



Climate Change Commission

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

650 South King Street, 11th Floor • Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

COMMISSIONERS

Charles Fletcher, Ph.D., Chair
Rosanna Alegado, Ph.D., Vice Chair
Makena Coffman, Ph.D.
Melanie Islam, AIA, NCARB, LEED AP BD+C, LFA
Victoria Keener, Ph.D.

Climate Change Commission

Friday, April 8, 2022, 9:00 AM
Zoom Virtual Meeting
Meeting Minutes **DRAFT**

Members Present: Chair Charles Fletcher, Vice Chair Rosie Alegado, Melanie Islam

Members Absent: Makena Coffman, Victoria Keener

Public: Coranne Park-Chun, Matthew Gonser, Courtney Sue-Ako, Ryan Ringuette, David Martin, Nancy McPherson, Ian Hardy, Terry Chan, Henry Curits, Marc Ericksen, Alyssa Agustin, David, Smith, Colin Lee, Ellie Dunkle, Wendy Miles, Nelson Armitage, Morgan Stephenson, Andrew Rocheleau, Justine Nihipali, Dolan Eversole, Sarah Chang

1. **Call to Order:** Chair Fletcher called the meeting to order at 9:00 AM.
2. **Roll Call:** Three of five Commissioners were present. Quorum was established.
3. **Approval of the Meeting Minutes of January 21, 2022 and March 4, 2022:**
 - A. The meeting minutes of January 21, 2022 were adopted. (**AYE:** Alegado, Fletcher, Islam; **NAY:** None; **ABSTAIN:** None).
 - B. March 4, 2022
 - a. Chair Fletcher requested a change on page 4, item 8.2. Insert "asked" between "Commissioner Islam" and "HYCC."
 - b. The meeting minutes of March 4, 2022 were adopted as amended. (**AYE:** Alegado, Fletcher, Islam; **NAY:** None; **ABSTAIN:** None)
4. **Communications and Correspondence from the Public: None**
5. **Report on the Activities of the Office of Climate Change, Sustainability and Resiliency (CSR):**

Executive Director Matthew Gonser presented the following report:

- A. There are more federal transportation funds for addressing things like impervious surfaces, consequences of heat, and potential funding for things like reflective surfaces and other cooling practices, including tree inventories.
- B. Working to release the annual sustainability report on Earth Day.
- C. Bid farewell to Anna Mines, an americorps VISTA, who finished on April 6, 2022. Will be onboarding of five VISTA positions in May. There will be one more big cohort in August before their Americorps contract ends.
- D. The Commission's report for periodic review was adopted by the City Council's Transportation, Sustainability and Health Committee on March 21, 2022. It is on the agenda for anticipated adoption on April 13, 2022 during the full City Council hearing. The Committee concurred with HCCC's conclusion of no recommended changes to the structuring of the Commission at this

- time.
- E. CCSR has a community partnership meeting over an adaptation strategy, in line with the Climate Ready O'ahu project on April 9, 2022. CCSR is working with the Mālama Learning Center to connect better with those that CCSR was not connecting with well before. The Center is acting as a node or hub for CCSR, connecting CCSR to place based organizations on the West Side and North Shore. The meeting on April 9, 2022 is with the Mālama Learning Center and Mālama Pūpūkea-Waimea and will be an engagement activity to share more about the project and then join in a Hana activity. CCSR has already been to Ma'o farms working with their youth leaders, and have upcoming engagements with Ka'ala farms and Mālama Loko I'a.
 - F. Several staff members participated in the annual point in time count—a nationwide program that is obligatory, so that we are aware of our houseless population and are really targeting resources to support that growing challenge. It also aids our communications with agencies like HUD and other human services to take a census of these individuals, so that we can think about ways to deploy resources and support them moving forward. He would recommend to those that haven't participated in an annual point in time count to do so, as it is a meaningful activity and allows you to connect with your community.
 - G. Several staff members connected with Hui o Ko'olaupoko for some Kawainui wetland restoration.
 - H. Some federal earmarks have funded projects in FEMAs money pool that weren't previously competitive, and there are pros and cons to that. In working with Hawai'i's congressional delegation, the City was successful working with Sen. Schatz and Rep. Case last year. General progress with the City, DTS was successful in getting \$10 million to help continue electrifying The Bus network, especially looking at electrifying one of the longest corridors—Route 40 Makaha tower to Ala Moana Center. Additional funds to support public facing and City electric chargers, as the City continues to electrify their fleet. And funding to develop a complete city street and park tree inventory with the Department of Parks and Recreation.
 - I. Resilience Action 21, building benchmarking, has become City Bill 22. City Bill 22 is both a resilience action strategy and climate action plan action and it passed its first reading on March 16, and it's anticipated to be on the Transportation, Sustainability, and Health Committee meeting on April 19, 2022. More information can be found on resilientoahu.org/bills
 - J. Resilience Action 34, hazard mitigation around the Ala Wai canal watershed, is in meeting two of four of weekly geographic sessions. The meetings are looking at both the inputs that communities have provided and how it's being evaluated and considered in the reevaluation study. One meeting is on April 8, 2022 at noon, another is on April 14, 2022 at noon, and finally one on Earth Day, April 22 at noon. More information can be found at honolulu.gov/alawai.
 - K. Resilience Action 15, community resilience hub planning, will have an island wide survey soon to learn more about community assets and community leadership, and how, where and why the City could potentially be a better partner on some of this community leadership that has really grown out of necessity. The survey will be released in an upcoming newsletter, and CCSR would appreciate sharing that around.

Questions and comments that followed:

- Comments from all Commissioners commending CCSRs work and engaging with the community.
- Commissioner Alegado commented that when CCSR is in the community, it would be great for them to raise awareness of the Commission, so that the Commission could potentially invite the community to present at a Commission meeting.

Comments and public testimony that followed: None

6. Summary of Discussion on Recent Climate Change Reports

- A. Chair Fletcher presented on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report, Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability:
 - a. The IPCC has conducted assessments for the past 20 years or so. There are three reports from the sixth assessment (AR6):
 - i. Report 1 describes the physical science basis for climate change. Main points include: it is unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean, and land; the scale of recent changes across the climate system as a whole already and the present state of many aspects of the climate system are unprecedented over many centuries to many thousands of years; human induced climate change is already affecting many weather and climate extremes in every

- region of the globe changes; many of these changes have become larger in direct relation to increasing temperatures from global warming. These changes include increases in hot extremes; marine heat waves; heavy precipitation; agricultural and ecological drought in some regions; proportion of intense tropical cyclones in some regions; and reductions in arctic sea ice, snow cover, and permafrost. This report was released in August 2021
- ii. Report 2 deals largely with adaptation and vulnerability. The report concluded that human induced climate change including more frequent and intense extreme events have caused widespread, adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people beyond natural climate variability. The vulnerability of ecosystems and people to climate change varies substantially, among and within regions driven by patterns of intersecting social economic development. Global warming reaching 1.5 °C in the near term would cause unavoidable increases in multiple climate hazards and present multiple risks to ecosystems and humans. Beyond 2040, and depending on the level of warming, climate change will lead to numerous risks in natural and human systems. The report identified 127 key risks, and assessed mid-term and long-term impacts from them, globally and regionally. Climate change impacts and risks are becoming increasingly complex and more difficult to manage. If global warming transiently exceeds 1.5 °C in the coming decades or later many human and natural systems will face additional severe risks compared to remaining below 1.5 °C. This report was released in February 2022.
 - iii. Report 3 deals with mitigation of climate change. The report concluded that the net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have continued to rise over the past decade. Emissions during the past decade were higher than any previous decade, but the rate of growth in the past decade of GHG was lower than in the previous decade. Total GHG emissions in 2030 associated with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), pledges that nations make under the Paris agreement of 2015, would make it likely that warming will exceed 1.5 °C. Policies in the NDCs, implemented at the end of 2020, are projected to result in higher global greenhouse gas emissions than those implied. Policies and pledges are two different things. Mitigation after 2030 can no longer establish a pathway with less than 2/3 probability to exceed 1.5 °C; GHG emissions need to peak by 2025. The report was released in April 2022.
- b. Powerpoint presentation
- i. 2015 paris agreement agreed to stop global warming before 2 °C, but also to try to end warming before 1.5 °C. Progress towards stopping warming at 1.5 °C: the Covid-19 induced recession decreased emissions by 5.4%, but stimulus by nations caused emissions to increase by 4.9%, near 2019 levels. Net zero by 2050 is considered the goal line for limiting warming to 1.5 °C. The most recent pledges or promises by nations from the Glasgow climate summit (the end of 2021) have us on a pathway for 2.5-2.8 °C of warming. Actual policies of the world's nations have us on a pathway for 3-3.5 °C. This represents a gap, and the UN comes out each year with a gap report. An addendum to the gap report was added during the Glasgow meeting.
 - ii. Also during the Glasgow meeting, the Washington Post released an in-depth analysis that emissions around the world are, on average, underreported by 23%.
 - iii. About a month ago, the International Energy Agency released a press release that methane emissions from the energy sector are 70% higher than official figures. Methane is responsible for about 30% of global warming, it dissipates faster than carbon dioxide but it's much more powerful at trapping heat, and cutting methane emissions would have a rapid effect on limiting global warming.
 - iv. On average over the past decade, 86% of CO₂ emissions came from burning fossil fuels, 14% from various types of land use patterns—deforestation, open soil agriculture. 46% of those emissions went into the atmosphere trapping heat, 31% taken up by photosynthesis in the terrestrial biome, and 23% is dissolved in the ocean causing ocean acidification.

- v. The terrestrial biome is becoming unstable. Plants both remove (through photosynthesis) and release (through respiration) CO₂ into the air. Photosynthesis has a heat limit, past which photosynthesis sharply declines and respiration continues to increase, and carbon uptake by plants is degraded. With continued emissions, modeling is projecting that carbon uptake by the terrestrial biome may be degraded by half by as early as 2040. This effect is not accounted for in the UN framework convention on climate change, nor are the underreporting of greenhouse gas emissions writ large.
- vi. Logging, mining, hunting, deforestation, damming, drought, and tree mortality has caused the Amazon to lose 1/3 of all of its biomass in the last decade. Over that decade, the Brazilian portion of the Amazon gave off 18.3 billion tons of CO₂, but sequestered only 15.3 billion tons. It's likely that the Amazon is a net source of GHGs.
- vii. A paper by Feng et al. (2022) found that the world's tropical forests released one billion tonnes CO₂ per year between 2001-2005, but between 2015-2019 the release of CO₂ doubled. The paper concluded that 82% of forest carbon loss results from agriculture, and existing strategies to reduce forest loss are not successful.
- viii. Our current pathway is projected to be SSP4-6.0 for GHG emissions, which is zone for 3 °C of warming. Various papers report that beyond 3 °C we risk turning 1/5 of land surface into unlivable conditions, potentially displacing up to 1/5 of humanity.

B. Chair Fletcher Presented on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 2022 Sea level Change Portal

- a. Chair Fletcher commented that he wanted to write an update to the sea level rise guidance and present that at the next Commission meeting. At that next meeting, he hopes to take action on the heat paper. At the following meeting in June, he hopes to take action on the sea level rise paper.
- b. Chair Fletcher searched for "nasa sea" on google to find the Nasa Sea Level Change Portal. The portal provides online tools, including model projections from AR6. He described the Interagency Sea Level Rise Scenario Tool, which is an update to a 2017 report from NOAA by Billy Sweet and others that provided different scenarios for planning for sea level rise. There are five sea level scenarios in the updated report. These scenarios are defined by how high sea levels rise by the end of this century: low scenario of 30 cm of sea level rise, intermediate low of 0.5 m, intermediate of 1 m, intermediate high of 1.5 m, and high of 2 m. These are not projections based on climate modeling, but are fixed scenarios for planners to use based on assessments of risk tolerance. If a project can tolerate a lot of risk from sea level rise, a low sea level rise scenario would be used; if a project cannot tolerate a lot of risk from sea level rise, a higher sea level rise scenario would be used. He then launched and described how to use the scenario tool. The scenarios are localized using modeling, which looks at a number of factors. As ice melts around the planet, the gravity field of that ice decays away, and the attraction of the ocean surface towards that ice is reduced. The ocean surface slopes up towards Antarctica, Greenland, Alaska, and the Himalaya ice complexes, and the decrease in gravity from those ice complexes has been calculated in terms of reducing its effect on the ocean surfaces' slope. As the ice melts and contributes to sea level rise, in the immediate vicinity of those places with ice melting, sea levels decrease. Given an average sea level rise, if it's going down somewhere it's going up somewhere—a place called the Far Field. Hawai'i is in the Far Field and sees more than the global average of sea level rise. Vertical land motion is where large parts of the continents that were glaciated are now uplifting causing adjacent non glaciated places to go down. Both the Far Field and vertical land motion taken together are called sea level fingerprinting, and are included in these models for the Honolulu tide gauge. By the end of the century for the Honolulu tide gauge, the intermediate scenario has a sea level rise of about 4 ft, so the canonical 3.2 ft of sea level rise is going to be reached sooner than the end of the century. By mid-century under the intermediate scenario there will be about 1 ft of sea level rise, and 10 to 12 inches should be added onto that for projects to account for King Tides. So that projects don't get wet during high tide, he recommended a minimum of adapting to at least 2 ft of sea level rise. 3.2 ft will be reached at about 2090, about one decade earlier than previously thought, under the intermediate scenario. Sources of

Honolulu's sea level rise from greatest to least under the intermediate model at the end of the century: thermal expansion, glacial ice melt, Greenland ice melt, Antarctic ice melt, and land water storage. Important to know this as these are the gravity components that go into sea level fingerprinting for Honolulu.

Questions and comments that followed:

1. For the presentation on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report, Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability
 - a. Commissioner Islam commented that these resources act as a good references for everyone in the community, and her takeaway message is that we need to act now. The time horizons that we projected are not going to work if we want to truly save this planet. To make that happen we need synergy between actors—private, government, and community—from a regional community based approach, but also from a system level view. She asked, how do we enact greater change, and what role can the Commission play to facilitate that change?
 - i. Chair Fletcher responded what can any one of us do?
 - b. Commissioner Alegado asked what are we to do in the face of such global problems? Here in Hawai'i, we look inward and think what can we do here, to save ourselves. Thinking back to the youth commission meeting, we should lean into the resiliency that was built into our ancestral ecosystems, for Hawaii. And through that action, can act as a model for what other places can do. Maybe not looking at the individual or global level, but somewhere in between, at the community level—the island of O'ahu.
 - c. Chair Fletcher, we are lucky to be in this position of responsibility. We have strong science and information, and now is the time for real transformation to take place, and it can take place. We can have a cleaner, healthier, more beautiful community in the future, globally. Hawai'i has a real benefit to be isolated provided we can overcome logistical challenges of isolation. The displacement of humanity that has already begun is leading to conflicts on the world's political borders, which is only going to increase. We have a community that doesn't need to worry about conflict at our borders. We need to worry whether we are going to be resilient in the face of climate change. The second report of AR6 has a new phrase called climate resilient development, and they make the point that mitigation and adaptation are not two separate things, they need to be combined. The number one thing to be a resilient community in Hawai'i is to bring back together the lowest and highest economic strata. Globally, the top 10% in economic income and the lowest 10% are 25% wider because of climate change. The more we can stitch a community back together, support each other, and be a cohesive community, the more resilient we will be to the shocks and stresses of climate change. We are lucky to have a 1,000 year long culture of Aloha, as this culture gives us the tools we need to bring our community back together, and withstand these climate shocks and stressors.
2. For the presentation on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 2022 Sea level Change Portal
 - a. Commissioner Islam commented that from her community of architects they ask: what do we design to? She would be very interested to see how the next version of the SLR paper talks about policy integration and impacts to code, so that the buildings that they design have some level of response.
 - b. Chair Fletcher mentioned that Miami-Dade county is using the intermediate high scenario for their modeling. The Commission should discuss which of these scenarios they should recommend the City to use.
 - c. Commissioner Alegado also wanted to know how it is going to be integrated in the updated SLR guidance paper. She suggested that maybe Commissioner Islam and Chair Fletcher could work on that together.
 - d. Matt Gonser appreciated the work of the Commission and commented that the city is the end user of the guidance tools. He saw this as relating to updates to their ongoing discussion on shoreline management rules and regulations. He commented on integrating this data into the city's physical projects to lead and demonstrate how to use the information. He mentioned that the tools like the State's sea level rise viewer help geographically and spatially, and that this new tool helps with timing, but the main point of the State's tool was not timing, as what matters is the actual water levels. He

also mentioned that DPP shared at the State's Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission a proposal to look at managed retreat, and to not just stop thinking at 3.2 ft, but think about 6 ft as well.

- i. Chair Fletcher agreed that 3.2 ft at the end of century is still valid regardless of when it happens; the new information just shows that it is happening sooner. There is a new modeling project at UH looking at 2D wave modeling, new digital elevation models, new erosion model, and a new website to present our sea level rise impacts at 1 ft increments. Probably, it will be 6 months to a year before the first of the new tools are released, and they will be developed for each island on Hawai'i over the next 5-10 years with constant updates.
- e. Matt Gonser mentioned that on May 1, 2022, a State law that obligates seller disclosure for properties in the State's sea level rise exposure area will come into effect. He asked how ongoing research fits into the States Commission and any updates to those public tools that are now becoming the basis for regulations.
 - i. Chair Fletcher responded that as science improves, policymakers need to figure out how to update those policies, and does not think this is a new discussion. New tools will need to be discussed in terms of what they mean and what they do to existing guidelines, and what updates need to be made.

Comments and public testimony that followed:

1. For the presentation on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report, Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability
 - ii. Nancy McPherson thanked Chair Fletcher for presenting at the Hawaiian Homes Commission.
 - iii. Henry Curtis commented that we are planting trees to offset climate change, even though they will become less and less valuable as we move forward, unless we radically change the way we treat trees.
 1. Chair Fletcher replied that trees are not a solution to this problem, and that new forests are sources of GHG emissions. Trees do provide co-benefits and are extremely important, especially for shade in urban areas, but trees as a form of CO₂ sequestration is not the most powerful reason to plant trees.
2. For the the presentation on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 2022 Sea level Change Portal
 - i. Nancy McPherson commented that we used to update policies and SMA rules every 10-15 years. She felt that cycle will need to speed up a lot, maybe almost becoming a continuous revision.
 2. Chair Fletcher responded that we are lucky to have the Hawai'i community in terms of sea level rise. Everyone is moving together in the same direction in applying these sea level rise tools. He thought the biggest bottleneck to be policy development, as there are people who are paid to stop policy from moving forward.
 - ii. Chair Fletcher read a chat from Morgan Stevenson who commented that the 2017 NOAA study included exceedance probabilities for their different scenarios. She asked whether these were updated in their 2022 numbers.
 3. Chair Fletcher believed that they were and will make sure that it gets into the guidance paper.

7. Discussion and Action Urban Heat Guidance Document

- A. Commissioner Islam commented that she would like to spend more time reviewing the document. For the heat strategy section, she liked how it was broken up into passive, larger planning, and mechanical systems. She thought the strategies could be expanded on, and that there are existing resources in the building community and also locally. She thought there should be a discussion on ventilation and shading in the building form. She mentioned the Berkeley Lawrence Heat Island Lab Focus Group as a resource, as it has studied vertical/horizontal surfaces and the planning scale. She also has smaller edit suggestions that she will share in an email. She wanted

- to know how detailed the paper should be regarding strategies, as there is some potential overlap with the published version of the construction industry white paper.
- B. Chair Fletcher commented that the paper is organized with findings (a newer version has a literature review), then specific recommendations, one of the overarching philosophies is to create something that provides guidance and literature review or resource—a starting point for understanding urban heat. The paper begins at a very broad scale on the degree of warming; impacts on human communities and disparities of impacts; information on how economically depressed areas have been subject to a lack of shade, trees, and open land, and are the regions in a city that experience the worst and earliest heating; a review on heat and human health; some of the measurements of heat; describing how the national weather services issues cautions based on a classifications system; urban heat and heat in cities; (in a newer version, there's a table of heat analysis at the city level); mention of heat tracking by CCSR; and finally heat strategies. In the Appendix, there are renderings of urban heat and cooling solutions for visual learning.
- C. Commissioner Islam suggested doing a deeper dive in heat mitigation strategies at the building and planning scale, and include examples that are happening at the city scale. The paper could also include current, passive design strategies for Hawai'i. She agreed to share resources on these. For the recommendation on page five, that the City should develop heat, resilience, building guidelines and codes, she has seen these fold into larger resiliency code overlays at the city level, but she hasn't seen anything specific to heat. Has Chair Fletcher seen that in the research or is he thinking that the heat section will be a part of a larger resiliency system overlay.
- a. Chair Fletcher responded that the heat section will be a part of a larger resiliency overlay. Heat has not had a specific call out because it hasn't been a big issue, but it's going to be and was in 2018 or 2019.
 - b. Commissioner Islam will share the NYC urban green example, which was a part of their larger resiliency code overlay. The example looked at buildings of different scale and typology, and talked about them holistically as a system. She thought this example could be an appendix in the paper. She didn't want to incorporate it into the paper, as it may affect the paper's timing, but it could be used as a working document or presentation to get us to start talking and thinking about getting these approaches to resiliency into our current code. She agreed to help with this topic.
- D. Commissioner Alegado commented on the format of the urban heat guidance document's consistency with other guidance documents. Generally, the findings section could be a lot shorter. She thought the recommendations were good. She asked whether the findings can be distilled to the top five or the most applicable to Hawai'i or the Pacific, and move the rest into the introduction. This would help to get to the rest of the paper faster. Under findings, she thought point one was good, but points eight and nine, though important, could be moved farther back. Point seven and one sound similar, she asked if they could be combined. She asked whether overarching topics could be used, and referenced to more specific information later in the paper, and whether an appendix could be used. On point 6, she asked for clarification on what the global warm season referred to. She commented that highlight boxes could be used to call out examples. She thought that the paper was overall strong, though she would want to get to the recommendations quicker. She agreed to work with Chair Fletcher on the findings section.
- a. Chair Fletcher responded the global warm season is summer, but used the language that was in a paper. He also agreed that an appendix could be used for the findings. He also commented that the newer version that he is working on includes over 10 highlight boxes.
- E. Matt Gonser commented that CCSR will provide written comments later to the Commission. CCSR is waiting for guidance on the federal DOT healthy streets program. CCSR has been participating with the Global Cool Cities Alliance, who has a subgroup on cool roadways. Through the Alliance, CCSR has been connecting with colleagues in other municipalities.
- a. Chair Fletcher commented that if there was anything CCSR would like to see in the guidance to let the Commission know.

Questions and comments that followed: None

Comments and public testimony that followed:

1. Nancy McPherson commented that she was excited to see cities becoming greener, more pleasant, healthier, and more resilient. She thought the paper had great information and is excited to see the final product.

- a. Chair Fletcher commented that the newer version has a lot on green infrastructure and water features. He commented that trees, while not sufficient to pull all the CO2 from the air and counteract emissions release, are critical to adapting to heat and that shade needs to be fundamental to any design.

8. Discussion on Future Place-Based Commission Meetings

- A. Commissioner Alegado commented that it's been a focus in this new year to include new voices and bring those voices and community based expertise to the table, so that the Commission can be aware of regionally specific issues having to do with climate change impacts. She asked that since CCSR is already working with community groups in the North Shore and West side, if that is where the first Community Commission meeting could take place. She asked whether the meeting has to be at a place like Kapolei Hale or could they have it at a place like the Mālama Learning Center.
 - a. Matt Gonser mentioned there are a lot of logistics they would need to prepare well in advance for. The agenda would need to be structured and out well beyond the minimum six days in advance of a meeting to ensure people are encouraged to come to the meeting. They would want to look at the schedule to make sure the meeting aligns with an intended Commission purpose or discussion, and navigate the logistics of all of that. As he understands it, the physical space of a meeting is open as long as it is accessible, and then making sure CCSR can provide all the options for accessibility. Free helps, public helps, city helps, but it doesn't have to be the end all, be all for a physical location.
 - b. Commissioner Alegado responded that she will meet with Matt and CCSR to sit down and sketch out potential organizations they would bring the Commission meeting to, and come up with additional questions they could ask Corporation Council.
 - c. Matt Gonser also mentioned that the advance planning will help ensure that CCSR has the capacity to provide administrative support and facilitate the meeting.
- B. Commissioner Alegado read a chat from Henry Curtis who typed that the Hawai'i State Energy Office is meeting with communities in Kahuku, the West side, and neighboring islands. Commissioner Alegado mentioned that it would be good to look at how other State agencies are navigating into the community space as well.
 - a. Matt Gonser commented that it's not a Board or Commission under sunshine law that's going out to the different communities, but a direct community engagement equity hui. Hosting a formal Climate Change Commission meeting would require other considerations.

9. Public Input for Matters Not on the Agenda:

- A. Commissioner Alegado mentioned that Anna Mines sent her an email saying that Anna has been utilizing the Commission's social equity guidance document in drafting CCSR's equity principles and commitments. Anna mentioned that she spoke with Mona Hika at CCH's Equal Opportunity office, and she noted that the Commission needs to update the piece on the inclusion of persons with disabilities, that accessibility needs to be included in the guidance document. Commissioner Alegado will be looking to do an update on the equity guidance document; hopefully, by the May or June Commission meeting.
- B. Commissioner Islam asked how do we support action at the Council?
 - a. Chair Fletcher replied if she wants something for the Commission to consider, it would require a week for the sunshine law, and working with CCSR, have a discussion about testimony. It would be good for Commissioner Islam to bring a draft testimony before that meeting, but also Commissioners can provide individual testimony.
 - b. Commissioner Alegado mentioned that Hayley from CCSR emails Commissioners on matters of concern. Matt Gonser also informs the Commission on legislation moving through.
- C. Matt Gonser responded to a comment from the facebook live stream. Matt commented that a grant from the Mālama Learning Center, through the Bloomberg Challenge, compensates people for their time.

10. Tentative Next Meeting Date: The next meeting date is TBD through a poll by CCSR. CCSR will try to schedule a meeting from 9-11am on a Friday.

11. Announcements:

1. Commissioner Alegado mentioned that the Southeast CASC is hosting a series of seminars on tribal knowledge and climate change: swcasc.arizona.edu/webinars. The seminars are recorded.
2. Commissioner Islam commented that they are launching Architecture 2030 commitment education for the design profession. AIA is hosting an Earth day event on April 22, 2022. She welcomed any designers, architects, and professionals for a series of additional trainings to reach the 2030 net zero energy and carbon goal.

12. Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at 10:36 AM.