

CLIMATE ACTION, RESILIENCE, AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

Council of the County of Maui

MINUTES

December 1, 2021

Online via BlueJeans Link

CONVENE: 9:00 a.m.

PRESENT: VOTING MEMBERS:
Councilmember Kelly Takaya King, Chair
Councilmember Shane M. Sinenci, Vice-Chair
Councilmember Gabe Johnson
Councilmember Alice L. Lee
Councilmember Yuki Lei K. Sugimura
Councilmember Tamara Paltin

EXCUSED: VOTING MEMBERS:
Councilmember Michael J. Molina

STAFF: Lesley Milner, Budget Committee Analyst
Wilton Leauanae, Legislative Analyst
Shelly Espeleta, Supervising Legislative Analyst
James Forrest, Legislative Attorney
David Raatz, Deputy Director of Council Services
Jean Pokipala, Committee Secretary
Lenora Dineen, Council Services Assistant Clerk

Kate Griffiths, Executive Assistant to Councilmember
Gabe Johnson
Axel Beers, Executive Assistant to Councilmember Kelly Takaya
King
Sarah Sexton, Executive Assistant to Councilmember
Kelly Takaya King
Angela Lucero, Executive Assistant to Councilmember Tamara
Paltin
Dawn Lono, Executive Assistant to Councilmember
Shane M. Sinenci
Jordan Helle, Executive Assistant to Councilmember
Yuki Lei Sugimura

ADMIN.: Alexander de Roode, Energy Commissioner, Mayor's Office of
Climate Action, Sustainability, and Resiliency (CARE-5)
Keola Whittaker, Deputy Corporation Counsel, Department of
the Corporation Counsel

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OTHERS: Jonathan Stenger, Analyst, Kamehameha Schools (CARE-1(9))
Lui Hokoana, Chancellor, University of Hawai'i Maui College
(CARE-1(9))
Joshua Cooper, University of Hawai'i and Climate Reality Project
(CARE-5)
Josh Stanbro, Senior Policy Director, Honolulu City and County
Council, Office of the Chair (CARE-5)

PRESS: *Akaku: Maui Community Television, Inc.*

CHAIR KING: ...*(gavel)*... Okay. Before we get started. Welcome to the Climate Action Resilience and Environmental Committee of December 1st, 2021. And thank you, folks, for coming. I...I forgot to bring my gavel, so this is my gavel today, my...

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: What is that? Oh, it's RBG? Is it RBG?

CHAIR KING: Yes, it's RBG. And that's my gavel today. And then...so Members, and anybody listening, please silence your cell phones and mute yourselves until it's time for you to speak. This disclaimer, I'll read right now. The online meeting is being conducted in accordance with the Governor's most recent emergency proclamation on COVID-19. Please see the last page of the agenda for information on meeting connectivity. Members, the Governor's most recent emergency proclamation includes the following mandate. A board holding a remote meeting pursuant to this section shall not be required to allow members of the public to join board members in person at nonpublic locations where board members are physically present, or to identify those locations in the notice required by section 92-7 HRS, provided that at the meeting, each board member shall state who, if anyone, is present at the nonpublic location with the Member. In accordance with the Governor's mandate, if you are at a nonpublic workspace, when your name is called, please identify by name who is present with you in the room, vehicle, or workspace. Okay. So Members, we'll go through roll call right now. My name is Kelly Takaya King, I'm the Chair of the Climate Action Resilience and Environmental Committee. Today we have with us...well, I'll go to our...our Council Chair first, for our morning greeting. Council Chair Alice Lee. Aloha kakahiaka.

COUNCILMEMBER LEE: Aloha, Madam Chair. The morning greeting is from Ghana in West Africa, and it is agoo. I am here in my workspace, alone, and looking forward to your meeting.

CHAIR KING: Okay, agoo to you, Madam Council Chair. And then next, we'll go to our Committee Vice-Chair, Shane Sinenci, from the East Side. Are you on the East Side today, or are you in the Council Building?

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: I am, Chair, and agoo. Aloha kakahiaka kākou, mai Maui Hikina. And for the record, I'm at the Cultural Center with my EA, Dawn Lono.

CHAIR KING: Okay. Agoo to you. And agoo to Councilmember Tamara Paltin, who is over on the West Side. Beautiful background you have there.

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COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Agoo, and aloha kakahiaka, mai Malu Ulu o Lele. I am here at the West Maui District Office, with my EA Angela, who is six feet away...more than six feet away.

CHAIR KING: Okay, great. That's a beautiful picture. And agoo to Councilmember Yuki Lei Sugimura, who is coming to us from beautiful Kula.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: Yeah. Agoo, everybody. I'm actually at the County Building. I have such internet connections, and I'm here at the building. I'm going to pray that I have more luck than I've had before. But thank you, and good morning, everybody.

CHAIR KING: Good morning. Check your inbox if you just got there. I put everybody's...a little gift from Scotland to everybody.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: Oh, thank you. Thank you. Oh, so before I turn it over to the next person, I just want to let Chair Lee know that we have things for Christmas.

COUNCILMEMBER LEE: Oh, all right.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: I'm so proud I have garland. So I'll send it down to your office. Anyway...

COUNCILMEMBER LEE: Oh, thank you.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: *(Audio interference)*

CHAIR KING: Thank you so much. Okay, and last, but certainly not least, all the way from Lānaʻi, we have Councilmember Gabe Johnson. Agoo, and aloha kakahiaka.

COUNCILMEMBER JOHNSON: Agoo to you, Chair, and agoo to the other Councilmembers. I am on Lānaʻi, in my house by myself. Looking forward to a great meeting. Aloha.

CHAIR KING: Aloha. And...okay, and then Councilmember Mike Molina is excused for today. Or I guess it's the entire meeting, Lesley; is that correct? Lesley, are you here?

MS. MILNER: Sorry, Chair. Could you repeat that question?

CHAIR KING: Is Councilmember Mike Molina excused for the entire meeting?

MS. MILNER: Yes, Chair. He won't be able to join today.

CHAIR KING: Okay. Thank you. Okay, so we have more than a quorum. And thank you, Members, for being present. We, of course, will not be seeing Councilmember Tasha Kama, and we send all our best aloha and wishes to her. And Councilmember Keani Rawlins-Fernandez is welcome to join us at any time as a Non-Voting Member. We

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also, from the Administration, have with us today our Deputy Corp. Counsel extraordinaire, Keola Whittaker. Agoo, Mr. Whittaker.

MR. WHITTAKER: Agoo, and aloha kakahiaka, Chair.

CHAIR KING: Aloha. And I think we also have with us, from the Mayor's office of Climate Action, Sustainability, and Resiliency, our Energy Commissioner, Alexander de Roode. Agoo, and aloha kakahiaka.

MR. DE ROODE: Agoo and aloha, Chair. I'm here. Yes. I'm happy to be here with you today.

CHAIR KING: Okay. So glad to have you here. We do have other resource people that will be joining us. Some of them are on right now. Jonathan Stenger, who is the analyst from Kamehameha Schools for CARE 1(9), along with Lui Hokoana, Chancellor at University of Hawai'i Maui College, who's here also for CARE 1(9). He's only available until 11:00, so we'll take that issue up first. We also will be joined with...by Joshua Cooper, who is with the University of Hawai'i, and Climate Reality Project, for CARE-5. And Josh Stanbro, who is the Senior Policy Director for Honolulu City and County Council Office of the Chair, CARE-5. And also, Josh Stanbro was the previous director of the commission, the O'ahu Commission on Climate Change. Our Committee Staff, I'm so happy to introduce that Lesley Milner is with us as our...as our main Committee Analyst so far...so far, so good. I'm hoping that...well, I don't know, things are getting shuffled around every month with a new trainee, so welcome, Lesley. Welcome, Wilton Leauanae, who is our Legislative Analyst backup. And our new Committee Secretary, Jean Pokipala, has taken over for Rayna Yap, who just left...whose last day was yesterday. So welcome to her. And our other attorney extraordinaire, James Forrest, who's our OCS attorney. And Lei Dineen, Council Services Assistant Clerk. So agoo to all of you, and aloha kakahiaka. Thank you for being here. Okay, Members, we have two items on today's agenda, CARE-1(9), the Huliha initiative, and CARE-5 Review of the Paris Climate Agreement. And both of these items are designed to help us move forward in goal setting for the County of Maui on this local level, which was...is kind of the next step that hopefully all local governments are taking after COP-26. But first we'll begin with public testimony. Staff, do we have any testifiers signed up?

MS. MILNER: No, Chair, no one is signed up to testify.

CHAIR KING: Okay. Then we'll say if there's no...if there's no objection, then we'll close public testimony and receive any written testimony into the record.

COUNCILMEMBERS VOICED NO OBJECTIONS.

CHAIR KING: Okay. So ordered. That saves about five minutes of reading through all of the testimony rules.

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CARE-1(9): HULIHIA INITIATIVE (RULE 7(B))

CHAIR KING: Okay, Members, today we'll be receiving an informational presentation on the Hulihiia Initiative from Jonathan Stenger of Kamehameha Schools, and Chancellor Lui Hokoana of the University of Hawai'i, Maui College. They're here to provide us information and answer any questions Members may have relating to this initiative. And this one is on a little bit more of a personal level of what folks can do for...to participate in climate actions. And I will let...at this point, introduce Jonathan...Jonathan, I just want to say, is the very first graduate of the UH Maui College Sustainable Sciences Management Program, and...and I know this personally because I was on the original...the original advisory committee. He was the very first...he's like the very first class, all by himself. . . . *(laughing)*. . . So I'm very excited and proud to have you here, Jonathan, and...and I'm going to go ahead, and with that introduction --

MR. STENGER: Thank you.

CHAIR KING: -- and Lui.

MR. HOKOANA: Aloha mai kākou. Thank you, Chair, for the invitation to talk about the Hulihiia Center. And thank you, honorable Members of the Maui County Council, and I appreciate the terrific work that you guys do for the community. And we want to definitely be partners in how we serve the citizenry of Maui County. So I have just a quick part at the front end, and Jonathan will take you through the...the rest of the presentation. I just kind of wanted to lay the foundation of the Hulihiia Center, and...and why we're doing this, yeah? So as Chair King said, we have a...a bachelor's degree in Sustainable Science Management. It was one of...it was the second degree that we started offering here at the college. We've been offering that for about 12 years now, so the...the...the program is maturing, the research is maturing, the kinds of projects that are coming out from our graduates are maturing. And what's really great about the projects, as...as they do capstone projects at the end when they're ready to graduate, they've been centered around issues related to Maui County; water quality, recycling, electricity, and so forth. So...and what we've been seeing is, they've designed a lens, a sustainability lens, that is kind of unique to...to what they do in the program. And there's enough mass of students to begin to look at what we can do in service to...to our community. So this...this idea is part of that there. We've use this lens to help us move the college to zero plastic, so if you come to the college, once in a while, those plastic things sneak in and we can't help it, but we try not to. So in our vending machines, there is bottle...there is bottled water, or we do not sell plastic bottles in our...our cafeteria. And really, it was an initiative from one of our students who told us that although you can recycle plastic, that China, a few years ago, stopped accepting the plastics. So it's kind of just piling up someplace in this world, and we didn't want to add to...to that burden. Last year the college, along with Leeward Community College, was the first to move to net zero, meaning we're producing as much electricity on campus that we use. And that was a huge accomplishment, one of the first in...in the nation actually to move in that area. So it's just the right time. The pandemic has kind of speeded this up a little bit, the Hulihiia Center. So that's why we're here today, to talk about this partnership that we

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formed with Kamehameha Schools. Jonathan is going to walk you through the Hulihiia system framework, and...and actually, we have a project that's already on the table that he's going to talk a little bit about. I'll end by saying Maui College has been...our bread and butter has always been training work...training for this workforce, right? You tell us you need one carpenter, one auto mechanic, one engineer, we go find the whereabouts to...to get there...to get us there, right? The pandemic has taught me, and I think our whole college, that we need to move beyond that, and look how we can support this community. So there's really two initiatives coming post-pandemic, right? And I'm glad that I heard a little bit talk about the agriculture. The Maui Food Innovation Center is one of those in creating value added products for...for people growing crops and...and...on Maui. And the second, really, is...is Hulihiia Center, about taking our...our...our knowledge base and sustainability, and using it to help this County or this community make better decisions. So thank you again for the opportunity. And I'm going to turn it over to our first graduate from the Sustainable Science Program at Maui College, Jonathan Stenger. Jonathan.

MR. STENGER: *(Sharing screen)* Aloha mai kākou. Thank you. Are you able to see this...my screen...the screen?

CHAIR KING: Yep, we got it to go.

MR. STENGER: Great. So, you know, as Chancellor Hokoana was saying, you know, this partnership with Kamehameha Schools is a...is an opportunity, as we've been really looking at how we can better support the individual communities based off of their...their specific needs. I've been working with the Community Strategies team for about four or five years now, you know, supporting programs specifically that's...that help Native Hawaiians, but also the larger community. And so Hulihiia was a great opportunity for us to...to meet that...that need at a systems level. So...just figure out how to advance, starting off the night with BlueJeans. There we go.

CHAIR KING: Okay. I think you might be able to just use...if you're on your computer, to use it...the arrows to --

MR. STENGER: Yeah. You know, so...so really, Hulihiia is looking at...at this question, right, how do we get better at addressing community issues? This is...this is ultimately what the Sustainable...Sustainable Science Management Program, you know, was teaching in...as we understood what sustainability was, you know, and what Hulihiia is looking to kind of take what has currently been internal, you know, skillset and bring it to the community. And in order to kind of...to understand that, we have to understand a little bit, you know, sustainability science, and it's about knowing that when we do or do not do something, what are those repercussions, or those things that are going to happen. So really, that kind of proactive understanding, anticipating, and knowing all the options. And so really, the goal is to become better decision makers. And this is the space you...you all operate in, and this is where Hulihiia sees the value in implementing sustainability practices. And so we...Sustainability Science really takes this siloed expertise, you know, then just knowledge of medicine and biology, and understands what we call, you know, the...the relationships between these different systems. So really kind of becoming

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this bridge to the connections and understanding the bigger picture. Because this is how it reflects more in nature, as opposed to kind of the siloed organization, is it's intertwined and interrelated. And so the other aspect of that's Huluhia, and Sustainability Science looks to advance is strategic decision making, moving from monodisciplinary towards this transdisciplinary understanding, ultimately through systems thinking. And adaptive management really is having all the information real time to make the best decision. And this is, you know, the step that we're trying to make towards that direction.

MR. HOKOANA: Jonathan, the slide's not moving, Jonathan, you know.

MR. STENGER: No?

MR. HOKOANA: No.

MR. STENGER: As you're sharing...you guys see just the first slide?

CHAIR KING: We see the slide that says how we get better at addressing community issues. So are you able to advance with your...with your arrows?

MR. STENGER: Yeah, strange. Oh, okay. Well, let me stop sharing, and then try again.

CHAIR KING: Okay. And we can, you know, we can...actually, the Staff has this presentation, so we can actually ask them to bring it up and advance the slides --

MR. STENGER: Okay.

CHAIR KING: -- if that's easier. Can you do that, Lesley?

MS. MILNER: Just a moment, Chair. Let me look for the presentation.

MR. STENGER: Do you see it now? No.

CHAIR KING: We're still on the other side. So why don't you try the stop share, click on the...the...the screen at the top, the icon, the third icon, and then just stop share.

MR. STENGER: Uh-oh. Oh, here we go. Let me just...

CHAIR KING: Okay. Now we're back to --

MR. STENGER: My apologies.

CHAIR KING: Okay, see if we can get Staff to bring up the presentation, then you can just tell them next slide when you need to...to advance.

MR. STENGER: Okay.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Hi, Chair, we don't have a copy of the presentation. If you could email it over to us, I'd be happy to pull it up and advance it for you.

CHAIR KING: I'm sorry, I thought it was sent yesterday.

MR. STENGER: Stop sharing seems to be not responding.

CHAIR KING: It's not in Granicus? Okay, I guess we didn't receive it. It's not in Granicus. Were you able to...Jonathan, were you able to send that over to...to our Staff? Did you get it, Lesley...did you get it yet?

MS. MILNER: Not yet, Chair. I'll let you know as soon as I have it.

CHAIR KING: Okay. So the...the intent today, Members, is to...the presentation is about 15 minutes, and then do Q&A, and...and discuss how we can partner with the efforts of what UH Maui College is doing, and how that fits into, you know, our...our progress toward a more diversified economy and circular economy that we supported by reso...resolution. And then we're going to go into the break, and then we'll come back and we'll...we'll do CARE-5, and we'll be talking to the two Joshuas, who will kind of lead us through what it means to...you know, what we talked about last time with the LDCs? The Local Determining Contributions. Oh, we got Jonathan back.

MR. STENGER: 'Ae. E kala mai. Sorry. Not sure what happened there.

CHAIR KING: You want to try --

MR. HOKOANA: Jonathan, why don't we just go through the presentation, and we can email the presentation, and they can share it with the --

MR. STENGER: Yeah.

MR. HOKOANA: -- the Councilmembers.

MR. STENGER: Yeah, and...and Lui...Chancellor, if you want to share it, that would be fine too. I think it may be better, my computer is not really listening right now. So...so really, we did want to share a short video that maybe, Chancellor, if you don't mind pulling that up?

MR. HOKOANA: I cannot share screen, so just keep going, Jonathan. All good.

MR. STENGER: Yeah.

MR. HOKOANA: Yeah.

MR. STENGER: *(Audio interference)*

CHAIR KING: It's not...are you...are you not being allowed to share screen?

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MR. STENGER: Yeah, it says it's dis...okay, there we go.

MR. HOKOANA: Oh, there you go, Jonathan.

MR. STENGER: Okay.

MR. HOKOANA: Share.

CHAIR KING: And if you go...if you click on the...oh, there you go. Okay.

MR. STENGER: Can you hear the audio?

CHAIR KING: No, we can't hear it.

MR. STENGER: Right.

CHAIR KING: Okay, we're...you want to go back to screen share, and see if you can get the audio on?

MR. STENGER: Is there an audio button?

MR. HOKOANA: I think just go, Jonathan. We can go without the video. We can share it with the team --

CHAIR KING: Just...if you want you just --

MR. HOKOANA: -- after, and they can watch it.

CHAIR KING: -- go ahead and share that...that video that you had, then maybe talk us through it?

MR. HOKOANA: Yeah.

MR. STENGER: Okay. I...you know, I apologize for all this chaos. So...so Huihiahia is really this opportunity to take, you know, what...what has been developed through the Sustainable Science Management Program, and to apply it to community issues, and doing this through integrating indigenous knowledge and...and, you know, scientific research, to first understand the larger context of the issue, right. So before we try to find any solutions, we want to understand the bigger picture. What we use is systems thinking, or systems modeling. So really, to under...what are all the...what are the interrelationships of the factors? How does this affect different members of the community? And we build an actual visual model that has that representation of the different components involved in a particular issue. And you know, these issues can range from, you know, Axis deer to...to energy issues, as well as health, you know. And so...

CHAIR KING: *(Audio interference)* --

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MR. STENGER: And...and...and so when we...when we develop these models, you know, and it's through community engagement, so reaching out to the community and asking them, how are you affected? Not what do you want to see, you know, with this issue, but how are you affected by this issue? So we get to understand the very detailed nuances of...of those aspects. Then we can take that information, and then create these models. And these models are amazing, because they're not just visual representations of the complexity of the issue, but they also provide a quantitative model, you know, think of like hurricane simulation modeling and these kinds of different tools, where you can actually apply --

CHAIR KING: Jonathan?

MR. STENGER: Yes?

CHAIR KING: It looks like Staff is trying to pull up your presentation right now. So do you know which side you're on? We're trying to figure out which slide you're on.

MR. STENGER: Well, I...I think going to 13, and then if they can show that, and then we can --

CHAIR KING: Okay, can we build that up, Staff? Can we make that...put that presentation size? Because right now we see the...the thumbnails on the side.

MS. MILNER: Chair, that's not my screen. That's Chancellor Hokoana's --

CHAIR KING: *(Audio interference)*

MS. MILNER: -- screen on.

CHAIR KING: Oh, okay. That's --

MS. MILNER: Mr. Hokoana can probably use that --

CHAIR KING: Sorry, I thought that was our Staff doing that. We...I don't know where we're at now. Chancellor, are you still trying to screen share? We...we saw your screen for a little bit there.

MR. STENGER: So I will just continue, and then if he gets it to work, then great. Otherwise...and so...so by...by taking these models, we can actually apply quantitative information, so we can use them to model potential outcomes. And this is really where the sustainability aspect comes in, because not only are we just kind of going off of static data, but we can use that data to...to project future impacts. And this is to visualize and see, okay, if we change this, you know, if we increase investment here, these things happen, you know, down the road. Or if we decrease, you know, support here, these things happen. And so it really helps us to kind of work with the same understanding, as opposed to kind of segregated efforts. With that...that information, we can...we can package that up, look at the sustainable alternatives, and then give that back to the decision makers. So Huluhia is not really

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looking to make decisions, or to say, hey, this is what you need to do. Hulihiia is looking to provide better information, more...you know, a deeper understanding to the issues, so you can make those decisions, understanding okay, these are the potential outcomes, those consequences, based off of the actions that we decide to take. And the...the last aspect is the continued monitoring of that information and data, and then of the system. You know, as we kind of get more information over the years, we can adjust that and make sure that the decisions we're making today are leading toward sustainable outcomes. So I...I will...I promise I'll send over the...the slides, as well as give you the video, and our white paper. Hopefully that will give you more information. The other...that will make a little more sense, so...we are...we have our website, which is HulihiiaMaui.com, where you can see that...that video as well. And some of the potential applications for this kind of work, what we call sustainability outcome synthesis, you know, because as I was saying, Axis deer, affordable housing, pollution, poverty reduction, you know, looking at our food systems, and really even carrying capacity analysis on tourism. So these are the different types of projects we can...we can work on. So really, Hulihiia provides a framework . . . *(timer sounds)* . . . to...to address these community issues. And the...Chancellor Hokoana mentioned that we have a...a current project, you know, and that is working with Maui Health Systems, so the...the entity that runs the three hospitals--Maui Memorial, Kula Hospital, and Lānaʻi Hospital. And you know, they're at the point where they need to look at kind of their...their master plan and their direction towards the future, as well as, you know, any capital improvements. And so through the State Legislators, we've been asked to...to do this analysis, you know, looking at what is the health and well-being, the future of the needs of health and well-being for our Maui and Lānaʻi community? And so that...that is a project that, you know, we will provide the...understanding the historical context of health and well-being for our...our communities, conduct the community engagement that will inform the overall system design, and then developing this community health systems map that I'm sharing, and then articulated sustainable alternatives. So this information is going to be used to...to drive their next Master Site Plans, as well as kind of their strategic plans moving forward. So the timeline, we've already started the background context and research, and we're looking to commence the community engagement in January running through May. And this is meeting with different groups; church groups, different networks throughout the community, making sure that we really get the...the different perspectives of how they're currently impacted by the...the current state of the health system, as well as what their needs are. And...and then taking that information, we can build our...to our...build our maps, and our...our understanding, and then conduct the modeling. So we're looking at having kind of that all wrapped up by next October, you know, towards the end of next year, and that will be...be given back. So you know, part of what's...what's great about Hulihiia is it's not just designed for a specific sector, it's really designed to work in just about any space. You know, leveraging the...the current knowledge of the community, our experts that...that live within, as well as outside of our community, and bringing that...that together. And so looking to...to provide that kind of centralized efforts of sustainable impact towards addressing issues for our...our...our communities. I know...I apologize if that was difficult just without the visual, you know, and...but...

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CHAIR KING: Okay. Well, thank you for that information. I just...can you...can you go a little bit into...I know that you've had a couple of meetings with stakeholder groups. Do you have...is that...is that going to be considered the...a main working group, or are there just going to be continuously changing working groups that you're working with?

MR. STENGER: So there...there will be...what we call our Hulihiia Council will be kind of our standing group that will help to see all of this work through and...and beyond this Maui Health Project. But really, the stakeholder groups are...are those that...that will be changing anywhere from, you know, doctors within the hospital to, you know, kūpuna, you know, out in Ke'anae, you know, just wherever...you know, to...to make sure we get that all...all...to understand the current and potential users of the health system. And the other aspect of Hulihiia that's very important, that I failed to mention, was engaging with youth. You know, because in this particular context, they will be the ones who actually see the...the impacts of the decisions and experience those impacts for this Maui Health System. But also, they're the ones who have the greatest potential on addressing our communities', you know, issues in a sustainable manner. So we want to really...we spend a lot of time in that space, working directly with the high schools, as well as giving student research opportunities and engaging.

CHAIR KING: Okay, great. And...and then the other...the last question I had, and I'm going to open it up to the Committee Members is, are you able to work on different projects simultaneously? If you have this project for the hospitals, are...is this going to be...you know, you have to wait until that gets done, and then you can maybe work on something with affordable housing, or the homeless issue?

MR. STENGER: So I...I think, you know, because this is being...this is our first project, we are kind of...you know, simultaneously we're building the Center as well, so getting other staff hired. But eventually it would get to the caliber where we can take on multiple issues simultaneously, you know, but...so probably looking towards maybe the summer of 2022, where we'll be able to start looking at what the next issue is, and...and getting started on more, but...

CHAIR KING: Okay, great. Anything to add, Chancellor?

MR. HOKOANA: No.

CHAIR KING: Okay. Well, great. I think first what I'll do, since we have Alex on, is I'll go to the...Alex de Roode, who's with the Mayor's Office on Climate Change, Resilience and Sustainability, and see if you have any comments to add to that, or it's all right if you just want to wait and see what questions the Committee Members have.

MR. DE ROODE: Thank you, Chair, and thank you, Jonathan and Chancellor Hokoana, for...for sharing this exciting information with us. Our...I know we're very supportive of Sustainable Science Management's efforts over the years, and also look forward to welcoming this expertise and process into the work that we're doing at the County. So in terms of our upcoming Climate Action and Resilience Plan Initiative, I think this

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would be a great fit to...to kind of integrate into, and that...that's going to be developing a Climate Action Plan for the County, both the operations, as well as a community scale climate action plan, as...in addition, a resilience strategy, a resiliency plan, and those, you know, will be updated regularly. So I think even if right now the initiative is kind of just taking it one step at a time, because this is their first project, we'll have opportunities to get them involved as they...as they get more established and get their feet under them. So yeah, exciting to hear, and look forward to working together.

CHAIR KING: Okay, great. Thank you so much, Alex. You know, one of my thoughts earlier was that, you know, we...would we want to...was whether or not we would want to create a climate commission like O'ahu has. But this might be able to serve as that kind of sounding board for the work coming out of your office and our Committee, so we don't have to create another...yet another entity. So yeah, I'm glad that you folks are working together on that. So with that, I will open it...the...the questions up to Committee Members of either Chancellor Hokoana, Jonathan Stenger, or Alex de Roode. And we'll start with our Committee Vice-Chair, Shane Sinenci. He's having a little bit of issues. Are you still there, Shane? He was having some connectivity issues, so he may have to turn off his video...but you any questions or comments?

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: Yeah. Thank you, and I...thank you, Chair. I just had put in the chat when Mr. Stenger explained the youth engagement, I was reminded...the creation of a youth council at the County. So what a great avenue...venue for, you know, to include more the...your children. I guess my question was about the Huluhia program. I understand that the college has a curriculum for this, and I just wanted to know more about the...the program. Is...does it still have attend...attendees within the program? I know Mr. Stenger was the first. And is the curriculum expanded to maybe the high school level, or...or just at the post-secondary level?

MR. HOKOANA: Chair King, if I could answer --

CHAIR KING: Sure.

MR. HOKOANA: -- if it's okay? So thanks for the question, Councilman Sinenci. So yeah, so the program's been existing about 12 years. We have about 50 majors. We graduate about five every year. You know, what's exciting about this Huluhia process, it's pushing the...it's a little bit pushing, because the Huluhia introduces this idea of indigenous 'ike into sustainable science management, and we look at sustainable science management sometimes as a Western concept, and Hawaiians see it as a Hawaiian concept. So it's about kind of finding that...that how they meet, right. And we know that this model is going to be unique to Hawai'i because of that indigenous 'ike. So this is actually impacting what's happening in the SSM. And you know, we know academia, we kind of get stuck in our place. So I think it's a great thing, actually, having Kamehameha Schools' involvement, and it really will improve this...our SSM baccalaureate degree program. Our Hawaiian students continue to go into SSM, but they might not be able to find their voice there right now, so I think

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this Huihiahia process will allow us to have those kind of candid conversations about it. So, yes.

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: All right. Mahalo, Chancellor Hokoana, and yes, sounds very exciting. I'm looking forward to seeing great things in the program. Mahalo. Mahalo, Chair.

CHAIR KING: Okay, mahalo, Vice...Committee Vice-Chair Sinenci. And...and Chancellor, you know, we...when I used to go around the State doing presentations for Pacific Biodiesel, so we used to say all sustainability is local, and we...we actually changed it back then to all sustainability is indigenous.

MR. HOKOANA: Yeah.

CHAIR KING: So kind of fits right in with your theme. Okay, going down the list alphabetically, the next Councilmember is Councilmember Johnson from Lānaʻi. Any questions or comments?

COUNCILMEMBER JOHNSON: Sure. Thank you, Chair. Thank you, folks, for joining us. I...I have a question for Mr. Stenger in regards to...you know, you mentioned the Lānaʻi Hospital, and that's been a really hot topic in...in our community here. So you...I...I know you...you were talking a little bit about it, so just a clarification. You're saying that the results you're going to try to work with them, is a Master Plan for the hospital? Or is...like, and when you say Master Plan, does that mean like all of the other hospitals included, or Lānaʻi Community... Lānaʻi's Hospital Master Plan?

MR. STENGER: Yeah, thank you. So we...we will not be conducting the master planning for them, but we will be doing kind of that pre-research and understanding and community engagement that will inform their master planning. And so it's really understanding the impact that the current system has on the Lānaʻi community, you know, and then working with that community to understand what are...what are the opportunities that Maui Health Systems has that lead to a more sustainable relationship with the community. And...and that's really kind of the information that we will...we will give to...back to Maui Health Systems. And working with them along in this process to...to bring that, and make that the forefront of their next master planning effort.

COUNCILMEMBER JOHNSON: Okay, well, I...I appreciate that. I'd love to be in that conversation, please reach out to me in any way I can help. Women still cannot give birth on the Island of Lānaʻi, and I fight for that every time I get a chance. So you...thank you for letting me speak on that. So my...my last question for you is, basically how has COVID helped or hindered your outreach efforts? And I know Chancellor mentioned in regards to like, wow, COVID opened your eyes to...and you pivoted to certain, you know, changes. How is it done when you...when you talk about outreach, I mean, how are you guys doing that?

MR. STENGER: Yeah, no. Great, great question. And as I was...I mentioned earlier, you know, we're really just gearing up in that outreach aspect, so we probably have yet to

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see what that looks like, you know, and the full extent of the impact. You know, there...there have been kind of a lot of virtual meetings, but still working on how do we engage in a...in a very personal way, you know, where people build trust. And so a lot of that has been in trying to identify the right people to...to kind of conduct that outreach in the communities. Because, you know, I...I wouldn't dare try to show up on Lānaʻi, and say, hey, tell me what your problems are. You know, that's...that's not a relationship built on trust, and really, you know, fair. So part of our efforts at this point have been just identifying those who are already connected into those different avenues to network.

COUNCILMEMBER JOHNSON: Okay, thank you. Thank you...thank you, Chair. I have no further questions. Again, just final thought, please reach out to me, and we'll...we can chat. All right. Thank you.

MR. STENGER: Will do.

CHAIR KING: Thank you, Councilmember Johnson. And I think all of the...the Committee Members here, and all the Councilmembers would be interested in helping with outreach in their prospective [sic] districts as well. So, you know, use us as a resource as well. Next we have Council Chair Alice Lee.

COUNCILMEMBER LEE: Hi. Hi, Lui, and hi, Jonathan.

MR. HOKOANA: Aloha.

COUNCILMEMBER LEE: Thank you for your presentation, it's always good to see you, Lui. Jonathan, are you the only analyst employed by Kamehameha Schools, or do you have a...a group that you work with?

MR. STENGER: So I...I'm the only analyst in the Maui, Molokaʻi, and Lānaʻi community strategies team. You know, up until a year ago, we were known as the regents, so we oversaw the complete portfolio of Kamehameha Schools, except the campus. So everything except for the campus...Maui campus on the three islands. That was including, you know, our investment into community programs, as well as our 'āina partners. And so things have changed in the most recent. And so although my title is Analyst, I've been really assigned to help support UH Maui College in getting Hulihiā up and running.

COUNCILMEMBER LEE: So when you talk about the project that you're working on, and you say we, who is we? Who...who's helping you with the project, exactly?

MR. STENGER: Yeah, great question. And I apologize again for the PowerPoint because that would show you kind of our structure. And we currently have three...three people working on the Hulihiā team. That is Alicia Rittenberry is our Sustainability Manager, Malia Purdy is our Indigenous Knowledge Specialist, and Terry Cardone (*phonetic*) is our systems...so Sustainable Systems and Research Specialist. And so this is really the team that's dedicated, and they're currently really focusing all their efforts on the Maui Health Project. And...and so that's...you know, I helped to kind of

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facilitate and lead this team, as well as as we bring on our students, our researchers and field office staff.

COUNCILMEMBER LEE: Okay. Well, thank you very much. I...the work you're doing is very commendable and, you know, I'm sure our Chair of this Committee, you know, will offer our help however we can. Thank you.

MR. STENGER: Appreciate it. And...and on that note too, you know, part of it is working with the...the number of resources at the college, as well as Kamehameha schools, the faculty and...and staff there have been very supportive of this project, working intimately, you know, with Hulihiia.

COUNCILMEMBER LEE: Very good. Thank you.

CHAIR KING: Thank you, Chair Lee. And yes, you have been working very well with our high schools over here. My...my niece graduated from Kihei Charter.

COUNCILMEMBER LEE: You're frozen, Chair. Okay, who's the Vice-Chair?

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: I am, Chair.

COUNCILMEMBER LEE: You may... if she doesn't come on --

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: Yeah, we'll go ahead and --

COUNCILMEMBER LEE: -- you may want to take a short recess.

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: Yeah. With that, we'll take a five-minute recess at the call of the Vice-Chair. It is 9:45. We'll reconvene at 9:50. . . .*(gavel)*. . .

RECESS: 9:45 a.m.

RECONVENE: 9:51 a.m.

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: . . .*(gavel)*. . . Aloha kākou, and welcome back to the CARE Committee meeting of Wednesday, December 1st. It is 9:51, and while we wait for Chair King to join us again, we'll continue with Q&A from Members to our panel today. Were we on Mr. Johnson's?

COUNCILMEMBER JOHNSON: No, I think we finished with me and Chair Lee, and now we have...if it was alphabetical, I would assume it would be Ms. Paltin, followed by Sugimura, and then yourself, right? No. You're just...you know how it goes.

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: Okay, Member...Member Paltin.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Thank you, Chair. Thank you, Mr. Stenger, for your presentation. I just was wondering, you know, obviously health care is, like, a very

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important subject. Has any of the Huihiahui work, or any...is there any work being done around managed retreat?

MR. STENGER: You know, I'm actually not sure. I'm not directly involved in that project. Like I said, the team has...has been working on that. So I would have to go back and check, but I would love to circle back with you and...and let you know.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Okay. Yeah, you know, there's a lot of work being done around, like, the 2045 renewable energy resources goals and, you know, just five years after that, in 2050, we anticipate a 1-foot sea level rise, with like a 3.2-foot sea level rise by 2100. So that's not so far away for us to have to relocate a lot of our infrastructure and residences. And in trying to include that aspect of climate change into our West Maui Community Plan, there...we got so much feedback from, you know, lawyers and folks that maybe don't want to have that kind of policies included, that they don't even understand what managed retreat means. And us, being a completely island nation or State, whichever one you believe, it seems like we should at least begin discussions around what that means, and what...what type of infrastructure that would be able to stay in place, what things need to be moved more mauka, and...and just some sort of plan, you know? And it seems like we're kind of burying our head in this quickly eroding sand.

MR. STENGER: Absolutely.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: So I guess I'm...that would lead me to the question, like how do you choose these projects that the focus will be on in terms of health care and partnering, you know, with a for-profit agency on things to work on versus other equally worthwhile issues?

MR. STENGER: You know, that...that's a great question. Thank you. And, you know, this project is particular because we were approached by the State Legislators, you know, asking for assistance to...to do the...conduct this project. Our typical process would be really a community-driven effort. So we have what is our...our, you know, different forms and ways where the community can weigh in and speak about what issues are most important to them. And then what we do is we take that information and we convene the Huihiahui Council, and they look at that, and really look at what are the most pressing issues. Because really sustainability, problem solving, a sense of urgency, you know, pressing issues, are the ones you want to deal with first because you risk unreparable [sic] harm and damage. You know, and so those are typically the means in which we decide on what issues to focus on. You know, like I said, this project was a little particular, and we saw it as a great opportunity because it is looking at a long-term impact of our health care system. So...so this one did kind of...kind of circumvent that. But moving forward, really, our process is a...a community-driven one to...to select those issues. And...and like I...we alluded, you know, as the Center develops in our...in our bandwidth to take on more projects, we could see a variety of different issues, whether community-driven, or other needs come about. You know, we could work on those simultaneously.

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MR. DE ROODE: Vice-Chair, if I could add just a quick comment, responding to Member Paltin's question?

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: Go ahead, Alex.

MR. DE ROODE: Thank you. Yeah, it's a...it's a great question, Member Paltin, regarding managed retreat or strategic relocation, as it's also sometimes called. That is something that we are going to be addressing, both through a Countywide Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment that's already underway, and that's pulling from Vulnerability Assessments that have been...specifically with regards to sea level rise, that have been conducted by a number of Departments, or are in process by a number of County Departments, including Water Supply, Wastewater, Public Works, and Parks. So we're pulling all that information together, and looking at not just strategic relocation and...and sea level rise issues, but also other types of climate change vulnerabilities that we have with our infrastructure, our residences, you know, basically our...our community as a whole. We're also going to be looking at that issue under...as a part of our resiliency strategy, our resiliency plan effort. So I can't say we're going to have all the solutions figured out through that process, but it will at least, you know, be a...a strong effort, and an informed effort. Right now, again, as I've mentioned in some previous meetings, we're still in the pre-planning stages of...of this effort, collecting initial data, trying to avoid duplication of efforts, and we're...we're looking at, in the new year here, starting in January, having a stakeholder engagement and...and community engagement process around both of those efforts. So more to come on that, and...and we'd welcome Jonathan and his team, you know, helping us and providing input in that process.

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: Okay. Mahalo, Alex. Tamara, I...I did want to give...but if Yuki's...I know she had to leave at 10:00, but if she's already gone, you can go ahead and...is Yuki still here, or did she leave for her meeting?

MS. MILNER: She has left for her meeting, Vice-Chair.

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: Okay, go ahead. Go ahead, Member Paltin.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Oh, thank you. Will you also keep us informed, so we can also help spread the word to stakeholders and community?

MR. DE ROODE: Certainly, yeah. We'll...we'll have regular updates to CARE Committee and County Council as a whole, so. We'll...we'll also...we're also looking to have a...what we're calling the CARPAC, the Climate Action and Resiliency Plan Advisory Committee, that we're currently forming, and having Council representation on that...on that advisory committee.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Thank you. Thank you, Chair.

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: Okay. Mahalo, Member Paltin. And just along that line, so including community outreach as well? Part of that process?

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MR. DE ROODE: Yeah, there...there will be significant community outreach. We're...we're looking at a number of different ways to do that, both through virtual public meetings, through surveys, through social media. So trying to find as many channels as possible to, you know, make it...make it more accessible to all of our...all of our community to participate.

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: Great. Members, any other questions for our panel today, for second round of questioning? I can go back to Chancellor Hokoana if he's here for some closing remarks.

MR. STENGER: . . .*(Inaudible)*. . . Chancellor Hokoana messaged me that their internet also went down.

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: Oh, okay. So it's...it's affecting all --

MR. STENGER: Yeah.

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: Okay. While we're still on, go ahead, Mr. Stenger, if you wanted to just close with some final thoughts?

MR. STENGER: So I just would like to thank you all for this time to...to share this initiative with you, and to let you know that we will be keeping you abreast as...as the Huliha develops, as we get further along into the community engagement, and this particular project and the center as a whole. So thank you so much for this time.

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: Mahalo, and...and I'm sure that Chair King will also be in touch with you guys to bring...bring back for an update. So mahalo nui. Alex, did you have some closing thoughts?

MR. DE ROODE: No, Vice-Chair. I think we covered some good information today. I look forward to the partnership. Jonathan, please feel free to reach out to me, or we'll...we'll connect. I think we have each other's contact information, so if you want to get...get you all involved in the process.

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: Aloha, Alex. Okay, Members. So with that, if there are no objections, I'll go ahead and...Staff, did Chair King want to defer this item?

MS. MILNER: Yes, Vice-Chair.

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: Okay. If there are no objections to defer this item?

COUNCILMEMBERS VOICED NO OBJECTIONS (Excused: MM, YLS)

ACTION: DEFER pending further discussion.

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: Okay, and then since...we'll try and get...we have one more item, so we'll take our morning break at this time, and...and check back in with Chair King, see how her internet is going at this moment. So with that, we'll *(audio interference)*

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ten minutes. That the CARE Committee is in recess. Make that 10:15. So 10:15. . . .(gavel). . .

RECESS: 10:15 a.m.

RECONVENE: 10:25 a.m.

CHAIR KING: . . .(gavel). . . Okay, will the Climate Action, Resilience and Environment Committee, please come back to order. Thank you, Vice-Chair Sinenci, for taking over for me during that technical difficulty, which I am now a big fan of the idea of moving to Zoom. But...so we're back in session now. We've...I think we went ahead and deferred the previous item, so we can move on to our second and final item for today, CARE-5. Okay, Members...oh, do you have a...a question, Member Paltin?

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Oh, yeah, I...you know, just the Sunshine Law. Did you want to disclose your new location?

CHAIR KING: Oh, thank you for reminding me. Okay, I'm now at my...back at my house, in my room alone, and ready to reconvene this meeting with full internet capacity, which I hope is going to last through at least noon, if we...if our meeting goes that long. So thank you for that.

CARE-5: REVIEW OF THE PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT (CC 20-12)

CHAIR KING: So Members, we're on CARE-5, Review of the Paris Climate Agreement. And this is kind of a...a follow up to the COP-26 issue of moving ahead at the local level. The Paris Agreement is the legally binding international treaty that entered into force on November 4th, 2016. The agreement works on a five-year cycle of increasingly ambitious climate action carried out by countries. Every five years, each country is expected to submit an updated National Climate Action Plan, known as a Nationally Determined Contribution, or NDC. In our discussion of greenhouse gas emission reduction at the November 17th, 2021 CARE meeting, Mr. Joshua Cooper mentioned NDCs, and to possibly...the possibly of locally determined contributions, LDCs. And he has joined us today to provide more information. Also joining us today is Mr. Josh Stanbro, Senior Policy Director, Honolulu City and Council Office of the Chair. He is with us today to discuss Ordinance 20-47, and benchmarking in Honolulu City and County. We have...also have Mr. Alex de Roode, Energy Commissioner from the Office of the Mayor, here with us today to participate in the discussion, answer questions, and give comments on the presentation. So let's see, I guess we'll...we'll...oh, also following that, we will have our Committee Staff, Wilton Leauanae, will give us a short presentation on the research he's done on benchmarking programs and legislation in Hawai'i and other jurisdictions in preparation for this Committee moving forward. So if there are no objections, Members, I'd like to designate Mr. Cooper, Mr. Stanbro, and Mr. de Roode as resource persons in accordance with Rule 18(A) of the Rules of the Council.

COUNCILMEMBERS VOICED NO OBJECTIONS.

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CHAIR KING: Okay, thank you. All right. We'll go directly to Mr. Josh...Joshua Cooper for his presentation for us. Are you there, Josh? Staff, do we have Joshua Cooper online? I see his --

MS. MILNER: He is logged in, but he is muted on his end.

CHAIR KING: Okay. If not, we can go to Wilton first, and...Wilton Leauanae, who is our Staff member from OCS, are you ready to give your presentation? Do you want to do that first?

MR. LEAUANAE: Yes, Chair.

CHAIR KING: In the interest of time?

COUNCILMEMBER LEE: Okay, Wilton.

CHAIR KING: Okay, take it away, Wilton.

MR. LEAUANAE: *(Sharing screen)* Okay. Thank you, Members, and Chair, and Committee. So today, I will just give a brief overview of the benchmarking programs and legislation in Hawai'i and other jurisdictions. So what is benchmarking? So benchmarking is the process of comparing the energy performance of facilities to similar building types across the country, or to the same facility over time. The knowledge generated from tracking enables County leaders, such as yourselves, to identify inefficiencies in their buildings. Benchmarking is essential for determining which energy improvements will most like...most effective...will be most effective identifying unperforming [sic] buildings, and verifying efficiency initiatives. So some of the...well, benchmarking programs and policies in general. So this is at the Federal level, as well as the State and local Governments across the country, and many of these jurisdictions are taking these important steps to protect the environment and to lower energy costs by adopting policies that leverage EPA's Energy Star tools to reduce energy use in commercial buildings through both required policy measures and voluntary campaigns. And a summary of the bench program...benchmarking programs was found at this website...benchmarking programs...so you could look at that at your convenience. So some of the examples of benchmarking programs and policies will be on the next following slides. So this is just one of the...the maps that I found in the U.S. cities and counties and state policies for existing buildings, Benchmarking: Transparency and Beyond. And so it's color coded. For instance, this orange in California, benchmarking is required for public, commercial, and multifamily buildings. The purple is benchmarking and additional actions required for public commercial or multifamily buildings. And so I just want to give you a general overview of...of some of these different jurisdictions that incorporate benchmarking policies at the State level, as well as the national level. Here's an example. In the state of Oregon, this is a program, it's the state energy efficiency design program, and this is back in 2012, but it just gives the state...it...it applies to all State-owned buildings. So they...they came up with a policy that they wanted to cover all those buildings. And so for instance, number one, it's...it applies to buildings must track and report their annual energy and use, using the Energy

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Star Portfolio Manager tool. And number two is an important policy that they implemented to try to measure how...how the state is doing. So applicable buildings were required to reduce energy use intensity by 20 percent by 2015, compared to a 2000 baseline, and then the need to further reduce by another 20 percent by 2023. And so this is just an example of...of a policy that the State of Oregon had implemented. Another example, in the State of Oklahoma, is the Oklahoma Facilities Energy Program. This was back in 2014. So these programs have been going on for a little while and, you know, we hope to implement it at some point here. But again, this is an example where they use the Energy Portfolio Manager. And then the number two is...as...is as a goal for them to improve energy efficiency at least 20 percent by 2020. So I'm not sure if they reached that goal, but that's...that's just an example of these different jurisdictions that set these...have these programs with a goal in mind. So benchmarking ordinances. It seems like the ordinance is just another step...step up in trying to get these different jurisdictions to set goals for themselves for these energy savings and for the...all the different buildings. So benchmarking ordinances, generally, it's a mandatory energy benchmarking ordinance by definition; require buildings to track their energy consumption, comply with local standards, and in some cases, publicly disclose their energy performance rankings to the public. This is across the country. Mandatory energy benchmarking ordinances vary by city and state. So I know the guest resources people here today will be discussing this further, but just quickly, somewhere I just recently read legislation in Hawai'i, City and County of Honolulu Ordinance 20-47...dash 47 [sic] will be discussed further, but that's just an example of an ordinance that, you know, has this goal in mind to...to save on energy for all the different buildings. And I'll just move on, because it'll be discussed in detail later. And so again, just to emphasize, this is an ordinance that...that Honolulu passed. It's a...it's a further step from just implementing programs. Again, this is another...it's a resolution by the City and County of Honolulu. So it requests the City Administration to work with the Council to establish building benchmarking programs to increase the efficiency and resiliency of commercial and residential buildings on O'ahu. So this is an example of a resolution they passed. Legislation and programs in other jurisdictions...and so I'll be going through this quickly, but just wanted to highlight some of the...the legislation. So the State of Colorado, this is 2021, so I just tried to pull out the more recent legislative ordinances. So this one begins...benchmarking begins in 2022, and then building's owners are required to run the data quality checker before submitting their report. They have a task force to try to reduce the greenhouse gas emission...savings by 7 percent by 2026, again, another goal for them in the future, and then by 20 percent by the year 2030. And so all of these ordinances are...that I point...that I picked out today is just having goals in mind for the legislative body to decide on. Beginning of 2021, this is for the...Virginia. The Senate bill is 963. They want to set a benchmark, a certain percentage of the facility, starting with 5 percent in the first year, and 100 percent by 2025. This is for West Virginia, again, reduce energy use by 25 percent by the year 2030, compared to the baseline of 2018. New York is one of the...the...the leading states in...in this benchmarking programs and ordinances. Again, you could take a look at all the different numbers at your convenience and the slides, but it's...you know, has these 40 percent by 2030, 80 percent reduction by 2050. And so it just has these different benchmarking goals for each of the buildings. And again, in...in the parentheses here, it's...it's city buildings.

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This applies to city buildings, commercial, multifamily buildings, more than 25,000 square feet. So these benchmarking goals do apply to certain building sizes, and...but they utilize it across the state. Again, this is just an example of the local level in the City of Chula Vista. Again, they wanted to try to reduce the energy use intensity by 20 to 30 percent in five years, and then further reduce it within ten years later. This is Portland, again, at...at the local level. Buildings must complete a five-year comprehensive energy audit by 2023. And another ordinance in Indianapolis, in 2026, benchmarking data will be publicly disclosed applicable...for applicable building via online database. So I had mentioned earlier, some jurisdictions have this transparency and some don't, you know, publicly displaying who's...who is complying, who's not. And that's the...I'll stop sharing screen. That's the basic presentation. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR KING: All right. Thank you, Wilton. Thanks for doing all that research, and hopefully we can follow up too, because I'm...I'm assuming that some of those previously-passed ordinances may...may be...you know, re-updated for higher goals now that the COP-26 has focused on 100 percent...100 percent reduction in fossil fuels by 2050 is the goal to get to, which is the only thing that's going to get us to that 1.5 degree. So we'll...we'll kind of hold there, Members. If you have any questions for Wilton, we can ask them later. And I'm going to go back to Joshua Cooper. Are you there, Joshua? There you are. Aloha.

MR. COOPER: Hello, how are you?

CHAIR KING: Thanks for hanging in...good to see you. Thanks for hanging with us through all those technical difficulties. And I'd like to go to you next and...for your presentation.

MR. COOPER: Sure. Thank you so much for inviting me, and it's...it's an honor to share with you some of the insights on how we can move forward. We know when there's a U.N. conference of parties, everyone's interested, and it's headlines. And then after November, it's the holidays with Thanksgiving, and everybody sort of loses track. But what I thought we could do is look at how we can really begin 2022 with a process that really is proactive and participatory, and brings in people, but also encourages more people to take even more actions. And I was thinking we could look at two different ways. First is the one we talked about last time we spoke, and that was around what is already happening at the national level, the nationally determined contributions, NDCs. And we looked at an LDC model, a locally determined contribution. And this would actually be great because in 2022, when the next COP takes place, they didn't wait five years to have everybody give an update. They did it so it'd be next year. So every country is going to share what they're doing and how they're doing it. And that's a great time for Maui then to participate with an LDC, because that will be the new model. Because many countries, of course, have different movements, where the head of state could change, but the people are still committed, including corporations and students and in civil society. So we thought it'd be great to set up this process where we do an LDC from Maui, and then also encourage other County Councils. We know we saw that when IUCN, when it was hosted here, there was a friendly sort of bantering conversations between the

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counties of what they're doing and how they're doing. And Maui loves to say nō ka 'oi, and we've done this, and we've done that. So this is a great way to continue that conversation among counties and among all of Hawai'i to be a leader, and also a partner with our Pacific island neighbors, Tuvalu and Kiribati, who care very much about that 1.5 five goal. The LDC report that we could then have is we'd be aiming for really September-ish, right? It's one month before the COP, so it'd be end of September, early October. So that could then be shared. And that also then gives people an idea before they go to a COP and when they return, to showcase what's really happening, and give some of those promising practices of what we're doing, and...and steps we've taken forward. And another measuring tool that I would say could also happen in 2022, because it overlaps so much, is the VLR, the voluntary local review. And that is around the 17 global goals, the SDGs. And the only reason I would say to do them both in one time is then afterwards, to rotate and do one every other, to give some time to really reflect, but to have them both in 2022. Because that would be...Hawai'i, I know, is planning to do a second one, of a voluntary local review. So it's just a chance for Maui County to do their own, and prepare and be...and be ready. So those were the two mechanisms or processes that I would propose. The one thing I would say is, what's so exciting, and it was great to hear the presentation about the buildings, is how we can really engage many segments of society. Because there's a lot of data, there's a lot of information, and we sort of have to make it accessible. So that would be one thing that I would volunteer to help and definitely focus on is, is how can we make this accessible, the sustainable development goals? You know, can we get those on Maui brewery cans and have them logged there? Can we do popular education? Can we have a concert that talks about what's going on, and lets everybody know what websites they can look at and what they can do? So it would be sort of a process that by Earth Day, everybody would know, find your most promising practices of locally-determined contributions on how we're decarbonizing. And then when the summertime comes around, have an event on World Oceans Day. And then when the UN meets up in September, when all the heads of state go to give speeches, have everyone ready, and then that October, one month prior to COP, show everybody what has been assembled and what's being done. Because that's the part where there's a handful of us that all love this work. And I know many of you really do care about the future of our 'āina, and...but the rest would love to know more. There's been a lot of great surveys from Yale and other places that people care, but just don't know how to...to know more and what they can do. So I think if we make this process really participatory and proactive, and sort of popularize it, and I know you did great videos that you shared before on how bills become laws, and including people, that inclusivity and urgency would be, I'd say, the pillars of this process. So I would say it would be great, because locally-determined contributions, it's only a handful of cities and counties that are looking at that, but it will continue to grow. And then like the presentation prior to mine, we can get best practices from other places and learn, but we can also be that shining star that shows the path of what's popular, and what's positive and be able to connect. I know we can do that with...on campuses, we can encourage contests with high school students, we can have all kinds of activities that get everyone aware of what has to be done, and make it as engaging as possible. So those were some of the ideas that I was hoping that we could discuss and continue going forward in 2022, but one is a locally determined contribution, LDC, and then the other is the voluntary local

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review, because that's only until 2030 with the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals. So it's...it's looking at what's possible with that. And we know Maui has a dashboard that's up, and we could, you know, make it more interactive as a map with all the amazing examples of each global goal happening on Maui. But we could also then feature the exact steps that are being taken on the decarbonization. And there's a whole lot of conversations taking place now with even airlines talking about being responsible, and how much carbon, and how much visitor is actually contributing; hotels looking at how their guests are actually spending their time, and what they're doing, and how much carbon they're adding. So there's a lot of creative measurements that are being taken, and it's a real chance for us to...to start at the beginning. And we know the whole world will look, when they're in Egypt, at what we've been able to do. So it'd be great to show we've taken out this much from this year, and these are the steps that we see that will be even more positive going forward and have a greater impact in our islands.

CHAIR KING: Okay. So just as an addendum to that--thank you, Joshua--can you just give us like some examples of what LDCs would be? Like the are they the individual steps that...that companies have taken? Or are they ordinances and policies that we're passing at a local level?

MR. COOPER: Right. So the good news is we could do a couple of handful of creative things that have been done. There's been people's assemblies that have sort of launched the process, where people come together and bring the whole...really the whole unique segment of civil society and citizens of Maui to share what their ideas are on climate. And other ideas are...are simple declarations saying we'll commit to this LDC, and then sharing what is in that. One aspect that I think is positive is something known as the Glasgow Agreement. And that was done by many civil society university and think tanks to really measure the carbon, and to have that categorized. So what we're looking at is something that's...probably for many people would be something not so attractive. People love talking about the 'āina, people love talking about clean air, clean water, but we're looking at real details. And then that's why I would say we'd have to popularize it with exciting promising practices, like what's being done, how is this action being done, taking out this much carbon, and how we've been able to reduce. We could even have sort of an Olympics, so where people could show how they're reducing their carbon as well, and people could pledge how much they're going to individually do, but then also get hotels to compete against each other. And then it would show all the different steps that people can take. So what we're really looking at is an educational campaign that would then engage people, but then have a segment that really does concentrate on the data. But then we can't just keep the data in that circle of all of us who are like, this is fascinating, I love this, you know, where we all get into it. We have to make it accessible. And also, that everyone knows they can do something small. But then encourage people. Because if we start getting...no one knows what's even in the Paris agreement. I...I've taught it, I've met with people. But you have to know what those 14 Articles are, and just put them in simple English, and then people know what they can do and next steps. I think that would be really important. Because then people also would say, ooh, I've done this, and what else are we going to do? And then there's more of that conversation and a buzz that we could get going on *Akakū* and other places, to then really make it

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something that everyone has the basics, and then it's the next steps of what we need to do. So people's assemblies have worked out really well around the world at the county level. And then also, we already do have a really good website on Maui, where you're collecting all the data. And that's also part of what's going on across Hawai'i as well, and that's with the VLR, the voluntary local review. But what's really important is what we can do and how we can share what we've done every year. And it would be great to get, you know, the...the universities, the high schools competing, like we've done this, and then that's had this result; we now carpool, and our carpooling have brought it down; and you know, it shows all the positive links. And it's just something that we don't have enough of. Or how many people planted trees, how many trees are...are still growing, all those different things we can look at that then would show, and we can measure every year. And we know Earth Day is popular, so that's good. We already have an April 22nd sort of a date, and we can use the COPS sort of as the fall date going into the Thanksgiving aspect, where people could always be aware of those aspects.

CHAIR KING: Okay, great. Well, thank you for offering to help with that too. It might be...it might be good if you can help us, and I can work with you on the side to...to maybe define for folks who don't have the language, what those 14 Articles in the Paris Agreement are, and how they translate into normal life, you know, examples of things that people can do and companies can do. But I'm going...if you can hold there for a minute, because I think Committee Members will have questions for you. And then we'll give Josh Stanbro a chance to kind of inform us on what...how they went ahead with their climate action plan on O'ahu, which is...we're in the process of, and then I'm going to have Alex de Roode comment, and then we'll go into questions for...for all of you folks. So do you have time...do you have...can you stand by, Joshua?

MR. COOPER: Sure.

CHAIR KING: Great. Thank you. And now we're going to move over to the other Josh, Josh Stanbro, who...who has been a great asset to the State and the County over there on O'ahu in the climate change arena, and is now working for the Council Chair, Tommy Waters. So maybe you can give us kind of your perspective on how you moved ahead with creating your climate action plan, and what types of benchmarking or goals you guys might have planned for the future, post COP-26.

MR. STANBRO: Aloha, Chair King. Can...can you hear me?

CHAIR KING: Yes, we can. We can see you.

MR. STANBRO: Great. All right. Hello to all the Members of the Committee. Well, it makes my job easier to go after Wilton. I appreciate all of the...the research, and the work and the definitions around benchmarking. I think sometimes it can be kind of a hard to understand concept for the layperson, just like Joshua Cooper was talking about. Explaining some of this stuff and getting into the weeds can be difficult. And I think part of what we've tried to do over here is really think about it, and frame it as really a transparency move. So really, you know, everybody knows that when you go to buy an appliance, it usually has that yellow sticker on it. It shows how much energy this

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is going to use, how much it's going to cost you over time if you buy this one versus buying another one, right, that's going to use more energy and that's going to wind up on your bill. Really, benchmarking is basically having that same yellow sticker on...on a building or on a, you know, suite that you're going to rent, or an office that you're going to rent, or a hotel room. And so it gives a chance for...especially for folks who are going to move into a space. You know, if you're a small business and you want to rent some space, you can check what does that building...you know, what's its efficiency, and what is that likely to look like in terms of saving money on my CAM or on my utility costs going forward? So I think that's the best way to think about benchmarking, is really it's a transparency move to make sure that the market knows how much energy is being used in, you know, different buildings around town. And then that translates into...you know, I appreciate, you know, Joshua's take again on sort of how do you translate, you know, the COP and all of these big things into like, you know, what can you do as an individual? You know, we've thought a lot about this idea of, you know, what does it mean to be sovereign, right? Energy sovereignty, food sovereignty. COVID has made a mess of supply lines, and everybody suddenly realizes how fragile those things are. So if you think about your building, you know, being 20 percent more efficient next year, 80 percent more efficient by 2030, 100 percent, no...you know, zero emissions by 2050, it really means that your building is energy sovereign by that time. It really means that you are self-sufficient, that you are not reliant on outside fuels and emissions at that point. And so, you know, really, it's trying to rally people to think about how do I kind of take care of my own space? So the benchmarking ordinance, Ordinance 20-47, was actually part of an omnibus bill that was passed at the end of last year, that really sort of laid out all of the things that the Office of Climate Change Sustainability and Resiliency should be working on, and...and the goals of the city if formalized, you know, the climate-neutral policy by 2045 in line with the State. But then it laid out a bunch of different things that had to happen in order for that goal to be achieved. And benchmarking was just one section of that. So if you look at Ordinance 20-47, you know, there's multiple different sections, you know, transforming the fleet, going 100 percent, you know, carbon neutral with the fleet by 2035 at the city. And really, the benchmarking piece was...was actually sort of a lead by example. So if...if you think about that chart that Wilton showed of all the different cities around the U.S. that have a benchmarking component, some of them are just for public facilities. Some of them are for all private facilities within the jurisdiction. And the approach that we took here in Honolulu was, let's pass a law that really makes sure that the city leads by example. And so, you know, Ordinance 20-47 really was focused on the city's buildings. Make sure that every city facility over 10,000 square feet is part of that EPA, you know, protocol, and that we're tracking our own emissions and benchmarking. So that when we go--and I hope that we will, you know, in first quarter next year--to introduce a benchmarking bill that covers all the buildings and facilities in the private and commercial sector, that, you know, the City and County of Honolulu can say, hey, look, we...we've done this already, it's not that hard. This is how many, you know, hours it took, this was the software we used, and we're not telling you to do something we're not willing to do ourselves. And so, you know, we know...to Joshua's point, around, like, what are the NDCs and...and how are we going to achieve our local goals...35 percent of emissions--on our island at least, and I'm not sure what it is on Maui--but 35 percent of emissions come from buildings. So

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if you don't address buildings, you can't meet your goal, it's physically impossible to meet your climate goals without addressing buildings. You know, transportation is going to be a whole 'nother, you know, 35 percent, potentially more. And so really, the benchmarking was to try to get at that 35 percent of emissions. The other good thing is we did some polling, and 74 percent of voters on O'ahu believe that large commercial buildings should be required to report their energy use, so that's the transparency element, but then reduce that use over time. So we don't actually have a...a standard for that reduction over time, and in some ways, you know, Chair King, your...your reminder that, you know, as the COP goals change, you know, the other...the...the local goals should change and be updated as well. So I think it gives an opportunity now for, you know, the benchmarking bill to come for the private sector, and should probably be linked to some of those reductions so that they get to 100 percent by 2045, so that the buildings are stepping down in their emissions in line with what we know we need at the broader level. So benchmarking, it's fabulous that you...you all are looking at...at doing it. It's a huge win-win-win. You get lower energy costs for people, businesses, residents in...living in those buildings, you can create a lot of clean energy jobs, and you get the emissions reduction. We estimate over here that a...a benchmarking bill, you know, with the right building sizes and...and reductions, would save probably \$282 million in bill savings through 2030 if it's passed next year. You know, right now, we know that there is 14,000 clean energy jobs in the State of Hawai'i, 6,000 of them are in energy efficiency, which is exactly what, you know, benchmarking is around. It's around creating more market for energy efficiency in the building sector. So those...those good, clean, well-paying energy jobs would actually raise with a benchmarking bill. And what the estimate was is that passing a benchmarking bill here would reduce building emissions by over 600,000 metric tons by 2030. So that's the equivalent of taking 132,000 cars off the road just by focusing on buildings. And you know, when you look at a building, it's...it's just kind of sitting there, right, you don't see the emissions coming out the top, you know, you don't see...it's not like a tailpipe, you don't smell it when it drives by like a car. But all of those emissions are happening off site, right, so wherever the...wherever the fossil fuel plant is that's providing the electricity, et cetera. So just to give you a sense, because you know, you're probably looking at, you know, what your stock is on...on Maui. Right now, the City and County of Honolulu, we've already benchmarked 40 buildings under the ordinance, and the rest of them will be completed in this next year, 2022. 273 buildings on O'ahu, just out of the private stock--you know, these are downtown office buildings and hotels--are already...just because they want to be good citizens, are already using the EPA Portfolio Manager. So those buildings are being benchmarked in a sense that might not be disclosed publicly, but the...the organizations are tracking their own energy use and trying to drive it down. And that includes hotels, offices, mixed-use, retail space, and multifamily housing. And you know, as you know, Wilton mentioned as well, there's a State law. So there's 416 State facilities that are being benchmarked already in the State, I believe, and some estimates have that effort saving about \$25 million in State taxpayer dollars every...every year. So...so that's the...the...the background, and I just wanted to conclude by...by saying, you know, we've adopted this with a phased approach, right, so we had a resilience strategy that identified benchmarking as an important resilience action. We had a Climate Action Plan that further defined yes, we've got to do benchmarking, and here's how it should be done, here's the plan to do

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it. You know, Wilton pulled up the resolution and...and the ordinance, so that sort of led in a...in a very linear and predictable way, because the market, you know, doesn't like unpredictability, doesn't like stuff sprung on them, so we tried to go out and talk to everybody and say, hey, we need to address buildings. They're 35 percent of emissions. Here's what we plan to do in the Climate Action Plan. We got HECO to come and talk about it, we got the different building managers in town kind of ma'a to the idea of what this was, and then followed with the resolution, then the ordinance just for city buildings. And now I know that the Climate Change Office is looking to introduce a commercial building benchmarking bill first quarter of next year. And we're going to...we're planning on using the model legislation from IMT, happy to share that with you all. And...and any...you know, whatever the final outcome is here, again, it helps to be...you know, love this partnership and appreciate the chance to talk with you all, because any time we can have consistent ordinances, you know, county by county, I think that helps folks that had...that may have buildings in multiple counties, and they...the want to just know the rules and not have to master a whole different set. So, you know, the last thing I would just mention is that this is the time to do it. I mean, there's ARPA funds that are available that can be deployed towards this. And in fact, the plan for the...the...the City and County of Honolulu is to essentially use ARPA dollars for the next three years to cover the basic costs of the benchmarking, collecting the data, analyzing it, and then later add on a...potentially a small fee that would help offset that, but...but to use these ARPA funds as a catalyst so that it doesn't have to come from the...the building owners themselves up front. And then obviously, the infrastructure bills; if, you know, the EGMA (*phonetic*) passed already, and if Build Back Better passes, there's going to be big opportunities, hopefully with Federal dollars, to really ramp this up. So you guys are in prime pole position right now, if you're considering a benchmarking ordinance, to get the process set, and to get it, you know, set up so that dollars can be deployed towards it. So I really encourage you to take a look at it, and happy to answer any questions. Thanks.

CHAIR KING: Great. I'm sure we'll have some for you. Thank you so much for being here, Josh. So the...the next person I'd like to call on is Alex de Roode. If you have any comments you'd like to make, maybe update us on what's happening with the Maui Climate Action Plan relative to what we just heard, the information we just heard, and if you guys are moving ahead with proposals for the Council to pass as far as benchmarking.

MR. DE ROODE: Thank you, Chair. A lot of information was just shared there by the Joshes and Wilton, so I don't know if I can cover it all here in the...in the time we have. But I will say that we have a number of initiatives that are going to be addressing benchmarking. One is under our Energy Savings Performance Contracting RFP. We have that as a requirement for a potentially selected energy services company, or ESCO, that we would bring on board to include as part of their services that they...they'll be doing for the County. So that...that'll look strictly at County facilities, right, that doesn't go beyond County-owned facilities. But like Josh was saying, you know, leading by example and showing what is the County doing and what...and so I'll...I'll put that as a...as a bookmark there. We have benchmarking that will occur as part of energy saving performance contracting. We'll be using

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Energy Star Portfolio Manager as the platform for that. Parallel to that, we have the Climate Action Plan, and that planning effort will be an opportunity to identify ordinances and other initiatives or measures that we want to take as a...as Maui County to advance our climate action goals. And...and parallel to that, our resiliency goals, since we'll also be doing our resilience planning at the same time. Joshua Cooper mentioned the...I can't remember how he framed it, but basically this...this audit or assessment of our progress towards the SDGs. And similarly to how City and County of Honolulu put together their resilience strategy, and when they identified their strategies, they...they matched it up with an SDG or...or more, one or more SDGs that were related to that specific strategy. We're going to be structuring our plan similarly, so that it will allow us to have more of that integration with progress on the SDGs. And as we're...as we're making progress on those individual strategies, have data that we can be kind of measuring and...and tracking towards our progress to 2030 that...that Joshua was mentioning for the SDGs. On the locally...local measures, locally determined contributions, yeah, that sounds like a...a great initiative, but I've been doing some research on...they have both regional and local...locally determined contributions that kind of are parallel to the nationally determined contributions. We will be incorporating that into the Climate Action Plan as well, and basically looking at comparing business as usual to drawdown measures that we can take to get us to our 2045 and 2050 goals, and...and even where we want to get to in the meantime, right, by 2030 or...or sooner. So we'll have...we'll have those strategies in the climate...on the...on the mitigation side pretty clearly outlined. And that...that could include, for example, having a benchmarking requirement for commercial buildings. I know out in...in Maui County, some of our biggest buildings out there are...are resorts. And having worked with some of them in the past, I know that most, if not all, are using Energy Star Portfolio Manager to benchmark their properties. That's often a requirement from ownership and corporate management for those properties. So whether it's a, you know, Hyatt or a host hotel, you know, on the ownership or management side, they're...they're requiring their properties to report that data, and then that kind of feeds up into their corporate ESG reporting. So that data, though, is not currently made public. So on that...that transparency note that...that Josh Stanbro was mentioning, that could be something to look at. If...if there was a...you know, a perceived value of having that information more readily available to the public, maybe it's aggregated as a sector, right, so it's not an individual property where we say, you know, Hyatt Regency Maui is this much more efficient than the Westin Nanea, or however we want to compare them, it could be that the sector as a whole for Maui County is identified in terms of how efficient those...those properties are. We do have much fewer and smaller buildings in Maui County than they do in City and County of Honolulu, right, but it's...it's more spread out. So in terms of developing an ordinance, I would say figuring out what a appropriate square footage requirement is for which...which types of buildings would be...would...would need to meet that requirement. Does it make sense for it to be 20,000 square feet? Does it make sense for it to be smaller? We would have to basically look at our commercial building stock and square footage, and figure out if we want to get, you know, X percentage of our commercial buildings to pursue this, here's what the minimum square footage should be tied with that ordinance.

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CHAIR KING: Yeah. I mean, you...you...that's a lot of information, so I really appreciate the input, Alex. And certainly we want to go forward as we're looking at these potential ordinances and benchmarking, working with your office and supporting you however we can, and hopefully your additional two...two other employees when you get those hired. Because I don't know if everybody in here knows, but Alex is kind of alone in the office right now, we've got two open positions there. So...so thank you for all that. I want to move to the Committee next for...for questions as to how all of this ties in together with what we can do on Maui, but excited that your...you seem to be linked in with all of these...you know, this alphabet soup that we have. We have to figure out a way to translate that for the public. We're talking about SDGs and VLRs, and LVC...LDCs, so we're going to go in...I don't see Member...so we'll go in the opposite order, starting with Member Paltin this time, who was at the end of the list. And...and let's try to limit ourselves to two...we have a lot of time, but two to three questions and then we'll go back for a second round. I don't want to put a timer on, but if you can limit it to two or three questions. Member Paltin.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Okay, I'll...I'll do my best. You know me.

CHAIR KING: Yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: I guess my...my one question is, like in combining and listening to all of your great mana'o in the benchmarking and everything, and I'm...I'm kind of being stuck on managed retreat, is there a way that you see to incorporate like benchmarking incentives for like Gold LEED or living building status, community engagement, and managed retreat? You know, I mean, for...I'm not sure about City and County of O'ahu, but in West Maui, we have about nine condotels falling into the ocean, and all these folks want to do small-scale beach restoration, large-scale beach restoration, T-groin, sea wall, sandbags and all of these things, which a lot of them are coming for taxpayer dollars to do that. And, you know, I'm trying to, like, move the needle more towards managed retreat. And if there can be, you know, incentives for the managed-retreat buildings to cancel out the falling-into-the-water buildings, and offer incentives for green building, or living buildings, and benchmarking that, while also, you know, setting --

CHAIR KING: *(Audio interference)*

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: -- ourself up for 2050 and 2100, with one foot of sea level rise, and 3.2 foot of sea level rise, so that all of our property taxes that doesn't just go down the toilet?

CHAIR KING: So who...do you have a particular person you want to ask?

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: I was kind of thinking maybe Josh Stanbro, you know, as it...it ties into benchmarking, as well as incentives, as well as managed retreat. And...and I was thinking of this being like a win-win for, you know, climate change resilience, as well as construction industries. Because now, instead of just making money on the build up, maybe they can also take part in the tear down.

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MR. STANBRO: Yeah, I can take a...a crack at it. I mean, I think the concept of incorporating strategic relocation and/or managed retreat, or...or just the...the physical position of a building in space on...on the 'āina, is it should be part of LEED, and it should be part of green building challenge, and I don't think it is. Like, I mean, Alex might...might know better than...than...than I, but if you had a rating that was incorporated in that...you know, that building rating that wasn't just about energy use and water use, but it was about resilience, and are you in a flood zone? How close are you to the coastline? That should be a point or a demerit, because if you're building a really hyper-energy-efficient building, but you're building it in a flood area, what's the point, right? You're spending a lot of money on a green building that isn't going to be around long. So I don't...I don't...I was trying to creatively think of a way to tie benchmarking to physical location, but I don't...I don't...I think...I think you may want to keep those lanes clear. Because what you're really trying to do is you're trying to go after performance in the building, as opposed to the...the siting and the location. There is...I mean obviously, there's a lot of passive solar design kind of things, where you can orient the building so that you're catching tradewinds, that you're catching the sun at the right time, or you're shading the right areas that are going to increase your...you know, reduce your energy bill and increase your benchmarking performance. But those have more to do with like positioning as opposed to like what direction the building is built in, and the design of the building, as opposed to is it...is it in a coastal area that is, you know, likely to be eroding in the near future. But that...that would be my take is, figure out...and...and I'm actually kind of curious now, I want to go see, you know, when...when we do green building ratings here, does it have that element? And if not, maybe that's a Hawai'i custom modification to LEED or to living building design that should be incorporated here.

COUNCILMEMBER PALTIN: Yeah. Just to follow up, you know, where I think this Friday is the final reading for the moratorium, and that was one of the exceptions, I guess, was for managed retreat, that it could still...building could still occur. And I just...you know, if...if we're going to be doing that, I think, you know, maybe some expedited permitting or...or some sort of incentives for...for living building standards or green building. I think the living buildings are not net zero, but negative. I'm not sure if that's how you say it, but...thank you, Chair. I know that was a big...a big...like multipart question. So that'll be my one.

CHAIR KING: Okay. That's okay. I think it's helping you because I saw your managed retreat item on the agenda for the Friday meeting. So everything helps. We're all working together. So next, we'll go to Councilmember...Council Chair Lee. Do you have any questions for our presenters?

COUNCILMEMBER LEE: Not so much questions, but I was really impressed with Mr. Stanbro's presentation because I think that's what we want to strive for. But I'm also impressed with Alex's presentation because I think that we're progressing nicely, and you just need more help. It's hard to do this alone in the office. And in our case, we need to set reachable goals, and...and setting the goal of taking care of our County facilities is a perfect goal. Because we do tend to squander somewhat at times, because it's not our personal funds, and we forget, you know, these are taxpayer funds, and so we're not always as efficient as we should be. And I'm really glad that

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that's part of the plan, Alex, and, you know, however the Council can help you in that regard. But I really appreciate this conversation. I appreciate the information on the...on the national, and international level, and...and the local level. So thank you, Chair King, for that.

CHAIR KING: Thank you, Chair Lee. Okay, next we'll go to Member Johnson.

COUNCILMEMBER JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you. Thank you, Chair. All right, so I have a couple of questions. I'll try to make it quick and succinct...succinct. This is for Josh Stanbro. You mentioned ARPA funds were going to be helping you fund like the...the...the program you guys are involved in. So can you speak on that? Is that...that's how you're getting your funds? And how much does it...is this...is this County able to get those kind of funds? It's a Federal funds? You know, that's where my questions are for that.

MR. STANBRO: Yeah, for sure. So I'm not exactly sure how the...so ARPA is the American Rescue Plan, blah, blah, blah. I'm not sure what that A...A is, but it was the big COVID package that Biden passed right when he first got into office. So there was CARES last year, right, and then there was ARPA this year. The City and County of Honolulu is in a little bit of a privileged spot because our population is big enough that the funds from the Federal Government come straight to us.

COUNCILMEMBER JOHNSON: Okay.

MR. STANBRO: In...for Kaua'i, Hawai'i, and Maui Counties, the funds go to the State, and then they turn around and they send you an allocation. I think you guys already budgeted those ARPA funds probably in your this year fiscal...you know, FY'22 budget. I know Hawai'i County did, I'm not sure how you guys handled them. But the...the ARPA funds that came to us, depending on how you classify them...and one of the ways you can classify them is as income replacement...revenue replacement. And if you...if you do that as a jurisdiction, you're essentially able to kind of allocate them where you need to. And so Chair Waters sent over to Mayor Blangiardi essentially a suggested spend plan for ARPA funds that included kickstarting a benchmarking --

COUNCILMEMBER JOHNSON: Okay.

MR. STANBRO: -- program. Mayor Blangiardi accepted that, among a few others, and that's part of their plan too. So I think it has a pretty good chance of being deployed. And...and what it does essentially is it doesn't take that much money. I think we're talking about like maybe, you know, \$400,000, something like that.

COUNCILMEMBER JOHNSON: Okay.

MR. STANBRO: That purchases the software, right, that you need to track all the data. That's a one-time cost there. It's going to house it the Office of Climate Act...Climate Change, Sustainability, and Resiliency, and essentially hire one full-time employee to just manage the benchmarking program. So it'll pay that salary for the first three

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years. And the idea, I think, is to...while it's free for the first three years for everybody participating in the program, after year three, once the economy has a chance to recover, there would be like maybe a couple of hundred bucks a year from each person...each building that is having to disclose their energy use. They pay a small fee, that all together adds up enough to maintain that one FTE and the data subscription service. The way that we did it over here, is we actually...basically are trying to buy the subscription...the data housing for the City and County buildings, right, because we got to do it for ourselves first under ordinance 20-47, but have it so that it's robust enough that all of the commercial buildings on the island can be utilized under that. So you're not having two separate systems. You just get one system, you buy it once, everybody's got a master it once. And it makes it much easier for the disclosure too. And I know, Alex, you know, you...you probably have a line to Ben Sullivan and to...to Matt over in the office. They're trying to think of the easiest way. I think it's called Green Button Connect, where essentially the building owner just says, disclose my energy use, and they just one time approve that. And then the utility can actually turn over the information. So it's not like they got to spend bunches of the time cobbling together bills, reporting it on a website, et cetera, et cetera. They can just sort of automatically report it every year.

COUNCILMEMBER JOHNSON: Wow, that...that's really fascinating. So I...I don't have much time. So I just ask my second question real quick for you. Did you get pushback from the industry, and what...what was their talking points? Was there anything that you guys had to kind of, you know, come...come on consensus with, or just total disagreement, was it...how did that work with the industry?

MR. STANBRO: Yeah, definitely there was skepticism, and that was part of the reason why it was sort of done in phases, right? So having the Climate Action Plan, and going out and actually talking to stakeholders and saying, we're thinking about doing this, this is the most important thing we can do for emissions reduction for buildings. Here's what other cities, over 50 of them, have done around the country. You know, nobody's gone broke in those cities like...but, you know, just to...just to normalize it. There was resistance. That was part of the reason why 20-47 was passed, to have the City lead by example, because that was one of the critiques was, hey, you guys are going to make us do this, but you don't even do it yourself. So we decided to take that step first. This could easily be done, you know, on Maui County, though. In one bill, you could have it go for the city buildings, first for Phase I for a year, and then not have the commercial ones kick in for a year after that, right? So give...give yourself the time to get your house in order. But in one bill, it could be phased over...over time, as opposed to how we did it with two separate bills. But the...a big key, I think, is to go talk to the main folks. So Hawai'i Energy is a nonprofit...well, they're not a nonprofit, but they are...they have the contract with the PUC to do energy efficiency. They are huge supporters of this, and they have a lot of contacts in the building management space because they give free benefits to have buildings right now do efficiency. So they were able to open doors for us to talk to the building management, D.B. Richard Ellis (*phonetic*), like all those...those kind of...BOMA, the NIOP. So there are these affiliations of building managers that we went and talked to, and tried to explain what it was...and they know. I mean, mostly these guys, they...you know, they're based...they also manage buildings in San Francisco, L.A.,

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Chicago, they're very familiar with what this is, and they know how it works. Just to finish, I'll just say this works. So if you look at around the country: Chicago, 4.4 percent drop in energy usage in buildings over three years; San Francisco, 7.9 percent drop over three years; Seattle, 3 percent drop over three years. So just by making it transparent and making the buildings disclose how much energy they're using, they take a harder look at where they can improve. So without even mandating a reduction, you...you get this sort of 5 percent drop in energy use just by people paying attention because of the law.

COUNCILMEMBER JOHNSON: Yeah, that's...you know, I...I'm out of time here, but I just want to commend you. This is really good legislation. It's fascinating. It's rooted in data, and we're in a...a climate crisis. So I've got to...I got to give you guys a big credit. That was really amazing that you did it, and you leaned...leading the nation, leading the world in that. And that's...that's why we called you here, because we want to kind of look at this, because maybe we can do it too. So we're cherry picking. Appreciate it. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR KING: Thank you --

MR. STANBRO: Yeah, we'll...we'll wait and see once it's introduced on the commercial side next year. So keep...keep that love headed our way. Hopefully it'll work.

COUNCILMEMBER JOHNSON: Okay. Yep.

CHAIR KING: Well, and I...and I do think that focusing on the...the County buildings first, you know, keeps it in that realm of being able (*audio interference*) and that...and then see how that works. So that may be the better strategy. But we're...we're working on that to try to figure out what the best strategy is, and we'll work...we'll continue to work with both Joshes here, so...so next I want to go to our Committee Vice-Chair Shane Sinenci for any comments or questions.

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: Oh, thank you, Chair, and I just have a couple because...mahalo for the presentations this afternoon. And a lot of my questions have been asked, so I just got a couple for Mr. Leauanae. I was just curious, you know, what are the main, I guess, sources of the greenhouse gas emissions in...in the larger city buildings, if that was part of your research? Or if --

CHAIR KING: . . .(*inaudible*). . .

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: -- (*audio interference*) any of the other panelists?

CHAIR KING: . . .(*inaudible*). . .

MR. LEAUANAE: Yeah, I would defer to the other panelists, if it's okay.

MR. DE ROODE: I...I can just make a quick comment on this, Chair.

CHAIR KING: Okay.

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MR. DE ROODE: Typically what you'll find is HVAC--heating, ventilation and air conditioning--is one of the largest loads in the building. So that's...that's...that's usually where the biggest opportunity is. But those are also often more costly capital improvements. So looking at HVAC, lighting is one of the lowest hanging fruit, and you can...you can have some, you know, quick wins with...with lighting retrofits, especially if you have older lighting technology still in your buildings. But those are some of the main ones that you typically look at in a building energy profile.

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: Right. *(Audio interference)* Oh, go ahead.

MR. STANBRO: Oh, I was just going to note here, you know, the technology, the efficiency technology, moves so fast. I know...this was...this is a little bit of a parlor game bet, but, you know, our one of our main office buildings that houses city workers over here, they had done...gone through and changed all the lighting, to get more efficient lighting, maybe eight years ago, something like that. So when the Design and...you know, Design and Construction Department Head, when we went to them and said, hey, we think we should do an energy performance contract, and...and, you know, get savings out of this building, he said, oh, no, no, we did that eight years ago, it's done already. Said nobody's going to want to come in, and it's not going to pay to come in and do this. And I said, okay, I'll bet you a beer that if we put it out, somebody is going to find some fat on this bone, and...and...and do the building. He's like, you're on. And of course, you know, we had three people come in and say, we can...you know, with the new lighting technologies that we got, and the new HVAC, we can save a bunch of money just in the...in technology over the last eight years. So even when people, if there...if there are folks who come and say, hey, hey, you know, we did...we did the...the Energy Star thing, and we track it year over year, we did this, you know, five years ago, six years ago. There's a bunch of savings that are out there still because the technology's gotten so much better, so much faster, over just, you know, the last few years.

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: Okay. Thanks, Josh. It just seems that when I'm looking at like the...our County building at 200 South High Street, you know, everything is just kind of closed up. So I can see where...you know, we don't have any windows, fenestration, or anything like that. And then we look at the State building, where there's a big open courtyard, so that...you know, cross ventilation, you know, you have areas where you can kind of go outside your office and you kind of get that fresh air, or catch the breeze, versus a total enclosed, enveloped building, where...where you going to need all of those climate...to...to run all those climate things in indoors. For Josh, you know, that sometimes moving to...to more sustainable green options can be maybe more expensive, or for some buildings, you know, not...not feasible. But are there alternatives to...or recycling efforts of...of some of the emissions? Is there that kind of technology out there to recycle emissions?

MR. STANBRO: I don't think so. I mean, once that emission is out of the...that genie's out of the bottle, it's an emission, and you can't...you know, you can't really kind of capture it. You know, in some places, they're looking at trying to do carbon capture at the source of the emission, you know, at the power plant, you know, at coal plants,

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et cetera. But even still, it's getting out. But...but to your point, Councilmember, around...older buildings are less efficient, right, but benchmarking is really about measuring where you are right now, and then make a percentage cut over time. So if you're...you know, you're emitting 100 tons, your percentage, you're going to have more leeway than if you're emitting 10 tons in some ways, right? So it really meets people where they're at. It kind of takes you from if you've got a lot of waste, you're an older building, in some ways it's going to be easier to make those leaps, because you haven't invested in it. For newer buildings it may be harder, because they probably...you know, they put in the most efficient stuff, and then they're going to be trying to cut that over time. But the old buildings should have the easiest time meeting these metrics, meeting the goals, because they've done the least, and they're polluting the most, right? So that...that's the way you want it.

VICE-CHAIR SINENCI: Okay, mahalo. Thank you. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR KING: Okay. Thank you, Member Sinenci. We have Member Sugimura back with us. I'm not sure how much you heard, or if you're prepared to ask any questions, but I do have a question that may...may interest you, because I know you were interested in the LDC. So let me ask this first, and then...if you think of any questions. So I wanted to go back to Joshua Cooper. On the issue of LDCs, I just wanted to ascertain, we're talking about contributions already made, not...you know, for instance, if we pass...if we pass the benchmarking bill, that's not a contribution yet. We have to see what transpires after we...after that bill becomes effective? Or...or would our...would our policies and ordinances count as contributions? You know, for instance, we just passed...we just passed, on second and final reading, the sun...the chemical sunscreen bill. So we're going to stop putting chemicals into our ocean that's killing our reef, but that's not going to start until October of '22. So we won't have quantifiable evidence that that's happened, but...and so I...you know, just kind of getting a feel for what we're looking at with the LDCs. Is it actual actions and measurable greenhouse gas reduction, or carbon sequestration, or is it movements we're making towards that?

MR. COOPER: I think it can actually be both. And I really thought Alex did a great job, as well as...as Josh as well, in that if you pass the legislation, you're saying what you're doing, and that you will be gathering that information as you're going to pass that...that...that legislation, because you're showing what you'll be doing. So it's important, because it says how it's moving, but then it also provides that important element of follow up. You know, a lot of times legislation is adopted, and then everyone's excited, but then it's after what's happened. And I think what Josh was sharing though, with technology happening so rapidly, you can say, look, we did this benchmarking [sic]...benchmarking, and how good that was, and that prevent people from marching. And then from there, what's exciting is we actually did even better than we...we thought we were going to do. So it allows you to follow up and keep track. So it creates not only the...the incentive to adopt important legislation, but then also the follow up to make sure that it's actually being done. And then also, with the U.N. process, that ratcheting up phase, it allows, if we looked at it, doing one every other year, to then measure it every other year and see how it's actually moving more rapidly and how we've been...where we're lacking. And then as Josh said,

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learning from each other in the different counties and councils, where ooh, this is happening. And I know in many cases, we're excited about what you've done on Maui. So it's learning from each other, and all getting that information and then doing it better, based on whoever is leading and being more innovative.

CHAIR KING: Okay. And is there...is there a sort of a template for how counties or cities are going about creating an LDC program?

MR. COOPER: So the exciting note is that just...the NDCs were just turned in in September of this year for the first time, and then --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: *(Audio interference)*

MR. COOPER: -- resubmitted, the Secretary General kind of said, here's a redo. And now we can then look at those two. And some NGOs have been very creative. The ones that focused on health actually made healthy report cards to actually say how well a country is doing, and making it more accessible. So the exciting part is we might actually be creating a model that then might be known as the Maui Model in a couple of years because there is not one perfect one. There's only the national one. And a lot of counties scrambling now being ooh, let's do this. Because maybe the election at the Federal level is not looking so good in a couple of years, and everybody is focusing what they can do at the local and subnational level. So that's being created, and I could help develop or share the most promising practices that...that exist as of today. But the Glasgow Agreement that I shared earlier is one of those models, where you had really a lot of people coming together and breaking it down by state.

CHAIR KING: Okay, and that's Glasgow as a city?

MR. COOPER: Glasgow Agreement, it was actually called the Glasgow Agreement, but it's not Glasgow City. But I did meet with Glasgow City Council, and they're also eager to partner. They're doing exciting things, where they're taking the water from the Clyde river, and running all their own electricity, and then swapping between the university, which is across the street. So the good news is we can also share from those cities that are being the most innovative in Europe and around the world.

CHAIR KING: Okay. Yeah, just...just, Committee Members, I...I...I met with the equivalent of the Vice-Chair of the Glasgow City Council. He's called the...he's called the Deputy Leader. The leader is called the Leader, and then there's the Deputy Leader. And there are 85 council members on that council for Glasgow City. So yeah, 85. And there's a leader who acts as the mayor. So they don't have an administrative branch, they just have this...this sort of legislative/administrative body that does both...because, you know, in my conversations with David McDonald, who is a Deputy Leader. So I'm going to go back to...at this point to Member Sugimura. Do you have any questions at this point, or...

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: No, just...I'll just catch up with everything. I'm sort of...yeah, thanks for allowing me to...to take that other meeting.

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CHAIR KING: Sure, yeah. Thank you for coming back. And so at this point, does anybody have any follow-up burning questions, since we have a little more time here? You know, I know there's a lot...there's a lot to digest here, and you know, my office will be working closely with our...all of our presenters here as we try to develop benchmarking policy, and try to do it...we'll...we'll try to go in step with what Alex is doing in his office. Because we don't want to get too far ahead, but we...we want to help push the envelope. Because we know how...you know, we're in this...this mode right now of there's some momentum, and we don't want to lose the momentum from COP-26. And...and...and I'll work with you, Joshua, on the LDC proposition and see if that's something that we could possibly get into the next budget. But any...any other last thoughts? If not, I'm going to thank all of our presenters. Any last thoughts from any of our presenters? Alex, do you have any last thoughts or comments?

MR. DE ROODE: Yeah, hopefully they won't be my last ones...the last ones for today.

CHAIR KING: Just for today.

MR. DE ROODE: Well, I'll just mention a few points. One, I...I appreciate your concern and...and desire to help us out with beefing up our office. We are actively working to recruit two additional positions, and that's moving...that's moving forward. So we should have...we should have that in place soon, which will be a great help for bandwidth and more expertise in our office. So we'll keep you posted on that progress. One thing that was brought up was how quickly technology changes, and how these older buildings have some of the best opportunities. One of the great things about energy savings performance contracting is that the energy services company is on the hook for performance during a 20-year period, and they're incentivized to keep monitoring and improving the energy performance of the buildings that they service. So it's not like a one-time deal like Josh was saying, like, oh, we did that eight years ago, we don't have to revisit it. In these energy savings performance contracts, it's really ongoing monitoring, and if they feel they can, you know, squeak out a little more efficiency of a building, they'll go in and...and do those projects with County's approval. So that's a good thing. I think we're going to be on a good track there in terms of continuous improvement on the efficiency front. The other exciting part of the timing with all this is that in the RFP for energy savings performance contracting, we have...and...and...that...this will eventually be reflected in the contract that we end up executing with Anesco (*phonetic*), we have a requirement for them to support the County's Climate Action and Resiliency efforts. And we expect that a...the first phase of this ESPC is an investment-grade audit, right? So they're...they're going through all of our facilities, looking at where are the opportunities. That's going to take probably until about mid-July or into the...you know, the basically summer-fall of 2022 to complete that part of it. That'll be right in alignment with close to the completion of our Climate Action Plan and our resiliency strategy. So we'll have those in place, and we'll have identified specific measures and targets and strategies in our Climate Action Plan and...and Resiliency Plan that we can then actually incorporate into the contract with the ESCO (*phonetic*) and say, hey, you know, initially in the RFP, we said, you have to help us move ahead with our climate action goals, but we didn't have them formally in place yet during the RFP.

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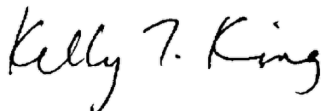
But when we get to the contracting phase in fall-winter of next year, they'll be in place, so we can be very specific about how we're going to align these energy savings performance contracting efforts with our climate action and resiliency efforts. So looking forward to that, and it'll be...I think this will be kind of pushing the envelope with the ESCOs. They're...I think they're realizing they're having to step up their game from just going in and changing out lighting, which is what they've...you know, and HVAC, and...and just the basics. We're pushing them a bit to...to just step up their game. So looking forward to it.

CHAIR KING: Well, that's great news. So we can try to coordinate any potential legislation with what you're doing there. I...I do want to let you know that I tried to bring a performance contracting to the Department of Education 25 years ago when I was on the board, and I was told by our district's business manager that he couldn't support it--and this is a direct quote--because, Mrs. King, it just sounds too good to be true. So that was what I was hearing 25 years ago. So it's...it's great that everyone's caught up and realized that...that it is...it is good, and it is true, and it does work, so...but I appreciate the fact that you guys have kind of gone a step further and put in there that they have to help us with our Climate Action Plan, because that's going to really make us a team, I think, all of us together. So with that, and the promise of future legislation to come, and working together, I will thank so much, Joshua Cooper, Josh Stanbro, Alex de Roode, and Wilton Leauanae for your great presentation and all your research. And we will...we will move forward on these issues. Thank you so much, Committee, for being here, I really appreciate all of the input and the great questions and the...the comments, especially by our Chair on moving forward. So it's now 11:43, and I will adjourn this meeting. . . .(gavel). . .

ACTION: DEFER pending further discussion.

ADJOURN: 11:43 a.m.

APPROVED:



KELLY TAKAYA KING, Chair
Climate Action, Resilience, and
Environment Committee

CLIMATE ACTION, RESILIENCE, AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE MINUTES
Council of the County of Maui

December 1, 2021

CERTIFICATION

I, Kaliko Reed, hereby certify that pages 1 through 40 of the foregoing represents, to the best of my ability, a true and correct transcript of the proceedings. I further certify that I am not in any way concerned with the cause.

DATED the 12th day of January 2022, in Wailuku, Hawai'i

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Reed', is written over a horizontal line.

Kaliko Reed