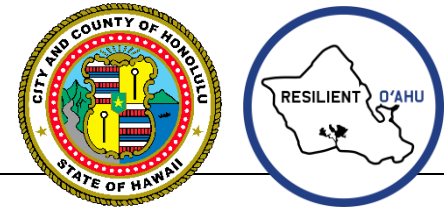


City and County of Honolulu Climate Action Plan, 2020-2025 Responses to Draft Plan Public Comments



This is a summary of all comments received by the City and County of Honolulu Office of Climate Change, Sustainability and Resiliency (CCSR) in response to the public comment period of the draft 2020-2025 Climate Action Plan (CAP), with accompanying responses. The draft CAP was published in December 2020, and the public comment period extended from December 29, 2020 to February 12, 2021. A total of 41 unique commenters provided a total of 180 comments during this period.

Comments were received in a Google Form survey format, and the comments are grouped in tables under the questions they were in response to.

For questions 1-4 that asked for commenter preference, the results of total preferences are displayed in a pie chart under the respective question. A summary of results for commenter preferences are also displayed in a table for Question 7.

Commenters were also asked demographic questions in order to better understand who was and who was not engaging in this public comment period to develop better processes for equitable, inclusive, and representative engagement in the future. Commenters' responses to demographic questions are summarized under Question 8.

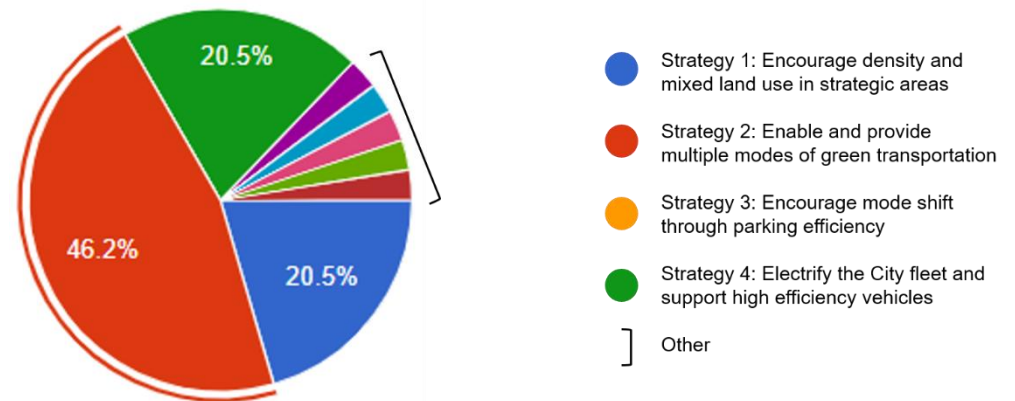
This public comment period and respective responses built on more than two years of community engagement in the CAP planning process, during which more than 2,000 perspectives were shared in workshops, surveys, focus groups, and virtual open houses with the community and City departments.

Mahalo to all the community members who spent time throughout the process to help the City and County of Honolulu craft this Climate Action Plan.

City and County of Honolulu Climate Action Plan, 2020-2025
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QUESTION 1:

Which of the Climate Strategies in the Ground Transportation Sector do you support the most?



Comment No.	Summary of Written Comment	Response
Comments on Strategy 1: Encourage density and mixed land use in strategic areas		
1	We live on an island, which means we have only a little space for development. It is already way too much development and density is maxed out.	CAP Strategy 1 recognizes that more density is not appropriate for all places across O‘ahu. Rather, Strategy 1 focuses on promoting density in strategic areas where it will most benefit residents’ mobility and GHG reductions, which is primarily around currently developing Transit-Oriented Development areas and Honolulu Rail Transit stations. Focusing on opportunities where denser and mixed-use areas can be incorporated allows for greater preservation of open space in others.
2	Prevent low density sprawl and loss of agricultural lands.	Mahalo for your support of CAP Strategy 1. Actions within this strategy promote increasing density and mixed-use zoning where able, in order to minimize outward growth into other important areas, such as our agricultural lands.

3	Land is especially scarce in Hawai‘i, and density means limited land and other resources are used more efficiently than if sprawl was encouraged instead. Walking is also more likely to be a viable option to get somewhere.	Mahalo for your feedback and support of CAP Strategy 1. Actions within this strategy support using our land resources efficiently with greater opportunities for creating “complete communities” that allow residents to work, play, and access basic day-to-day needs in close proximity to where they live via a multitude of transportation options, including walking.
4	Reducing the need for single occupancy vehicles and commutes reduces emissions and enhances quality of life.	Mahalo for your feedback and support of CAP Strategies 1, 2, and 3, which, together, include actions that support a reduction in vehicle miles travelled while enhancing community experience through complete communities and Complete Streets principles.
Comments on Strategy 2: Enable and provide multiple modes of green transportation		
5	Incentives should be put back in place for electric vehicles (EVs).	There are currently programs in place at the federal level to incentivize the purchasing of low- and zero- emissions vehicles (including EVs). Please see here for more information about these incentives: https://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/taxevb.shtml . The City continues to monitor state-level conversations and opportunities to incentivize adoption of EVs by residents and businesses to accelerate island-wide EV adoption initiatives, such as those laid out in Action 26 of the City’s Resilience Strategy, “Ensure Equitable Access to Sustainable Transportation and Cost Savings” (see here: https://resilientoahu.org/resilience-strategy , pg. 84).

6	Solving the traffic issue has the highest impact both environmentally and socially. This effort should be coupled with the other strategies, as well as reducing work and education (schools and universities) transit needs by creating a great ability to work from home or closer to home.	The CAP includes several strategies and actions that address these concerns. Strategy 1 includes actions that support mixed-use development across O'ahu that encourages reduced vehicle miles traveled through increased density that allows for the ability to work and play closer to home. In addition, Strategy 2 supports actions to develop a transportation demand management program that also evaluates lessons learned from remote work during the COVID-19 pandemic.
7	Many people will continue to live far from their jobs. Transporting children to school and activities will also drive continued need for transportation.	Mahalo for your feedback. The CAP recognizes the need to provide a multitude of clean transportation options, particularly for residents who commute to school, work, and other activities, so that everyone can benefit from low-carbon pollution modes of travel. Action 4.3 will increase the number of electric buses operating across the island, and a number of actions in Strategy 2 aim to increase efficient bus, bike, and pedestrian infrastructure.
8	As a surfer, the bus is not an option.	Mahalo for your feedback. The CAP recognizes that residents have many different transportation needs and includes strategies and actions that support clean transportation options for all types of transit. Additionally, CAP actions support the inclusion of the Honolulu Rail Transit system into the City's multimodal transportation infrastructure, which will include racks to transport surfboards.

9	We need designated bike paths for bicycles, scooters, skaters. Our family rides our e-bikes everywhere and there is a whole community of bike riders who would choose to ride to work or school or run errands if it were safer. Riding alongside traffic, to avoid pedestrians on sidewalks, is always dangerous. Bike "lanes" do not provide enough of a barrier. If we are going to have bike lanes, we need to have cement planters, or something solid to avoid injury and fatalities and encourage more people to ride for daily transport. It would be awesome to have paths for long commutes, at some point.	Implementation of CAP Action 2.1 will ensure the City continues to build out bikeway infrastructure for all ages and abilities, with priority for protected bike lanes that provide the most safety and comfort on bike rides. The O'ahu Bike Plan provides more information about how the City plans to increase bikeway infrastructure and can be read at www.honolulu.gov/bicycle/bikeplanupdate.html .
10	Bike share and bike infrastructure should increase. Most transportation GHG emissions are caused by trips under 2 miles.	Implementation of CAP Action 2.1 will ensure the City continues to build out bikeway infrastructure for all ages and abilities, with priority for protected bike lanes that provide the most safety and comfort on bike rides. The O'ahu Bike Plan provides more information about how the City plans to increase bikeway infrastructure and can be read at www.honolulu.gov/bicycle/bikeplanupdate.html .
11	Developing and expanding EV for all city-owned vehicles and public transportation must be done in conjunction with providing multiple modes of green transportation such as increasing creating safe and direct pathways for both bikers and pedestrians.	Both CAP Strategies 2 and 4 support increasing the number of and access to clean transportation options. Specifically, Action 4.1 aims to increase the number of electric buses within the City's bus fleet, and Action 2.1 aims to increase safe and efficient bikeway infrastructure for all ages and abilities.
12	Green transportation is the immediate future that will happen anyway, so the city should support the eventuality of green transportation rather than be an impediment to change.	CAP Strategies 2 and 4 aim to accelerate the City's progress towards increasing clean transportation options for all residents.
13	It's critical for climate and equity reasons to reduce the subsidies for driving and support people in shifting to biking, walking, and good public transit. Honolulu is extremely well suited for biking (and walking) and needs more infrastructure to do it safely. By completing high-priority pedestrian, bike, and transit network projects, Honolulu can encourage mode shift, while aligning with	Mahalo for your support of CAP Strategy 2 to enable and provide multiple modes of green transportation. The actions within this strategy will encourage mode shift through safe and equitable alternative transit options.

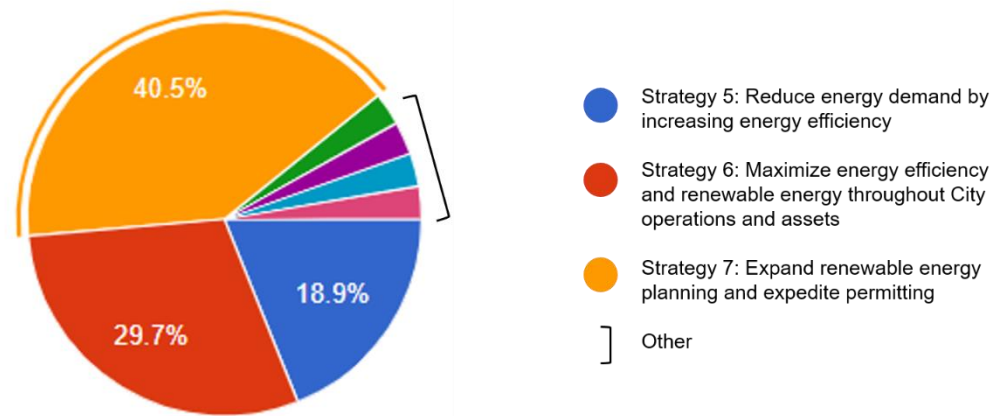
	the Mayor's plan to expand City Capital Improvement programs for green and resilient infrastructure and transit-oriented communities.	
14	Multimodal micro-transit (e-bikes, scooters) transportation on the island is a huge, untapped opportunity both for the people that live on the island and for tourists.	In the 2020 Island-Wide Representative Survey conducted in April 2020 as part of the development of this CAP, 1 out of 3 people said they would use an electric scooter if it were publically available to them. CAP Action 2.9 will enable the City to explore new micromobility opportunities that can be integrated with existing transportation networks.
Comments on Strategy 3: Encourage mode shift through parking efficiency		
15	Eliminating the mandated laws for minimum off-street parking requirements and eliminating existing free public parking is definitely a no. These changes will result in adverse consequences to the general public and limit those who use those areas, including community parks.	<p>Mahalo for your feedback. CAP Strategy 3 recognizes that efficient and effective parking regulations can provide many co-benefits when it comes to reducing carbon emissions and creating affordable, complete communities. Action 3.4 has been amended to: "Maximize efficiency of public parking at City-owned lots and parking spaces in destinations with high transportation alternatives. Implement dynamic metering rates."</p> <p>Ordinance 20-41 passed in December of 2020 streamlined off-street parking requirements for new developments to enable the rightsizing of parking at specific sites rather than meeting decades-old arbitrary parking requirements. This action is meant to enable more choice and innovation in the market, utilize dynamic parking rates that reflect real-time parking costs to reduce demand and manage congestion at peak locations during peak hours.</p>
Comments on Strategy 4: Electrify the City fleet and support high efficiency vehicles		

16	Electrification is the future and will support a new economy for the nation.	Mahalo for your feedback and support of CAP Strategy 4.
17	This strategy "leads by example." When people see that the City has purchased electric buses and other vehicles, they will become familiar with them and see their value.	Mahalo for your support of CAP Strategy 4. The CAP aims to focus on GHG reduction actions where the City has the most influence, which includes the transition of the City's own vehicle and bus fleets to cleaner, high-efficiency vehicles.
18	This strategy leads by example and helps to move the rest of us to EVs by helping to facilitate the needed expansion of charging station infrastructure.	Mahalo for your feedback and support of CAP Strategy 4, and particularly Action 4.4, which will encourage expansion of electric vehicle charging infrastructure island-wide.
19	This strategy is the most direct way to conserve and is a good example of community leadership.	Mahalo for your feedback and support of CAP Strategy 4.
Additional comments on Question 1		
20	The city needs to consider offering support to organizations including non-profits who are doing work that goes toward carbon neutrality. This could be done via micro-grants for groups to build community gardens or other environmental stewardship projects or even larger grants for environmental restoration organizations. Supporting their efforts helps us reach carbon neutrality through environmental restoration.	Mahalo for your feedback. A new "Guiding Principle for Implementation" of the CAP has been added to ensure implementation includes opportunities to increase partnerships with and resources for community taking climate action. While the City will explore such opportunities related to this CAP, it does currently offer grants through its Grants in Aid program for the purpose of developing, implementing, and supporting non-profit projects, services, and programs that address community needs consistent with the City's established priorities, including the environment. For more information, please see visit: http://www.honolulu.gov/cms-dcs-menu/site-dcs-sitearticles/850-osp-home.html .

21	Fuel taxes cause unnecessary burden on trades.	<p>Due to concerns about the regressive nature of fuel taxes, which were echoed by the community in the CAP's public outreach process, this plan does not propose a fuel tax. The City will continue to engage in carbon tax conversations at the state and national levels and explore opportunities to mitigate any potential negative socio-economic impacts, such as a paired vehicle replacement rebate program as outlined in the City's Resiliency Strategy (https://resilientoahu.org/resilience-strategy, pg. 84).</p>
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QUESTION 2:

Which of the Climate Strategies in the Electricity Sector do you support the most?



Comment No.	Summary of Written Comment	Response
Comments on Strategy 5: Reduce energy demand by increasing energy efficiency		
22	Restrict appliance import to the state to ones that adopt utility programs and provide the ability to reduce load during peak demand.	Mahalo for your suggestion. This CAP focuses on actions within the City's jurisdiction. As such, actions that must be taken at the state level are outside of the plan's purview. However, information about existing incentives for energy-efficient appliances can be found on Hawai'i Energy's website at: https://hawaiienergy.com/for-homes/rebates/appliances .
23	The less we use, the more resources we have and the less problems there are.	CAP Strategy 5 aims to enable increases in efficiency throughout City operations and assets to therefore lower the need to utilize new resources or sources of energy.

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QUESTION 2: Which of the Climate Strategies in the Electricity Sector do you support the most?

24	Energy efficiency is the lowest-hanging fruit of reducing energy consumption. The launch of the City's new Municipal Operations Energy Dashboard is promising, and we encourage the City to increase the visibility of this important new tool.	Mahalo for your support of the City's Municipal Operations Dashboard, an important tool the City will use to monitor progress towards CAP actions aimed at increasing efficiency across City operations, and which can be found at www.resilientoahu.org/municipal-operations-energy-dashboard .
25	Reducing demand by increasing energy efficiency is the least expensive and fastest way to implementation. It also benefits the building owner/occupant with reduced utility bills and reduces peak electrical demand and associated required electricity generation capacity.	Mahalo for support of increasing energy efficiency as the actions in CAP Strategy 5 are intended to do.
Comments on Strategy 6: Maximize energy efficiency and renewable energy throughout City operations and assets		
26	City facilities have many opportunities for efficiency gains and renewables.	The CAP recognizes that City facilities have many opportunities for efficiency gains and renewables, and the City is currently exploring these opportunities through the development of two Energy Savings Performance Contracts, outlined in Action 6.1 and already underway.
27	I strongly support the ideas listed in action 6.2 to leverage existing rooftops, parking lots, etc. to increase renewable energy generation by 200%. Those are the type of bold, substantive actions we need to make a huge reduction in our current greenhouse gas emissions. Of course, moving to energy efficiency (6.1) is a no brainer and should have been done years ago.	Mahalo for your support for Actions 6.2 and 6.1.

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QUESTION 2: Which of the Climate Strategies in the Electricity Sector do you support the most?

28	Local government must lead the way by example by focusing on Strategy 6.	The CAP presents a number of actions the City will take to lead by example, through monitoring and increasing the efficiency of its own building stock (Strategies 5 and 6), as well as transforming its own vehicle and bus fleets (Strategy 4).
29	Many city buildings and assets need updating to be efficient; this would be a huge improvement and show the city is leading by example.	As outlined in Action 6.1, the City is currently engaged in two Energy Savings Performance Contracts to identify opportunities to increase the efficiency of its own assets.
30	I support Strategy 6 to have the City lead by example in retrofitting its buildings for energy efficiency.	Mahalo for your support of CAP Strategy 6.
Comments on Strategy 7: Expand renewable energy planning and expedite permitting		
31	All structures that require energy should be producing their own energy, especially new construction and charging stations.	Mahalo for your suggestion. The CAP recognizes that there are many opportunities for increasing efficiency gains in new construction over time (pg. 74), particularly given the International Code Council's new net zero stretch code options. As described in Action 5.1, the City will consider local amendments as it updates its own codes as required.
32	Due to O'ahu's limited land mass, large-scale renewable energy projects must be carefully balanced with community needs and fears (depleting farmland, noise or disruption, costs, benefits, etc.). Offshore wind or wave projects may be more desirable, if feasible, despite possible higher costs.	Indeed, action to meet our clean energy goals must be taken in context of, and balance with, other community needs, goals, and input. Although opportunities to influence large-scale utility projects largely occur at the state level, the City will proactively engage in community

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QUESTION 2: Which of the Climate Strategies in the Electricity Sector do you support the most?

		conversations and state processes, where able and appropriate, as described in Action 7.1.
33	Expanding and expediting renewable energy plans are imperative, but not at the expense of utilizing/converting the current agricultural land. Instead, existing buildings, parking lots, condominiums, homes, etc., should be fitted for PV panels, but only if it is cost effective. For example, if the structure of the building needs to be significantly altered to allow for the components of a PV system, then it should not be installed. Instead a heat pump or other energy saving devices need to be installed.	Mahalo for your feedback. To meet our clean energy goals, we will need a mix of renewable energy sources including but not limited solar PV. With the adoption of the PV-ready requirement in Ordinance 20-10 and updated permitting procedures for residential clean energy projects through Ordinance 20-44, the City is prepared to implement CAP actions within Strategies 6 and 7 that encourage the acceleration of maximizing the utilization of existing spaces for PV systems.
34	As it's against the state constitution to use nuclear energy, we're limited to using renewable energy or fossil fuels, and renewables are better. Expanding renewables seems more achievable and faster than increasing energy efficiency.	The CAP recognizes the need to advance energy self-sufficiency through both energy efficiency and renewable energy projects as described in CAP Strategies 5, 6 and 7. Both play an important role in decarbonizing our electricity sector, and when coupled, can accelerate progress towards the State's Renewable Portfolio Standard.
35	Hawai'i Gas strongly supports expediting renewable energy projects but requests the definition of renewable energy projects be aligned with the State's definition of renewable energy as set forth in HRS 269.91. This amendment would allow for the inclusion of all renewable energy projects to take advantage of an expedited permit versus exclusively favoring certain technologies, such as wind or solar projects, in support of the state's mandate of 100% renewable energy and carbon neutrality by 2045.	The CAP references a diverse set of eligible renewable energy technologies that are commercially deployed and available on Oahu in alignment with the definition of renewable energy as defined by Hawai'i Revised Statutes §269-91 on page 48 of the CAP. The CAP does not take a position on which renewable energy projects are or should be included in the State's definition and defers to the State's jurisdiction in this matter.

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Responses to Draft Plan Public Comments

QUESTION 2: Which of the Climate Strategies in the Electricity Sector do you support the most?

36	Adding PV panels and a battery over an open parking lot (such as the top level of a multi-level parking or shopping center) should be mandated.	Mahalo for your feedback. The City recognizes the need to leverage available, PV-accessible space on its own facilities to accelerate renewable energy generation, as described in Action 6.2. The City will taking this lead-by-example approach to add PV to its own parking lots and other developed lands and will continue to work with private landowners to encourage them to do the same.
37	I would instead encourage work be done to expand the grid and work on policy to allow more homes to be energy self-sufficient. We should upgrade the grid rather than take land away for private energy projects.	On page 31, the CAP acknowledges similar community sentiments around modernizing our electric grid. As indicated in CAP Strategy 5, the International Code Council continues to update building and energy code standards to increase efficiency in each code cycle, including the addition of a new, optional net-zero stretch code to increase the energy self-sufficiency of buildings, which the City may wish to consider adopting as an optional local amendment to its own codes in the future.
38	Put solar on every rooftop and use excess solar to pump water to storage areas for hydroelectricity.	Through the adoption of a PV-ready requirement for new construction in Ordinance 20-10 and updated permitting procedures for residential clean energy projects through Ordinance 20-44, the City is working to accelerate rooftop solar penetration island-wide. Additionally, through CAP Action 7.4, the City is committed to improving solar access for residents with low-to-moderate

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Responses to Draft Plan Public Comments

QUESTION 2: Which of the Climate Strategies in the Electricity Sector do you support the most?

		incomes so that a greater number of residents can benefit from solar on their rooftops.
39	We need to plan for a renewable grid and get more folks with solar on their rooftops.	As described in CAP Strategy 7, the City is committed to engaging in state and community-based discussions as we plan for a renewable grid. Additionally, through CAP Action 7.4, the City is committed to improving solar access for residents with low-to-moderate incomes so that a greater number of residents can benefit from solar on their rooftops.
40	Removing some of the hurdles and endless permitting paperwork, would be wonderful. It took a full year and a half just to get PV panels approved and running.	The CAP recognizes the need to address existing barriers in the permitting process. Through the adoption of Ordinance 20-44 in December 2020, CAP Action 7.2 is already underway to streamline permitting procedures for residential clean energy projects for a larger number of residents.
41	All actions to facilitate and streamline permitting and solar installations (such as what was accomplished with Bill 58) should be pursued (Action 7.2).	Mahalo for your support of CAP Action 7.2.
42	I strongly support Solarize O‘ahu to get more solar on the roofs of low-to-moderate income households, or any households. These families can then be participants in energy savings as many of us have for years. Rooftop solar is also the best first step to owning an EV vehicle.	Mahalo for your support of CAP Action 7.4.

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QUESTION 2: Which of the Climate Strategies in the Electricity Sector do you support the most?

43	I strongly support Solarize O‘ahu (Action 7.4) to get more solar on the roofs of low-to-moderate income households (all households would be best). This would help address the equity issues we currently face. All families deserve the energy savings. Rooftop solar is also the best first step to owning an EV vehicle.	Mahalo for your support of CAP Action 7.4.
Additional comments on Question 2		
44	Perhaps, the city might incentivize wind turbines for buildings and electric vehicles to encourage purchase and use, along with electric bicycles and alternative transport, or provide a few hours of free metered parking.	There are currently programs in place at the federal level to incentivize the purchasing of low- and zero- emissions vehicles (including EVs). Please see here for more information: https://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/taxevb.shtml . The City continues to monitor state-level conversations about additional opportunities to incentivize adoption of low- and zero-emissions vehicles by residents and businesses.
45	We need some sort of education program for tourists and residents about how the easiest way to help with the climate emergency is to save electricity. Similar to ocean-friendly restaurants that help bring awareness to single-use plastics, maybe there could be a climate-friendly program for retail and condo associations that includes additional incentives, such as an additional \$5,000 exemption of property value, or a competition for large apartments and condos to save electricity. Such a competition could be tied to kids and their school getting a reward based on percentages of electricity saved.	Mahalo for your creative suggestion to help bring awareness to the need to conserve energy. The CAP has been amended to include a new, additional “Guiding Principal for Implementation” to ensure the City is actively engaged in finding opportunities to increase public awareness and education resources through the CAP’s implementation.

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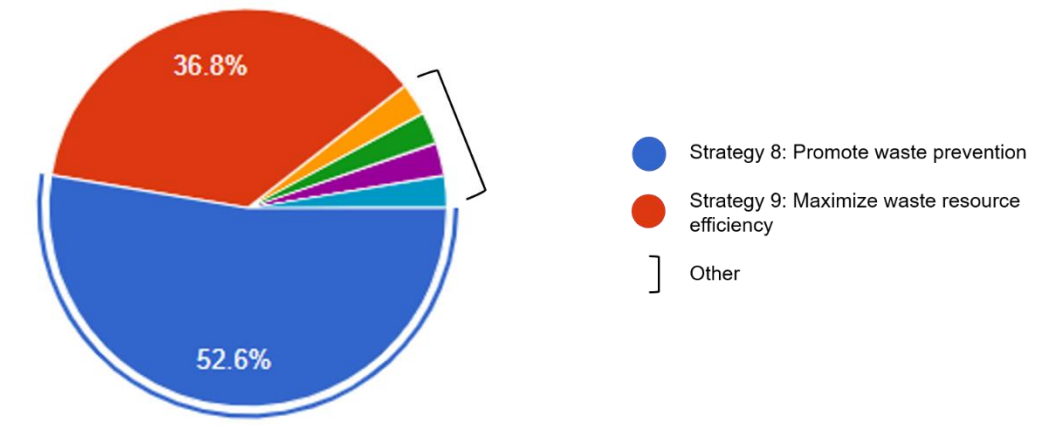
Responses to Draft Plan Public Comments

QUESTION 2: Which of the Climate Strategies in the Electricity Sector do you support the most?

46	Help people put solar on their own roof. Avoid converting agricultural lands for power and instead help people put solar on their own roofs.	CAP Strategy 7 recognizes the need to lower barriers to accelerate access to rooftop solar access, including through Action 7.2—already underway following the adoption of Ordinance 20-44—to streamline permitting procedures for such residential projects. Additionally, when coupled with Action 7.4, the City will work towards increasing residential solar access specifically for low-to-moderate income households who have least been able to benefit from these emissions and energy cost savings to date.
47	Hawai'i is not prepared if we get hit by a major hurricane, especially the energy system. This is a much bigger issue than just load. The effort to create an efficient energy system also must include upgrading the system to prepare for more frequent stronger storms.	Mahalo for your feedback. The CAP is intended to address climate <i>mitigation</i> , i.e., reducing the greenhouse gas emissions that drive global heating to prevent further damages. The City is currently in the process of also developing a climate <i>adaptation</i> strategy through the Climate Ready O'ahu project aimed at increasing the resilience of our island and its infrastructure in the face of a changing climate, including more frequent, stronger storms. You can learn more about the Climate Ready O'ahu Project at www.climatereadyoahu.org .

QUESTION 3:

Which of the Climate Strategies in the Waste Sector do you support the most?



Comment No.	Summary of Written Comment	Response
Comments on Strategy 8: Promote waste prevention		
48	The quickest way to reduce energy, cut emissions, and prevent pollution is to stop producing waste. If we stop the use of single-use plastics, we don't need to waste energy, water, or fuel to recycle them. We need to encourage companies that recognize this. However, compostable products will only benefit us if we have composting facilities capable of collection, or businesses are aided in acquiring aerobic digester machines to process their own waste on-site.	The CAP recognizes the need to couple maximizing waste as a resource where feasible with reducing waste generation, often considered one of the most important solid waste management practices for minimizing environmental damage. Through implementation of Action 8.1, the City will continue to explore opportunities to eliminate carbon-intensive single-use plastics. Additionally, the CAP has been amended to include a new action, Action 9.4, which aims to explore opportunities to increase anaerobic digestion as businesses transition from disposable plastic to compostable products.

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QUESTION 3: Which of the Climate Strategies in the Waste Sector do you support the most?

49	In order for this sector to be successful, Action 8.3 in particular needs to be accomplished. As someone who works at a farm, there is so much produce waste even after donating a significant amount of food to the various food bank organizations. We have the capability to feed a significant amount of Oahu's population with the produce we grow. We need to redefine what is viewed as "edible" and food bank organizations should change their policies to accept a broader range of acceptable, edible produce.	Mahalo for your support of CAP Action 8.3 and suggestion regarding the definition of edible. The City will continue to engage in such discussions at the state level where policy initiatives to expand liability protection for food donors remain active in the State Legislature.
50	First, fully account for the emission impacts that waste has, and then do much more than "promote". We need aggressive source reduction policies.	While a consumption-based GHG inventory was out of the scope of this CAP, lifecycle GHG analyses may be considered in future CAP updates. Additionally, CAP Strategy 8 recognizes the need to prevent waste at the source supported by existing policies such as Ordinance 19-30. Studies on the lifecycle GHGs of plastic materials like the one identified in Action 8.3 aim to better equip the City with the data and knowledge to make informed decisions about where additional source reduction policies may be needed.
51	Look at Canada's environmental fees on products that pay for their recycling and disposal.	Mahalo for your suggestion in regards to CAP Action 8.4.
52	Reduce, reuse, recycle, repeat. We don't have room for waste on O'ahu. Please make sure the ordinance for single-use plastics is enforced and has no more delays in implementation.	Implementation of Ordinance 19-30 began on April 1, 2021, and implementation of the actions within CAP Strategy 8 further addresses the need to continue to support reusable alternatives to single-use plastic foodware and service ware.
53	Waste begins at the source; we must move toward a circular economy.	Mahalo for your feedback. The CAP includes many actions that help O'ahu move toward a circular economy by promoting waste reduction initiatives (CAP Strategy 8) and encouraging the continual use of resources to eliminate waste (CAP Strategy 9).

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QUESTION 3: Which of the Climate Strategies in the Waste Sector do you support the most?

54	My grandfather said, "if you can't find it, fix it, or make it, then you likely didn't need it anyway".	Mahalo for your feedback.
55	Reduce, reuse, recycle, repeat. We don't have room for waste on O'ahu.	Mahalo for your feedback. CAP Strategy 8 includes actions that promote waste reduction initiatives to reduce waste from the source.
Comments on Strategy 9: Maximize waste resource efficiency		
56	We ought to develop more ways to recycle waste such as turning waste into fertilizer, as well as constructing a Plastic Recycling Facility on O'ahu. We currently do not have a facility that recycles hard plastic and that needs to change. We should not be shipping it to someplace else to recycle it; we need more self-sufficiency and not dependency.	The CAP has been amended to include a new, additional action, Action 9.4 to explore new public-private partnerships to increase the diversion of food and other organic materials from the waste stream through composting and/or other solutions. Additionally, Action 8.3 is intended to provide the City with an analysis of opportunities to increase self-sufficiency in the waste stream.
57	We need to promote food waste composting at schools, restaurants and at residential buildings. This will reduce transport costs, reduce waste (solid and water), and help contribute to building our regenerative agricultural efforts to sequester carbon in our agricultural soils.	The CAP has been amended to include a new, additional action, Action 9.4 to explore new public-private partnerships to increase the diversion of food and other organic materials from the waste stream through composting and/or other solutions. The goal of this action is to minimize GHG emissions from food waste, reduce the need for chemical fertilizers, and promote carbon sequestration.

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QUESTION 3: Which of the Climate Strategies in the Waste Sector do you support the most?

58	On-site composting should be promoted everywhere, including nursing homes, hospitals, condominiums, homes, townhouses, and schools. This would include education as well as establishing policies to mandate and enable this to happen within the next three years.	The CAP has been amended to include a new, additional action, Action 9.4 to explore new public-private partnerships to increase the diversion of food and other organic materials from the waste stream through composting and/or other solutions. The goal of this action is to minimize GHG emissions from food waste, reduce the need for chemical fertilizers, and promote carbon sequestration.
59	Invest in technologies to recycle our waste. We can save energy with recycling gray-water, saving 40-50% of water use/transport. Many new technologies will easily allow this in the next few years and the Department of Planning and Permitting should allow flexibility in codes to allow residents and private companies to install and utilize these technologies.	Mahalo for this suggestion. Since wastewater comprises a small percentage of O'ahu's current GHG emissions (see CAP page 17), the scope of this first-ever CAP does not include analysis of opportunities for increase wastewater recycling, instead focusing on immediate opportunities to reduce GHG emissions in the larger emitting sectors. However, such analyses may be required in future CAP updates as emissions trend downward in other sectors to eventually reach carbon neutrality by 2025.

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QUESTION 3: Which of the Climate Strategies in the Waste Sector do you support the most?

60	Hawai'i Gas is proud to be a partner with the City and County of Honolulu on the award-winning biogas project at the Honouliuli Wastewater Treatment Plant, which can produce enough renewable biogas annually to eliminate the need for 15,000 barrels of oil and reduces greenhouse gases by the amount produced by 400 cars annually. The Honouliuli Wastewater Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) Facility can process up to 800,000 therms of energy per year, enough gas for more than 6,000 homes. By selling the biogas to Hawaii Gas, the City and County of Honolulu generates approximately \$1.85 million of revenue since the project started in December 2018. Hawaii Gas strongly supports a similar project and collaboration with the City and County of Honolulu at the Sand Island Wastewater Treatment Plant, which has the potential to generate twice as much renewable biogas annually and offset emissions which will contribute to the 2045 goal of carbon neutrality.	The City is proud to partner with Hawai'i Gas on the methane capture project at the Honouliuli Wastewater Treatment Plant. As described in Action 9.1, the City will use lessons learned from this existing project to assess implementation of additional methane collection systems, including the Sand Island Wastewater Treatment Plant, to allow both the City and its partners to benefit from the reuse of captured methane where possible.
61	There should be more recycling and community recycling days for large items and household hazardous waste.	Mahalo for your suggestion. The City's Department of Environmental Services currently operates a number of recycling events, including those for household hazardous waste. While many of these events have been put on hold due to the COVID-19 pandemic, you can find more information for which events are currently scheduled on the department's website at: https://www.opala.org/solid_waste/calendar/calendar.html .
62	Waste is a resource and we should recover the most value from it prior to disposal.	The CAP recognizes the need to maximize the efficiency of the waste we cannot avoid and includes actions to promote waste recovery in CAP Strategy 9.

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Responses to Draft Plan Public Comments

QUESTION 3: Which of the Climate Strategies in the Waste Sector do you support the most?

63	Maximizing efficiency seems more achievable than changing the general public's behavior.	Mahalo for your feedback in support of CAP Strategy 9.
64	People will not produce less waste so we need to maximize efficiency.	Mahalo for your feedback in support of CAP Strategy 9.
65	Just dealing with what already exists has to happen first while playing catch-up in managing the generation of waste.	Mahalo for your feedback in support of CAP Strategy 9.
Additional comments on Question 3		
66	Shifting to more biodegradable products which can be composted immediately will help with this crisis.	CAP Action 8.1 promotes a transition away from single-use plastic, which is expected to increase the amount of biodegradable or compostable products available to consumers. Given this transition, the CAP has also been amended to include a new action, Action 9.4, to explore new public-private partnerships to increase the diversion of food and other organic materials from the waste stream through composting and/or other solutions.
67	We should include composting toilets and “humanure” systems into our regenerative models. If we composted our own waste, we wouldn't waste drinking water, energy, or fuel treating waste. We would return the compost to the soil, to grow our food organically, with no need of fossil fuel-based fertilizers or pesticides that leach into our ground water.	Mahalo for your suggestion. The CAP has been amended to include a new action, Action 9.4, to explore new public-private partnerships to increase the diversion of food and other organic materials from the waste stream through composting and/or other solutions.
68	Encouraging people to eat a plant-based diet would help address climate change, as well as increase individual health and the financial state of our government. Food stamps should be used for healthy plant-based items and classes should be given to teach people how to make healthy plant-based meals.	Mahalo for your feedback. The 2021 Cap focuses on actions with the most immediate impact that the City can take to mitigate, reduce, or eliminate the largest sources of emissions within its own jurisdiction. However, the City continues to support and advocate for state level initiatives

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QUESTION 3: Which of the Climate Strategies in the Waste Sector do you support the most?

		to expand the use of Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT)—commonly referred to as “food stamps”—on healthy, locally grown produce through its Double Up Bucks program. See here for more details: https://dabux.org/ .
69	We cannot look at compost without regenerative agriculture and green spaces. Sequestering emissions now is important. We should plant trees statewide until we can implement both rural and urban regenerative farming and agriculture. Agricultural sequestration should have been included in this CAP.	This first-ever CAP has been designed as a short-term, five year plan to immediately address the largest sources of emissions on O’ahu within the City’s jurisdiction in the near-term. While agricultural sequestration is not identified as a specific strategy in this CAP, it will need to be considered in future updates (required every five years) in order to achieve net-negative carbon by 2045 and as new technologies become available. The City is committed to increasing urban canopy through shade trees as described in Action 2.4 and other measures, which you can see at www.resilientoahu.org/trees .
70	What is lacking in this sector is addressing the effects of animal agriculture waste. I don't believe animal agriculture is accurately incorporated in the waste sector charts. Damage to run off on the land, streams, and in the ocean must be addressed.	Mahalo for your feedback. The GHG inventory method does calculate emissions from Agricultural Soil Carbon, Agricultural Soil Management, Enteric Fermentation, and Manure Management as part of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector category. Due to the relatively small carbon footprint of this sector versus other categories such as transportation and buildings, as visualized on page 17 of the CAP, the CAP does not recommend measures in this area for this near-term, five-year (2020-2025) timeframe. Future updates to the CAP, which is required every five years, will consider analyses of additional actions in categories not explicitly targeted in this plan.

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Responses to Draft Plan Public Comments

QUESTION 3: Which of the Climate Strategies in the Waste Sector do you support the most?

QUESTION 4:

Are there other actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions not included in the CAP that you're interested in?

Comment No.	Summary of Written Comment	Response
71	Consider adding to CAP Strategy 5 educational events about and eventual adoption of the Zero Code.	Mahalo for this suggestion. CAP Strategy 5 has been amended to reference new International Code Council rules that require an increase in efficiency in every code cycle and add net zero 2030 stretch code options into the code standards, which the City may consider adopting as local amendments, as appropriate, in future code updates as required, described in Action 5.1.
72	Is there support in the Office of Climate Change, Sustainability and Resiliency for research on new climate mitigation solutions? Does the City get help or resources on climate information from UH or other states and countries?	The City's Climate Change Commission, as defined by City Charter Section 6-107, is charged with gathering the latest science and information on climate change impacts to Hawai'i. Through the Commission's research, they provide advice and recommendations to the mayor, City Council, and executive departments. You can learn more about the Commission's published guidance at www.resilientoahu.org/climate-change-commission .
73	How does the CAP intersect with the City Council? Do any Councilmembers attend climate meetings? Do any or all Councilmembers receive training (like as stated in Table 17, A3)?	As stipulated in Ordinance 20-47, the CAP intersects with the City Council as it is required to be adopted via Council resolution following each year it is updated. The City has engaged Councilmembers throughout the development of the CAP, including a series of virtual public meetings in Fall 2018 – Spring 2019 held in each Council district and co-hosted by Councilmembers to kick-off the CAP's development. Development of training tools referenced on page 85 of the CAP are included as a guiding principle for the plan's implementation.

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Responses to Draft Plan Public Comments

QUESTION 4: Are there other actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions not included in the CAP that you're interested in?

74	Do all the Climate Actions need to be turned into bills or resolutions?	The actions within the CAP represent a mix of policy, project, program, and personnel type actions. For those CAP actions that may require policy, it is indicated as such in the action's performance measure.
75	Where does the new Mayor stand on these issues? What role will he have in Honolulu climate issues?	This Climate Action Plan was released by Mayor Blangiardi on Earth Day 2021, and transmitted by his Administration to the City Council for adoption and collaboration in implementation.
76	Will new City positions for this CAP (2020-2025) be needed and filled? If so, when and how does that occur?	There are three CAP actions that call for filling or hiring City positions to support implementation of the CAP, including Action 2.2, Action 2.9, and Action 7.1. Through CAP implementation, the City will assess current staffing needs to determine when such positions may be filled.
77	More emphasis on forest protection efforts. Reduce infrastructure projects that will need high energy inputs.	This CAP focuses primarily on the near-term efforts the City can take within its jurisdiction to see the largest emissions reductions in the next five years. As forest initiatives are largely in the state's jurisdiction, it is not the focus of this CAP, but may be considered in future CAP updates as additional actions are required to reach net-negative carbon emissions by 2045. Additionally, CAP Strategy 5 is aimed at increasing the energy efficiency of our built environment to reduce needed energy inputs.
78	We need to create a "qualmark" system for hotels on O'ahu similar to that of Aotearoa, New Zealand to lead hotels to invest in projects that benefit the environment and work toward carbon neutrality without much force by the City.	Mahalo for your suggestion. The City is working in partnership with the Hawai'i Tourism Authority (HTA) on a Destination Management Action Plan for O'ahu that identifies actions to rebuild tourism regeneratively over a three-year period. This includes working with the tourism sector on initiatives that invest in sustainability and improving the

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QUESTION 4: Are there other actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions not included in the CAP that you're interested in?

		natural environment. You can learn more about this process on HTA's website at: https://www.hawaii tourism authority.org/what-we-do/hta-programs/community-based-tourism/oahu/ .
79	Upgrade to 2021 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC).	Mahalo for your suggestion. The City is committed to updating energy codes as required over time to increase energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in our built environment, as described in CAP Action 5.1.
80	Require water meters in new developments and retrofits of a certain size to reduce electrical demand for potable water and wastewater treatment and water transportation.	Mahalo for your suggestion. As wastewater emissions represent a smaller share of O'ahu's emissions compared to other sectors like transportation and buildings (see page 17 of the CAP), this CAP focuses primarily on the actions that will have the largest emissions reduction potential in the larger emitting sectors. However, such actions as you suggest may be considered in future updates to the CAP (required every five years), as additional actions will be required to reach net-negative emissions by 2045.
81	Less development in Honolulu and more protections in our polluted waters.	CAP Strategy 1 aims to encourage mixed-use and denser development in strategic areas to create more livable communities around Transit-Oriented Development and Honolulu Rail Transit stations. Denser development in certain areas not only allows for a reduction vehicle miles travelled and associated emissions, but also allows for the protection of open space in other areas.
82	Businesses that are capitalizing on unsustainable and harmful practices, shouldn't be allowed to do business in Hawai'i. If a contractor, builder, or real estate developer is not using	Mahalo for your feedback. Many CAP actions identify ways the City can encourage or incentivize sustainable practices in both the public and private sectors, and particularly to

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QUESTION 4: Are there other actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions not included in the CAP that you're interested in?

	renewable, non-toxic resources that have a cradle-to-cradle lifespan, then they shouldn't be allowed to build. If a company does not have a composting or collection and reuse plan in effect for their product, they should not be allowed to do business.	encourage an increase in reuse of materials as described in Strategies 8 and 9.
83	Retrofitting of existing buildings which is included in the plan is great and very important. However, it's very important to also emphasize and provide incentives to reuse historic buildings rather than demolish them and contribute to waste and excessive resource use. This is an under-examined element of the built environment that was not addressed and should be part of the plan. We need a policy solution for utilizing what we have instead of tearing down existing buildings and building new ones which is much more carbon intensive. Create, in partnership with experts in the field, a Historic Preservationists' Tool Kit for Climate Resilience aimed at taking on this task. This could be a resource for the State Historic Preservation Division and practitioners in historic preservation to build foundational knowledge on the various technical and financial tools available for integrating sustainability and climate resilience into their building and district preservation strategies, including energy efficiency, renewable energy, and water management.	Mahalo for your suggestion. CAP Action 8.6 (page 81) has been amended to emphasize the importance of preserving historic buildings where possible. The City does also recognize that such considerations and resources will be needed in implementation of many of the actions described in CAP Strategies 5 and 6, particularly Actions 6.1 and 6.2, which aim to retrofit City facilities to increase efficiency and on-site renewable energy.
84	Consider making the CAP Action 5.1 section on building energy codes more ambitious by requiring (instead of suggesting) more regular updates.	<p>Mahalo for your suggestion. CAP Action 5.1 has been amended to ensure regular updates as required by state law and consideration of other local standards as appropriate:</p> <p>"Put in place a system to regularly update relevant building code ordinances, adopt state codes as required, and consider adopting further local standards to reduce greenhouse gas emissions over time."</p>

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QUESTION 4: Are there other actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions not included in the CAP that you're interested in?

85	We need to include traditional environmental stewardship, environmental restoration, and communal grassroots environmental efforts as part of the CAP.	Mahalo for your feedback. The City is grateful for our community members and organizations who continually serve to steward our natural resources. While this CAP focuses on the immediate actions the City can take, the City recognizes that implementation of these actions cannot be accomplished by the City alone. The CAP has been amended on page 84 to ensure the City remains committed to working in partnership with existing community efforts that align with the City's carbon reduction initiatives.
86	Require greywater systems in new developments and in retrofits of certain sizes, to reduce water demand and electrical cost of treatment for potable and wastewater.	Mahalo for your suggestion. As wastewater emissions represent a smaller share of O'ahu's emissions compared to other sectors like transportation and buildings (see page 17 of the CAP), this CAP focuses primarily on the actions that will have the largest emissions reduction potential in the larger emitting sectors. However, such actions as you suggest may be considered in future updates to the CAP (required every five years), as additional actions will be required to reach net-negative emissions by 2045.
87	Carbon Tax and credits.	Due to concerns about the regressive nature of fuel taxes and socio-economic equity, which were echoed by the community in our stakeholder engagement process, this CAP does not propose a fuel tax. It was determined that a carbon tax or fee may be more suitable at a national rather than local level.
88	Most important is regenerative farming and agriculture; it has the most far reaching impact and effects. We have the chance to sequester the carbon dioxide in the soil now and aid local business create stronger self-reliance and resiliency without so many imports, reducing costs and supporting local people while reducing emissions.	While sequestration is an important strategy for reaching our carbon neutrality goals, this CAP focuses on the strategies with the most immediate impact for emissions reductions in the City's jurisdiction in the near-term. However, such other strategies will be considered in future CAP updates as additional action will be required to reach net-negative

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QUESTION 4: Are there other actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions not included in the CAP that you're interested in?

		carbon emissions by 2045 and as new technologies develop over time.
89	Use regenerative agriculture for carbon sequestration (perhaps in place of large-scale energy projects). Encourage Hawaii farmers to use regenerative agriculture techniques.	While sequestration is an important strategy for reaching our carbon neutrality goals, this CAP focuses on the strategies with the most immediate impact for emissions reductions in the City's jurisdiction in the near-term. However, such other strategies will be considered in future CAP updates as additional action will be required to reach net-negative carbon emissions by 2045 and as new technologies develop over time.
90	Greenhouse gas sequestration opportunities from forestry projects to agricultural practices are critical areas for achieving carbon neutrality. The City should commit to meaningful actions towards planting trees and regenerative agriculture for carbon sequestration now and not postpone these measures for future updates to the CAP as is currently stated.	While sequestration is an important strategy for reaching our carbon neutrality goals, this CAP focuses on the strategies with the most immediate impact for emissions reductions in the City's jurisdiction in the near-term. However, such other strategies will be considered in future CAP updates as additional action will be required to reach net-negative carbon emissions by 2045 and as new technologies develop over time. Additionally, the City is committed to accelerating tree planting initiatives in support of increasing tree canopy across the island, which you can learn more about at: www.resilientoahu.org/trees .
91	I suggest including the completion of a consumption-based GHG inventory as part of our CAP strategy.	As described on page 19 of the CAP, this CAP uses a GHG inventory approach based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Guidelines for National GHG Inventories. The City will consider using a consumption-based inventory in future CAP updates, required every five years. Additionally, a number of actions in CAP Strategies 8 and 9 recommend the

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QUESTION 4: Are there other actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions not included in the CAP that you're interested in?

		use of lifecycle GHG analyses related to waste management and reduction.
92	An economic development plan to increase the supply of construction and green energy labor. Can the city implement carbon taxes and rebates?	Due to concerns about the regressive nature of fuel taxes and socio-economic equity, which were echoed by the community in our stakeholder engagement process, this CAP does not propose a fuel tax. It was determined that a carbon tax or fee may be more suitable at a national rather than local level.
93	Emphasize more private-public partnerships.	The CAP recognizes the importance of public-private partnerships in implementation of the actions. For example, in described in CAP Strategy 2, the City will look towards existing public-private partnerships, such as the Waikīkī Business Improvement District Transportation Management Association to identify new opportunities for vehicle miles travelled management strategies. Additionally, the City is currently engaged in a public-private partnership to enter into an Energy Savings Performance Contract, as described in CAP Strategy 6, to accelerate energy efficiency retrofits for City facilities.

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QUESTION 4: Are there other actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions not included in the CAP that you're interested in?

94	Although the CAP does not take into account GHG of imported goods, decarbonizing the construction sector—which relies on imported building materials—is a must because the building itself will contribute GHGs once built. Energy efficiency is not enough, and legislation that incorporates embodied carbon analysis (i.e., materials and design guidelines) should be added to the CAP.	Mahalo for your feedback. An analysis of embodied carbon or lifecycle GHGs was out of the scope of this CAP. However, the City will consider more consumption-bases analyses in future CAP updates. Additionally, the City's Climate Change Commission is currently in development of a Climate Change and the Construction Industry white paper to provide considerations of climate change and the construction industry with a focus on the implementation of sustainable and resilient design strategies. You can read the draft white paper at https://resilientoahu.org/climate-change-commission-meetings .
95	Consider making Strategy 5 "Reduce Energy Demand by Increasing Energy Efficiency" more ambitious by recommending the policies to limit emissions from buildings and recommend a faster time frame.	Mahalo for your suggestion. The actions described in CAP Strategy 5 are intended to put the City on track to reduce emissions 45% over the next five years on the pathway to reaching our ultimate target of net-negative emissions by 2045. Action 5.3 in particular is aimed at accelerating emissions in the built environment through benchmarking and building performance standards for large commercial buildings. The City will continue to pursue this and other opportunities to meet our climate action goals and exceed them wherever possible.

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QUESTION 4: Are there other actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions not included in the CAP that you're interested in?

96	Consider acknowledging that updating energy codes alone will not meet the Hawai'i Clean Energy Initiative's goal of 4,300 GWh savings through energy efficiency by 2030. (Reference: Figure 2 in < https://puc.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/EEPS-2019-Legislative-Report_FINAL.pdf >).	Mahalo for this suggestion. CAP Strategy 5 acknowledges that while the most important long-term energy efficiency measure the City can take is to regularly update energy codes, it is not the only action necessary to meet our state-wide energy efficiency targets. Regular code adoption as described in Action 5.1 is just one of a suite of actions aimed at increasing the efficiency of our built environment to ensure the City is contributing to achieving the state's 4,300 GWh in savings by 2030 goal.
97	I would really like to see more composting toilets.	The CAP has been amended to include a new, additional action, Action 9.4 to explore new public-private partnerships to increase the diversion of food and other organic materials from the waste stream through composting and/or other solutions. The goal of this action is to minimize GHG emissions from food waste, reduce the need for chemical fertilizers, and promote carbon sequestration.

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QUESTION 4: Are there other actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions not included in the CAP that you're interested in?

98	Search and destroy hydrofluorocarbons throughout Honolulu. Replace with new refrigeration systems.	Mahalo for your suggestion. Actions are being taken at the federal level to address the issue of hydrofluorocarbons, including the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (see here: https://rules.house.gov/sites/democrats.rules.house.gov/files/BILLS-116HR133SA-RCP-116-68.pdf) and House Executive Order Number 14008 Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home (see here: https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/02/01/2021-02177/tackling-the-climate-crisis-at-home-and-abroad). The City will continue to support policies at the federal and state level that support the goals of the CAP and climate mitigation.
99	I would like the report to focus on food sustainability. I would like more conversation about 'āina and supporting our farmers, which means addressing the commercial commoditization of our resources. We need to rely less on importing food because transforming it is costly both financially and environmentally.	Mahalo for your feedback. The CAP is focused on the most high-impact and immediate actions the City can take to reduce the emissions in the largest emitting sectors. The CAP has been amended to include a new, additional action, Action 9.4, focused on finding solutions to address the role of food waste in contributing to our emissions. However, the City recognizes the importance of broader food sustainability initiatives to reduce lifecycle emissions, prepare for climate impacts, and increase community resilience. New agricultural models for economic and food security was prioritized by community as an action in the City's Resilience Strategy (see https://resilientoahu.org/resilience-strategy , page 48), and the City continues to advance other food sustainability and security initiatives, particularly through COVID-19 pandemic recovery efforts.

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QUESTION 4: Are there other actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions not included in the CAP that you're interested in?

100	Vertical agriculture that could be paired with rooftop solar to increase output and reduce imports.	This CAP prioritizes rooftop capacity for accelerating renewable energy generation as described in CAP Strategy 6. However, the City's Resilience Strategy points toward other creative uses of rooftop space in addressing climate change including "green roofs" that include agriculture (see Action 32, "Deploy Sustainable Roof Systems to Manage Urban Heat and Rainfall", https://resilientoahu.org/resilience-strategy , page 96).
101	Promote production and use of electric bicycles instead of electric vehicles. They take less resources to produce, battery power to run, and space on the road while making people healthier.	CAP Action 2.9 aims to increase a diverse set of clean, micromobility services to complement electric vehicle adoption.
102	Consider deleting the first sentence in Action 5.3 and instead develop building energy benchmarking for City and commercial and multi-family buildings simultaneously, rather than one after another, similar to NYC's benchmarking law.	Mahalo for your feedback. Per Ordinance 20-47, municipal benchmarking for City facilities greater than 10,000 square feet is already underway. The City believes that this lead-by-example approach will support development of a community-wide benchmarking program through lessons learned and best practices.
103	Consider adding a new CAP Action 5.5 to develop educational events and policy to limit emissions from buildings similar to New York City's Local Law 97.	Mahalo for your suggestion. The CAP acknowledges the example set by cities including New York to adopt incremental energy efficiency targets for emissions reductions in buildings over time. The City will look to these examples set by other municipalities as it considers implementation of its own building performance standards for commercial and multifamily buildings via Action 5.3.

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QUESTION 4: Are there other actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions not included in the CAP that you're interested in?

104	Act sooner.	Mahalo for your feedback. The CAP includes ambitious targets that will reduce our greenhouse gas emissions by 45% over the next five years and keep us on track to achieve our goal of 100% renewable energy and net-negative carbon emissions by 2045. The City recognizes the cost of inaction, and many of the CAP actions are already underway to ensure climate action is taken in a timely manner, even as the plan is finalized for adoption.
105	Hold public tree plantings en masse.	Mahalo for your suggestion. While the CAP includes strategies to increase urban tree canopy for more comfortable transit by biking and walking, the City is also committed to increasing tree canopy island wide to accelerate carbon sequestration and prepare for increased heat impacts due to climate change. You can learn more about the City's efforts to plant trees at www.resilientoahu.org/trees .
106	Add staff to develop PSAs and educational materials to educate and inform the public about the climate crisis.	Mahalo for your feedback. The CAP has been amended to include an new, additional "Guiding Principle for Implementation" (see page 85 of the CAP) to emphasize the City's commitment to increasing public awareness, education resources, and partnerships for climate action and CAP implementation.

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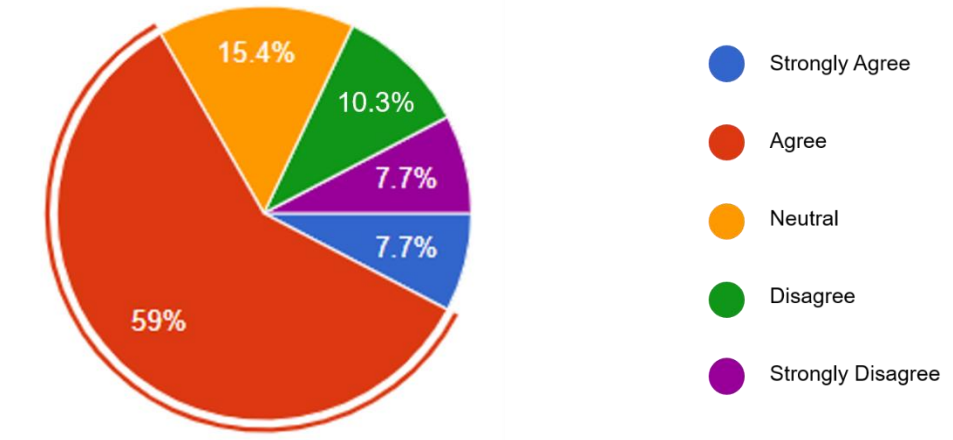
Responses to Draft Plan Public Comments

QUESTION 4: Are there other actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions not included in the CAP that you're interested in?

107	Do not close any of the City community gardens.	Mahalo for your feedback. The CAP does not propose closure of any of the gardens in the City's Community Recreational Gardening Program. Please visit the Department of Parks and Recreation's website for more information about which community gardens are currently accessible under the City's COVID-19 reopening strategy: http://www.honolulu.gov/parks/hbg/community-gardens.html .
108	Plant more trees in landscaping.	The CAP encourages the planting of trees in Action 2.4: "Plan and plant trees as part of roadway rehabilitation projects to provide shade for pedestrian, bicycle, and transit infrastructure and promote comfort for frequent trips."
109	More bike lanes and racks.	The CAP addresses the need for increased bicycle infrastructure in Action 2.1: "Implement the O'ahu Bike Plan and continue to build out protected bikeways for all ages and abilities with safe connections between existing bike lanes."
110	Climate action cannot be limited to greenhouse gas emissions. Hawai'i faces direct major impacts from climate change, such as sea level rise combined with increased storms. Planning needs to shift to build perpendicular to coastlines instead of parallel. The plan needs greater time vision.	Mahalo for your feedback. The CAP is intended to address climate <i>mitigation</i> , i.e., reducing the greenhouse gas emissions that drive global heating to prevent further damages. The City is currently in the process of also developing a climate <i>adaptation</i> strategy through the Climate Ready O'ahu project aimed at increasing the resilience of our island and its infrastructure in the face of a changing climate, including more frequent, stronger storms. You can learn more about the Climate Ready O'ahu Project at www.climatereadyoahu.org .

QUESTION 5:

Please indicate the degree to which you agree with this statement: “This draft Climate Action Plan reflects and addresses my most pressing concerns and priorities about climate change on O’ahu”.



Comment No.	Summary of Written Comment	Response
111	(Agree) Rural and urban regenerative agriculture, farming, and forestry has the most impact and is the most far-reaching. We need to move away from our car-centric society, embrace our green spaces again, use our public transportation, and walk and bicycle more.	Mahalo for your feedback. While agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) comprises a small percentage of O’ahu’s current GHG emissions, additional agriculture and forestry strategies will need to be considered in future CAP updates in order to reach our net-negative carbon neutrality goals by 2045.
112	(Agree) I agree with the targets shared but expect much more emphasis to be placed on long-term critical thinking to maintain the quality of life in Hawai’i.	Mahalo for your feedback. The CAP is intended to be a near-term plan for actions the City can immediately take over the next five years. The actions within the CAP are additionally complimented by the broader resilience-building actions within the City’s Resilience Strategy and its forthcoming climate adaptation strategy. You can read the Resilience Strategy at www.resilientoahu.org/resilience-strategy and follow Climate Ready O’ahu project updates at www.climatereadyoahu.org .
113	(Agree) The plan doesn't talk about tourism.	The CAP is focused on actions the City can take to reduce emissions from large-emitting sectors that the City can most effectively influence. Given the state-wide jurisdiction of tourism activities, such strategies are not included in this CAP. However, the City has partnered with the Hawai’i

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QUESTION 5: Please indicate the degree to which you agree with this statement: “This draft Climate Action Plan reflects and addresses my most pressing concerns and priorities about climate change on O’ahu”.

		Tourism Authority (HTA) on a Destination Management Action Plan for O’ahu that identifies actions to rebuild tourism regeneratively over a three-year period. This includes working with the tourism sector on initiatives that invest in sustainability and improving the natural environment. You can learn more about this process on HTA’s website at: https://www.hawaii tourism authority.org/what-we-do/hta-programs/community-based-tourism/oahu/ .
114	(Strongly Disagree) O’ahu is more than just the city, yet 100% of this plan is focused on the built environment, whereas O’ahu’s ecosystems are being impacted and provide potential solutions, as well as contribute to our quality of life, such as watershed forests that mitigate flood impacts to neighborhoods and maintain native species diversity. The plan does not mention watershed and land management or promotion of rural and agricultural land use, which has implications for our food system, local jobs, and reducing wildfires (a key climate-related impact), as well as benefits with respect to carbon storage through stewardship of forest resources and soils.	While agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) comprises a small percentage of O’ahu’s current GHG emissions, additional agriculture and forestry strategies will need to be considered in future CAP updates in order to reach our net-negative carbon neutrality goals by 2045. Additionally, the City is currently developing a climate adaption strategy through the Climate Ready O’ahu project to assess additional actions the City can take to prepare for future climate impacts such as wildfires and increased flooding. You can learn more about the Climate Ready O’ahu project at www.climate ready oahu.org .
115	(Strongly Agree) Action 3.2 seems to describe removing parking supply requirements from rental housing developments.	CAP Action 3.2 does not remove parking supply requirements, but rather encourages providing flexibility in parking requirements to accurately reflect actual parking needs in suitable areas across O’ahu.

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QUESTION 5: Please indicate the degree to which you agree with this statement: “This draft Climate Action Plan reflects and addresses my most pressing concerns and priorities about climate change on O‘ahu”.

116	(Neutral) Until there are reliable transportation options for all citizens of this island, I do not support decoupling parking space requirements with new developments. Reduction of parking spaces would impact already impacted communities as far as parking. There is a bus but it is not reliable and should not be people's only option.	Mahalo for your feedback. Actions related to parking in CAP Strategy 3 are intended to complement the acceleration of a diverse set of increased efficient, clean, and reliable transit options, as described in the actions contained in CAP Strategy 2.
117	(Agree) We need to get going on all of it. It seems like some of our representatives and the City Council are just green washing and not taking any of this seriously.	The City Administration and the City Council have affirmed their commitment to climate action through the adoption of the City’s Climate Action Policy via Ordinance 20-47 in December 2020 which requires the City to meet 100% renewable energy and a net-negative carbon economy by 2045. Implementation of this CAP, which is already underway, will put the City on track to reaching our established targets.
118	(Disagree) Environmental stewardship must be included, as well as efforts to change policies to allow homeowners to become more energy efficient and self-sustainable, not just supporting private energy projects. Give more power to the people to effectively reduce their energy cost and carbon emission and push to upgrade the grid to support de-privatization of energy.	The CAP recognizes the need to balance renewable energy projects with energy efficiency initiatives to lower overall energy demand and therefore need for new energy sources. In addition to the efficiency measures prioritized in CAP Strategy 5, Action 7.4 also aims to broaden the number of residents who have access to these cost saving renewable energy technologies by leveraging community bulk-purchasing to increase rooftop solar penetration for low- to moderate-income households.

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119	(Neutral) Energy is the number one cost for drinking water and wastewater treatment. There are large energy improvement projects that can be implemented and federally funded that should be addressed very soon. Energy reduction, methane capture, and greywater and water meters are proven ways to reduce energy use and costs.	The CAP prioritizes actions in Strategy 5 to increase energy efficiency to reduce energy demand. Additionally, implementation of 9.1 will increase the City’s opportunities for methane capture and reuse projects at larger wastewater treatment facilities where feasible.
120	(Agree) Two things I am very concerned about: (1) Our electricity companies being responsible and transparent with their practices. From the consumer's perspective, it feels like we are all being overcharged. We need to be educated about the system and where we need to improve publicly, commercially, and individually; and (2) This plan should cover transportation costs and the burden of tourism concerning waste, energy use, etc. This is not just about our residents, it's about the bigger picture of resource production, allocation, and consumption.	Implementation of CAP Action 7.3 will ensure the City remains engaged as an advocate before the Public Utilities Commission for fair and efficient regulation around the renewable energy transition. Additionally, given the state-wide jurisdiction of tourism activities, such strategies are not included in this CAP. However, the City has partnered with the Hawai‘i Tourism Authority (HTA) on a Destination Management Action Plan for O‘ahu that identifies actions to rebuild tourism regeneratively over a three-year period. This includes working with the tourism sector on initiatives that invest in sustainability and improving the natural environment. You can learn more about this process on HTA’s website at: https://www.hawaiitourismauthority.org/what-we-do/hta-programs/community-based-tourism/oahu/ .

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121	(Agree) I think we need to address the issue of hydrofluorocarbons immediately since they are such potent GHGs. We need to explore and prepare to use other "drawdown" techniques, such as tree planting, regenerative agriculture, ocean "farming" of seaweed, etc.	<p>Actions are being taken at the federal level to address the issue of hydrofluorocarbons, including the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (see https://rules.house.gov/sites/democrats.rules.house.gov/files/BILLS-116HR133SA-RCP-116-68.pdf) and House Executive Order Number 14008 Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home (see https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/02/01/2021-02177/tackling-the-climate-crisis-at-home-and-abroad). The City will continue to support policies at the federal and state level that support the goals of the CAP and climate mitigation.</p> <p>In addition, this first-ever CAP has been designed as a short-term, five year plan to immediately address the largest sources of emissions on O‘ahu within the City’s jurisdiction in the near-term. While agricultural sequestration is not identified as a specific strategy in this CAP, it will need to be considered in future updates (required every five years) in order to achieve net-negative carbon by 2045 and as new technologies become available.</p>
122	(Agree) I think we need to address the issue of hydrofluorocarbons immediately since they are such potent GHGs. We also need to explore and prepare to use other strategies such as tree planting, regenerative agriculture, etc. Greenhouse gas sequestration opportunities from forestry projects to agricultural practices are critical areas for achieving carbon neutrality.	<p>Actions are being taken at the federal level to address the issue of hydrofluorocarbons, including the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (see https://rules.house.gov/sites/democrats.rules.house.gov/files/BILLS-116HR133SA-RCP-116-68.pdf) and House Executive Order Number 14008 Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home (see https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/02/01/2021-02177/tackling-the-climate-crisis-at-home-and-abroad). The City will continue to support policies at the federal and state level that support the goals of the CAP and climate mitigation.</p>

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		In addition, this first-ever CAP has been designed as a short-term, five year plan to immediately address the largest sources of emissions on O‘ahu within the City’s jurisdiction in the near-term. While agricultural sequestration is not identified as a specific strategy in this CAP, it will need to be considered in future updates (required every five years) in order to achieve net-negative carbon by 2045 and as new technologies become available.
123	(Disagree) The waste section does not use a consumption-based model to understand the true impact of the things we consume and dispose of.	While a consumption-based GHG inventory was out of the scope of this CAP, lifecycle GHG analyses may be considered in future CAP updates.
124	(Neutral) Support of solar use for homeowners and condo owners needs to be streamlined in regulations and permits.	Mahalo for your feedback. The CAP recognizes the need reduce barriers for homeowners to residential rooftop solar as described in Action 7.2 With adoption of Ordinance 20-44 in December 2020, the City is streamlining permitting procedures to ensure broader, easier access to residential clean energy projects, including rooftop solar.
125	(Disagree) Climate change is natural and not manmade due to information from NOAA showing global warming went down for 15 years then up for 5 years.	The scientific consensus supports the conclusion that man-made sources of greenhouse gas emissions through fossil fuel use are causing abnormal and catastrophic climate change. For more information on the science of climate change see reports and other resources from the International Panel on Climate Change at ipcc.ch . Also, for a more local perspective see additional research and guidance produced by the City Climate Change Commission at https://resilientoahu.org/climate-change-commission .

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126	(Agree) A consumption-based inventory would be worthwhile follow-up to this plan. A consumption-based lens may offer critical information in our effort to prevent climate chaos.	Mahalo for this suggestion. While a consumption-based GHG inventory was out of the scope of this CAP, lifecycle GHG analyses may be considered in future CAP updates.
127	(Agree) I would like to see more on air travel. I understand it is largely a federal matter, but there are ways we can influence federal attention to this matter. Is exploring our mechanisms for engagement something we could write into the CAP? It seems to be part of our kuleana to help the federal government tackle this one.	Mahalo for this suggestion. While the CAP focuses on priority actions with in the City’s jurisdiction, including ground transportation specifically in the transportation sector, the City will continue to explore mechanisms for engagement with jurisdictions beyond the City’s direct control. For example, Climate Action 7.3 calls for the City to continue advocating before the State Public Utilities Commission. The City is also an active member of the Hawai‘i Energy Policy Forum (HEPF), which includes sub-committees exploring opportunities related to advanced biofuels for aviation. Visit HEPF’s website for more information at: http://manoa.hawaii.edu/hepf/ .
128	(Agree) Many issues need to be and can be addressed and implemented now (2021), such as the addition of PV panels and battery storage units, planting trees (for carbon sequestration), animal agriculture issues, and edible food recovery and composting efforts. We don't have the luxury of time to make a difference.	Mahalo for your feedback. The City recognizes the cost of inaction, and many CAP actions are already underway at the City, including two Energy Savings Performance Contracts (Action 6.1), arrival of new all-electric buses (Action 4.1), and tree planting efforts (Action 2.4). You can learn more about these initiatives at www.resilientoahu.org .

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129	(Strongly Agree) We are behind and must act sooner.	Mahalo for your feedback. The CAP includes ambitious targets that will reduce our greenhouse gas emissions by 44% over the next five years and keep us on track to achieve our goal of 100% renewable energy and net-negative carbon emissions by 2045. The City recognizes the cost of inaction, and many CAP actions are already underway at the City, including two Energy Savings Performance Contracts (Action 6.1), arrival of new all-electric buses (Action 4.1), and tree planting efforts (Action 2.4). You can learn more about these initiatives at www.resilientoahu.org .
130	(Strongly Disagree) It should be much stronger and faster.	Mahalo for your feedback. The CAP includes ambitious targets that will reduce our greenhouse gas emissions by 44% over the next five years and keep us on track to achieve our goal of 100% renewable energy and net-negative carbon emissions by 2045. The City recognizes the cost of inaction, and many CAP actions are already underway at the City, including two Energy Savings Performance Contracts (Action 6.1), arrival of new all-electric buses (Action 4.1), and tree planting efforts (Action 2.4). You can learn more about these initiatives at www.resilientoahu.org .
131	(Agree) We need to integrate the medical/public health stakeholder component more. Growing local food using regenerative agriculture practices and getting local doctors to promote eating locally grown vegetables would benefit our community while helping to reduce the impacts of global food production.	Mahalo for your feedback. The City recognizes the need to engage all types of stakeholders through implementation of the CAP, including our public health and medical professionals with expertise in creating cleaner, healthier futures for residents. As the CAP is focused on the largest GHG-emitting sectors on O‘ahu, agricultural strategies are out of the scope of this CAP and are likely to be included in future CAP updates. However, the City recognizes the importance of holistic and regenerative agricultural approaches as prioritized in the actions within the City’s Resilience Strategy. Please see here for more details: https://resilientoahu.org/resilience-strategy .

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132	(Agree) These steps are critical, but losses incurred and unplanned redevelopment if a coastal disaster occurs are also major climate change-related concerns.	Mahalo for your feedback. The CAP is intended to address climate <i>mitigation</i> , i.e., reducing the greenhouse gas emissions that drive global heating to prevent further damages. The City is currently in the process of also developing a climate <i>adaptation</i> strategy through the Climate Ready O‘ahu project aimed at increasing the resilience of our island and its infrastructure in the face of a climate impacts. You can learn more about the Climate Ready O‘ahu Project at www.climatereadyoahu.org .
133	(Neutral) Issues of homelessness and inequality with rising costs on O‘ahu are also part of climate change. Social issues should also be a part of the plan.	Mahalo for your feedback. The CAP recognizes the need to promote actions that maximize co-benefits, or lower our carbon emissions while simultaneously securing a more affordable future. In addition, the City’s Resilience Strategy includes complimentary actions that aim to lower costs of living on O‘ahu through the actions within Pillar I: Remaining Rooted. Please see here for more details: https://resilientoahu.org/resilience-strategy .
134	(Disagree) I am not sure why the CAP only focuses on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Even if O‘ahu went carbon neutral tomorrow, the science tells us that GHGs already emitted will lead to disastrous sea level rise. This CAP puts off dealing with the issues of sea level rise.	Mahalo for your feedback. The CAP is intended to address climate <i>mitigation</i> , i.e., reducing the greenhouse gas emissions that drive global heating to prevent further damages. The City is currently in the process of also developing a climate <i>adaptation</i> strategy through the Climate Ready O‘ahu project aimed at increasing the resilience of our island and its infrastructure in the face of a changing climate, including more frequent, stronger storms. You can learn more about the Climate Ready O‘ahu Project at www.climatereadyoahu.org .
135	(Agree) Good strategies and actions.	Mahalo for your support of these actions.

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136	(Neutral) The CAP Strategy 5 "Reduce Energy Demand by Increasing Energy Efficiency" is an opportunity to set visionary goals, instigate action to reduce GHG emissions, and establish Hawai'i as a leader.	Mahalo for your feedback.
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Comment No.	Summary of Written Comment	Response
137	Would like to see more coordination with sustainability efforts and include the visitor industry as a partner in these efforts.	Mahalo for your feedback. The CAP is focused on actions the City can take to reduce emissions from large-emitting sectors that the City can most effectively influence. Given the state-wide jurisdiction of tourism activities, such strategies are not included in this CAP. However, the City has partnered with the Hawai'i Tourism Authority (HTA) on a Destination Management Action Plan for O'ahu that identifies actions to rebuild tourism regeneratively over a three-year period. This includes working with the tourism sector on initiatives that invest in sustainability and improving the natural environment. You can learn more about this process on HTA's website at: https://www.hawaii tourism authority.org/what-we-do/hta-programs/community-based-tourism/oahu/
138	Would like to see larger representation in the plan of the benefits and actions resulting from the preservation, adaptive reuse, and greening of our existing historic buildings (by definition any building 50 years and older with historic significance to be determined).	Mahalo for your feedback. CAP Action 8.6 (page 81) has been amended to emphasize the importance of preserving historic buildings where possible. The City does also recognize that such considerations and resources will be needed in implementation of many of the actions described in CAP Strategies 5 and 6, particularly Actions 6.1 and 6.2, which aim to retrofit City facilities to increase efficiency and on-site renewable energy.
139	Action 5.1 on State building codes should be applied to City buildings ASAP and not wait till 2023.	CAP Action 5.1 is intended to ensure the City regularly updates its building and energy conservation codes as required by law, which also apply to construction of new municipal buildings. Given recent adoption of the next round of code standards at the national level

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		via the 2021 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), the City anticipates consideration of future local code updates in 2023 following the state's adoption of the 2021 IECC.
140	It's somewhat misleading to reduce H-POWER's tonnage (and emissions) by 25% to show the 25% MSW reduction goal. The City's landfill diversion goals may instead shift waste streams currently being landfilled over to H-POWER (i.e., autofluff, bar screenings, reduced maintenance diversions, etc.). The landfill tonnage should be reduced first before reducing H-POWER's. Regarding the 25% MSW reduction goal, for reference: in 2005 MSW to H-POWER and landfill (combined) was about 945,000 tons. In 2020 it was about 762,000 tons, a reduction of almost 20%.	Thank you, we will look into this with our plan partners at the University of Hawai'i.
141	I would appreciate the opportunity to review the PUC documents and calculations that show H-POWER as less GHG intensive than coal and oil by 26% and 11% respectively, which differ from numbers myself and a colleague have separately previously calculated.	The citation references HECO's PSIP update report to the PUC in 2016, which is here: http://cca.hawaii.gov/dca/hecos-psip-update-december-2016/ .
142	Implementation cannot be delayed by the change of political administrations. The plan needs to be independent from the Mayor or the Governor but still held accountable by and fully transparent to the citizens of O'ahu.	Implementation of many of the CAP actions are already underway. The CAP includes Guiding Principles for Implementation (see page 84) intended to cultivate an ongoing, adaptable, and transparent process throughout the plan's implementation. Additionally as required by Ordinance 20-47, the CAP will be updated every five years to be able to reflect on progress.
143	I like the idea of mixed land use, but I am concerned about overdevelopment. We do not want to continue gentrification by putting in mixed-use/low-income housing that only serves the middle and upper class.	Mahalo for sharing your concerns. CAP Strategy 1 focuses on mixed-use development in strategic areas, including Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) and Honolulu Rail Transit stations. Action 1.1 specifically encourages the adoption of policies that support greater

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		affordable housing near transit, with progress to be measured by the number and share of affordable housing units in TOD areas.
144	There are real concerns around environmental racism, public health, and equity issues, which need to be addressed and be a forefront in conversations. I believe we need to include more Native Hawaiian voices who can talk about restoring the land rather than building more. I imagine many do not have access to this platform, so I think you should physically seek them out and ask them what their concerns are and listen to what they have to say.	Mahalo for your feedback. The CAP recognizes the need to be inclusive of a diverse set of perspectives in both implementation and future CAP update planning. The CAP also acknowledges the need to prioritize actions that support an equitable transition away from GHG-intensive system and prioritize actions with communities that often go unheard, unserved, or unrecognized. The CAP includes “Guiding Principles for Implementation” that include convening a set of community ambassadors to advise on implementation; developing equity decision-making tools to guide implementation; and increasing public awareness, education resources, and partnerships for implementation. The City looks forward to partnering with residents and organizations on ways to advance climate goals in a way that redresses historical injustices and uplifts the many voices of our community.
145	I like the idea of ESPCs (Energy Service Provider Contracts) to improve City building energy efficiency (Action 5.1) and developing a building energy benchmarking program (Action 5.3), but what about extending these services to homeowners/renters? Could teams of volunteers be trained in energy efficiency techniques to keep costs down? Just as in Action 5.2 (energy and water data protocols), provide the service for the City and for public.	The CAP first focuses on the actions the City can immediately take to reduce carbon emissions on O‘ahu, often through lead-by-example initiatives such as those described in Actions 6.1 and 5.2. Through implementation of the CAP actions and in development of the next CAP update, the City will explore opportunities to increase similar opportunities for a wider range of beneficiaries.
146	Sustainable Coastlines Hawaii believes that the work done here is pivotal to a more sustainable future not only for our island, but for our world. It is appreciated that some of the final recommendations indicate a necessity for consumption reductions, which ultimately is the most	Mahalo for your feedback. If there are further comments to be addressed, please contact the Office of Climate Change, Sustainability and Resiliency at www.resilientoahu.org .

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	steadfast solution to many of our collective goals. However, there are some inconsistencies and issues we hope can be addressed.	
147	All grocery stores, food outlets, and other places in Honolulu need to replace equipment using hydrofluorocarbons as refrigerants. We should implement something similar to the Congressional bill recently passed ASAP. Leaks of this gas can be thousands of times more polluting than carbon dioxide itself.	Actions are being taken at the federal level to address the issue of hydrofluorocarbons, including the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (see here: https://rules.house.gov/sites/democrats.rules.house.gov/files/BILLS-116HR133SA-RCP-116-68.pdf) and House Executive Order Number 14008 Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home (see here: https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/02/01/2021-02177/tackling-the-climate-crisis-at-home-and-abroad). The City will continue to support policies at the federal and state level that support the goals of the CAP and climate mitigation.
148	A series of PSAs (similar to the "Buy Local, It Matters" ads) should be created to gradually inform the public about the urgency of climate action and what the City's plans are.	Mahalo for your suggestion. The CAP has been amended to include a new, additional "Guiding Principle for Implementation" (see page 85 of the CAP) to emphasize the City's commitment to increasing public awareness, education resources, and partnerships for climate action and CAP implementation.
149	Open up financial support to community organizations and non-profits that contribute to carbon neutrality through environmental stewardship. Also open micro-grant opportunities for individuals and community orgs to do environmentally beneficial projects, as it encourages people to participate in the process.	A new "Guiding Principle for Implementation" of the CAP has been added to ensure implementation includes opportunities to increase partnerships with and resources for community taking climate action. While the City will explore such opportunities related to this CAP, it does currently offer grants through its Grants in Aid program for the purpose of developing, implementing, and supporting non-profit projects, services, and programs that address community needs consistent with the City's established priorities, including the environment. For more information, please see visit: http://www.honolulu.gov/cms-dcs-menu/site-dcs-sitearticles/850-osp-home.html .

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150	The number shown for calendar year 2018 H-POWER tonnage on page 54 is incorrect; the number should be about 744,000 tons.	The number shown in the CAP (now on page 55) for 2018 H-POWER tonnage of 532,000 tons of waste was provided by the Department of Environmental Services' total waste data available at https://www.opala.org/solid_waste/archive/facts2.html .
151	I worry that the City could be held back from achieving its climate goals due to circumstances outside its control. For that reason, the groups the City will partner with all need to be well informed not only about the City's plans and goals, but how those goals are to be met equitably and inclusively. The best the City can do is remain honest, flexible, and transparent in its efforts to complete the actions in CAP 2020-2025 in a timely and thorough manner.	Mahalo for your feedback. The CAP includes Guiding Principles for Implementation (see page 85) intended to support an equitable, inclusive, and transparent approach to implementation. The City is committed to convening a set of community advisors and developing equity decision-making tools to guide the plan's implementation.
152	I believe education is key to the success of this climate project. The City should work with the State on curriculum items for Grades K-12 and at the University level and learn from what other states are doing to provide age-appropriate topics and hands-on activities for climate science.	Mahalo for your feedback. As the CAP is focused primarily on actions the City can immediately take within its own jurisdiction, strategies that focus on opportunities within the education system were not included in the scope of this CAP. However, the CAP includes a "Guiding Principle for Implementation" to increase public awareness, education resources, and partnerships for implementation, and the City will continue to explore both state and community partnership to increase educational resources related to the CAP.
153	Electrify City buses ASAP.	Bus fleet electrification is already underway at the City. The City now has three electric buses in its fleet, with an additional 14 set to arrive throughout 2021, initializing the transition to electrify the City's heavy-duty vehicle fleet and expand electric vehicle charging infrastructure island-wide.

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154	This statement in the CAP on page 54 is misleading: "When waste is incinerated at H-POWER, emissions largely come from products containing fossil fuels, such as plastics." H-POWER's emissions come from anything organic (or containing carbon) whether it's fossil fuel-derived or not. Two-thirds of H-POWER's GHG emissions are biogenic (not fossil-fuel based).	As described on page 19, the GHG emissions inventory for the CAP used a sector-based analysis that excluded biogenic emissions sources. Therefore, within CAP emissions reduction analyses, emissions from waste incineration at H-POWER only account for non-biogenic emissions, which is primarily fossil fuel-based plastic material.
155	Regarding renegotiation of the H-POWER guaranteed tonnage: this contract provision is intended to be an annual financial true-up to reimburse the contractor Covanta for their annual base cost of operations and share of energy revenues. The City prefers for tonnage at H-POWER to be less for improving landfill diversion and having spare capacity.	Thank you for this comment.
156	The plan states: "Reaching carbon neutrality requires additional actions, including federal and state policies, as well engaging in carbon offsets." I am strongly against carbon offset programs. Data shows that offset projects don't do what is needed—reducing emissions—and allows companies to avoid taking meaningful action, shifting the responsibility for the solution on to the consumer.	This CAP has been designed as a short-term, five year plan to immediately address the largest sources of emissions on O'ahu within the City's jurisdiction in the near-term. Analysis of carbon offsets were therefore out of the scope of this CAP. However, as emissions decline and new technologies become available, carbon offsets may be considered as additional strategies in future CAP updates in order to achieve the City's goal of net-negative carbon emissions by 2045.
157	Hawai'i Gas supports the current process outlined in Bill 25 by which the City must adopt either national or state building codes but also allows the City to modify those codes to align and support O'ahu's unique environment and allow for critical stakeholder engagement and input through the City Council hearing process.	The City will continue to adopt codes as required and consider further local amendments, as appropriate, as described in CAP Action 5.1.

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158	Hawaii Gas strongly supports the City moving forward with an RFP process for methane capture and reuse at Waimanalo Gulch landfill and at larger wastewater treatment facilities, such as Sand Island. The City has only issued one RFP to do methane capture and reuse, which is the incredibly successful project at the Honouliuli Wastewater Treatment Plant. By capturing the methane at Sand Island or Waimanalo Gulch before it is released into the atmosphere, that methane becomes a renewable energy source and contributes to the state's carbon neutrality goals, while generating an additional source of revenue for the City.	The City concurs that we should utilize or monetize our waste stream to the benefit of citizens and taxpayers where technically, economically, and legally or contractually feasible. Strategy 9, in particular, Action 9.1 calls for incorporating the learnings from the Honouliuli project to implement additional methane collection and reuse systems at other wastewater treatment facilities where feasible.
159	Please consider establishing energy reduction policies for buildings in Honolulu. A relevant model is the NYC 80x50 Buildings Partnership and their Blueprint for Efficiency report.	The CAP acknowledges the example set by cities including New York to adopt incremental energy reduction targets for buildings over time. The City will look to these examples set by other municipalities as it considers implementation of its own building performance standards for commercial and multifamily buildings via Action 5.3.
160	City areas should be identified immediately for tree-planting projects as trees are one of the best ways to draw carbon out of the atmosphere. We should not wait until the next CAP, because trees will have an immediate effect on emissions. Tree planting can help people of all ages get involved in taking climate responsibility.	Although the CAP is designed to be updated every five years, and will consider greater forestry strategies in future updates, the City is currently advancing efforts to increase tree canopy island-wide. You can learn more about these efforts at www.resilientoahu.org/trees .
161	For this report to meet the merit that it intends to in driving this city towards zero emissions, the waste section necessitates a consumption-based review and not a sector-based review in order to illustrate an accurate picture of the emissions that waste streams contribute to the greenhouse gas scenarios outlined. Without the detail of	Mahalo for your feedback. While a consumption-based GHG inventory was out of the scope of this CAP, lifecycle GHG analyses may be considered in future CAP updates.

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	emissions from extraction, production, transport from, and disposal of, waste is vastly under characterized as a piece of the emissions report and thus loses its priority standing in the solutions outlined. On an island where almost everything that we consume is imported, it would be a distortion of the truth to reach a supposed carbon neutrality without accounting for the full lifecycle of our consumption.	
162	The story on waste-to-energy (WTE) is not fully told. Stating that it WTE is a renewable energy source is not actually calling out that it is in fact the opposite of renewable. Burning something is by definition nonrenewable. For this plan to fully move our city towards the outlined goals, we hope that re-characterizing WTE as non-renewable would be added as a recommendation of the plan.	On page 48, the CAP acknowledges that a technology's designation as renewable, as defined by Hawai'i Revised Statutes §269-91 does not necessarily imply it is GHG-free and specifically identifies the burning of municipal solid waste as a GHG-intensive resource. Consumption-based GHG analyses may offer a more complete story on waste-to-energy, and may be considered in future CAP updates.
163	The waste emissions section does not discuss that the GHG emissions of H-POWER are worse than both oil and coal burning, but rather states, "The majority of waste stream GHG emissions on O'ahu occur at H-POWER, which is less-GHG intensive than either fossil-fuel burning or landfilling." We challenge this narrative and wonder where the data to support this claim is coming from. Biogenic emissions should not be emitted from burning emissions at a waste-to-energy facility. These emissions are part of the smokestack emissions and the burning of organic material is a wasteful decision to begin with. When properly done, composting proves that biogenic greenhouse gases can be avoided. The narrative of biogenic emissions being left out	Thank you for these comments. A composting action has been added as Action 9.4, reading "Explore new public-private partnerships to increase the diversion of food and other organic materials from the waste stream through composting and/or other solutions.". Per the commonly-accepted inventory approach and outlined on page 19, "in most GHG inventories, only non-biogenic sources of GHG emissions are counted towards emissions totals. Biogenic emissions derive from materials that are produced with carbon sequestered from the atmosphere. When these materials are burned, they release CO2 that was previously sequestered. Therefore, although there is no structural difference between biogenic and non-biogenic CO2, these emissions are considered to be a part of the natural carbon cycle."

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QUESTION 6: Please provide any additional thoughts or suggestions on the draft CAP.

	of comparisons is one perpetuated by an industry seeking to keep the status quo moving forward as a means of profit.	As in Appendix II - Generation from H-Power is also assumed to remain as given by the PSIP pathway. 41% of generation is considered non-biogenic and allotted to fossil fuel generation, the remainder is counted as renewable generation.
164	While composting is discussed as a semi-solution because of the inefficiency of burning organic material, it is not given its due place in the realm of a circular effort to eliminate waste and mitigate emissions. A controlled in-vessel aerobic composting unit should eliminate all methane emissions as well as biogenic CO ₂ . Furthermore, the CO ₂ capture potential of soils that have been regenerated due to the application of a healthy compost mix is not fully outlined nor recognized.	The CAP has been amended to include a new, additional action, Action 9.4 to explore new public-private partnerships to increase the diversion of food and other organic materials from the waste stream through composting and/or other solutions. This action is intended to recognize the importance of aerobic digesters in efficiently managing the waste we have.
165	The last section on solutions implies that burning plastics at H-POWER may be more carbon neutral than recycling in its current state but neglects to evaluate the consequences of continuing to rely on incinerating technologies over elimination of the product in the first place. This is where a consumption-based review would alter the perceived benefit of certain technologies and paint a more holistic picture of opportunities to move away from the pitfalls that have gotten us to where we are now.	While a consumption-based GHG inventory was out of the scope of this CAP, lifecycle GHG analyses may be considered in future CAP updates. However, specific to waste management, CAP Action 9.3 calls for a lifecycle analysis to determine the GHG intensity of a number of management alternatives for recyclable materials.
166	In a world where plastic production is escalating exponentially and associated pollution from it is tracking similarly upwards, we believe that emission reduction solutions need to take better care to account for the true impact of these materials. On the current pace, plastic production alone (not including extraction and transport of goods) would account for 20% of global fossil fuel use.	Mahalo for your feedback. The CAP recognizes the inherent limitations to using a sector-based GHG analysis, which can underestimate emissions, particularly in the waste sector (see page 60). While a consumption-based GHG inventory was out of the scope of this CAP, lifecycle GHG analyses may be considered in future CAP updates.

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	Additionally, recent studies indicate that plastics lost to the environment are emitting methane when they interact with sunlight. If a full consumption-based model was used we believe that the recommendations to remove these materials from the Honolulu waste stream would be a much higher priority than indicated here. Plastics are only cheap because of massive fossil fuel subsidies and because their entire cost is not accounted for.	
167	The City's gardens could/should be used for hands-on activities (recycling waste through backyard composting, starting a garden, making water barrels, etc.).	Mahalo for your suggestion. Currently, the Board of Water Supply offers hands-on workshops at the Halawa Xeriscape Garden featuring many classes on the intersection of sustainability and gardening. Mini-workshops are currently being offered online due to the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please see here: https://www.boardofwatersupply.com/news-events/workshops/workshops-at-the-garden/photo-album .
168	There is a minor typo in the CAP on page 8 which repeats one member of the CCSR Project Team.	Mahalo for your comment. The correction has been made.
169	There should be solar on every rooftop in Honolulu, not just on City facilities (Action 6.2). The City should strongly encourage rooftop solar for homeowners.	Mahalo for your support. The CAP addresses the need increase access to residential rooftop solar for homeowners. With the adoption of Ordinance 20-44 in December 2020, CAP Action 7.2 is underway to streamline permitting procedures for residential clean energy projects, making it easier for a larger number of residents to experience the benefits of solar PV on their homes. Additionally, Action 7.4 is specifically targeted to increase access to rooftop solar for low- to moderate-income households through the Solarize O'ahu Program.

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QUESTION 6: Please provide any additional thoughts or suggestions on the draft CAP.

170	Yes to electrifying the City fleet and HDVs to "lead by example". But first, ensure that the EV charging structure is in place.	In addition to accelerating the adoption of electric vehicles (EV) within the City's fleet, the CAP also recognizes the need to increase EV charging infrastructure island-wide to support the fleet transition, as described in Action 4.4.
171	The plan lacks a system to monitor results to determine whether the plan has been successful or not. The plan should be adjusted from time to time based on the results of the monitoring system. If net GHG emissions aren't declining fast enough, more should be done.	The CAP acknowledges the need to measure progress in meeting its emissions reduction goals. As required by Ordinance 20-47, O'ahu's GHG inventory will be updated each year to track annual progress in reducing emissions and publically reported in the City's Annual Sustainability Report. Additionally, Ordinance 20-47 requires the City to update the CAP every five years to account for progress made and action still required. For more information regarding the annual GHG inventory and sustainability reporting requirements, visit www.resilientoahu.org .
172	There are a number of big climate change impacts, including more frequent and larger storms, less rainfall, and coastal habitat loss, which put communities at risk and impact food resources. Reducing the cause of these impacts is everyone responsibility; addressing these issues is our responsibility to our children.	This CAP is intended to address climate <i>mitigation</i> , i.e., reducing the greenhouse gas emissions that drive global heating to prevent further damages. However, the City also recognizes the need to prepare for a changing climate and is currently in the process of also developing a climate <i>adaptation</i> strategy through the Climate Ready O'ahu project aimed at increasing the resilience of our island and its infrastructure in the face of climate impacts, including more frequent, stronger storms. You can learn more about the Climate Ready O'ahu Project at www.climatereadyoahu.org .
173	Strongly support the CAP and urge the City to take these actions on the short timeline we have to meet the challenge of the climate crisis.	Mahalo for your support of the CAP.
174	I strongly support Solarize O'ahu (Action 7.4) to get more solar on the roofs of low-moderate income households. I really want to see this happen.	Mahalo for your support of CAP Action 7.4.

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175	The most important thing is for the current administration to listen to the plan and make sure all departments get behind plan. The City has to be the leader in implementing this plan and work together.	Mahalo for your feedback.
176	Thank you to all the elected leaders who are integral in instituting this plan. It's way late, but better late than never. There were a lot of good ideas in this plan. Thank you for using community ideas and feedback.	Mahalo for your support for the CAP.
177	Mahalo to all involved in this. Great work.	Mahalo for your feedback.
178	Good job and good luck.	Mahalo for your support for the CAP and its implementation.
179	Mahalo Nui Loa for a great job. The document is easy to read, visually pleasing and a good comprehensive review to start.	Mahalo for your support of the CAP.
180	Great work. Impressive and inspiring.	Mahalo for your feedback.

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QUESTION 7:

Which of the Climate Actions included in the draft CAP would you most like to see accomplished by 2025?*

**Some action titles have been amended since the draft CAP was released for public comment. Action titles are presented in the table below as stated in the draft CAP. Additionally, commenters were not able to select Action 9.4, as it was added to the CAP following the public comment period.*

Action #	Action Title	Frequency of Actions as Identified by Commenters
8.2	Continue to eliminate single-use plastics and expand multiple-use containers in food distribution and sale.	4
2.8	Launch integrated transit fare card (Holo) to include a fare-capping program for relevant daily, monthly, and annual rates	3
4.1	Develop and adopt an electric bus purchasing policy for the City's bus fleet to reach 100% renewable-powered city fleet goal by 2035	3
4.2	Develop a plan and implement City passenger vehicle fleet transition to achieve 100% clean fleet goal by 2035	3
4.4	Expand EV charging infrastructure for the City EV fleet by tripling public charging capacity on City facilities; enable electricity cost recovery.	3
5.2	Develop a "lead by example" municipal energy and water benchmarking program for covered City facilities along with data transparency, reporting, and building performance standards. Develop internal and publicly-available dashboard with energy and water data reporting protocols.	3
5.3	Develop a building energy benchmarking program, building performance standards, and transparent reporting mechanisms for large covered commercial and multi-family buildings.	3

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QUESTION 7: Which of the Climate Actions included in the draft CAP would you most like to see accomplished by 2025?

6.2	Leverage City rooftops, parking lots, and other previously developed lands to increase on-site and City-owned renewable energy generation by 200%.	3
7.2	Streamline permitting for solar PV (including distributed battery technologies) on commercial, multifamily, and townhome rooftops through use of online platforms.	3
7.4	Launch a Solarize O'ahu pilot to increase residential solar access for low- to moderate-income households.	3
2.3	Complete the O'ahu Pedestrian Plan and implement high priority pedestrian projects.	2
8.3	Strengthen infrastructure and partnerships for edible food recovery.	2
9.1	Move forward the RFP for methane capture and reuse at Waimanalo Gulch landfill and at larger wastewater treatment facilities.	2
1.1	Continue to adopt policies that support greater housing affordability located near transit and in areas in proximity to job centers and key destinations.	1
2.1	Complete 100% of priority 1 bikeway projects from the O'ahu Bike Plan with safe connections between existing bike lanes.	1
2.2	Develop a City-focused Transportation Demand Management Program, including updating the telework policy.	1
2.4	Plant shade trees to provide shade for pedestrian, bicycle and transit infrastructure to promote comfort for frequent trips.	1
2.5	Repurpose existing roadways to establish "car-free" active transportation corridors.	1
4.5	Provide private car sharing with high fuel efficiency vehicles priority access parking to enable point-to-point service in high usage areas.	1
5.1	Adopt building code ordinance such that, at minimum, State adoption of new building energy standards automatically carries over to the City. The City should adopt further standards as appropriate.	1
6.1	Retrofit City buildings, facilities, and operations to be more energy efficient.	1

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QUESTION 7: Which of the Climate Actions included in the draft CAP would you most like to see accomplished by 2025?

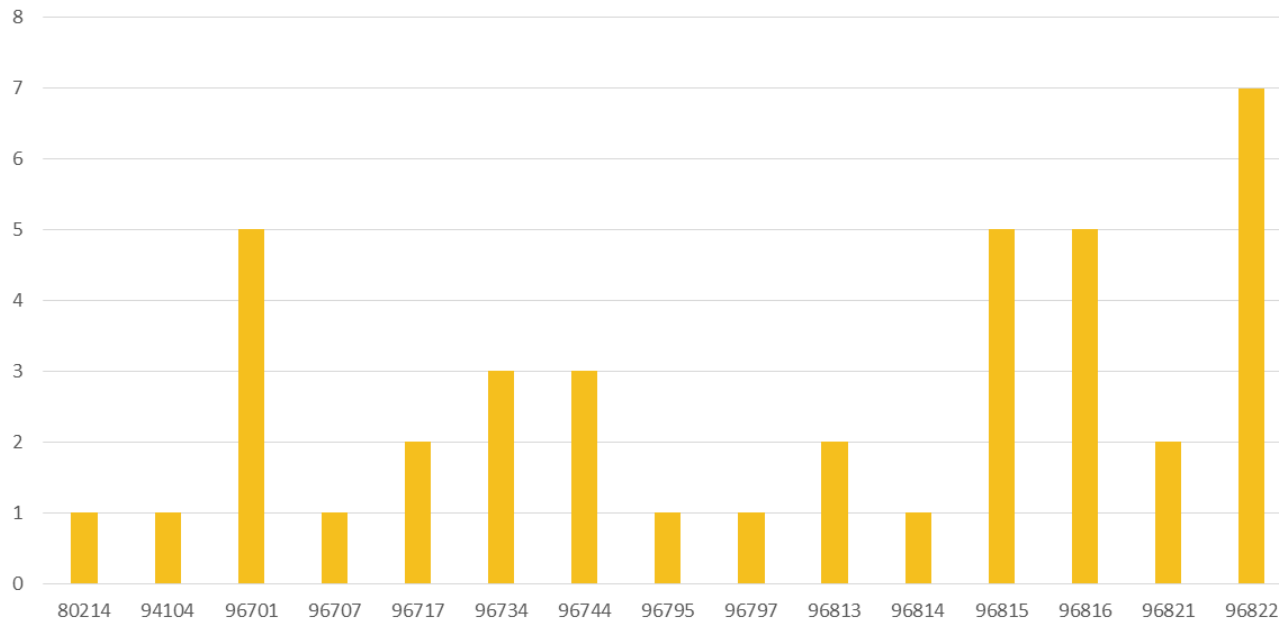
8.4	Develop a volume-based residential refuse pick-up program that appropriately prices refuse pick up services for residential as well as commercial customers.	1
8.5	Expand the location of public drinking water fountains and retrofit existing public drinking fountains to include devices capable of refilling reusable water flasks, cups and containers.	1
9.2	Explore feasibility of adding anaerobic digester capacity to the City's waste stream infrastructure.	1
9.3	Based on GHG lifecycle analysis, reevaluate the flow of materials to out of-state recycling versus H-POWER.	1

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QUESTION 8:
Demographic Information

What is your Zip Code?

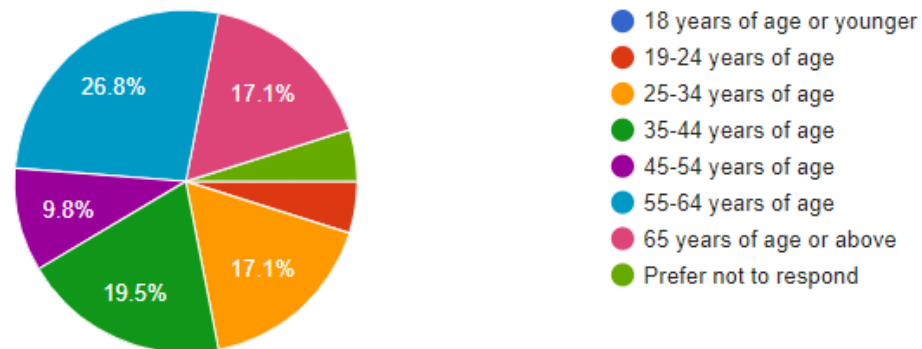
41 responses



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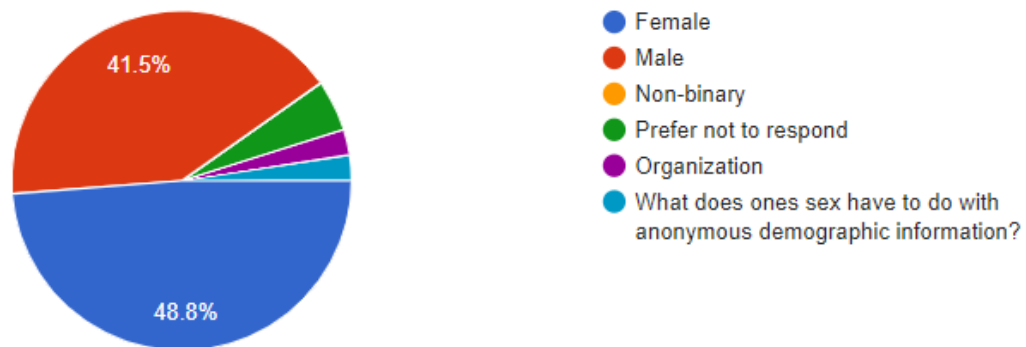
What is your age?

41 responses



What is your gender?

41 responses



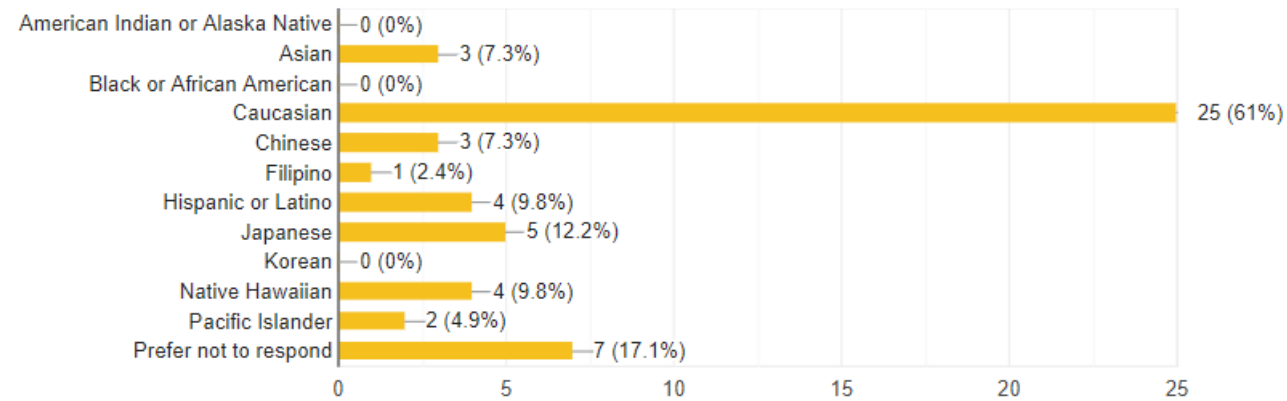
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QUESTION 8: Demographic Information

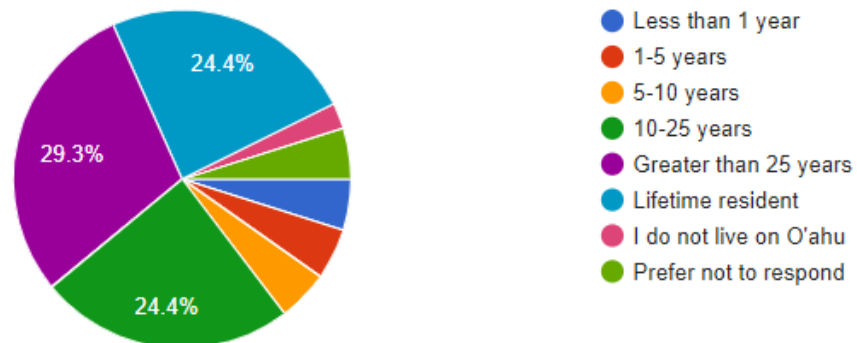
How do you identify? (Select as many as you need)

41 responses



How long have you been a resident?

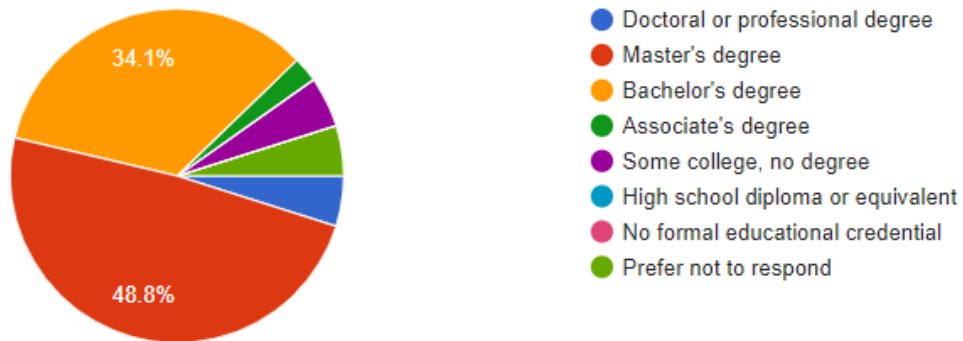
41 responses



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QUESTION 8: Demographic Information

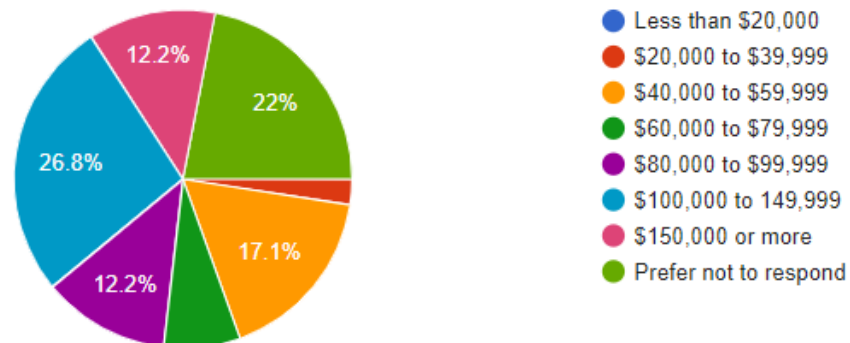
What is your highest level of education?

41 responses



Which of these best describes your total household income?

41 responses



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QUESTION 8: Demographic Information

Including yourself, how many people live in your household?

41 responses

