OFFICE OF CLIMATE CHANGE SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCY

KE KE'ENA LOLI ANIAU MĀLAMA 'ĀINA A ME KE OLA LOA

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

KŪLANA KAUHALE A KALANA O HONOLULU

This is a compilation of all comments received by the City and County of Honolulu Office of Climate Change, Sustainability and Resilience (CCSR) submitted during the public comment period of the draft climate adaptation strategy, "Climate Ready Oʻahu (CRO)" with accompanying responses. The public comment period extended from November 1, 2023 to December 1, 2023. A total of 44 unique commenters provided a total of 194 comments during this period. Comments were received via Konveio (konveio.com) which is a website that allows users to leave a comment directly on PDF documents.

This public comment period built on more than two years of community engagement in the CRO planning process, during which more than 2,000 perspectives were shared in workshops, surveys, tabling events, and open houses with the community and City departments. Mahalo to the community members who were instrumental to the City and County in creating this climate adaptation strategy.

Page No.	Type	Comment	Response	Link to comment on document
1	Suggestion	Good article in the NY Times about adaptation: https://www.nytimes.com/2023/11/03/headway/hoboken-floods.html?smid=nytcore-android-share Definitely should consider similar approaches - in particular, we should be prepared to capture rain from hurricanes and other flooding events, not just expedite it going into the ocean. And we need Bioswales to help clean runoff from polluting coastal waters	Mahalo for your feedback and for supporting green infrastructure. Please refer to Strategy 6, and Action 6.1 for more information on stormwater detention and retention, and improving water quality of ocean-bound runoff.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=86#page=1
1	Suggestion	It looks great except I feel a sense that it is not enough soon enough! I applaud the engaging the public, people need to become empowered to take action. I see how we CAN make a difference together...so community building is	Mahalo for your feedback and support. Achieving a Climate Ready Oʻahu will require collaborative and urgent action. This Strategy includes actions to promote community partnership identifies near-	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=95#page=1

		a must..however, the infrastructure problems needs to be addressed NOW...that can't wait, so do it at the same time. Mahalo!	term actions that be pursued within the next 5 years.	
1	Suggestion	Didn’t finish reading so if already said ok. The way to empower people is with right livihood and affordable housing/30% of income. Plant clumping bamboo-hi rose is now indigenous to Hawai’i (building bamboo) and prevents soil erosion/puts oxygen back into the air/grows 1’ per day. Plant hemp-complete crop 3 months and make hempcrete, almost as strong as concrete and fire resistant/plus 1001 uses	Mahalo for your feedback. A focus on affordable housing was included in the City's Resilience Strategy, adopted in 2019. Please refer to Goal 1 of that document for more information. https://www.resilientoahu.org/resilience-strategy	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=117#page=1
1	Suggestion	This report is consistent with the political narrative on climate change. However, this narrative, which is not peer reviewed by scientist, has parts that conflict with the scientific findings and data on climate change, or assert impacts that go beyond the scientific findings. See for example, Unsettled by Dr. Steven Koonin.	Mahalo for your comment. Most of the data in this strategy is from the City Climate Commission Guidance Documents, which are all based on peer reviewed scientific literature. We have updated a few of our data points in the future risk sections to match the most current projections. The Climate Commission is charged with gathering the latest science and information on climate change impacts to Hawai‘i, with a focus on O‘ahu.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=188#page=1
1	Suggestion	I think that most climate-related changes will be gradual and not abrupt as asserted in parts of the report.	Mahalo for your comment. The impacts we feel as a community will depend on our future emissions. However, the precautionary principle (discussed on Page 15) explains that we should prepare for impacts even without 100% certainty of the extent of impacts.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=189#page=1
1	Question	For balance, shouldn’t the benefits of higher CO2 be noted? Also, shouldn’t the cost of various policies and actions be included inasmuch as some costs might outweigh anticipated benefits?	Mahalo for your comment. The purpose of a climate adaptation strategy is to prepare for the impacts that stem from increasing levels of CO2. This report is focused on those impacts as outlined in the science (Climate Commission Brief). In regard to your comment about cost, please refer to Action 9.2.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=190#page=1

1	Question	Is there a legend explaining the icons? At least to me, meanings are not intuitively obvious.	Mahalo for your question. We have added labels to the table in the final draft.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=242#page=1
1	Suggestion	This document shows deep and comprehensive thought. It is largely written for an audience with a graduate-degree level of education. A follow-up effort might be a summary document aimed at an audience with a high-school-graduate level of education (including for actual high school students!).	Mahalo for your comment. For each of our documents, CCSR puts together an executive summary, which is generally an easier read and is typically a few pages.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=243#page=1
2	Suggestion	Climate Ready Oahu seems to indicate a collaboration between the City, State and feds. However, most of the discussions seem to focus on City. Would be nice to have one document that includes State and City goals. Seems like there are lots of City and State documents out there with no single document to pull it all together. Was hoping that this Climate Ready Oahu was that unifying document	Mahalo for your feedback. Adapting to the impacts of climate change is a collaborative effort and happening at multiple scales. As the City and County of Honolulu's climate adaptation strategy, Climate Ready Oʻahu is grounded in actions the City is able to do on a local level. However, as you point out, the impacts and solutions are cross-cutting and we incorporate collaboration with State and federal governments as much as possible.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=123#page=2
3	Suggestion	Please consider adding an executive summary. Like most research articles and reports, I wanted to read the executive summary before I read the entire document.	Mahalo for your feedback. An executive summary is currently in progress.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=96#page=3
3	Suggestion	Utilize deep sea water air conditioning for large buildings (especially hotels that are using AC on a 24/7 basis. This would reduce approximately 40% of the electricity demand.	Mahalo for your feedback. This idea was included in the City's Resilience Strategy, adopted in 2019. Please refer to Action 22 of that document for more information. https://www.resilientoahu.org/resilience-strategy	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=97#page=3
4	Question	is it manu or Manu? body text says manu but this says Manu.	Mahalo for pointing this out. Upon further research, it should be capitalized only at the beginning of a sentence and we made changes accordingly.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=142#page=4

5	Suggestion	Wahiawa spelling	Mahalo for your comment. We have fixed the spelling.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=241#page=5
7	Suggestion	In addition to my mama, I love the city and county needs to embrace the fact that historic adaptations will not necessarily be valid as climate change in the future. We will need new ideas and resources to adapt to new and different climate scenarios.	Mahalo for your feedback. We are committed to combining the latest climate adaptation science with traditional knowledge and expertise. This can be seen in the strategies and actions we present, many of which propose new ideas that could be implemented on island.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=157#page=7
9	Suggestion	Pls consider adding flooding associated with king or the highest high tides (Mapunapuna) to the timeline …	Mahalo for your feedback and suggestion. King Tides are impactful events that can occur multiple times per year. While we may not have room for all King Tide events on this timeline, we detail more impacts from sea level rise, including flooding from King Tides, in the Changes to Our Island section.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=99#page=9
9	Suggestion	This document does not contain population projections. DBEDT has a 2045 projection study. i.e. more people on island who may be vulnerable, need energy and water, food, etc.	Mahalo for your feedback. Land use and resource needs related to population growth can be found in the O'ahu General Plan, which uses DBEDT projections for 2040, and can be viewed here: https://www.honolulu.gov/dpp/planning/planning-documents/oahu-general-plan.html	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=110#page=9
9	Suggestion	what about food and agriculture	Mahalo for your feedback. We have included food and agriculture as sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the final draft.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=113#page=9
9	Question	How was this degree number and the amount of sea level rise increase figured out?	Mahalo for your question. The goal of this sentence is to illustrate the rapid increase in expected climate impacts. The degree number and amount of sea level rise were interpolated based on models in the IPCC Climate Change 2021: The Physical Basis report, which is referenced in the Climate Commission Brief (2023). However, these statistics have been replaced with another example that better illustrates an	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=185#page=9

			increasing rate of change in the final draft. We have also added in citations in the final draft.	
9	Question	Sea Level Rise is usually listed first, but won't heat (and maybe drought) impacts develop even faster?	Mahalo for your question. The five climate hazards were identified based on likelihood and potential impact but are not meant to be in chronological order.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=234#page=9
10	Suggestion	Need to add shoreline retreat this list	Mahalo for your suggestion. Please refer to Strategy 11 for a more detailed focus on retreat as an important adaptation activity. This introductory section includes just a handful of examples to help readers understand the difference between adaptation and mitigation.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=158#page=10
10	Suggestion	Could there be some language added that explains the gains made by investing in these measures now and how it will benefit our children and communities in the future.	Mahalo for your suggestion! Some language has been added to the final draft, as suggested.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=217#page=10
10	Question	This sounds like a protest slogan, as though someone is pushing an adversarial "Adaptation, Not Mitigation" agenda. Maybe just say both Adaptation AND Mitigation are needed?	Mahalo for your feedback question. Since Climate Ready O‘ahu is an adaptation plan, the focus is on adaptation. This small section was included to highlight the importance of mitigation as well, which our office dives into in the Climate Action Plan.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=235#page=10
10	Suggestion	Flagging potential alignment with the Aloha+ Challenge which was built through a multi-year stakeholder engagement process and reflects shared values and local priorities.	Mahalo for your comment. We agree that there is strong alignment with the local values and priorities reflected in the Aloha+ Challenge.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=263#page=10

11	Suggestion	Aside from (cultural) dissemination and community buy-in, the CAP crew might consider including a section that provides mano and strategies on chaos mitigation, adaptation and logical – situationally aware survival skills. Chaos is inevitable. I find that folks are quite receptive to these mano, because it empowers while nurturing interdependence.	Mahalo for your feedback. We agree that disaster mitigation, adaptation and disaster response are all important. The city has multiple plans to address this issue, such as the Emergency Operations Plan, Multi-Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan, and Long Term Disaster Recovery Plan.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=219#page=11
11	Suggestion	Maybe add dates to these phases? Useful to know, especially as plan ages in future.	Mahalo for your feedback. We have added dates to this diagram in the final draft.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=236#page=11
13	Suggestion	Need to talk infrastructure holistically and inclusive of State, Feds and City critical infrastructure	Mahalo for your feedback. Adapting to the impacts of climate change is a collaborative effort and is happening at multiple scales. As the City and County of Honolulu's climate adaptation strategy, Climate Ready O‘ahu is grounded in actions the City is able to do on a local level. However, as you point out, the impacts and solutions are cross-cutting and we incorporate collaboration with State and federal governments as much as possible.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=124#page=13
13	Suggestion	Infrastructure should also not exacerbate climate change and should include nature based interventions.	Mahalo for your feedback. Nature-based interventions are critical components of climate adaptation and are included in actions 6.1, 6.4, 6.5, and 12.2. We have updated our vision statement to address your comment.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=136#page=13
13	Suggestion	I believe that this is an excellent mission statement as they are stating their purposes, The strategies in which they are going into implement these changes into society, and finally they state what the intended outcome of these changes will be and how this will benefit everyone.	Mahalo for your support of Climate Ready O‘ahu!	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=220#page=13

13	Suggestion	Maybe it's implied by "people," but it's equally or more important that all INSTITUTIONS (including govt, business, etc.) have these tools and knowledge.	Mahalo for your comment. We agree that many institutions have the knowledge, tools, and resources to prepare for climate impacts. Institutional change and organizational capacity are themes throughout the strategy, which will continue to be critical during the implementation phase of Climate Ready O'ahu.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=237#page=13
13	Suggestion	Just a formatting/flow note here: Having Parts 1-3 and then Strategies 1-12 creates and bit of a disjointed flow. Part 1 starts off with 1.1 and so on, but that's not really the outline that's intended. Consider numbering Part.Strategy.SubStrategy or perhaps Parts A, B, C.	Mahalo for your suggestion. We considered many ways to organize and number the strategies and actions, and chose to use continuous numbering for the strategies to be consistent with the Climate Action Plan.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=289#page=13
13	Suggestion	While hopeful, I worry this language suggests that infrastructure can maintain historic normalcy. That is not true for any geographic area moving forward - especially an island community. When discussing 1.5C, 2C, 3C scenarios the language used is often - "avoiding the worst" or "every tenth of a degree prevents ___". Perhaps this could be tempered with more realistic language? (Comment 1 of 2)	Mahalo for your comment. Our vision statement is meant to be lofty and describe the goal that we are striving for. However, we understand that it is certainly unachievable to keep 100% of residents safe at all times. In our strategies and actions (which are more tangible action items), we often use the language of "reducing risk".	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=290#page=13
13	Suggestion	This might be improved to talk about infrastructure that provides safeguards as opposed keeping residents safe. Adaptation requires evolving expectations, redefined baselines, and a nimbleness to move with change. A suggested rewrite might include more frank language about risk minimization vs. elimination. (Comment 2 of 2)	Mahalo for your comment. Our vision statement is meant to be lofty and describe the goal that we are striving for. However, we understand that it is certainly unachievable to keep 100% of residents safe at all times. In our strategies and actions (which are more tangible action items), we often use the language of "reducing risk".	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=291#page=13

14	Suggestion	I think the information could stand out a little more so that it is more visable.	Mahalo for your suggestion. We're working on updating this graphic and hope that you will find the new version clear and easy to read in the final draft.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=221#page=14
14	Question	utility lines not underground --retrofit?	Mahalo for your question. Strategically moving portions of the electric grid underground in high risk areas would probably be considered new infrastructure as opposed to a retrofit of existing infrastructure.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=226#page=14
14	Suggestion	US military impacts on or as part of the community	Mahalo for your feedback. The climate risks are impacts we would have to deal with as the climate changes. The impacts of the military are those that the military would deal with through their own actions.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=227#page=14
15	Question	This page doesn't quite work... not sure how all these paragraphs fit together? E.g. where were you going with the microclimates? And I don't quite understand the outdoor wedding story...?	Mahalo for your feedback. This page was added to highlight the range of climate variations found on our island and the complexity of preparing for climate change. While we have identified the climate hazards most relevant to our island, pinpointing the impacts and severity can be difficult due to the varying climates. There is no scientific certainty on how much sea level rise we will witness or days of drought we will face but we can use the information and scientific evidence we have now to determine our best interests in action.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=114#page=15
15	Suggestion	Use of the precautionary principle is ill advised. There is no absolute certainty, moving forward with climate change preparation. A model is just that, a prediction based on the best day available. It is not certain. The city and county and residence would be best served to act on the best available knowledge at any given day.	Mahalo for your feedback. We are in agreement that the City should use the best available data at any given time to prepare for climate change impacts. The precautionary principle states that regardless of data certainty, we should take action before it is too late.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=159#page=15

15	Question	This is a poor example of the implementation of the precautionary principle. One interpretation would be no tent rental at all. The person is not certain that it will be raining, so the precaution is unnecessary. While it is important to the bride and groom, it's really not important to anyone else. That said, most reasonable people would rent a tent. Can you delete precautionary principle?	Mahalo for your feedback. While models and projections are sophisticated and will continue to improve, we will never have absolute certainty about the future. The precautionary principle is an important link between future uncertainty and current action. Current actions should be informed by the best data available, even when it is imperfect. The precautionary principle states that we do not need perfect data to take action for our safety from climate change in the future. The example here was included to make this principle easier to understand.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=160#page=15
15	Suggestion	I like your example and your use of the precautionary principle.	Mahalo for your support.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=218#page=15
16	Suggestion	Would like to see stronger language "is" instead of "can" and "will"	Thank you for your feedback. We updated the text to indicate that sea-level rise will have significant impacts.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=137#page=16
16	Suggestion	This image could be stronger. Larger town names and stronger basemap color would help.	Mahalo for your feedback. The resolution of the images will be improved in the final draft of the Strategy.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=138#page=16
16	Suggestion	Please add an explanation for what RCP means. Many people are not familiar with that term and it would make this graph much more useful.	Mahalo for your feedback. We have updated the caption of this figure to include an explanation.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=161#page=16
17	Suggestion	Please include a discussion on risk and what SLR level critical facilities should be designed for.	Mahalo for your feedback. Impacts to critical structures are included in the impacts table starting on page 22. Please also refer to Action 10.6 about design guidelines for capital projects.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=125#page=17
17	Suggestion	Same comment about map. Quite small and hard to read. Perhaps use a whole page for the map?	Mahalo for your feedback. The resolution of the images will be improved in the final draft of the Strategy.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=139#page=17

17	Suggestion	Agree, talking about the land area impacted and the number of structures would be impactful.	Mahalo for your feedback. Impacts to infrastructure and land area are included in the impacts table starting on page 22.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=140#page=17
17	Question	Should “will” be changed to “could”?	Mahalo for your feedback. We have changed the wording of this section.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=191#page=17
17	Suggestion	Please take a close look at NOAA’s data for Honolulu’s sea level rise (SLR). The long-term trend is an increase of about 0.6 inch per decade, with no indication that this rate is increasing. Also, the latest NOAA data for Greenland and Antartica show no acceleration in ice melts that would cause a significant acceleration in SLR for Honolulu.	Mahalo for your comment. Please refer to the City Climate Change Commission's Climate Change Brief (2023) and Sea Level Rise Guidance (2022) for peer-reviewed sources of data on sea level rise. In particular, you may be interested in the following references: Sea level is rising at an accelerating rate over recent decades based on satellite altimetry data (Climate Change Brief, footnote 125). There is likely to be as much SLR in the next 30 years as in the last 100 years (Climate Change Brief, footnote 129). Also, melting of Greenland and Antarctica's ice sheets is accelerating. Ice loss from the Greenland Ice Sheet increased seven-fold from 34 billion tons per year between 1992 and 2001 to 247 billion tons per year between 2012 and 2016. Antarctic ice loss nearly quadrupled from 51 billion tons per year between 1992 and 2001 to 199 billion tons per year from 2012 to 2016. (Climate Change Brief, footnote 128).	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=192#page=17

17	Suggestion	Reaching the 2050 sea-level projected for Oʻahu would require an abrupt increase in the rate of SLR, from an average rate of 0.6 inch per decade to a rate of 4.4 to 5.5 inches per decade starting immediately. Such an increase seems far fetched.	Mahalo for your comment. Please refer to the City Climate Change Commission's Climate Change Brief (2023) and Sea Level Rise Guidance (2022) for peer-reviewed sources of data on sea level rise. In particular, you may be interested in the following references: Sea level is rising at an accelerating rate over recent decades based on satellite altimetry data (Climate Change Brief, footnote 125). There is likely to be as much SLR in the next 30 years as in the last 100 years (Climate Change Brief, footnote 129). Also, melting of Greenland and Antarctica's ice sheets is accelerating. Ice loss from the Greenland Ice Sheet increased seven-fold from 34 billion tons per year between 1992 and 2001 to 247 billion tons per year between 2012 and 2016. Antarctic ice loss nearly quadrupled from 51 billion tons per year between 1992 and 2001 to 199 billion tons per year from 2012 to 2016. (Climate Change Brief, footnote 128).	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=195#page=17
17	Suggestion	I like this graph example, i think it highlights the infomation effectively, through the use of the key.	Mahalo for your support!	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=222#page=17
18	Suggestion	As a theme throughout would be good to talk about what these risks mean. Heat is a hard one but perhaps saying HNL temps could get to record highs of 9x degrees may help.	Mahalo for your feedback. For more information about impacts of these hazards, please refer the Impact Tables in the next section.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=141#page=18
18	Suggestion	Add a period	Mahalo for your suggestion. The change has been made as suggested.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=186#page=18

18	Suggestion	I think it would be great to add data for earlier years to come such as 2030 (since it isn't so far away but could give readers insight that in such a quick amount of time the temperature will/can raise to "___", making a bigger impact as to why it is so imperative to start change now. Also, maybe explaining what could happen if the temperatures rise to these points (e.g. coral reefs dying, etc.)	Mahalo for your feedback. In an effort to be consistent with our data sources, we are primarily using data from two documents, the Climate Commission Brief (2023) and our Risk Assessment (2020). These sources primarily use 2050 and 2100 projections, which is where this particular information comes from. Please review the impact tables, which start on page 22 and dive into more detail on impacts.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=187#page=18
18	Suggestion	Please take a close look at the National Weather Service temperature trend for Honolulu. It does not show a sharp increase in warming over the past decade.	Mahalo for your comment. Please refer to the City Climate Change Commission's Climate Change Brief (2023) for peer-reviewed sources of data on historical temperature data. Average air temperature has risen by about 1.1°C (2°F) statewide and by 1.4°C (2.6°F) in Honolulu since 1950, with a sharp increase in warming over the last decade (Climate Change Brief, footnote 38).	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=193#page=18
18	Suggestion	Most global warming will occur in the northern latitudes, over land, in the winter, and at night. Even assuming a major temperature increase for earth, temperatures changes in Hawai'i are likely to be modest.	Mahalo for your comment. Climate Ready O'ahu is focused on hazards we will experience here on O'ahu. Here are some Hawai'i specific projections: Model projections for late 21st century for Hawai'i indicate that surface air temperature over land will increase 2° to 4°C (1.8° to 7.2°F), with the greatest warming at the highest elevations and on leeward sides of the major islands. (Climate Change Brief, footnotes 70-72). Under continued ("business as usual") greenhouse gas emissions, elevations above 3,000 m (9,800 ft.) in Hawai'i are projected to reach up to 4° to 5°C (7.2° to 9°F) warmer temperatures by the late 21st Century (Climate Change Brief, footnote 73).	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=194#page=18

18	Suggestion	Instead of "actual" maybe use "experienced" -- or just start with "Temperatures will vary..."	Mahalo for your suggestion. We rephrased the sentence to begin with "Temperatures will vary..." We believe this will help avoid the association of relative humidity included with air temperatures variation.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=281#page=18
18	Suggestion	This is an important point that I think deserves a citation. Can you cite trends that show trade winds days are decreasing in frequency by year/decade? Or maybe a research report that identifies this pattern directly?	Mahalo for your suggestion. The statement is based on a general trend which is also reported in the City Climate Change Commission's Climate Change Brief (2023). The Historic Data and Future Risk Data on the right side of the page provide statistics from the Climate Change Brief (2023) to support the trend. We have added citations to identify this source as well.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=282#page=18
19	Suggestion	Please take a close look at the National Weather Service data on Honolulu's rainfall. The trend over the past 25 years has been a gradual increase in rain, not a decrease.	Mahalo for your comment. Drought frequency, duration, and magnitude has increased on Oʻahu from 1920-2019 (Climate Change Brief, footnote 77) and historical data shows a decrease in rainfall for both the wet and dry seasons (Climate Change Brief, footnote 75). The City Climate Change Commission's Climate Change Brief (2023) sites many peer reviewed papers on precipitation observations and projections. However, you are correct that there is currently some disagreement in the projections. Both drought and flash flooding are listed as impacts in this report.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=196#page=19
19	Suggestion	Droughts generally hurt ranchers on Oʻahu because they rely on rainfall to grow feed for their cattle. Most crop farmers are not affected by droughts because their crops are irrigated. Also, when Oʻahu Sugar Co. and Wailuā Sugar Co. closed, they released more water than used by the Honolulu Board of Water Supply. Much	Mahalo for your feedback. According to the Board of Water Supply (BWS), due to a combination of urban growth and a decline in sugar production, the amount of water released by the closure of sugar plantations in the mid-1990s was less than that used by BWS. Some of that groundwater and surface water diversions remain available for agricultural irrigation, primarily in Waialua. In other former	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=197#page=19

		of this water remains available for irrigating crops.	sugarcane areas such as ‘Ewa, Waipahu, Waikele, and lower Kunia, new urban development has supplanted the demand for water.	
19	Suggestion	salt water intrusion	Mahalo for your suggestion. We have incorporated salt water intrusion into our risk graphic.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=228#page=19
20	Question	Does the data suggest that there are more flash flood incidents now that in the past?	Mahalo for your question. The data from the Honolulu Climate Commission's Updated Climate Brief suggest that the rainfall will be less frequent, but more intense when it does occur, leading to increases in flash flooding. See the Climate Brief here: https://www.resilientoahu.org/climate-change-commission	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=162#page=20
21	Suggestion	Again stronger language is appropriate. "Warmer ocean temps are fueling..."	Mahalo for your feedback. The language will be updated in the final draft as suggested.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=143#page=21

21	Suggestion	Please take a close look at the NOAA's data on hurricanes in the mid-Pacific. The trend is slightly fewer hurricanes, not more. Whether they will become stronger is still being debated.	Mahalo for your comment. You are correct that there has not been an observed increase in hurricanes in Hawai'i. "Since 1980 in the Central North Pacific basin, trends in the number of named storms have remained constant, with no significant trend in observed tropical cyclone frequency" (Climate Change Brief, footnote 154 & 155). On the other hand, hurricanes are more frequent during El Niño (Climate Change Brief, footnote 197), and El Niño conditions are projected to double in the 21st Century (Climate Change Brief, footnote 206). It is also projected that storms will follow tracks that bring them into the vicinity of Hawai'i more often (Climate Change Brief, footnote 194,195,196). Lastly, there are other peer-reviewed sources that suggest that hurricane frequency will remain about the same in Hawai'i, but intensity may increase. https://journals.ametsoc.org/view/journals/wcas/11/1/wcas-d-17-0112_1.xml	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=198#page=21
21	Suggestion	"never (yet) made landfall"	Mahalo for your comment. We have made edits to this sentence for clarity.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=238#page=21
21	Suggestion	"for as long as records are available" maybe	Mahalo for your suggestion. We restructured the sentence to reference no landfall on O'ahu since records have been available.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=283#page=21
22	Suggestion	Due to what? Is this for one or all hazards?	Mahalo for your question. Please refer to our response to your comment on page 22.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=115#page=22
22	Suggestion	Oh, wait, I see now this is the SLR section. Perhaps create a different color theme for each hazard and make consistent throughout?	Mahalo for your suggestion. Impacts are color coded by the vision part they fall under, rather than color coded by hazard. There is an icon for each hazard that you can follow throughout the document.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=116#page=22

22	Suggestion	this is great!	Mahalo for your support.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=144#page=22
22	Suggestion	The term domino effect refers to one thing, causing another that in turn causes another. Perhaps a more appropriate term would be “nested impacts” where one event may contribute to the occurrence (not necessarily cause) or intensification of another event. Nesting also allows one to anticipate events that have not yet happened.	Mahalo for your suggestion. Cascading impacts refer to an event that contributes to, but may not necessarily be the single cause of, another event. The 'domino effect' is used here as a layman's term to paint a picture of cascading impacts for the everyday reader of this document.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=163#page=22
22	Suggestion	due *to* climate change	Mahalo for your suggestion. The change has been made as you suggested.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=183#page=22
22	Question	No direct discussion of impacts on O‘ahu's economy. Why? It is often said that "Exponential economic growth on a finite planet is unsustainable." It is also not sustainable on a finite island, especial when everything we rely upon comes from somewhere else. But our economic growth paradigm continues unabated and cannot be questioned or discussed. It should be!	Mahalo for your feedback. Although economic growth paradigms are not within the scope of this document, economic impacts of climate hazards are. Economic impacts of climate hazards can be found throughout these impact tables, and are the impetus for numerous actions including Action 3.5, Action 8.6, and Action 11.3.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=250#page=22

22	Question	Climate change is not the problem, it is a serious symptom caused by the real problem, which is overshoot. Our goal seems to be to keep our current and future "island way of life" and its economy fully powered so we can continue full speed ahead without disruption, without restraint and preferably without any inconvenience. Why can't this be discussed?	Mahalo for your feedback. As a climate adaptation strategy focused on preparing us for the climate impacts of today and generations to come, we do value and reference the economic implications and impacts of climate hazards. However, the full dissection and economic direction of our economy are not fully accessed in this document, as this is outside of our scope. The State has written a 2023 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for Honolulu county, and the City's Office of Economic Revitalization has numerous programs aimed at creating an economy with more equitable, diverse, and good jobs. The Economic Revitalization Commission Report 2023 provides a highlight of the different initiatives and goals for revitalizing our economy.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=251#page=22
22	Suggestion	Just finished up this section -- I think it might be better to divide this section up by THREAT rather than by IMPACT. Had to go between many times... Lots of great information here but I also think it is more intuitive to recognize impacts once we have put on the lens of threat.	Mahalo for your suggestion. We considered many ways to organize these data, but decided on this arrangement to strengthen the connection between the three parts of the vision and the five climate hazards.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=288#page=22
23	Suggestion	It is always good to implement sections on how the data will negetively impact the reader, as they are able to relate and connect with the infomation being presented.	Mahalo for your support. The impact tables were designed to show how the five climate hazards will affect our lives.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=223#page=23

23	Suggestion	This report/plan often aludes to increased costs, however. O`ahu is quickly approaching a time when O`ahu will be unaffordable for much of our population, especially the service workers who are essential for the visitor industry. When these workers leave for the mainland perhaps our visitors can be trained to make their own hotel beds and clean their room's toilet during their visit.	Mahalo for your suggestion. By offering an adaptation strategy, we aim to reduce the future costs from these climate hazards and provide equitable solutions. Additionally, the first 3 goals of Ola O'ahu Resilience Strategy focus on ensuring an affordable future for our island.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=252#page=23
23	Suggestion	Insects also thrive in warm and humid climates. Maybe that will be discussed in a biodiversity section, but it has potential impacts of worsening invasive species and creating infestations in homes.	Mahalo for your suggestion. This is discussed under ʻĀina Impacts and the third bullet for Increasing Temperatures and Heat Waves.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=284#page=23
24	Suggestion	This is more people.	Mahalo for your feedback. This bullet is being relocated to the people impacts section.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=145#page=24
24	Suggestion	This is more people	Mahalo for your feedback. This bullet is being relocated to the people impacts section.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=146#page=24
24	Suggestion	This is more people	Mahalo for your feedback. This bullet is being relocated to the people impacts section.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=147#page=24
24	Suggestion	Loss of wetlands	Mahalo for your feedback. Wetland loss was added to this section.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=148#page=24
24	Suggestion	Could talk about impacts of contaminated water on wildlife	Mahalo for your feedback. We have added a bullet to this section in the final draft.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=147#page=24
24	Suggestion	People in packs are covered and the previous section.	Mahalo for your suggestion. Please see the above response, as this was addressed in a reply comment to Leah Laramee.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=145#page=24

24	Suggestion	And funds may not be available if FEMA is depleted from other disasters around the country, if events become more frequent. People might be not be able to build back at all (like Puerto Rico after their hurricane).	Mahalo for your suggestion. We agree and incorporated your suggestion into our impacts table.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=285#page=24
25	Question	Where is this quote from?	Mahalo for your feedback. This reference is from the 2018 State of Hawaii Hazard Mitigation Plan, which can be found on p.4-111. Citations will be updated in the final draft.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=165#page=25
25	Suggestion	OK -- I see you.	Mahalo!	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=286#page=25
26	Suggestion	This should be in SLR	Mahalo for your feedback. This bullet was relocated to the sea-level rise impacts section and revised as an impact of hurricanes in the final draft.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=150#page=26
27	Suggestion	Public safety at beaches where Rights of Way are impassable are also a new reality. The city just closed the BROW at Grays Beach near the Halekulani, likely for good.	Mahalo for your feedback. Protecting beaches Public Rights of way will continue to be important as sea levels rise.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=100#page=27
27	Suggestion	Really need citations with these hard numbers...	Mahalo for your suggestion. We added citations for these numbers, which came from the Climate Change Commission's Sea Level Rise Guidance (2022).	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=287#page=27
28	Suggestion	Increased need for irrigation for urban green spaces	Mahalo for your feedback. A point on an increased need for irrigation in urban green spaces was added to the final draft.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=151#page=28
29	Suggestion	This should be first on the list. We are in a housing crisis right now and if 60 percent of existing housing stock is destroyed a massive amount of people will be displaced to the mainland.	Mahalo for your suggestion. While the impacts were not listed in order of importance, we moved this bullet to the top of the list.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=248#page=29

31	Question	What are these green zones? Legend does not include them.	Mahalo for your question. We apologize for the poor image quality that resulted from file compression when uploaded to the web. The areas indicated appear to be coral reefs offshore and are not part of the census tracts.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=239#page=31
32	Question	I haven't heard Kamaaina in a long time when shopping? However, I am frequently asked if I'm military. I find that inequity especially troublesome since military have housing allowances, as well as a PX for buying food and essentials at lower rates.	Mahalo for your comment. This may be an equity issue, however it is not climate-related.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=229#page=32
32	Question	Shouldn't equity be high concern for both Adaptation AND Mitigation?	Mahalo for your question. This document is focused on adaptation, but please refer to the 2020-2025 Climate Action Plan and p.28 for more information on how the city is prioritizing equity in its mitigation work as well.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=240#page=32
32	Suggestion	I think that there should be a definition of climate equity in the introduction.	Mahalo for your comment. Equity is extremely important to consider in climate adaptation and resilience. The introduction focuses more on climate hazards, while "Climate Equity in Adaptation" is where we discuss equity in detail. Climate Equity is also defined in the glossary.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=249#page=32
32	Suggestion	Sentence fragment: suggest "...communities, especially with Native Hawaiian community leaders..."	Mahalo for your suggestion. We have made this change.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=292#page=32
33	Suggestion	Suggest using a picture that does not show that there is no one listening to our youngsters (Empty audience as evidenced by empty chairs)....Manini comment but a picture says a 1000 words.	Mahalo for your feedback. We agree, and have replaced this photo in the final draft.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=126#page=33

33	Suggestion	In response to the other comment left on this page, wondering HGG could contribute with photos of the KS Kaʻāmauloa educational pathway students/Hawaii Youth Climate Delegation on panels at the United Nations and/or HGG Annual Partnership Event	Mahalo for your suggestion. We reached out to HGG and they provided us with a photo from that event that will be used here in the final draft.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=261#page=33
36	Suggestion	My concern is mostly related to fire risk, including preventative measures and evacuation plans for residents. I live in upper Manoa Valley in an area with many trees, powerlines running along streets as well as through "back/side yard" easements. This area experiences high wind several times a year. With only 2 roads out of the valley and population on the rise, this area would be a prime targ	Mahalo for your feedback. We have added in Wildfire as a climate hazard in the final draft. Actions 2.2, 6.5 and 10.3 address wildfire management and the City is committed to strengthening wildfire preparedness plans.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=154#page=36
36	Suggestion	This area would should be cited as a fire risk area. We need evacuation plans and a long term plan, with phasing, for moving power lines underground.	Mahalo for your suggestion. The above response addresses this comment, as this one is a reply to it.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=154#page=36
41	Suggestion	Part 3 is not just about keeping residents safe. It is also about how we are going to keep our harbors and airports in operation to deliver food and allow for visitors to keep our GDP going How are we going to keep sewage flowing to wastewater treatment plant. What are we going to do to save Waikiki, our main economy and employers.	Mahalo for your feedback. We have edited the infrastructure vision statement. We agree that resilient harbors, airports, and other infrastructure are key to a climate ready future. The reliability of that infrastructure is ultimately to ensure the wellbeing of people.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=127#page=41

42	Suggestion	Seems that there should be more State involvement included in this document.	Mahalo for your feedback. Adapting to the impacts of climate change is a collaborative effort and happening at multiple scales. As the City and County of Honolulu's climate adaptation strategy, Climate Ready O'ahu is grounded in actions the City is able to do on a local level. However, as you point out, the impacts and solutions are cross-cutting and we incorporate collaboration with State and federal governments as much as possible.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=128#page=42
43	Suggestion	It would be great to get a more detailed summary of the strategies and sub-strategies to see them more comprehensively as a list.	Mahalo for your suggestion. Looking at the 5 blue icons that float above the left edge of the document, the bottom one called "Action Summary" provides a comprehensive summary table of all the Strategies and Actions.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=224#page=43
45	Suggestion	Equity would mean to me monetary incentives to put in solar (could include low interest loans possibly tied into feeding into the grid during peak ours (SWELL). Rain barrels Catchment xeriscape workshops (all golf courses switched to xeriscape)	Mahalo for your feedback. We agree that affordability and accessibility are equity issues. This strategy (Strategy 1) is focused on education, but Action 7.3 includes information about BWS' Water Sensible Program provides rebates for residential rain barrels and water-efficient upgrades for toilets, weather-based irrigation controller, and washing machines. Other actions, like Action 5.3 were included in recognition that financial assistance will be necessary to allow most families to convert their cesspools.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=230#page=45
49	Question	WHY is the question of permitting endless new buildings on our fragile coast land nowhere in this document? It should have been up front from the very beginning of this process. Every new building increases the likelihood of disaster and yet nothing stops this insane process. No citizen efforts can offset this ever increasing danger.	Mahalo for your feedback. Please refer to Strategy 11, and Actions 11.2 and 11.4 for more information on building in vulnerable areas.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=84#page=49

49	Suggestion	ditto on resources...such as trees to plant in areas, done together as community. Maybe advice from horticulturists on best trees to plant in a specific area that need less water, provide more shade and also are a food source.	Mahalo for your feedback. We agree- trees are a great way for communities to be champions of climate adaptation! Please refer to action 1.1 as one way to address this.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=231#page=49
49	Suggestion	celebrate by sharing best practices, how to...	Mahalo your comment. It is very important to share best practices along with celebrating successes. We will keep this in mind during implementation.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=232#page=49
56	Suggestion	correction: flower and foliage collecting	Mahalo for your comment. We have made this change.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=293#page=56
58	Suggestion	Could be an opportunity to use the existing project assessment tool produced by Aina Aloha Economic Futures, Stantec, and HGG: The Malama Implementation Tool! (https://alohachallenge.hawaii.gov/pages/ala-wai-watershed-collaboration). As discussed with HSEO reps - well designed for specific projects.	Mahalo for your suggestion. We have added this tool as an existing resource in the final draft.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=262#page=58
58	Suggestion	Is there a way to connect this to the Aloha+ Dashboard which already measures progress towards locally relevant goals? Happy to discuss any synergies and how the Aloha+ Dashboard might be a tool for metrics here.	Mahalo for your question. We will reach out during implementation to discuss how the Aloha+ Dashboard could be utilized.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=264#page=58
60	Suggestion	great tool!	Mahalo for your support!	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=233#page=60

62	Suggestion	The definition of communities should include not just residents but also those with relationship/affinity to place, e.g. through stewardship, cultural activities, and even recreation. This is particularly important given histories of land displacement, and natural resources whose benefits extend beyond geographic boundaries (e.g., beaches).	Mahalo for your feedback. This is an important point not just for this action but all of our equity work. We will add this to the Strategy 4 introduction section, and make sure to keep it in mind during implementation moving forward.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=253#page=62
66	Suggestion	This vision ignores the hard fact that invasive non-native plants and animals now dominate much of our island, and restoring this to a fully native system is not possible. Instead, we can manage a mixed ecosystem to contain or eradicate the most destructive invasives, conserve intact native areas, and beef up fire management. Prevent development of wetlands and recharge areas as sea levels rise.	Mahalo for your feedback. Vision statements depict ideal futures that we can strive towards. The strategies and actions provide feasible ways to make progress towards those goals. For example, Action 5.1 supports conservation, Action 5.2 supports wetland restoration, and Action 6.2 supports increased maintenance, conservation and restoration of watersheds.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=102#page=66
66	Suggestion	Is this vision to include large tourist numbers? Hard to take the plan seriously without stating some assumptions about population. Perhaps that is found in another document.	Mahalo for your feedback. Land use and resource needs related to population growth can be found in the O‘ahu General Plan, which uses DBEDT projections for 2040, and can be viewed here: https://www.honolulu.gov/dpp/planning/planning-documents/oahu-general-plan.html	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=103#page=66
67	Suggestion	also affecting the fresh water lens sitting on top of our aquifer	Mahalo for your comment. Salt water intrusion into the aquifer is certainly an impact of sea level rise. Please see Strategy 8 for more information on the impact of saltwater intrusion.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=254#page=67
67	Question	removing infrastructure....what does that mean? how is it accomplished? laws, education, cultural and environmental education?	Mahalo for your question. This is a complex challenge that is addressed by multiple actions. For more information on siting new infrastructure, please see Actions 10.6 and 11.2. For more information on planning for existing infrastructure, please see Actions 10.4 and 11.3. For more	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=255#page=67

			information on managed retreat please see Action 11.4.	
67	Suggestion	Good to provide funding as that is a barrier for many mitigations that people are more than willing to do.	Mahalo for your support.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=256#page=67
68	Suggestion	It seems the DPP should be involved in revising their protocols to resonate with existing knowledge on these areas. For instance the cement troughs that are required to mitigate streams that may be affected by construction. Cement ditches seem environmentally unfriendly. Restoration with native vegetation, rock or gravel....not cement troughs?	Mahalo for your comment. Action 6.4 discusses reestablishing natural stream systems and DPP is listed as a partner.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=257#page=68
69	Suggestion	possibly work with schools in areas that need restoration. this will hopefully lead to the virtue of stewardship as children grow into adulthood.	Mahalo for your support of community-led stewardship.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=258#page=69
70	Suggestion	The added value and importance of newer technology (like ATUs) cannot be understated here. Plan for the future by adopting (at least) current (not antiquated) technology which can helps make us more climate resilient in many ways. ATUs address the isssue of cesspools with many co-benefits. Their expense should be subsidized by state-funded incentive programs.	Mahalo for your support of Action 5.3. Aerobic Treatment Units (ATUs) are among the cesspool conversion options for consideration.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=104#page=70
70	Suggestion	DOH indicates at https://health.hawaii.gov/wastewater/home/cesspools/ that there are >11,000 cesspools on Oahu. Although possibly outdated, it is unlikely that 1/3 of them have been eliminated since that number was posted on their website.	Mahalo for your feedback. Please refer to the source cited (Hawai‘i Cesspool Hazard Assessment & Prioritization Tool 2022 Updated Report and Technical Appendices) for additional information on how the figure of 7,491 cesspools was calculated	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=108#page=70

			and validated in the most recent study provided to the State Legislature.	
70	Suggestion	In 2023, the DOH Wastewater Branch and University of Hawai‘i launched the Hawai‘i Cesspool Prioritization Tool (HCPT), an open-source web viewer that identifies the urgency of cesspool conversion based on 15 risk-factors. (hawaiicesspooltool.org)	Mahalo for your suggestion. We have included a reference to the tool as a resource for people to look at in the final draft.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=175#page=70
70	Suggestion	Septic tanks may not be appropriate in areas close to the shoreline or in the SLR-XA where groundwater levels are high. Consider saying instead "Upgrade your cesspool to a more advanced form of wastewater treatment with the assistance of an engineer or technical advisor."	Mahalo for your suggestion. This change has been added into the final draft.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=176#page=70
70	Suggestion	Agree with Melanie's suggestions, also "and connect to the City's municipal sewer system wherever feasible."	Mahalo for your comment. We have made this change.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=295#page=70
71	Suggestion	Hawaii Sea Grant‘s Dune Restoration coordinator Wes Crile may be of assistance.	Mahalo for your suggestion. We will make a note to reach out to Mr. Crile during implementation.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=179#page=71
71	Suggestion	Remove seawalls asap to slow erosion, by communities. I suggest starting with the most wealthy areas. Around diamond head there are so many sea walls, and the coast is eroding quickly. Just ask the residents and the surfers, its changing rapidly in front of our eyes.	Mahalo for your feedback. The adverse impacts that seawalls have on beaches is serious and well-documented. The City recently adopted Ordinance 23-4, which strengthened the shoreline rules against seawalls and other shoreline armoring.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=306#page=71
72	Suggestion	community driven is key	Mahalo for your support of community-led stewardship.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=259#page=72

75	Suggestion	Green infrastructure is beneficial to water quality during "normal" rainfall events, but severe flooding typically occurs after the ground is already saturated from previous precipitation. Under these situations, green infrastructure is not effective for either runoff quality or quantity. Large-capacity basins (many acre-feet) or larger channels are needed to mitigate flooding from such events.	Mahalo for your feedback. Action 6.1 aims to increase the use of green infrastructure. While not a replacement for larger capacity stormwater drainage infrastructure, green infrastructure has been proven to help reduce flooding and improve water quality.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=111#page=75
75	Question	Who (what department) is working on this plan and when will it be available for review?	Mahalo for your suggestion. DFM is working on this plan, which is identified as the Storm Water Master Plan and Functional Plan and detailed in their Storm Water Strategic Plan 2023-2028. The plan will address green infrastructure as well as flooding, water quality, recharge, sea level rise and asset renewal.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=182#page=75
75	Suggestion	xeriscape gold course vegetation	Mahalo for your suggestion. Xeriscaping refers to replacing turf with landscaping that requires little to no irrigation. While this is not possible for golf courses as a whole, certain non-playable parts of the turf could potentially be converted to xeriscaping.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=265#page=75
77	Suggestion	The multi benefits of stream restoration is undervalued and underestimated given our island ecosystem’s tendency to have surface area flooding, flash floods , extreme rain events , combined with king tides - is known to regularly cause major access and safety issues in several places in the islands. Bridges across streams are dilapidated as they mitigating for huge debris from historic lack of	Mahalo for your feedback and support of Action 6.3. This action aims to realize the many co-benefits of stream restoration.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=85#page=77

77	Suggestion	There are many additional organizations working in watershed restoration that involve volunteer opportunities. It would be great to see a comprehensive list of organizations the community can get involved with. I am more than happy to help provide the list of organizations I do know of.	Mahalo for your feedback. There are so many amazing community organizations doing critical climate adaptation work island-wide. We would love to learn more from you who community members can get involved with! Please send us an email at resilientoahu@honolulu.gov. As a general note, City and State stakeholders are mostly listed as initial partners, but this Strategy must be implemented in partnership with non-governmental organizations and community members. Please refer to the Adapting Together section on page 127.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=156#page=77
77	Suggestion	The 2021 Hawaii Streamside Guide (https://seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/streamsideguide/) offers tips for maintaining stream banks, choosing stream-friendly plants, and benefiting ecosystem health.	Mahalo for your suggestion. We have added the 2021 Hawai'i Streamside Guide under "Actions You Can Take" for Action 6.3.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=180#page=77
78	Suggestion	I believe this system only includes beach/shoreline water quality monitoring, not streams	Mahalo for your feedback. This tool is important, but we agree that it would be more appropriate in another action. We have moved this tool to Action 6.1.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=181#page=78
78	Suggestion	insert hyphen: re-establish	Mahalo for your comment. Generally, there is no hyphen in American English.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=296#page=78
80	Suggestion	Please take a close look at the National Weather Service data on Honolulu's rainfall. The trend over the past 25 years has been a gradual increase in rain, not a decrease.	Mahalo for your comment. Drought frequency, duration, and magnitude has increased on O'ahu from 1920-2019 (Climate Change Brief, footnote 77) and historical data shows a decrease in rainfall for both the wet and dry seasons (Climate Change Brief, footnote 75). The City Climate Change Commission's Climate Change Brief (2023) cites many peer reviewed papers on precipitation observations and projections. However, you are correct that projections are not consistent. We have both	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=199#page=80

			drought and flash flooding listed as impacts in this report.	
80	Suggestion	need a period at end of sentence.	Mahalo for your comment. We have made this change.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=297#page=80
81	Suggestion	Should add ENV since they own the Wastewater plants	Mahalo for your feedback. ENV has been added as a partner in the final draft.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=130#page=81
81	Suggestion	The development of R-1 water is by no means economical, but it does free up our precious water resources	Mahalo for your feedback.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=131#page=81
81	Question	Is there a timeline for expansion? With conversion of the plant to full secondary almost completed, there will be opportunities to expand the BWS RO plant.	Mahalo for your question. Completion of the facility's upgrade to full secondary will provide new opportunities to expand recycled water use such as increasing capacity for internal recycled water use within wastewater treatment plants, or distribution. BWS's Water Master Plan calls for more recycled water infrastructure, and recommends a new recycled water facility for the Ala Wai Golf Course.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=132#page=81
81	Suggestion	Common area and street landscaping	Mahalo for your feedback. Street landscaping was added to the expected benefits.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=133#page=81
81	Suggestion	Just because we have R-1, we should not ovedo it with water thirsty plants. we should still prioritize endemic plants that require less water	Mahalo for your feedback. Prioritizing native plants will be critical in restoration efforts as detailed in Strategy 5.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=134#page=81

81	Suggestion	ENV	Mahalo for your feedback. ENV has been added as a partner in the final draft.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=135#page=81
81	Question	is the power to operate these solar or wind?	Mahalo for your question. HECO supplies electricity to our wastewater treatment plant sites, with Kahe and Waiau Power Plants working to meet the electrical demand of Honouliuli Wastewater Treatment Plant (HWTP). As seen in the EIS for HWTP, alternative energy sources were examined for future integration. Combined heat and power (CHP) was seen as the first source for investment, with solar photovoltaic (PV) identified as another feasible alternative source of energy. Location and energy demand largely determine the most energy efficient and sustainable source of energy.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=266#page=81
85	Suggestion	You should add an individual action about reusing gray water (washing machine water) for watering plants etc.	Mahalo for your feedback and suggestion. We added this as an action people can do.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=98#page=85
86	Suggestion	The statement that “nearly 90% of food on Hawai‘i is imported” is not based on any study: it is a made-up and undefined statistic. Nevertheless, UH studies indicated that about two-thirds of our fresh produce (by weight) is imported.	Mahalo for your comment. A 2013 peer-reviewed study calculated that 88.4% of food in Hawai‘i was sourced from imports, ~81% from the Continental U.S. and ~6% from foreign countries (Loke and Leung, 2013).	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=201#page=86
86	Suggestion	Most wildfires hurt ranchers, not crop farmers.	Mahalo for your feedback. Droughts affect both ranchers and crop farmers. On O‘ahu, pastures make up a smaller proportion of the overall agricultural footprint compared to the neighbor islands, which is why our strategies focus on crop farming and traditional indigenous practices.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=203#page=86

86	Suggestion	If a hurricane were to hit Oʻahu, most crops would be destroyed as happened on Kauaʻi in 1992 due to Hurricane ʻIniki. Increased food production in Hawaiʻi would provide many benefits, but the lesson from ʻIniki and many other weather-related disasters is that increased food self-sufficiency can reduce food security.	Mahalo for your feedback. You are correct that in the event of a hurricane, many locally grown crops would also be affected. Please see Action 8.6 for more discussion on food supply, storage, and distribution. Additionally, Action 16 of Ola Oʻahu Resilience Strategy is focused on increasing emergency food supply and storage.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=204#page=86
86	Question	Shouldn't hydroponic farming be mentioned as a way to cope with climate change? Hydroponic farming provides higher yields than field farming, uses much less water, and the production is unaffected by storms provided the greenhouse remains standing.	Mahalo for your suggestion. Hydroponics are a great way to adapt to climate change and are included under the umbrella term of "Climate Smart Agriculture." Please refer to Action 8.2 for more information on Climate Smart Agriculture and the use of technology.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=205#page=86
86	Suggestion	mulch from fire breaks to be available to community members needing it for soil mitigation, compsting. encouraging composting of food waste in households and well as schools and restaurants.	Mahalo for your comment. Please refer to the Oʻahu Compost Project mentioned below Action 8.6. https://www.resilientoahu.org/ocp	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=267#page=86
86	Suggestion	Subsidize locally grown food that is sold only in-state.	Mahalo for your suggestion. There are a series of grants and loans from both the City and state developed and available to support locally grown food. Recently, the Office of Economic Revitalization (OER) awarded 66 grants to small farmers, ranchers and growers who qualified for the City's $3 million agriculture grant. The Oʻahu Agriculture and Conservation Association is a great resource for viewing the various grants and loans applicable to our farmers and ranchers. https://www.oahuaca.org/farmers-and-ranchers	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=307#page=86

87	Suggestion	growing food sources as vegetation along public corridors. bananas, papaya, fruit trees	Mahalo for your question. The City has historically expressed concern with keeping up with the fruiting season of all fruiting trees. Fallen fruit may become a safety concern. It is also for the same reason that the City does not allow coconuts to grow to maturity; falling coconuts are a danger to people and property.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=268#page=87
88	Suggestion	resources for home gardening to farmers, small scale up to large scale	Mahalo for your suggestion. It is important to provide resources for small scale to large scale farmers, please see Action 8.4 to read about the creation of a resource network for farmers.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=269#page=88
88	Suggestion	I think agroecology more accurately describes the city's approach than CSA, which has been critiqued internationally for emphasizing technical issues over social ones and is actively opposed by civil society orgs working for equitable food system change. CSA lacks any criteria or benchmarks, so even industrial ag practices can (and do) get passed off as CSA. Agrocology has clearer principles	Mahalo for your suggestion. Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) as recognized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has three main objectives: sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes; adapting and building resilience to climate change; and reducing and/or removing greenhouse gas emissions, where possible. We have changed the action's description to make the connection to agroecology clearer and clarify that the proposed Climate Smart Agriculture Resource Guide (referenced in Action 8.2) will identify specific tenets of CSA and agroecology that should be promoted on O‘ahu. The term "climate-smart" is also used by the USDA, which could provide important future resources to implement this work.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=302#page=88

89	Suggestion	Most plants evolved when CO2 levels were much higher, and they thrive on higher levels of CO2. Yields increase substantially with higher levels of CO2, and the plants are more resistant to droughts. Earth has become greener because of higher levels of CO2.	Mahalo for your feedback. Please review the following article for details regarding the impacts of increased CO2 on agricultural production. However, the purpose of a climate adaptation strategy is to prepare for the impacts that stem from increasing emissions. This report is focused on those impacts as outlined in the science (Climate Commission Brief). https://climate.nasa.gov/news/3124/global-climate-change-impact-on-crops-expected-within-10-years-nasa-study-finds/	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=206#page=89
89	Suggestion	equipment Co-Ops	Mahalo for your suggestion. This action calls for the creation of a study that identifies local, climate-related challenges to agriculture, which may include access to equipment, data needs, economic and political barriers to climate-smart agriculture. Based on the results of the study, recommendations for resources such as equipment co-ops will be identified.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=270#page=89
91	Question	Can the city plant fruit bearing trees in common areas in community gardens? Like along pathways between garden plots?	Mahalo for your question. The City has historically expressed concern with keeping up with the fruiting season of all fruiting trees. Fallen fruit may become a safety concern. It is also for the same reason that the City does not allow coconuts to grow to maturity; falling coconuts are a danger to people and property.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=83#page=91
92	Suggestion	food import-dependent	Mahalo for your comment. We have made this change.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=298#page=92

94	Question	Will these updated flood maps be required by the City/County to be used in the design of new and retrofitted developments and roads? The design industry needs guidance on adapting utilities etc to climate change as it's already affecting them but codes and standards don't reflect this yet.	Mahalo for your question. Yes, the City uses these updated flood maps for guidance and to enforce requirements in new and retrofitted developments. As seen in the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu (ROH), for all new construction and substantial improvement the City uses updated flood maps as guidance for where the lowest floor is constructed and where utility equipment is placed. Also, the annual coastal erosion rate used to determine the amount of shoreline setback for a property is found from the Hawaii Shoreline Study web map.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=216#page=94
94	Suggestion	mature green spaces in one area stimulate the transition in the adjacent area (eg. shade creates a temperature gradient which affects soil moisture content. the adjacent area needs less water to grow another tree. and so in turn there is an ever larger green space. this needs planning.	Mahalo for your suggestion. Action 12.1 is focused on maintaining and growing the City's urban tree canopy. We incorporated your suggestion as an expected benefit.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=271#page=94
95	Suggestion	Planing for replacing non potable water uses such as outdoor irrigation to recycled water could be considered a climate mitigation strategy because of the projected changes in rainfall due to climate change. This would move the City towards compliance with Act 170 SLH 2016, which requires planning for replacing 100% of nonpotable uses in county buildings by 2045	Mahalo for your feedback. Adaptation activities have many co-benefits with mitigation and we appreciate you highlighting one of them.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=129#page=95
96	Question	One Water Panel seems to be mostly City Departments. Any suggestion on incorporating the State programs to it? State also have a lot of projects that are impacted by Climate Change. DLNR has a lot of impacted land and watersheds. I would think that Climate Ready	Mahalo for your question. Honolulu's One Water Panel was initially convened to address challenges faced by the City's stormwater, wastewater, groundwater, freshwater, graywater, and recycled water infrastructure. Currently, the One Water Panel is focused on cross-agency collaboration to create	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=120#page=96

		Oahu should include State/City and maybe Feds? Don't know enough about the One Water Panel Role to comment further	resource and financial efficiencies. However, the Panel is working to collaborate with the State more closely moving forward, as it turns toward more specific projects and policy issues.	
96	Suggestion	feedback between groups so that changes can be responsive in a timely manner	Mahalo for your support of the One Water Panel, which was convened to facilitate exactly this type of communication and coordination.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=272#page=96
97	Question	Does the Mayor's Office endorse this plan? A signed commitment or framework from the Mayor would support this action.	Mahalo for your feedback. Climate Ready Oʻahu has the full support of the Mayor! A letter from him and from the City's Chief Resilience Officer have been added to this final draft.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=109#page=97
97	Suggestion	Please integrate a discussion on Critical infrastructure SLR level so that there is a general buy in by all City and State departments	Mahalo for your suggestion. Discussions on sea-level rise and critical infrastructure will take place as part of the implementation of actions in Strategies 10 and 11. As a note, through Mayor's Direction 18-2, all City departments are already directed to use the City Climate Change Commission's Sea Level Rise Guidance for planning benchmarks for sea level rise.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=122#page=97
98	Suggestion	need a period here, for consistency?	Mahalo for your comment. We have made this change.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=299#page=98
99	Suggestion	Does this also apply to Waikiki, our GDP generator? If so, I think that's not a fair way to have business pay for all the infrastructure. All of Hawaii need Waikiki to succeed for us to exist, the way we know it. So, I don't think that we should overly penalize businesses. They might make a business decision to pull out of Hawaii.	Mahalo for your feedback. This action calls for the creation of a toolbox of funding mechanisms, since different approaches might work best in different places. As a note, Waikīkī already has a Special Improvement District in place (www.wbsida.org), which has been a major partner in efforts to address shoreline erosion in Waikīkī. The Wakīkī Beach Special Improvement District is actually an excellent example of the type of region-specific work that can funded by tools from this action.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=121#page=99

100	Question	Are there any incentives for private landowners to plant shade trees?	Mahalo for your question and support of Action 9.5. Please also see Action 12.2 for more information about potential for incentives to address heat.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=82#page=100
100	Suggestion	tree lined boulevards	Mahalo for your comment. Shading of parking lots and streets includes increasing tree cover.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=273#page=100
100	Suggestion	bike path options. pedestrian streets . farmer markets as gathering places... spaces as community where the needs are met within a short distance so no car traffic is needed per community. honolulu is not a community in this sense. neither is the north shore.	Mahalo for your suggestion. We agree and support multi-modal transportation, which Action 12.3 addresses these options and incorporates cooling solutions.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=274#page=100
100	Suggestion	Require street tree planting as part of complete streets projects. Include DPR-DUF Director in the Complete Streets Ordinance to more purposefully consider new tree planting during complete streets projects.	Mahalo for your feedback. Including trees in complete streets project is a great idea! In fact, "trees and landscaping" are one of the 10 core principles of the City's complete streets program, as laid out in the Complete Streets Ordinance. You're correct that the DPR Director is not currently identified in that ordinance, and that is something that we will keep in mind as we move toward implementation.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=304#page=100
100	Suggestion	Shading must be more clearly mandated, not just as reducing heat island effect but reducing energy use. HECO doesn‘t measure projected energy reduction due to shading, and I think the state should mandate that. Dramatically reduce our energy use first and then see how much energy we need after that has been exhausted. Prioritize trees over bike lanes and sidewalks for our everyday commutes.	Mahalo for your feedback. Trees provide so many co-benefits, including helping to reduce energy use and cost. We have added your suggestion to the list of expected benefits.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=305#page=100

101	Suggestion	Recommend an action for CCSR to engage with developers and P3 for planning and designing resilient development. Developers will be moving away from Waikiki and looking towards places like Ewa i.e. easier to build. Future development needs guidance to avoid poor planning decisions that result in less resilient communities.	Mahalo for your feedback. Climate Ready Oʻahu envisions more resilient communities through climate-informed planning, codes, and standards. Please refer to Strategies 9 and 11, as well as Actions 9.3, 9.5, 11.1, 11.2, 11.4, and 12.3 for more information.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=112#page=101
101	Suggestion	rebuild (don't need a hyphen)	Mahalo for your comment. We have made this change.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=300#page=101
103	Suggestion	buildings that use the existing energy free solutions to heat abate....trees, solar AC, window allowing the tradewinds to circulate air	Mahalo for your feedback. We support green solutions and less energy-intensive solutions wherever possible. Please see Action 12.2 for more information.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=275#page=103
104	Question	If an owner undertakes such activities, does it then make it harder to cool houses? Are we making property fire-safe but then less protected from the urban heat island effect? (and thus those with means will use more air conditioning?)	Mahalo for your question. A minimum 5-foot buffer is recommended to lower fire risk. However, there are many other ways to mitigate heat risk in or on your house such as cool roofs or trees in your yard (more than 5 feet away). For more information please refer to Action 12.2	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=225#page=104
105	Suggestion	I think that there is a need to have a discussion of critical facilities (water pump stations, wastewater treatment plants and pump stations, roadways leading to these critical facilities) having to be designed to the 6 ft SLR. Department heads at the City/State need clear guidance on what to design for. We don't want Departments to make decisions in a vacuum.	Mahalo for your feedback. Please refer to Action 10.6 for more information on the use of climate change design guidelines for City projects. Adaptation pathways, as noted here, offer a framework for planners, engineers, and architects to design for anticipated climate impacts in a consistent but context-appropriate way.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=118#page=105
107	Question	Suggest that State DOT also be part of this discussion because they have roadway infrastructure that might affect the City's	Mahalo for your suggestion. Discussions on sea-level rise and critical infrastructure are incorporated as part of the implementation of actions in Strategies	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready

		critical infrastructure. How do you coordinate DOT long range plan with this Adaptation Pathway? For areas dense in critical facilities like Sand island (sand Island wastewater treatment plant, harbor infrastructure), how do we coordinate their construction?	10 and 11, which include better coordination between the State and City.	oahu?cid=119#page=107
107	Suggestion	impressive	Mahalo for your support!	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=276#page=107
110	Suggestion	The guidelines should also be a resource during the construction phase, not just planning and design. During the construction phase, value engineering can occur due to supply chain issues and other problems resulting in less resilient strategies i.e. cheaper. Climate Change guidelines also used during construction may be able to alleviate value engineering propositions.	Mahalo for your feedback. This idea will be shared with the Department of Design and Construction.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=107#page=110
111	Question	Did the house near Sunset Beach fall because of a 3-inch rise in sea level over the past 50 years? Or did it fall because it was built in the wrong place with the wrong type of foundation?	Mahalo for your question. This event can be attributed to both factors. See Strategy 11 about directing development to safer and higher ground. Sea level rise (SLR) is a slow-moving but relentless change, and small increases in sea level can translate into very large impacts on land. Just 3.2 ft. of SLR would inundate 9,400 acres of land on O‘ahu. Actions such as requiring freeboard in special flood hazard areas and the adoption of a sea level rise overlay zone work towards improved building designs based upon sea level rise vulnerability.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=200#page=111

114	Question	Military usage of roads...Do they pay road task by weight of their vehicles?	Mahalo for your question. Action 11.3 primarily focuses on impacts on infrastructure caused by flooding and erosion related to sea level rise, not by vehicle weight. This issue is not related to climate adaptation.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=277#page=114
115	Question	is the impact of military target use on ecosystems assessed or questioned?	Mahalo for your question. The expected benefit, preserve and protect sensitive rural ecosystems, is associated with managed retreat. Military actions are not assessed with this Action, as they are not associated with managed retreat.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=278#page=115
116	Suggestion	Most global warming will occur in the northern latitudes, over land, in the winter, and at night. Even assuming a major temperature increase for earth, temperatures changes in Hawai‘i are likely to be modest.	Mahalo for your comment. Climate Ready O‘ahu is focused on hazards we will experience here on O‘ahu. Here are some Hawai‘i specific projections: Model projections for late 21st century for Hawai‘i indicate that surface air temperature over land will increase 2° to 4°C (1.8° to 7.2°F) with the greatest warming at the highest elevations and on leeward sides of the major islands. (Climate Change Brief, footnotes 70-72). Under continued (“business as usual”) greenhouse gas emissions, elevations above 3,000 m (9,800 ft.) in Hawai‘i are projected to reach up to 4° to 5°C (7.2° to 9°F) warmer temperatures by the late 21st Century (Climate Change Brief, footnote 73).	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=207#page=116

116	Suggestion	The CDC reports that cold weather causes more deaths in the U.S. than does warm weather.	Mahalo for your feedback. The National Weather Service reports that excessive heat is the leading weather-related killer in the United States. As you point out, the CDC does report that excessive cold is the bigger killer. A peer-reviewed article (Dixon, P.G. et al, 2005) examined these conflicting conclusions and found that the CDC's data did not account for the large seasonal trends in death rates (i.e. higher in the winter). Once corrected for this trend, a pattern emerged: deaths spiked following heat waves, while they barely moved following excessive cold. Regardless, it is clear that excessive heat, not cold, has the greater potential to cause deaths on Oʻahu, so it is necessary for us to prepare for the impacts of extreme heat.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=208#page=116
118	Suggestion	Are there rebates for cool roofs? I suggest revising this. Sharing an air conditioner or cool roof does not align with an equitable recommended action i.e. these strategies should be realistic and affordable for all during times of climate shock.	Mahalo for your feedback. There are no current rebates for cool roofs; however, rebates and other financial incentives for cool roofs will be explored as part of Action 12.2 to increase affordability and ensure accessibility for frontline communities. We will look at successful examples in other cities. For example, an energy provider in Phoenix called SRP, is offering rebates for cool roofs and will be an example to learn from as we implement this action: https://www.srpnet.com/energy-savings-rebates/home/rebates/cool-roof#:~:text=Rebate%20calculation,roof%20coverage%2C%20up%20to%20%24600.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=105#page=118
123	Suggestion	As an island with consistent sun exposure annually and high energy costs, the City should prioritize this no matter the vulnerability or conditions unless determined to be truly life-	Mahalo for your feedback and support of Action 12.7. This action calls for maximizing installation of solar PV over parking lots, and complements the Climate Action Plan's Action 6.2, which calls for an	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=106#page=123

		cycle cost ineffective. Recommend CCSR to further promote HCAP Action 6.2 as this seems like low-hanging fruit for the City to prioritize.	increase in renewable energy generation on City land and buildings by 200%. Identifying sites with the highest heat vulnerability provides an equitable starting point for further implementation.	
123	Question	does this include the military bases? if so why not? this needs to be part of this doc. the impact of the military carbon foot print needs to be assessed. As a state we need to be aware and hold accountable contributions to carbon emissions. mitigation includes reducing carbon emissions	Mahalo for your question. Carbon emissions are addressed in the City's Climate Action Plan. The State and City's 2045 target for zero emissions includes all emissions in the state, including from military activities. The City's greenhouse gas inventory also includes the military's emissions in its total. You can find most up to date inventory in the City's Annual Sustainability Report.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=279#page=123
125	Suggestion	I enjoyed scrolling through this document. It is very aesthetically pleasing and easy to go through, navigate, and read. Mahalo for all the hard work from all of the contributors!	Mahalo for your support!	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=184#page=125
125	Suggestion	We still import about 85% of Oahu's food. This is unsustainable and subject to myriad possible disruptions. Increased emphasis should be put on food self sufficientcy. Suggestion: At the State level, pass legislation that prevents HOAs from banning vegetable growing in front yards or anywhere else on one's property. Vegetables are not on their approved plant list.	Mahalo for your feedback. We agree on the importance of bolstering O‘ahu’s food sovereignty, which Strategy 8 has six actions designed to improve the growth and climate resilience of our local food system.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=244#page=125
125	Suggestion	Strategy 8 - We import 85% of our food. As part of a resilieance plan, the city/state should have a plan in place for equitable food rationing that can be implemented in the event of an emergency that seriously disrupts our food supply.	Mahalo for your suggestion. In Ola O‘ahu, our Resilience Strategy, Action 16 calls for establishing an O‘ahu Emergency Food Supply and Storage Strategy, helping identify and reach ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed) families and other underserved communities.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=245#page=125

125	Suggestion	Strategy 7 - Facilitate homeowners to install rain catchment from roofs and storage containers that can be sealed against mosquitos and other unwanted materials and which can be reserved for household emergency use.	Mahalo for your feedback. Rain catchment is a great way to better utilize water resources. BWS offers incentives for installing rain catchment such a rain barrels. For more information on that program see Action 7.3. For more information on expanding use of non-potable water, such as rainwater, please see Action 7.4.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=246#page=125
125	Suggestion	Strategy 12 - Revise building code to make passive roof vents (ridge vents) and wide overhangs (3.5 ft. to 4 ft.) required for all new residential dwellings. This will noticably reduce interior temperatures, especially on upper level of two story buildings. Encourage and facilitate similar retro-fitting of existing dwellings.	Mahalo for your feedback. These vents are designed well to support passive cooling, and they should be encouraged for both reducing interior temperatures and improving energy efficiency. When updating the building code, decision makers often balance improved performance against increased cost. Strategies 9 and 10 are aimed to increase the integration and funding sources for infrastructure best designed to climate resilience.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=247#page=125
126	Question	I live behind and work below Waʻahila Ridge on the UH Campus. Every day I drive or walk past the dry grasses and haʻole koa on Dole Street and wonder when the ridge will burn again. The amount of dry fuel abutting the states flagship university is troubling and it would only take a small spark and a good breeze to start a massive fire. What is being done to prevent this predictable disaster?	Mahalo for your feedback. Action 1.1 focuses on increasing education on climate risks, including wildfire risks, and Action 2.2 describes how Firewise communities can collectively address known fire risks.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climateready oahu?cid=101#page=126

126	Question	Thank you for your outreach efforts & summaries. The 'our' and 'collaborative' terms should not bring false hope that this Office is going to see community concerns addressed. How can we get our public/private systems to effectively support the Report's goals as building code violations, lack of reality affordable housing & development continues in spite of water availability concerns?	Mahalo for your feedback. This report emphasizes collaboration because it reflects what the community told us was important. Following adoption of this report, one of the first things we will do is develop meaningful metrics that will provide transparency on the implementation of the actions.	https://resilientoahu.konveio.com/climatereadyoahu?cid=303#page=126