global events that affect our economy, our health, and our lives. The downturn of Japan's economy in the 1990s, and the September 11 terrorist attack both had a significant and adverse impact on Hawai'i's economy. To ignore or neglect the need for long-range strategic planning would mean leaving the future of Hawai'i open to significant damage and disruptions.

### **Subsequent Measures to Act 8**

In its 2005 Interim Report to the Hawai'i State Legislature, the Task Force recommended that the submission of the Plan to the Legislature be extended one year, from 2007 to 2008. Upon review of Hawai'i's planning process; hearing input from the public and key stakeholders; and recognizing the importance of creating a thorough long-range plan for Hawai'i, it was determined that more time and resources would be needed.

The Task Force recognized the value in fostering community-wide participation; conducting necessary research and data on sustainability; and fully engaging the



various sectors, youth, stakeholders and experts about Hawai'i's future. There had been too many incidences where government-driven plans sat on the shelf when produced by blue-ribbon panels. Particularly, because Hawai'i 2050 deals with creating a long-range plan for *Hawai'i's people*, it would have been irresponsible to develop a plan without asking and engaging Hawai'i's citizens and stakeholders about what their preferred future is.

Act 210 (SLH 2006) therefore extended the reporting period of Hawai'i 2050 to 2008, and Act 211 (SLH 2006) and Act 4 (SSLH 2007) provided additional funding to complete the planning process.

### **Using the Hawai'i 2050 Plan**

The primary purpose of Hawai'i 2050 is to provide policy recommendations for creating a sustainable Hawai'i. Hawai'i 2050, however, is more than a government planning tool, particularly because of the extensive community outreach and input that went into creating the plan. Hawai'i 2050 priorities and recommendations reflect the voices of the community, stakeholders and experts who expressed to the Task Force what's important, what's not, and what kind of Hawai'i they want in the year 2050.

Discussions and input from the community suggests significant public support for a sustainable and balanced Hawai'i, including taking personal responsibility to achieve it. For example, the statewide Hawai'i 2050 Public Opinion Poll shows eighty percent of the public supports mandatory recycling; eighty percent of the public indicated that the state's public education system should be improved, no matter how much it costs; and sixty-seven percent support greater energy independence for Hawai'i through renewable sources, even if it means paying more.

Within that context, Hawai'i 2050 can be used for several purposes. For government leaders and elected officials, Hawai'i 2050 is a blueprint for a sustainability policy agenda – one that strikes balance between economic, societal and environmental goals. Hawai'i 2050 also reflects the attitudes of the general public toward topics like population growth, land use development, cultural and historic preservation – all key issues relating to sustainability. Extensive public opinion research, discussion groups, and stakeholder meetings have been analyzed to identify common themes that resonate with Hawai'i residents. Clearly, a balanced approach to sustainability is on their minds, and suggests that Hawai'i is ready to embark on this path in the years to come.

The business and nonprofit sector may want to consider Hawai'i 2050 as an indicator of where government action and policy may be headed, as well as a weathervane of the views and sentiments of Hawai'i's citizenry about the state's long-term future. Being aware of and responsive to the marketplace, in this case,



the sentiments of where Hawai'i residents want to be in 2050, can assist the private sector in being responsive and understanding of the needs of Hawaii residents. The private sector can also use Hawai'i 2050 as a guide for responsible and collective impact. Large and small businesses and nonprofit organizations employ tens of thousands of people, utilize vast amounts of energy, and have significant purchasing power. Collective action by the private sector can assist in achieving the goals of Hawai'i 2050.

For individuals and households, Hawai'i 2050 can be used as a guide for personal action. Hawai'i 2050 emphasizes that both big policy shifts as well as individual activities will enable us to create a sustainable Hawai'i. As citizens we must be aware of the need for sustainability; identify ways we can support our sustainability goals; and take personal responsibility to act accordingly. It will require us to conserve water, be respectful and support cultural traditions, buy locally made products, and use renewable forms of energy. When done collectively as a state, the impacts on our sustainable economy, environment and natural resources will achieve the results we desire. Hawai'i 2050 provides a blueprint for developing a sustainability ethic and personal action plan.

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## II. WHY HAWAI'I 2050?

Why Hawai'i 2050? It's a fair question. Why devote time and resources to develop the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan?

To measure progress in Hawai'i, we traditionally consider activities like the gross state product, real estate prices, government budgets, test scores from our schools, and the number of tourists that visit.

However, if we want to ensure our unique way life, we need to know about and plan for other things that matter to us as well -- how we can diversify our economy, how local culture is faring, where growth is approaching environmental limits, how we'll deal with an aging population, and how much of our food is grown in the islands. Hawai'i 2050 is about creating a foundation for our future, identifying what matters to us and finding ways to focus on it. It is about knowing where demographic and economic changes begin to adversely alter the quality of our lives.

We prepare for emergencies -- storms, tsunamis, earthquakes -- because we have seen what disasters can do. Hawai'i 2050 gets us beyond emergencies and covers things that matter to us for the long run -- land use decisions based on the carrying capacity of known resources, building an economy with better jobs, operating better public schools, making sure our local culture is vibrant, and moving toward energy self-sufficiency.

Why Hawai'i 2050? Because on an isolated island chain where we rely heavily on resources from overseas, we have slipped further and further from the self-sufficiency that the Kanaka Maoli\* have practiced. The signals from our environment, our society, and from around the globe illuminate potential long-term problems that we cannot afford to ignore.

To site the most obvious and perhaps most distressing example, science now tells us that global warming will cause sea level rise, which will mean dramatic changes in Hawai'i's shorelines and real threats to residences, businesses, and ecosystems we once regarded as safe. We need to begin now to think about how we will deal with this sizable threat.

While the legacy each of us in Hawai'i enjoys is the envy of people the world over, we nonetheless struggle among ourselves to define "balance." We love and respect the unique warmth of the Kanaka Maoli, and we also strive to be multicultural, all the while being awash in America's mass culture and the convenience it brings. We want mobility but we have too much traffic. We want

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\* Kanaka Maoli is the term Native Hawaiians (Hawai'i's indigenous people) use to refer to themselves.



nice places to work, shop and live, and yet urban sprawl threatens the beauty of our islands and our tropical ecosystems.

Eighty per cent of our food, ninety-five percent of our energy, all of our vehicles and appliances, most of our clothes, and much of the rest of what we rely on comes from overseas. Consequently we remain vulnerable to distant global changes that we are not now adequately anticipating, let alone controlling. Unless we plan and prepare well for a wide variety of possibilities, and unless we aim for greater self-sufficiency, our way of life would seem to be increasingly vulnerable.

The Task Force has gone to substantial lengths to ask the public across our state to help in focusing on long-range planning. The Task Force proposals mirror what citizen meetings, experts in various fields, and two years of research reveal about what matters most to us, and what therefore is rightly at the heart of how we visualize the future.

Hawai'i 2050 proposes principles, goals, strategies, and measurements. It also offers the practice of a report card as a way of being accountable to ourselves about how well we are doing with what matters most to us. In short, the Hawai'i 2050 framework will provide the Legislature, county governments and the private sector with a sense of direction not just for the distant future, but for the years in between as well.

Why Hawai'i 2050? Because it empowers our community to work together to pass on the rich legacy we know as Hawai'i, our hopes and dreams, to those who will follow us.

### III. WHAT'S DIFFERENT ABOUT HAWAI'I 2050?

Many have asked, “What’s different about Hawai’i 2050? Will it sit on a shelf like many other government plans?”

Much of those conversations swirl around the Hawai’i State Plan, which is widely described as providing a common vision for Hawai’i, but over the years, lacking implementation and falling into disuse. Would Hawai’i 2050 be more of the same?

The Task Force has taken these observations and concerns seriously, and has sought to ensure that Hawai’i 2050 is more than a visionary planning process. The Task Force is adamant about creating an agenda and implementation mechanism that promotes action, implementation and government accountability.

So, what is different about Hawai’i 2050?

- **A strategy for action.** Hawai’i 2050 focuses on implementing strategic actions rather than just setting lofty goals. Hawai’i 2050 identifies key strategic initiatives, which if done, will set a course of accomplishment towards a sustainable Hawai’i. Key strategies were solicited from statewide community meetings, and reviewed by stakeholders and experts as to their relevancy, appropriateness and practicable implementation. See Section X and XI.
- **An implementing mechanism.** The Task Force recommends that a statewide Sustainability Council be established with sufficient powers, duties and resources to implement Hawai’i 2050. The creation of such an entity, equipped with the power and authority to advocate for and implement Hawai’i’s sustainability agenda, would ensure that Hawai’i 2050 does not just sit on the shelf. The Council would also be charged with monitoring progress and issuing “report cards” on Hawai’i’s sustainability status. See Section XII.
- **Audits, accountability, and report cards.** To ensure government accountability, Hawai’i’s sustainability progress will be monitored. As with report cards for students, ratings of product safety for consumers, or financial statements for corporate investors, we will measure Hawai’i’s progress or failings on achieving sustainability, and report on them. A sustainability report card with benchmarks and indicators will be issued annually that accurately tracks and reports on our sustainability activities. Additionally, the Sustainability Council itself would be subject to periodic review and audits as to its efficacy in achieving Hawai’i’s sustainability agenda. See Section XII.



- **A living document.** No one can predict what will happen between now and the year 2050. The Task Force recommends that Hawai'i 2050 be reviewed every five years. Such periodic review will enable us to evaluate Hawai'i 2050 goals within the context of the current local, national and global environment to determine the continued relevancy and appropriateness of the State's long-range goals and strategies. The responsibility of such reviews and updates would be assigned to the proposed Hawai'i Sustainability Council. See Section XII.

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#### IV. HAWAI'I 2050 AND OTHER GOVERNMENT PLANNING EFFORTS

How does Hawai'i 2050 relate to other federal, state and county government plans? There are many long-term strategic initiatives already in place, ranging from coastal zone and water resource management strategies, to county general and development plans, to economic development and visitor industry plans. The issues and topics in these plans are quite diverse and sometimes coincide with the issues identified in Hawai'i 2050.

Representatives from county governments, in particular, have expressed concerns about the possible overlap of Hawai'i 2050 and the county's planning process, particularly because many sustainability and county issues are similar. For example, Hawai'i 2050 and county general and development plans address issues such as urban development, agriculture, land use, water, housing and the quality of the environment.

Hawai'i 2050 is different from other government plans in that it creates a long-term vision, action agenda and implementation mechanisms for achieving *sustainability* for our state. Hawai'i 2050 consolidates into one document, key goals and initiatives that will – over time – create a Hawai'i that is stronger, more diverse and resilient because of its balanced approach to implementing *sustainability* goals and strategies. Unlike other government plans, Hawai'i 2050 does not address economic development in isolation, or likewise environmental protection or quality of life as being separate initiatives. They are integrated into one policy agenda – Hawai'i 2050.

Hawai'i 2050 does not replace the Hawai'i State Plan. Similarly, Hawai'i 2050 does not “trump” other governmental plans, including the county general and development plans. The Task Force is respectful of and is cognizant that each county has their own comprehensive planning process and plans.

Hawai'i 2050 provides over-arching State goals that the counties can use as a guide to further their sustainability efforts. With representation on the Task Force by all four counties, Hawai'i 2050 has had direct input from county government officials and residents. Each mayor appointed three members each from their county to be on the Task Force. Hawai'i 2050 is reflective of both statewide and county concerns and issues. Hawai'i 2050 is intended to augment and complement other existing government plans, and provides an action agenda that is oriented towards achieving *sustainability* goals and principles.



## **V. ANOTHER PLAN ON THE SHELF? A TEST OF POLITICAL AND COMMUNITY WILL**

Ultimately achieving the goal of a sustainable Hawai'i will rest with all of us – as individuals, as leaders, and as a community. It is truly a test of our political and community will.

We have the opportunity to use Hawai'i 2050 as pathway for a sustainable future – to take bold steps in looking far into the horizon and shaping our own destiny. We have the strength and capacity as a people and community to chart our own course, rather than have the ocean tides set us adrift.

We have great leaders and talented people. Our tiny Hawai'i is home to men and woman who have competed worldwide and excelled – Duke Kahanamoku, Congresswoman Patsy T. Mink, General Eric Shinseki, U.S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye, and Steve Case, to name a few. Our people are strong and resilient, and are capable of creating a preferred future.

Developing a sustainability plan, however, is relatively easy compared to actually making the tough decisions needed to reach our goal of a sustainable Hawai'i. It will take discipline, boldness and long-term commitment. Compromises and lengthy dialogue between sectors will be required. At times, sacrifices are inevitable.

We need government officials who are willing to address the issue of sustainability and Hawai'i's long-term future – head on. It will also take strong collaborative leadership, vision and courage from the business, labor and nonprofit sectors.

Most of all, we need problem-solvers, not those who are quick to point out problems. For Hawai'i 2050 to work, leaders must be willing to take responsibility for the roles they play in society, and engage in collaborative private-public partnerships to chart a new course of action for our state.

It will take a new way of planning for Hawai'i and its finite resources; a new way of understanding the dynamics of a local and sustainable economy; a new way of measuring our quality of life; and a new way of living each day. It will not only be the big policy shifts that will make a difference. It will be the little things we do each day -- turning a light off when we leave a room, buying made-in-Hawai'i products, installing a solar water heater in your home, taking a hula class, walking instead of driving short distances, and teaching our children about sustainable living. One act by one individual, multiplied a million times a day.

The opportunity is before us. Thousands of public citizens and stakeholders have given their heart and soul in sharing their visions, aspirations and ideas in creating Hawai'i 2050. We must now bring the plan to life.



It will take all of us. The future is indeed in our hands.

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## VI. PLANNING PRINCIPLES AND APPROACH TO HAWAII 2050

### The People's Plan: Principles for a Community-based Planning Process

From the outset, the Task Force determined that for Hawaii 2050 to be effective, it must reflect the will of the community. After all, Hawaii 2050 *is* for the people of Hawaii. In particular, the Task Force wanted to avoid a “top-down” approach to planning for Hawaii’s future. Rather, the Task Force wanted the planning process to be an exciting, dynamic activity which includes and engages a broad array of groups and perspectives. The Task Force also believed that stakeholder input, technical expertise, and adequate research was critical to augment this citizen-based process. Hence, stakeholder meetings, public opinion surveys, and specialized research would need to be conducted.

Because of these requirements, the Task Force recommended that the initial deadline for creating Hawaii 2050 be extended from 2007 to 2008, and that additional funds be appropriated. The Legislature approved those recommendations, and the Task Force then embarked on what has been the most comprehensive citizen-based process since the 1970s.

The Task Force identified five major characteristics that were embodied throughout the Hawaii 2050 planning process:

- Fact- and researched-based process. Because crucial components of Hawaii 2050 relate to economic development, water, air, land use, energy, and environmental quality, access to and use of recent and relevant Hawaii-based information was essential in developing Hawaii 2050.
- Representation of broad and diverse interests. In creating a dynamic and iterative process, the planning process should engage in information sharing from *all* sectors (business, labor, youth, government, nonprofits, media) of the state, as well as actively seek guidance from various venues to include but not limited to neighborhoods, churches and religious groups, environmentalists, schools, patrons of the arts, the military, ethnic and cultural organizations, neighborhood boards, recreational clubs, senior citizens, chambers of commerce and economic development boards, and the like.
- A transparent and open process. The proceedings and information presented in creating Hawaii 2050 should be open and available to the general public. The Task Force suggests that public meetings be conducted on all islands, and in various neighborhoods to ensure that the essence and concerns of all residents become known; and a method for resolving disagreements should be developed. Further, an elaborate communications and interactive system which enables Hawaii’s community to be engaged in the planning process should be developed.

- Public education, media and marketing component. To educate, engage and inspire community participation, a public education and media campaign should be launched. Adopting a sustainable lifestyle will involve creating a social movement to change human and community behavior and norms.
- Inspirational, visionary, and engaging process. Community gatherings and activities should be visionary, fun and inspirational to engage the public in providing meaningful ideas and input in creating Hawai'i 2050.

In accord with the above-referenced planning characteristics, the Task Force embarked on an aggressive and comprehensive community- and research-based planning agenda which included:

- *Statewide Community Engagement Meetings.* Two rounds of statewide meeting on all islands were planned to solicit input from residents on all islands.
- *Statewide Sustainability Summits.* A Hawai'i 2050 Kick-off Summit, Hawai'i 2050 Youth Summit, and Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Summit was sponsored to provide information and input on Hawai'i 2050 activities.
- *Hawai'i 2050 Survey.* An on-line and printed survey which included over 2,200 respondents commenting on their views on sustainability in Hawai'i.
- *Hawai'i 2050 Public Opinion Poll.* A random telephone poll which evaluated the general public's views on sustainability. The poll included 2,000 respondents, with a 2.3% margin of error.
- *Hawai'i Youth Survey.* A youth survey was developed to ask Hawai'i's youth about the future they want.
- *Statewide Stakeholder Meetings with Business, Labor, Community, Kanaka Maoli and Environmental Groups.* These stakeholder meeting included Hawai'i's top CEOs, nonprofit executives, labor leaders, and community, environmental and cultural leaders.
- *Development of Hawai'i 2050 Website.* The project website provided updates on key Hawai'i 2050 activities, including meeting notices, minutes, resources and news articles.

- *Strategic communications and outreach activities.* Our communications specialist kept the news media updated on Hawai'i 2050 progress, including providing web updates, email notices and other public relations and communications functions.
- *Research and publication of the Hawai'i 2050 Issues Book.* A comprehensive study on key aspects of sustainability as it related specifically to Hawai'i was published.

### **Ahupua`a: An Overarching Metaphor**

In creating Hawai'i 2050, the Task Force recognized as a priority the uniqueness of Hawai'i's history, culture and heritage, and aspired to the promise set forth in the following Preamble of the Hawai'i State Constitution:

We, the people of Hawai'i, grateful for Divine Guidance, and mindful of our Hawaiian heritage, and uniqueness as an island State, dedicate our efforts to fulfill the philosophy decreed by the Hawai'i State motto, "*Ua ma ke ea o ka aina i ka pono.*"

Our Hawaiian islands are indeed rich in its physical and geographic beauty, its cultural and ethnic diversity, and a Hawaiian tradition and heritage that make our state uniquely special. The Task Force sought to ensure that these qualities and characteristics of Hawai'i's island life-style are preserved and perpetuated, and are embodied in Hawai'i 2050.

Hence, the Task Force is committed to integrate the values and principles of the traditional Hawaiian concept of the "*ahupua`a*" resource and behavioral management system as a philosophical basis for a sustainable Hawai'i. The values of the *ahupua`a* system ensure that people respect the air, land, water, and other scarce natural resources that make life sustainable from the mountains to the sea.

### **Education is Key for a Sustainable Hawai'i**

Another major premise of Hawai'i 2050 is that education and awareness of sustainability is essential to the plan's success. It is important that Hawai'i's community be engaged and committed to the concept of sustainability, and be an active partner in ensuring Hawai'i's sustainable future. Such public acceptance, including the need to change social behavior, requires an aggressive effort to educate Hawai'i's people on the value and necessity of sustainability.

In many respects, a social marketing campaign is required. Social marketing is commonly referred to as the application of marketing principles and techniques developed in the commercial sector to solve social problems involving behavior change.



It involves the analysis, planning, execution and evaluation of programs designed to influence the voluntary behavior of target audiences to improve their personal welfare and that of society. Examples of successful social marketing and public education campaigns in Hawai'i that have changed human behavior and values include the "Click-it or ticket" program which has increased the use of seat belts and the "Save Our Surf" campaign, which defeated large-scale development in Hawai'i Kai.

Further, the Task Force recognized the value and need to educate Hawai'i's people by integrating the concepts of sustainability within Hawai'i's educational curriculum from kindergarten to higher education. This involves teacher preparation, professional development, curriculum development and assessment, and course requirements in sustainability. Such core concepts could provide the foundation for lifetime awareness about sustainability in the same way that Hawai'i's students learn about math, reading and history.

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## VII. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT RESULTS: VOICES OF THE PEOPLE, STAKEHOLDERS AND EXPERTS

### Statewide Community Engagement Meetings.

#### Phase I: Defining Sustainability

The first round of community input began with a series of statewide meetings held between October and November 2006. The purpose of Phase I meetings was to raise awareness about Hawai'i 2050, and to stimulate discussion on what "sustainability" meant to Hawai'i residents. It was also a unique opportunity for Task Force members to hear personally from citizens statewide about the issues, concerns and aspirations about Hawai'i's long-term future.

Simultaneously, a statewide community survey was conducted. More than 2,200 residents responded either through an on-line or printed survey. In particular, the survey posed the following questions:

- What is your definition of sustainability?
- What is your vision for a sustainable Hawai'i in 2050?
- What are the guiding principles of sustainability?

#### Phase II: Sustainability Goals, Strategies and Indicators

In Phase II of the community engagement process, participants were asked to explore what goals, objectives and measurements should be pursued in creating a sustainable Hawai'i. The process attempted to identify what specific activities and priorities were important to and resonated with the general public.

In total, about 1,300 participants attended the Phase I and II community engagement meetings.

#### Voices of the Community about Hawai'i's Future

The results of the Phase I of the community meetings and survey began to reveal many of the pervasive themes and concepts embodied in Hawai'i 2050. In particular, people believed that our sustainability efforts should:

- Think about the current generation as well as future generations.
- Focus on the interconnections and need for balance among economy, society and the environment.
- Emphasize living within the limits of our natural environment.

It was at these meetings that the “triple-bottom line” approach towards sustainability planning first emerged – where economic development, environmental protection and social-community goals are in balance.

Whether the community engagement meetings were held on Kaua‘i, O‘ahu, the Big Island, Maui, Lāna‘i or Moloka‘i, participants began expressing similar aspirations, priorities and concerns about Hawai‘i’s sustainable future. The following is a summary of those themes:

- *Balanced goals and priorities:* The concept of balancing economic development, stewardship of the environment, and caring for the needs of people and the community emerged again and again.
- *A more diversified economy.* Participants recognized that a prosperous and diversified economic base meant greater opportunities to earn a living wage. Many felt that the state’s economy should also support and promote local businesses and locally produced products.
- *Preserving Hawai‘i’s natural beauty.* Much of what makes Hawai‘i special comes from our natural resources – air, land, waters, flora and fauna. Ensuring Hawai‘i’s environment and natural resources are safeguarded and replenished is paramount in many people’s minds.
- *The Kanaka Maoli and island cultures.* Preserving and respecting the Kanaka Maoli traditions and Hawai‘i’s unique multi-cultural values were essential.
- *Political and community will.* Participants felt that bold leadership was essential to realizing the vision of a sustainable Hawai‘i. This leadership would engage the community as active participants in planning and governance on an ongoing basis. There also were a number of comments about the need for localized decision-making about sustainability. For some, this meant delegating responsibility to the county, island and community levels.
- *Self-sufficiency and community resiliency.* Hawai‘i should become more self-sufficient and resilient in order to recover from disasters, and to produce its food, energy, products and services. Reducing all imports was described as distinct from this theme of self-sufficiency, which many felt was not realistic or even desirable in a global economy.
- *Population growth.* Increased population and carrying capacity were of concern. Many wondered about the capacity of our islands, and how to best manage the growth of both residents and visitors.

- *Support for agriculture.* Support of agriculture was high on many participants' priority lists. The reasons were varied, including the need for preserving a valued island lifestyle; maintaining open space and the rural character of the land; increasing food production for local use and export; and the possibility of growing crops for fuel to reduce reliance on imported oil.
- *Improving public education.* The state needs to improve the quality and outcomes of public education, with a particular focus on preparing youth for the jobs of the future. Many saw the opportunity to teach principles of sustainability through the educational process.
- *Developing a sustainability ethic.* Public awareness and understanding about the value of living sustainably should begin with children at an early age and continue through adulthood. Sustainability education should reach all sectors of the community with a goal of instilling a sense of responsibility for sustainable living among individuals, households, communities, businesses and other private organizations, and government.
- *Sustainability is on the minds of Hawai'i's people.* Perhaps one of the most hopeful themes that emerged from the community engagement program was the level of excitement, concern and engagement that was expressed in communities throughout Hawai'i. Caring about Hawai'i as a unique and special place was universal. People want to be involved and active. They want to take responsibility for the future.

The results of the community engagement meetings were crucial in the Task Force's understanding of how Hawai'i's citizenry viewed and responded to a sustainable agenda. It provided a sound basis for understanding how committed and significant sustainability was for Hawai'i's people – what was important, what they'd be willing to do as a community, what values and priorities should be pursued and preserved. These themes served as the policy foundations for Hawai'i 2050, and were integrated as part of the definition, vision and guiding principles of sustainability, as well as the goals and strategic actions of the plan.

### **Stakeholder Outreach: Candid Feedback from Hawai'i's Leaders**

To broaden community input, the Task Force conducted meetings with key stakeholders and leaders from the various sectors. The Hawai'i 2050 Business Leadership Council was formed to gain input from the state's top business leaders. Input and guidance from Kanaka Maoli, environmental, and labor organizations were also solicited through dozens of meetings and presentations by the Task Force. Furthermore, 3point Consulting, a Honolulu-based research firm, conducted a series of interviews soliciting input on what Hawai'i 2050 should accomplish and achieve.

Over the past two years, the Task Force met with and heard from a wide and diverse group of community leaders and stakeholders, including responding to invitations to speak and make presentations to various organizations and forums. To expand and engage community participation, key stakeholders were also asked to serve on working groups of the Task Force. For example, the following working and stakeholder groups were formed:

- Definition Work Group (to create working definition of sustainability)
- Accountability Work Group (to design Hawai'i 2050 implementation and governance system)
- Community Expansion Work Group (to identify ways to expand participation in the community)
- Community Engagement Work Group (to design community input and planning process)
- Business Leadership Council (to solicit input from business leaders)
- Kanaka Maoli Group (to solicit input from the Kanaka Maoli)
- Environmental Group (to solicit input from environmental leaders)

In so doing, the Task Force received input on Hawai'i 2050 from hundreds of representative organizations, ranging from Hawaiian civic clubs, to environmental organizations to Hawai'i's top 50 corporations.

Engaging stakeholders was extremely helpful in getting candid feedback directly from Hawai'i's top leaders. Dozens of business CEOs, nonprofit executive directors, community activists, and cultural practitioners participated. For example, in a series of stakeholder meetings with business, Kanaka Maoli, and environmental groups, key leaders provided direct input on early drafts and iterations of the policy outlines of Hawai'i 2050. Many of the concerns and recommendations from these stakeholder groups were considered and integrated into Hawai'i 2050. This stakeholder process also served as an important means to validate and reconcile the priorities of the community with the institutional stakeholders that would be impacted.

### **Hawai'i 2050 Public Opinion Poll: Voices from the General Public**

The Task Force commissioned a public opinion poll to gauge the attitudes of Hawai'i residents towards sustainability. The poll was intended to obtain feedback from the general population about the themes which emerged from the community engagement meetings. The Hawai'i 2050 poll consisted of an unbiased pool of

Hawai'i residents from all ages, ethnicities, and walks of life. The Task Force wanted to solicit Hawai'i residents' attitudes and opinions as a "cross-check" to the views of stakeholders and community engagement participants.

Conducted by telephone, the public opinion poll surveyed a random sampling of 2,000 residents with a carefully prepared questionnaire. The questionnaire dealt with such topics as the environment, housing, tourism, economic development, land use, culture and governance. A larger-than-normal sample size was selected to ensure greater accuracy (2.3% margin of error), as well as sufficient sample size to evaluate the neighbor island counties.

Respondents were asked what kind of future do residents of Hawai'i want for themselves and their children, and were confronted with making choices and trade-offs on various thought-provoking issues.

For example, respondents were asked:

- If the only way to keep housing affordable was to build more housing on agricultural land, should we do it?
- Should government take big steps to fix our traffic problems, even if it means restricting the use of roads?
- Should we actively preserve sites of cultural importance, even if it hurts economic development?

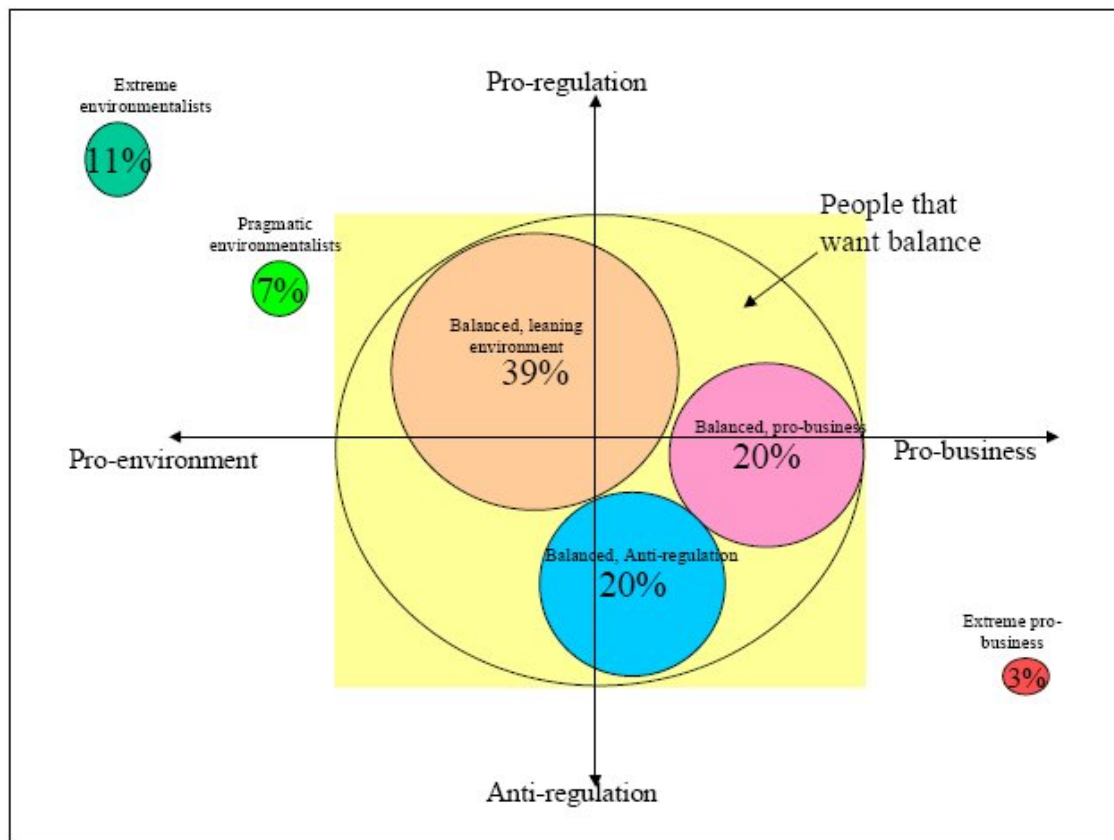
These are difficult questions. Accordingly, creating a sustainable Hawai'i requires addressing these competing priorities. The telephone survey confirmed that Hawai'i residents were indeed willing to make sacrifices – with balance between the economy, environment and community well-being – to further a sustainable agenda.

About twenty questions using different trade-offs were used to determine what kind of future Hawai'i's residents want. We found that there are different types of people who want different futures for Hawai'i. However, an overwhelming eighty percent of respondents favored moderate and balanced views of Hawai'i – consistent with the Hawai'i 2050 definition of balance between the economy, environment and community that was derived from the community meetings.

The survey revealed that protecting the environment is important to Hawai'i residents, but not if the costs are too high. People are wary of government regulations, but will embrace them if laws are reasonable and effective. The researchers who conducted the survey concluded that "[i]n essence, they want a sustainable future for Hawai'i."

In total, the survey revealed six groups of people. Three had extreme views on the future, and three had more mainstream balanced views on the future:

- \*Extreme Environmentalists (11%)
- \*Pragmatic Environmentalists (9%)
- \*Extreme Pro-business (3%)
- \*Balanced (39%)
- \*Balanced, anti-regulation (20%)
- \*Balanced, leaning pro-business (20%)



In summary, the Hawai'i 2050 survey validated the sentiments of the community engagement meetings. Hawai'i residents want a sustainable future, and are ready to embrace a balanced approach to achieve it.

**Excerpts from Hawai'i 2050 Public Opinion Poll**

We should have mandatory recycling programs

- 61.3% strongly agree; 19.2% somewhat agree

We need to improve our education system, no matter how much it costs.

- 58.7% strongly agree; 21.6% somewhat agree

All Hawai'i residents should have access to health care in the future, no matter what it costs.

- 49.7% strongly agree; 27.7% somewhat agree

I think that the problems Hawai'i will face in the future are solvable.

- 43.3% strongly agree; 35.6% somewhat agree

Hawai'i should be energy independent using renewable energy sources, even if it means I have to pay more for it.

- 36.2% strongly agree; 31.2% somewhat agree

If protecting the environment means my family and I pay more taxes, I accept that.

- 28.5% strongly agree; 32.8% somewhat agree

Government should take big steps to fix our traffic problems, even if it means restricting my use of roads.

- 24.9% strongly agree; 30.1% somewhat agree

Government should take big steps to fix our traffic problems, even if it means paying tolls or higher gas taxes.

- 24.4% strongly agree; 27.0% somewhat agree

Let's say we have unused land. Which of the following do you think is the best use of that land in the future?

- Agriculture - 35.4%
- Conserve it and preserve open space - 32.2%
- Housing - 20.9%

In the future, do you think the military presence in Hawai'i should be bigger, smaller, or about the same size as it is now?

- Bigger - 13.2%
- About the same - 68.8%
- Smaller - 18%

In the future, do you think the visitor industry should grow faster, slower, or about the same as the rest of the economy?

- Faster - 20.6%
- About the same - 63.6%
- Slower - 15.7%



In the future, do you think the agricultural industry should grow faster, slower, or about the same as the rest of the economy?

- Faster - 56.4%
- About the same - 38.1%
- Slower - 5.5%

## **Hawai'i 2050 Summits and Forums**

One of the most effective methods to energize and engage stakeholders is large-scale public meetings. The Task Force conducted three summits as part of Hawai'i 2050.

### Hawai'i 2050 Kick-Off Summit – August 26, 2006

Held at the Dole Cannery Ballroom in Honolulu, the Hawai'i 2050 Kick-Off Summit gathered approximately 550 people in a standing-room only crowd to begin Phase I of the community outreach program. Led by the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa's Hawai'i Research Center for Futures Studies, the program presented attendees with four "futures" scenarios that projected what Hawai'i could be like in 2050:

- The "Maroon" scenario explored a self-reliant, agriculture-based community. Participants were cast as attendees at a compulsory civic education program about the "Honolulu *ahupua'a*."
- "Blue" Hawai'i presented a technology-dominated future, with citizens choosing whether or not to undergo mechanical mind-body enhancements.
- In the "Orange" future, corporations were the predominant economic and political entities. "Aloha Nuclear and Water", and "Kobayashi Virtual Concern" vied for the Hawai'ian Governorship in a political debate staged at the Dole Underwater Hotel and Casino.
- "Silver" presented an entirely different political scenario. A global economic collapse led to the rise of a military-run society that uneasily co-existed with a Hawaiian monarchy.

None of the possible futures was intended to either advocate or predict a particular path for Hawai'i. The purpose of these scenarios was to provoke thinking and stimulate discussion of what Hawai'i's future could be like. Participants were engaged by the exercise, and responded energetically and thoughtfully about how this may relate to Hawai'i's future in 2050.

### Hawai'i 2050 Youth Summit – September 21, 2007

Public and private high school students from across Hawai'i attended this event at the Neal Blaisdell Center in Honolulu. Organized by the Girl Scouts of Hawai'i, the



event generated awareness, discussion, and a call to action for young leaders to become part of planning for Hawai'i's future. The Youth Summit focused on three outcomes:

- **Creating Voice** - Students expressed their ideas, opinions, and concerns about Hawai'i's future. Specifically they were asked to discuss and comment on the recommendations of the Hawai'i 2050 recommendations.
- **Creating Understanding** - Students participated in interactive group activities designed to help them understand some of the complex issues facing Hawai'i and the choices we as a state must address.
- **Creating a Preferred Future** - Students engaged in discussions to challenge their thinking about what roles and responsibilities they might assume to help shape the State's future course of action and to foster sustainable behaviors.

#### Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Summit – September 22, 2007

The Hawai'i 2050 Summit gathered stakeholders from across economic, social and environmental sectors to hear different perspectives on sustainability.

Keynote speaker Terry Tamminen, architect of many of California's groundbreaking sustainability policies and practices, shared his experiences in moving a state toward sustainability. He talked about the lessons he learned as Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency and as Cabinet Secretary, Chief Policy Advisor to the Governor.

The Honolulu Advertiser's Teen Editorial Board provided the unique perspective of youth. The young leaders talked about what they hope for Hawai'i's future and the challenges and obstacles to overcome for our Islands.

Janis Reischmann and Leland Chang delved into the Community Engagement Report. As the organizers of the community meetings that are the foundation of Hawai'i 2050, they shared their insights on the results. Jim Dannemiller of SMS Research and Marketing, which conducted the Hawai'i 2050 Public Opinion Poll, talked about what the survey's scientific perspective on the attitudes of the state's residents toward sustainability.

The highlight of the Summit was the premiere of the draft Hawai'i 2050 Plan. The plan was brought to life on stage by Task Force members and volunteers from the community. The presentation mirrored the Goals, Strategic Actions and Indicators in the Hawai'i 2050 Plan.



All the attendees received a copy of the draft Hawai'i 2050 Plan; immediately following the Summit the Plan was placed on [www.hawaii2050.org](http://www.hawaii2050.org) for the public to download, review and comment.

### **Lessons and Observations about Hawai'i 2050 Community Dialogue**

Over the course of eighteen months, the Task Force heard the voices of thousands. Our Hawai'i 2050 meetings were met mostly with optimism, enthusiasm, and occasionally with skepticism and hostility – but mostly optimism. Most participants agreed that creating a sustainable Hawai'i was important, and we needed to have a long-range vision for our state. Some saw no value in looking at Hawai'i's future beyond five to ten years out. Most wanted a balanced approach to Hawai'i's long-term future. Others saw little room for compromise.

Whatever their opinion or viewpoint, participants from all walks of life approached Hawai'i 2050 with vigor and passion. They wanted to provide input. They wanted a say in Hawai'i's future.

Participants often wanted more cross-sector dialogue. They appreciated providing input as business, labor, community and environmental leaders, yet wanting an opportunity to dialogue beyond their own peers. Stakeholders wanted a chance to exchange their views with other types of stakeholders.

This willingness of people to engage in cross-sector dialogue suggests a strong and healthy community. Because achieving our long-range sustainability goals will require interaction and collaboration among all sectors, the dialogue to date is a good indication that Hawai'i 2050 has a fighting chance to succeed.

## VIII. FACT- AND RESEARCH-BASED APPROACH TO SUSTAINABILITY: THE HAWAII 2050 ISSUE BOOK

Planning for Hawai'i's sustainable future requires a series of technical studies to ensure that public and community input was strengthened by necessary data, research and information to guide public decision-making. The Task Force identified a series of subjects to be researched in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of the components of sustainability.

The Task Force engaged scholars at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa to research key issues of sustainability, particular to Hawai'i. The "Hawai'i 2050 Issue Book" was subsequently published, and is used as the factual foundation for better understanding sustainability issues in our state. The research reflects the latest information on key aspects sustainability as of the date of this report, and should be updated appropriately in the years to come.

The following subjects were researched:

- Overview of Sustainability Practices. This paper provides a summary of key principles and best practices of sustainable communities, nationally and globally.
- Population. This study analyzes Hawai'i's historic and future population statistics and trends, including anticipated population growth, aging, ethnic, and other demographic patterns.
- Kanaka Maoli Values of Aloha Aina. The author explores the cultural and spiritual foundation of the Kanaka Maoli, principles of Native Hawai'ian stewardship of the land, and other cultural, historic and traditional aspects of Hawai'i's indigenous people.
- Water. This study evaluates the current yield and demand for water on all islands under varying environmental and technological assumptions.
- Land Use. This study explores the availability of lands for varied urban, agricultural, rural and conservation use, including lands for housing, conservation and other sustainability needs.
- Energy. An evaluation of Hawai'i's energy needs, supplies, and demands, including use of alternative and renewable sources of energy were explored in this study.

- Agriculture. This study evaluates Hawai'i's food production capacity and consumption patterns, as well as describes various aspects of Hawai'i's agricultural industry and products.
- Environmental Quality. This study of Hawai'i's environmental quality, including air, water and endangered species, enables the Task Force to evaluate our efforts to preserve and enhance its environment.
- Sustainable Quality of Individual and Family Life. This paper outlines health, human services, education, culture, recreation and other aspects of quality of life in Hawai'i.
- Sustainable Economy. This study analyzes key aspects of Hawai'i's economy, including its ability to become sustainable.
- The Paradise Index: Benchmarking Progress. This paper explores the role of indicators, measurements and accountability in sustainability planning.

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## IX. THE HAWAI'I 2050 SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

The following is the DRAFT Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan. The plan should be read with the following considerations:

First, it is important to note that the goals and strategic actions identified in Hawai'i 2050 are intended to *begin the process* towards achieving sustainability. In ten or twenty years, some of the strategic actions identified may not be relevant or applicable because of the advent of technology, or because we have achieved some of those goals. The priorities of our community may change, or the global environment or economic conditions in which we live may be different. This version of Hawai'i 2050 is relevant to our existing circumstances, and reflects our current socio-economic and environmental context, community capacity and aspirations for our future in 2050.

Second, while Hawai'i 2050 consolidates key actions which will lead towards sustainability, this plan is not an all-inclusive and comprehensive list of goals and strategies which could be pursued. That list is too exhaustive. The goals and strategic actions were ones resonating from and identified as being of extreme importance and priority items in our community meetings, and then vetted by key stakeholders, technical experts and the Task Force as relevant, practicable and yielding potentially high-impact results.

Finally, Hawai'i 2050 is intended to be a living document. The goals and strategies will be reviewed periodically to ensure relevance and applicability to where our community is ten, twenty or thirty years from now.



## X. DEFINITION, VISION AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABILITY

### Creating a Common Framework for Discussion

At the start of the Hawai'i 2050 process, when asked what “sustainability” meant, the Task Force received a wide range of responses reflecting the many facets of sustainability. To some people, sustainability meant protecting the environment. To others, it meant creating island self-sufficiency and self-reliance. Yet others believed that sustainability meant having a strong economy that can resist downturns in national and global conditions.

This suggested a common language was needed to facilitate discussion. Accordingly the Task Force decided to engage the community in creating a shared definition, vision and guiding principles for sustainability.

The voices of thousands of residents were heard at public meetings held statewide. Their comments were recorded and analyzed. Citizens from neighborhood boards, business organizations, environmental groups, labor unions, high schools and colleges came out after work and on weekends to attend the Hawai'i 2050 community engagement meetings.

The meetings revealed that most Hawai'i residents wanted a balanced approach in the long-term planning of Hawai'i's future. By and large, the public recognizes that the economy, the environment and the condition of our society all should receive emphasis as we consider the future course of our islands.

Hence, the following definition, vision and guiding principles of the Hawai'i 2050 Plan are deeply grounded in the voices of Hawai'i's people. They were not conjured by a blue-ribbon committee or adapted from another state.

#### **Basic Framework for Hawai'i 2050 Discussions**

**Definition:** A common meaning of sustainability in Hawai'i.

**Vision:** Where we want to be in 2050.

**Guiding Principles:** Main beliefs and philosophies in achieving sustainability.

## Definition of Sustainability in Hawai'i

Sustainability in Hawai'i means achieving a quality of life that:

- Respects the culture, character, beauty and history of our state's island communities;
- Strikes a balance between economic prosperity, social and community well-being, and environmental stewardship.
- Meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

## Hawai'i's Vision for Sustainability

In 2050, Hawai'i is a sustainable community. Living responsibly and within our own means is top-of-mind for all individuals and organizations. We learn about the virtues and values of a sustainable Hawai'i. As a result, our goals of economic prosperity, social and community well-being, and environmental stewardship are in balance and achieved.

Our Native Hawaiian and island values and culture are perpetuated. We have a vibrant, clean, locally-based and diversified economy that supports a living-wage for island residents. Workforce development affords economic and career opportunities for our children. Our land, water and natural resources are used responsibly, and are replenished and preserved for future generations. We respect and live within the natural resources and limits of our islands.

In 2050, the energy we use is clean, renewable and produced mostly in Hawai'i. Much of the food we consume is produced locally. We minimize waste by recycling. We are a strong and healthy community with access to affordable housing, transportation and healthcare. Our public education system prepares our people for productive, meaningful and fulfilling lives.

Hawai'i is where our hopes and aspirations as individuals, families and as a community are realized now and in the future.

## Guiding Principles of Sustainability

- Our sustainability goals, actions and measurements are guided by balancing economic prosperity, community and social well-being and environmental stewardship.
- We respect and live within the natural resources and limits of our islands.
- Sustainability cannot occur without a strong, diversified and dynamic economy.
- Our cultural traditions, history and sense of place are honored.
- We make decisions based on meeting the present needs without compromising the needs of future generations.
- The traditional values and principles of the *ahupua'a* system guide how we manage our resources and behaviors.
- Everyone — individuals, families, communities, businesses and government — has a responsibility for achieving a sustainable Hawai'i.

### **The Triple Bottom Line Approach:**

Where economic, environmental and community goals are in balance.

## XI. SUSTAINABILITY GOALS, STRATEGIC ACTIONS AND INDICATORS

Sound strategic plans have three defining components: goals, strategic actions and indicators. These components enable an organization, whether it is a family unit, a business, a nonprofit or a government agency, to identify where it is, where it wants to be and how it will get there.

Hawai'i 2050 proposes the following goals, strategic actions and indicators to enable Hawai'i to achieve its sustainable future. They are defined below:

### **Goals: Where We Want to Be in 2050**

Hawai'i 2050 has identified five integrated goals that best express the sustainable future of Hawai'i:

- Goal I. A Way of Life -- Living sustainably is part of our daily practice in Hawai'i.
- Goal II. The Economy -- Our diversified and globally competitive economy enables us to meaningfully live, work and play in Hawai'i.
- Goal III. Environment and Natural Resources -- Our natural resources are responsibly and respectfully used, replenished and preserved for future generations.
- Goal IV. Community and Social Well-Being -- Our community is strong, healthy, vibrant and nurturing, providing safety nets for those in need.
- Goal V. Kanaka Maoli and Island Values -- Our Kanaka Maoli and island cultures and values are thriving and perpetuated.

These goals express the “triple bottom line” that resonated from the community and stakeholder meetings. They reflect a deeply held sense of where Hawai'i should be headed.

### **Strategic Actions: Activities and Initiatives That Move Us Toward a Sustainable Future**

In the Hawai'i 2050 Plan, each of the five goal areas has been linked to several strategic actions that, if consistently implemented over time, will lead towards sustainability. These strategic actions are among many that could be pursued to create a sustainable Hawai'i. They were selected for Hawai'i 2050 because they were judged to be particularly relevant, practical and yielding a high impact.



In selecting strategic actions, the Task Force asked, “Does this proposed strategy move us toward a more sustainable future in the next five years? Ten years? Fifty years? Is the proposed action relevant and practicable? Will it yield significant results?”

### **Indicators: Measuring Our Progress and Failures**

Measuring progress for Hawai'i 2050 is a parallel to companies measuring performance through financial statements or program evaluations. Similarly, employee performance reviews, student report cards, and management audits all provide mechanisms to understand where we are in relation to goals and standards.

More than anything, measures of progress set Hawai'i 2050 apart from previous long-term statewide planning initiatives. In our review of the best practices of other state and municipality sustainability plans, some sort of public report card is a crucial element in ensuring that the public, lawmakers and opinion leaders know and understand both progress and failings relative to sustainability goals.

We believe performance indicators are a crucial component of Hawai'i 2050. A good indicator helps the public understand the current status of an issue, whether the situation around it is improving or worsening, and how far we are from success. Effective indicators are relevant, easy to understand, reliable and based on accessible data.

### **An Integrated Approach to Sustainability and Long-Range Planning**

Balance and integration are key themes of this plan. Hawai'i 2050 is not only about achieving the goals of each of the components of sustainability, but also about finding the necessary balance *among* and *between* each goals and objectives. The Task Force sees the sustainability components as *inter-related* and *inter-dependent*. While the Hawai'i 2050 plan is categorized into five separate and distinct sections around the five goals, each goal is in fact integral to a comprehensive approach towards achieving sustainability.

For example, we recognize that to achieve our economic goals of having higher wage jobs, we need a qualified work force, which requires strengthening our public schools, which includes addressing Hawai'i's high school drop out rate. These strategic actions cut across the five goals of Hawai'i 2050 and must be coordinated and conducted simultaneously. The actions and outcomes of each component impact the other.

Similarly, to preserve our natural resources we should conserve, encourage “smart growth” development, as well as have adequate funding and resources for public programs and infrastructure such as wastewater systems and curbside recycling.



The Task Force also recognizes that we can no longer work in “silos”. There needs to be coordination and integration of each component of Hawai'i 2050 to reach our overall goal of sustainability. During this process, priorities will need to be determined; trade-offs between each goal will need to be reconciled; and funding and resources will need to be appropriately allocated.

We may not be able to pursue all goals at one time. Some initiatives may have to wait, while others lay the foundation for positive change. When making those key policy decisions, having Hawai'i 2050 as a common vision and blueprint will keep us focused and directed on ultimately reaching our preferred future for Hawai'i.

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## A WAY OF LIFE

### **GOAL I: Living sustainably is part of our daily practice in Hawai'i**

Goal I – a Way of Life – seeks to ensure that we as individuals practice sustainability on a daily basis. We seek to encourage every man, woman and child in Hawai'i, as well as every institution, to live in a sustainable way.

The informed and caring person can determine what products and services are purchased, what kind of energy is used, how much water is consumed, and how the environment is managed. In many respects, our individual daily practices can determine whether we achieve a sustainable Hawai'i.

Through good practice, we can develop a widely held sustainability ethic. Good practice is empowering. Through the raised consciousness of the informed and caring, better institutional practices, and better public and business policies will result.

How do we motivate people to live sustainably? First, we must create awareness about the value of a sustainable Hawai'i. We may likely make responsible decisions and choices when we understand the implications and significance of global warming, supporting and diversifying the local economy, preserving traditional and cultural island values, and the many other aspects of sustainable living.

We must invest in public awareness and educational programs that teach both the young and old about sustainability. There have been examples in the past where public awareness and education, combined with government incentives and deterrents, have resulted in social movements that create positive changes in human behavior.

Addressing the harmful effects of cigarette smoking is a classic example. Over the years, both government and the private sector have aggressively sought to reduce cigarette smoking through various means: Marketing and public education campaigns; restricting sales to minors; taxation of tobacco products; package warnings; and smoking bans. Cigarette use has declined over the years in the U.S. Lifetime cigarette use (the smoking of cigarettes during one's lifetime, even one or two puffs) among youth fell from 70.1% in 1991 to 54.3% in 2005. Frequent cigarette use among teenagers dropped from 12.7% to 9.4% during the same period.

Cross-sector and community dialogue as well as the monitoring of progress toward sustainability can similarly produce results.

## STRATEGIC ACTIONS

### 1. Develop a sustainability ethic.

We, as individuals and as a community, must understand the implications and merits of sustainable living. We must develop lifelong learning opportunities and public awareness programs to change behaviors and values which develop a sustainability ethic.

- Integrate sustainability principles and practices into public and private school curricula.
- Develop a statewide marketing and public awareness campaign on sustainability principles and practices.

### 2. Conduct on-going forums and dialogue amongst government, environmental, business, labor, and community groups to promote collaboration and progress on achieving Hawai'i's sustainability goals.

Achieving sustainability requires the collaboration of all sectors. It requires collective action, as well as dispute resolution to reconcile potentially competing goals. The thorniest issues in planning for sustainability occur when natural resource, cultural preservation and economic goals collide. Providing forums and opportunities where key stakeholders and institutions can engage in dialogue about and plan for a sustainable Hawai'i is important not only for resolving and reconciling competing interests, but for collectively planning for a sustainable future.

### 3. Continually monitor trends and conditions in Hawai'i's economy, society and natural systems.

Benchmarks and monitoring systems will make Hawai'i 2050 a system of accountability.

## INDICATORS

We will accomplish this Goal and accompanying Strategic Actions by assessing the:

Indicator	Purpose
Percentage of all schools that have adopted sustainability modules	This indicator measures our effectiveness in teaching Hawai'i's youth about the merits and value of sustainability

Indicator	Purpose
Percentage of residents understanding and supporting sustainability practices	To measure whether we have embraced a sustainability ethic, a general population survey will be conducted to determine how many citizens are aware of sustainability practices.
Per capita water consumption	Measuring how much water is used helps illustrate if the public is adopting a sustainability ethic.
Per capita energy consumption	Energy use shows if the public is adopting a sustainability ethic.
Percentage use of renewable and alternative energy	Evaluating the choices made by consumers to use renewable and alternative energies reflect our support for sustainability.
Percentage use of solar or other alternative water heating sources	Hawaii's year-round tropical weather is ideal for solar energy. Measuring whether we as a community convert to solar water heating sources is a benchmark of living sustainably.
Number of government, business, labor and community organizations that adopt sustainability practices and policies	Sustainability goes beyond individual users. We will conduct a representative survey to determine whether or not our institutional users operate with sustainability practices.
Percentage of new cars purchased that use renewable fuel technology;	Purchasing cars that use renewable fuel technology demonstrates our community's awareness and practice of sustainability principles.
Percentage of households participating in recycling	The number of households that make a conscious choice to recycle reflects a community's commitment to sustainability.

## THE ECONOMY

### **Goal II: Our diversified and globally competitive economy enables us to meaningfully live, work and play in Hawai'i**

A sustainable Hawai'i cannot occur without a sustainable economy. When aligned with community values and goals, economic development is essential to a high quality of life. A healthy economy provides the revenue base for government services and programs such as natural resource protection, public education, elderly care and infrastructure development. A strong and diversified economy provides quality jobs and living wages for purchasing homes, food, and healthcare.

For the past three decades, tourism, defense, construction, and agriculture have been the foundations of our economy. These must be supported and sustained. Tourism alone generates an estimated twenty percent of all economic activity and a quarter of the state's tax revenue. The continued success of these industries is fundamental to our state's future. In the Hawai'i 2050 public opinion poll, most Hawai'i residents were supportive of keeping the level of tourism and military activity the same.

Supporting emerging industries to diversify Hawai'i's economic base is equally important. Diversified agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture; and such knowledge- and innovative-based industries as high tech, biotechnology, dual use, film and digital media are important components of building a sustainable economy.

We are no longer a self-sufficient island economy. We import about 80% of our food and 90% of our energy. We use technology to connect ourselves with the rest of the world, buying and selling products and services globally. Therefore, we must support local businesses that produce goods and services for our residents and the global marketplace.

In creating a sustainable economy, we are faced with several notable challenges. First, the availability and quality of our workforce needs to be improved. With a current unemployment rate of about 2.5%, we suffer from a worker shortage. Our high school dropout rate is 36%, reflecting an inability to train skilled workers. At the heart of this matter is the need to strengthen Hawai'i's public education system – once and for all.

Second, we need to ensure a more business-friendly environment – in which the cost of business is lessened and adequate public infrastructure is available.

While many of these economic development themes and initiatives are primarily focused on Hawai'i's immediate problems, they reflect the many concerns that our business leaders face today.

## STRATEGIC ACTIONS

### 1. Develop a more diverse and resilient economy.

A more diverse and resilient economy will enable us to expand our economic base beyond our current industries. Knowledge- and innovative-based industries offer quality employment and greater diversity. However, we cannot simply replace one sector of the economy with another in the same way that the visitor industry supplanted agriculture. Creating greater resiliency in the economy also means buying locally-produced goods and services. As an island state, we may not become totally economically self-sufficient, but there are many products that we can purchase to reduce our dependence on outside sources.

- Provide 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.

### 2. Support the building blocks for economic stability and sustainability.

The visitor industry, military, construction and agriculture are greatly valued as the state's primary providers of jobs and revenue. These sectors will likely continue as such for the foreseeable future. Ensuring that these pillars of our economy are intact is a basic component of the plan. As with new industries, we must work with mature industries to adopt sustainability principles and practices as part of their operations.

- 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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\* Those industries include, but are not limited to, renewable energy, innovation and science-based industries, and environmental technologies

### 3. Increase the competitiveness of Hawai'i's workforce.

A qualified workforce has become one of the key issues for business success and economic sustainability. Hawai'i's workers must be trained to meet not only our state's workforce needs, but to compete in the global marketplace. We must provide training opportunities to enable our workers to improve their skills.

- 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.

#### INDICATORS

We will accomplish this Goal and accompanying Strategic Actions by assessing the:

Indicator	Purpose
Percentage of local economy by industries and sectors.	Evaluating Hawai'i's economic activity by industries and sectors will help us understand the depth and diversity of our economy.
Percentage of science- and technology-based workers.	Measuring the number of science- and technology-based workers reflect whether we are diversifying our economy.
Number of post-secondary science and engineering students.	Evaluating the number of science-based students reflect our capacity to train workers that will strengthen and diversify our economy.
Gross licensing revenue from commercialized university research.	Commercializing ideas developed at universities is an important component of a diversified economy.
The level of university, government and private sector research and development.	Research and development activities reflect our ability as state to provide high-wage, technical jobs.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
The number of living wage jobs as a percentage of total jobs in Hawai'i, compared to the national average.	The ability to provide living wage jobs illustrates whether an economy meets the basic social and economic needs of a community.
Dollars spent in locally-owned businesses.	Measuring economic activity for locally-owned businesses is one aspect of economic self-sufficiency
Value of goods and services imported and exported.	One measure of economic sustainability is whether we export more than we import.
Income of top quintile relative to bottom quintile.	A sustainable economy has reasonable income distribution.
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 lands are among the state's most important resources.

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## THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

### **Goal III: Our natural resources are responsibly and respectfully used, replenished and preserved for future generations**

Hawai'i is a marvel of the natural world. Our subtropical climate, green valleys and clean, sun-drenched beaches are the envy of the world. We have good soils and a year-round growing season. Our mountains and streams are home to plants and birds found nowhere else on Earth.

The phrase “Lucky you live Hawai'i” has much to do with waking up every day and knowing we live in a natural paradise. Yet we have a decidedly mixed record of safeguarding the environment and making sure our children and grandchildren can enjoy the same beauty. We are the species extinction and endangerment capital of the planet. Half our bays and nearly two-thirds of our estuaries are designated as impaired.

The state of our environment is fundamental to our quality of life, and it is also the key to the quality of our economy. The visitor industry, which brought \$12 billion in revenue into Hawai'i last year, attracts tourists based in no small part on our island's physical beauty.

There is a tendency for people to think that economic productivity and use of natural resources inevitably must lead to its degradation, but that doesn't have to be the case. With proper planning and coordination, the goals of economic development and environmental protection can be mutually reinforced and simultaneously achieved.

We would do well in following the philosophy and values of responsible stewardship of our natural resources found in our Kanaka Maoli culture -- the concept of the *ahuapua'a* management system.

### **STRATEGIC ACTIONS**

#### **1. Reduce reliance on fossil (carbon-based) fuels.**

Energy use pervades all aspects of contemporary life, from vehicles to air conditioners, computers, dishwashers and dryers. About ninety percent of our primary energy supply is imported fossil fuel that contributes to global warming and the deterioration of our environment. There are other sources of energy that can be produced locally in the future. We must reduce our reliance on fossil fuels by expanding renewable energy opportunities. We must rethink how we use energy by improving efficiencies in all that we do.

- 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.

## **2. Conserve water.**

We often take for granted one of our most precious and pristine resources -- water. Per capita we consume the most water in the U.S., eighteen percent higher than the national average. While we usually have an adequate supply of pure water now, seasonal warnings to voluntarily limit water use remind us that this supply may not always be there. The decline in agriculture has provided a temporary stay in water use, but with projected development and the use of agriculture lands for fuel production, water usage may be increasing in the near future. Hawai'i's projected population increase of 300,000 residents by 2030 and the resulting increased demand for water from all sectors of the community will put added stress on this precious resource.

- 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 furthers conservation.
- Require water conservation plans from large private users.

## **3. Increase recycling.**

Recycling reduces the amount of energy and raw materials used to develop products while also reducing the amount of waste produced for disposal. The Hawai'i 2050 public opinion poll revealed that eighty percent of the respondents favored some form of mandatory recycling, yet only limited residential curbside recycling is being implemented. Paper products, glass, plastics, building materials, petroleum products, chemicals, and even cellular phones can be recycled. Offices and homes can recycle. This basic form of sustainable practice is a ready activity to be conducted by all.

#### **4. Provide greater protection for land-, fresh water- and ocean-based habitats.**

We must take proactive steps to ensure that we care for our diverse habitat through enforcement, incentives, and conservation measures. We have extremely varied ecosystems and similarly varied species. By protecting habitat, we protect species. By protecting both, we strengthen our shared understanding of ecosystems and our overall commitment to a sustainable future.

- 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.

#### **5. Conserve agricultural, open space and conservation lands and resources.**

We need to better conserve agricultural lands, open space and conservation lands. Integrating “smart growth” principles and compact patterns of urban development will enable us to better utilize urban lands and develop more sustainable communities.

- Create compact patterns of urban development.
- Encourage “smart growth” concepts in land use and community planning.

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

There is growing and irrefutable evidence that global warming is not only real but that the process is occurring at an alarming rate. As the planet warms over the next fifty years, sea levels are rising, impacting our coastal areas. Hawai'i could also be struck by stronger and more frequent storms because of these changes. Homes, hotels, businesses, harbors and waterfront properties are increasingly at risk. We must aggressively address the impact of global warming and rising sea levels for our island state.

## INDICATORS

We will accomplish this Goal and accompanying Strategic Actions by assessing the:

Indicator	Purpose
Percentage of renewable and alternative energy produced locally	Production of local energy sources helps lessen the demand for imported energy.
Percentage of solid waste recycled and diverted from landfills.	Recycling and landfill diversion are important conservation activities.
Percentage of treated wastewater reused.	Reusing treated wastewater for agricultural or other appropriate uses can save significant amounts of water.
Percentage of lands and water protected for native plants and animals.	Protecting our native plants and animals maintains our natural environment.
Percentage of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)-type building permits issued.	LEED-type design is a nationally accepted benchmark for the design, construction, and operation of high performance “green” buildings. Those measures save energy, water and money over time.
Percentage of new urban developments consistent with “smart growth” principles.	Smart growth developments that are more town-centered, transit and pedestrian oriented can reduce urban sprawl.
Percentage of shorelines threatened or retreating; and rate of loss.	As an island-state, shorelines are one of our most precious resources.
Pollution level in streams, aquifers and coastal waters.	Unpolluted water resources are fundamental to a healthy environment.
Number and types of invasive species introduced to Hawai'i annually.	Invasive species kill native plants, are detrimental to food crops, and destroy natural ecosystems.
Water level in streams and aquifers.	The availability of fresh water is fundamental to human life.

## COMMUNITY & SOCIAL WELL-BEING

### **Goal IV: Our community is strong, healthy, vibrant and nurturing, providing safety nets for those in need.**

Quality of life encompasses safe, caring, and engaged communities; healthy, sustainable surroundings; quality job opportunities for present and future generations; access to quality education, housing and healthcare; adequate, well-maintained infrastructure and governmental services; access to recreational facilities and leisure activities; and positive interaction and respect among the citizenry.

With Hawai'i 2050, we have a unique opportunity to identify the kind of society we want -- where people live with dignity and respect, and the basic requirements of food, shelter, healthcare, safety, and education are not only met but are exceeded.

We are fortunate that our diverse and multi-cultural community currently provides a strong foundation for such a quality of life. The *aloha* spirit is indeed pervasive, and there is respect amongst our cultures. Our beautiful surroundings and environment don't create for harsh bone-chilling winters and deadly summer heat. Living on an island has created a culture of collaboration and working together. We have the makings of a community that when determined can achieve great things.

Over the years, however, it seems that we run into the same issues and challenges that impede our ability to provide for a high quality of life. At an average price of \$650,000 for a single family home, our housing is among the highest in the United States. Our public education system needs improvement, with a high school dropout rate of 36 percent. We are unable to keep many of our kids in school so that they become productive and responsible citizens at the workplace and in the community. Our substance abuse rate is unacceptably high. Traffic congestion is a serious problem in all counties for residents, businesses and visitors alike.

The quality of our lives in the years ahead will depend on choices we make today. We can choose to be a place where jobs, productivity, wages and educational achievements grow and economic disparities are reduced. We can choose to make our transportation system more efficient and create a sufficient quantity of affordable housing. We can choose to prevent abuse and discrimination, and end poverty. We can choose to be a compassionate society. Or we can choose not to. Now is the time to boldly confront these social issues – once and for all.

## STRATEGIC ACTIONS

### 1. Strengthen social safety nets

Having a safe and decent place to live, access to healthcare, and a safe haven when difficult times are upon us are measures of a humane and compassionate society. In creating a sustainable Hawai'i, we must be sure that our social safety nets are in place to provide the basic necessities of living with dignity and respect. We must also more effectively address major problems that put our society at risk, such as drug abuse and high school dropout rates.

- 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.

### 2. Reduce traffic congestion

A quality transportation system is more than getting from home to the office quickly. It links people to places and provides opportunities for social interaction, recreation and community engagement. It enables the flow of commerce, ensuring that business will transport their goods and services to their destination in a timely and cost-effective way. In Hawai'i, residents from all four counties complain of traffic congestion impairing both the quality of life and business productivity. We must alleviate traffic congestion through varied means, ranging from increasing access to varied modes of public transportations to providing alternatives to using motorized vehicles.

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

### 3. Identify and prioritize infrastructure “crisis points” that need fixing

Public infrastructure is key to building a strong economy, protecting our environment and a better quality of life. Great strides have been made since Statehood, yet for a sustainable future, we must ensure that our public

infrastructure is intact, and enables our citizens, business and communities to function properly. Roads, highways, dams, bridges, harbors, airports, water supply, and wastewater systems are key functions of sustainable communities. It is essential that we identify and prioritize our infrastructure needs to adequately allocate resources to maintain and improve them.

#### 4. Strengthen public education

Our quality of life is impacted by how our educational system prepares us for the job market and for dealing with life’s complexities in general. Quality education is especially important in a rapidly evolving world that has become increasingly technology-based and globally competitive. The educational process begins as early as preschool, in the preparation of our young children for an environment of lifelong learning. We must, once and for all, fix our public education system. The dangers of a mediocre and substandard system are risky for all of us.

- Support educational initiatives that span early childhood through lifelong learning.
- Increase awareness of and competency in financial literacy and asset building.

#### 5. Provide access to diverse recreational facilities and opportunities.

Parks, recreational and leisure activities enhance our quality of life by providing facilities, services and programs that meet the emotional, social and physical needs of communities. Providing access to recreational facilities and activities to meet the varied needs of differing communities (e.g., rural, urban, large and small communities) are important aspects of a healthy quality of life.

### INDICATORS

We will accomplish this Goal and accompanying Strategic Actions by assessing the:

Indicator	Purpose
Percentage of rental and for purchase housing stock that is affordable for persons earning up to 140% of median income	The availability of affordable homes demonstrates the kind of quality of life provided for Hawai‘i’s people.
Percentage of population owning residential dwelling units as their principle place of residence	Homeownership is regarded as a critical measure of a community’s stability and economic prosperity.
Percentage of population covered by health insurance.	The availability of health insurance is one way to measure access to health care and quality of life.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Percentage of population using public transportation.	Public transportation reduces traffic congestion and enables many Hawai'i residents to be more mobile, increasing opportunities to work and play in Hawai'i.
Percentage of population ridesharing.	Ridesharing eases congestion on our roads and highways.
Commute time for residents.	Less time in traffic means a higher quality of life.
Percent change in annual vehicle miles traveled.	This indicator will help us understand if smart growth principles are working, where we cluster residential and commercial use to minimize traffic congestion.
Percentage of total non-motorized trips.	Walking and biking reduce congestion on the roads and pollution from vehicles.
High school graduation rates.	We will measure how well our students are doing in school. Preparing students for Hawai'i's workforce is essential to building a strong community and economy.
Proportion of high school students going on to post-secondary education.	Continuing education after high school opens up more opportunities for higher wages and career opportunities.
Substance abuse rates.	Social ills like substance abuse reflect the health and well-being of our community.
Proportion of family income spent on housing.	Hawai'i residents spend significantly more on housing than the U.S. national average.
Percentage of population engaged in volunteer work.	Volunteerism demonstrates the strong bonds in our community.
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.
Out-migration rate of high school graduates.	Measuring how many high school students stay in Hawai'i will help show if they believe the state offers them quality educational, ob and career opportunities.

Indicator	Purpose
Percentage of children enrolled in pre-school.	Pre-school is one of the building blocks of future educational success.
Number and diversity of recreational facilities and activities per capita	Measures the availability of recreational resources for Hawai'i residents

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## KANAKA MAOLI CULTURE AND ISLAND VALUES

### **Goal V: Our *Kanaka Maoli* and island cultures and values are thriving and perpetuated.**

Hawai'i residents statewide expressed their respect and fondness for the traditions and values of the Kanaka Maoli culture as well as the diverse island cultures that make our state special and unique. One of the strongest themes to emerge from the Hawai'i 2050 planning process was that residents, whether they were born here or not, were attracted to and remain in Hawai'i because of our island values and lifestyle.

In many respects, this island way of life is grounded in and begins with Hawai'i's indigenous people – the Kanaka Maoli. Residents statewide value the concept of *aloha 'āina* as a means of expressing the deeply held belief of respect and care for our air, land and water, as well as guiding the relationship of human inhabitants with our natural resources.

Over the last several generations, Kanaka Maoli culture has undergone a remarkable renaissance. Many of us can remember when only a few Kanaka Maoli cultural practitioners were left, and Kanaka Maoli language and cultural practices seemed on the brink of vanishing. Within the lifetimes of many people today, research and practice in Kanaka Maoli culture, arts and history have flourished. The performances of music and hula have increased dramatically in Hawai'i and throughout the world.

Likewise Hawai'i's ethnic diversity and resulting multi-culturalism have contributed mightily to making our state unique. Our many and diverse ethnic groups include but are not limited to African American, Caucasian, Chinese, Filipino, Hispanic, Japanese, Jewish, Kanaka Maoli, Korean, Laotian, Portuguese, Tahitian, Samoan, and Vietnamese all contribute to the vitality of our community. These myriad of cultures and traditions make for a colorful and diverse lifestyle.

We must ensure that our Kanaka Maoli and island values and cultures are preserved and perpetuated. Such traditions and value systems bind and enrich us all, providing a values-based guide for behavior.

## STRATEGIC ACTIONS

### 1. Honor *Kanaka Maoli* culture and heritage.

Kanaka Maoli culture is the foundation for living culture in Hawai'i. We must ensure that the Kanaka Maoli people are supported, and that culture is perpetuated. The success of this endeavor will ensure that the way of the Kanaka Maoli will guide our actions and behaviors in the years ahead.

- 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 Hawai'i.
- Sponsor cross-sector dialogue on *Kanaka Maoli* culture and island values.
- Protect *Kanaka Maoli* intellectual property and related traditional knowledge.

### 2. Celebrate our cultural diversity and island way of life.

Our diversity likewise defines us. Ensuring that our cultural practices flourish, through language, dance, song and art is crucial to sustaining who we are as a people. We must protect and nurture all aspects of our diverse history, traditions and cultures.

- Identify and protect the places, features and sacred spaces that give Hawai'i its unique character and cultural significance.
- Increase number of educators who teach cultural and historic education.

### 3. Enable *Kanaka Maoli* and others to pursue traditional *Kanaka Maoli* lifestyles and practices.

We must provide those opportunities to those who want to pursue and perpetuate the way of the Kanaka Maoli.

- Provide *Kanaka Maoli* mentors with opportunities to pass on Hawaiian culture and knowledge to the next generation of *Kanaka Maoli* and others. The power of wisdom comes from communication.
- Perpetuate *Kanaka Maoli* food production associated with land and ocean traditions and practices.

**4. Provide support for subsistence-based businesses and economies.**

We must create opportunities for the Kanaka Maoli practice of subsistence-based businesses and economies, and remove the hurdles to their start-ups and development. Such traditional cultural practices are an economic alternative to Western forms of trade and commerce. Subsistence fishing, gathering, hunting and farming on Molokai is an example of subsistence-based economies that are working and viable.

**INDICATORS**

We will accomplish this Goal and accompanying Strategic Actions by assessing the following:

Indicator	Purpose
Percentage of students enrolled in Kanaka Maoli language classes at the secondary and post-secondary levels.	Language fluency is a key characteristic of preserving culture.
Number of teachers teaching the language of the Kanaka Maoli.	Language teachers are the key to perpetuating the language and culture.
Number of hula halau and ethnic dance groups.	Residents participating in Hawaii's cultural activities show the strength of our multi-ethnic culture.
Per capita government and private expenditures on culture and the arts.	Public and private expenditure for culture and arts tell us how dedicated we are in furthering our island culture and values.
Attitudinal survey of the perpetuation of Kanaka Maoli culture and island values (aka the "Aloha 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 living aloha.
Number of laws enacted that protect Kanaka Maoli intellectual property and traditional knowledge, cultural expressions, art forms and site-specific areas including language, dialects, place names and resource practices.	The indicator reflects the willingness and ability to preserve our important Kanaka Maoli resources and values.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
<p>Number of community programs and projects that promote Hawaiian culture, knowledge, traditions and practices through the means of the Hawaiian language.</p>	<p>The number of institutions and activities that promote Hawaiian culture is reflective of how we are progressing in perpetuating Kanaka Maoli and island culture.</p>
<p>Amount of capital provided to sustain subsistence-based business and economies.</p>	<p>The level of investment in the development of cultural and economic opportunities to live and work in a subsistence-based community tells us how committed we are in furthering those cultural practices.</p>

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## **XII. ENSURING IMPLEMENTATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

### **From Planning to Action, Implementation and Accountability**

Hawai'i 2050 provides recommendations for long-term policies and strategic actions for our economy, our society and our environment. Some reaffirm or strengthen what now exists, while others put forward a fresh set of policies, incentives and strategies for attaining a sustainable future.

The crucial question is how these recommendations make the leap from plan to action. Without a vehicle for implementation, Hawai'i 2050 will sit on a shelf. Without a mechanism for accountability, Hawai'i 2050 will answer to no one.

While the Task Force has been instrumental in creating Hawai'i 2050, the Task Force was not empowered to put the sustainability plan into motion. By law, the Task Force will sunset on June 30, 2008.

The proposed solution is the establishment of an ongoing entity to coordinate Hawai'i's sustainability activities – a Sustainability Council. In keeping with Hawai'i 2050's spirit of the "people's plan," the Task Force recommends that the Council be a diverse cross-section of individuals, most of whom would be nominated by the public. A broad range of public representation on the Sustainability Council will go far toward ensuring open communications and cross-sector dialogue among the stakeholders, a crucial factor in moving Hawai'i toward sustainability.

The Task Force proposes that the Council be a continuing, quasi-governmental organization with a budget and staff. These resources will be essential to carrying forward the Hawai'i 2050 Plan, measuring results, and building a publicly accessible bank of knowledge about sustainability. The cost to operate the Council would be financed by dedicated revenue sources that have a nexus to sustainability. Dedicated revenue sources will insulate the Council from short-term political pressures.

Ultimately, the Council will serve as a focal point for action – a central entity, responsive to the public, that will help Hawai'i navigate us towards a sustainable future.

### **Creation of a "Sustainability Council"**

The Task Force recommends the creation of a governing entity to coordinate, implement, measure and publicly report on Hawai'i's sustainability activities. This "Sustainability Council" would have: 1) a governing board; 2) authority to hire an executive director and staff; 3) appropriate powers and duties to carry out its mission; and 4) a dedicated funding stream to support the agency's activities. The Sustainability Council is intended to be a quasi-governmental entity, located in the Office of the Auditor for administrative purposes only. Its voting board members



would be comprised of both public officials and private citizens more fully described below.

### Council Composition and Nominations

The Sustainability Council would be comprised of a diverse cross-section of community leaders that will provide the necessary leadership and expertise in creating a sustainable future for Hawai'i. The Council would be comprised of the following members:

\*Total Number of voting members: Fifteen (15)

\*Governmental Appointments: Six (6) members from the following: One (1) member appointed by the Governor; one (1) member appointed by each of the four (4) Mayors; and one (1) member appointed by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. These appointments need not be restricted to government officials.

\*Public Members: Nine (9) members appointed by the Governor. The Governor shall consider the following areas of statewide expertise and interests, including but not limited to, the Kanaka Maoli, business, science & technology, labor, environment, multi-cultures, visitor industry, military, agriculture, education, health & human services, college students, and high school students. The intent of representation in these suggested categories is to create a board that has statewide knowledge of key sectors and components of the community.

County Representation: Four of the nine public members shall reside in each of the four counties.

Terms: Four (4) year staggered terms. Terms for high school and college students are two (2) year terms.

Nominations: A call for nominations from the general public will be solicited. All nominees are subject to confirmation by the State Senate.

### "Interim Board" Composition and Selection

The Task Force recommends that an "interim board" be established to provide continuity and a transition mechanism from the Task Force to the new Sustainability Council. Because of the institutional knowledge the Task Force has gained over the past two years, it would be beneficial for the Sustainability Council to include several members of the Task Force. The Task Force recommends that at least five (5) Hawai'i 2050 Task Force members of the fifteen (15) members of the Sustainability Council be initially appointed, to be ultimately transitioned out due to term limits.

## **Scope and Function of the Sustainability Council**

The Sustainability Council will coordinate, implement, measure and evaluate the progress of Hawai'i 2050 and activities.

The primary functions of the Sustainability Council will be to:

- Coordinate and implement the Hawai'i 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
- Recommend legislation and advocate for sustainability in Hawai'i's public policy arena
- Every five years, revise and amend the Hawai'i 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 above. The Task Force recommends that the Sustainability Council be exempt from the Hawai'i public procurement code.

### Advisory Sub-groups

To implement and advise the Sustainability Council, advisory sub-groups may be created in the following categories that are in accord with the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan:

- Educational Curricula, Marketing and Public Awareness
- Economic Development and Diversification
- Environment and Natural Resources
- Social and Community Development
- Kanaka Maoli and Island Lifestyle

### **Dedicated Funding Sources: A Nexus to Sustainability**

The Task Force recommends a dedicated funding source(s) for the Sustainability Council to ensure adequate resources to implement a sustainability agenda for the state. Possible sources of funding include, but not limited to:

- Legislative Appropriations
- Bottle Bill
- Conveyance Tax
- Gasoline and other fuel taxes



- Transient Accommodations Tax
- Clean Air Special Fund

### **Attached Agency**

As a quasi-governmental agency, the Sustainability Council needs to be assigned to a governmental unit for administrative purposes. The Task Force recommends the Sustainability Council be attached to the State Auditor's Office. Over the past two years, the Auditor has garnered a great deal of institutional knowledge about sustainability and Hawai'i 2050. In addition, the Auditor's office has impeccable integrity, which will lend credibility to the Sustainability Council's annual reports and audits on the status of the sustainability efforts in Hawai'i.

### **Periodic Financial and Management Audits**

The Task Force proposes an audit of the Sustainability Council's activities every two years to determine the appropriateness of its fiscal activities, and the progress made in implementing Hawai'i 2050.

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## **APPENDIX I**

### **Summary of Hawai'i's Existing Planning Process**

The Hawai'i State Legislature created a comprehensive planning process in 1978 with the goal of setting a vision and direction for Hawai'i's future. The five major components of Hawai'i's planning process is as follows:

#### **Hawai'i State Plan**

The Hawai'i State Plan, Haw. Rev. Stat. Ch. 226, was adopted into law in 1978 as a comprehensive guide for the long-range future development of the State. In particular, the Hawai'i State Planning Act (SLH 1978) set forth Hawai'i's overall themes, goals and objectives, which state the following:

“The purpose of this chapter is to set forth the Hawai'i State plan that shall serve as a guide for the future long-range development of the State; identify the goals, objectives, policies, and priorities for the State; provide a basis for determining priorities and allocating limited resources, such as public funds, services, human resources, land, energy, water, and other resources; improve coordination of federal, state, and county plans, policies, programs, projects, and regulatory activities; and to establish a system for plan formulation and program coordination to provide for an integration of all major state, and county activities.”

The process of creating the Hawai'i State Plan engaged thousands of public and private citizens in a comprehensive community outreach campaign. Brochures, slide presentations and public service announcements and meeting notices informed participants of various opportunities to provide input into the creation of the Hawai'i State Plan. Various organizations and community groups including businesses, chambers of commerce, state boards and commissions, rotary clubs and county agencies also contributed their ideas for a desirable Hawai'i.

A preliminary draft plan was prepared and distributed as a newspaper tabloid in all of the major papers throughout the state. An interim joint House-Senate committee kept apprised of the development of the plan. The Hawai'i State Plan Policy Council, an advisory body comprised of community representatives, state department directors and county planning directors, held the responsibility of overseeing the process.

The Hawai'i State Plan consists of three parts:

Part I sets forth the overall theme, goals, objectives and policies of the state, covering population, economy, physical environment, facility systems and socio-cultural advancement.

Part II outlines planning, coordination and implementation of the Hawai'i State Plan, including:

- The appropriation of funds under the State budget to be in conformance with the overall theme, goals, objectives and policies and to be guided by the Priority Guidelines and State Functional Plans;
- The budget review process of the Department of Budget and Finance to be in conformance with the overall theme, goals, objectives and policies and to be guided by the Priority Guidelines and State Functional Plans;
- The appropriation of funds under the State Capital Improvements Program to be in conformance with the overall theme, goals, objectives and policies and be guided by the Priority Guidelines and State Functional Plans;
- State land use decisionmaking processes of State agencies shall be in conformance with the overall theme, goals, objectives and policies and be guided by the Priority Guidelines and State Functional Plans;
- State Programs shall be in conformance with the overall theme, goals, objectives and policies and shall be guided by the Priority Guidelines and State Functional Plans.

Part III of the Hawai'i State Plan pertains to the State's five priority areas (since last updated in 1986), including: economic development, population growth and land resources management, affordable housing, crime and criminal justice, and quality education

The last comprehensive review and revision of the Hawai'i State Plan occurred in 1986. Since then, the Hawai'i State Legislature has made only specific and selective amendments to the Hawai'i State Plan. For example, in the late 1980s, objectives and policies on the information industry were added to position Hawai'i as the leader in information business in the Pacific Rim. In 1994, additions to objectives and policies on energy were made to increase energy self-sufficiency, greater energy security and telecommunications and to reduce the effects of greenhouse gas.

### **Quality Growth Policy**

Chapter 223, Haw. Rev. Stat., requires the Office of Planning to prepare a Quality Growth Policy to address issues of urban sprawl, open space and the environment, and to uplift the quality of life. A policy framework was to be developed to direct growth and land use and to identify state growth objectives.

In 1975, Chapter 225, Haw. Rev. Stat. was enacted, requiring a statewide land use guidance policy to address the concerns raised by the rapid growth of both the state and the tourism industry. Chapter 225 was repealed in 1978, followed by the enactment of Chapter 226, Haw. Rev. Stat., which adopted the comprehensive Hawai'i State Plan. While a Quality Growth Policy has not been prepared, aspects of this growth policy are addressed in components of the State Plan.

### **State Functional Plans**

The State Functional Plans are intended to further define the Hawai'i State Plan. Twelve (12) State Functional Plans were prepared in the early 1980s and adopted by concurrent resolution by the Hawai'i State Legislature. The State Functional Plans identified needed actions on both cost and non-cost items e.g. legislation, budget and time-frame for implementation. As part of its development, citizens and public advisory committees were formed for each functional plan, engaging hundreds of community leaders who deliberated the future of Hawai'i in the respective functional plan areas. The State Functional Plans were last updated in 1989 and 1991. The twelve (12) Functional Plans include the following policy areas:

- Agriculture
- Conservation Lands
- Employment
- Energy
- Health
- Higher Education
- Historic Preservation
- Housing
- Recreation
- Tourism
- Transportation
- Water Resources Development

In the late 1990s, the responsibility for preparing guidelines for State Functional Plans was transferred from the Office of Planning to the Department of Budget and Finance to improve the linkage between the State Functional Plans and the Executive Budget. This function was transferred back to the Office of Planning in 2001.

### **Planning, Programming & Budgeting System (“PPBS”)**

To optimize the expenditure of public funds, the Planning, Programming & Budgeting System (“PPBS”) was developed to improve the operational effectiveness of state agency programs and the effectiveness of agency budgeting. The Department of Budget & Finance is responsible for implementing PPBS to ensure that program plans and objectives, budget requests, and agency performance are in accordance with the State’s financial, program and policy goals. The budget instructions state that the agencies in submitting their budget requests must indicate how the budget request conforms to the goals, objectives, policies and priority guidelines of the Hawai’i State Plan.

### **County General and Development Plans**

The County General and Development plans were created to guide the physical development of lands within each county. Required by the respective County Charters, these plans generally provide conceptual schemes for the desired direction for land use to meet the social, economic and environmental needs of each of the respective counties. County plans also include urban design principles and controls, plans, and maps describe the desired urban, rural, natural, scenic and cultural resources and uses.

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