

POST-COVID-19
WORKING LIST OF IDEAS
FOR PATHWAYS TOWARD AN 'ĀINA MOMONA ECONOMY
5-6-2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kua'āina Ulu 'Auamo (KUA) compiled a working list of ideas for a post-COVID-19 'āina momona economy from the community-based natural resource management networks it facilitates - E Alu Pū, Hui Mālama Loko I'ā and the Limu Hui; networks that collectively touch on over 70 special communities statewide - as well as a number of civil society partners, individuals and organizations.

KUA exists to serve a movement of community-based natural resource management organizations engaged in mālama 'āina (care for that which feeds). We believe empowered community-stewardship efforts lead to our vision of an abundant, productive ecological system that supports community well-being- 'āina momona.

No ownership is asserted over these ideas. They were gathered to pool energies, inspire dreams, to encourage action and dialogue on Hawai'i's future for generations to come. It is also evidence of voices for Hawai'i's mālama 'āina practitioners and advocates in this challenging time. These ideas are grown from and guided by Hawai'i's lands, waters, and the home culture of this unique place.

The list is no panacea. Its focus is on environmental stewardship and governance inclusive of community co-governance and management, especially in Hawai'i's rural and Native Hawaiian communities. This means jobs. But also transformation toward the kind of economy we want. Though it does not specifically mention social and environmental justice, affordable housing, living wages and ALICE concerns among others this does not preclude their importance. Concepts and principles for a just society and economy must be driving themes on our collective path forward. Indeed, embedded in that sense of justice is a long and endearing kuleana, a duty to care for our island home that exists in our highest law and the spirit of our community. Ideas like these attempt to abide by that kuleana imperative and to set that community spirit free.

Other than attempting to align these ideas with the state's 3 phased approach of stabilization, recovery, and resiliency we tried to aggregate them by initiative (imperfectly). Some areas are left blank but this list will be refined and grow.

STABILIZATION

Channeling Federal stimulus funding

- Fund a Hawai'i Agricultural, Aquacultural, Marine and Land Conservation Corps (Stabilization phase) to support and get community members who have lost their jobs - including those re-entering society- involved in permanent publicly funded living wage mālama 'āina and food system jobs mauka (food system production, processing and distribution; invasive species removal, stream and ecosystem system restoration etc.) to makai (community-based natural resource management, invasive seaweed removal, native propagation, fisheries observation and management, clean beaches, reef management and coral propagation etc.). To be clear this may also include increased capacity for a Youth Conservation Corps, however the ultimate goal is to make the care of Hawai'i a permanent part of our economy not an afterthought or band aid.
- Specific investment in community-based workforce development (jobs, interns, expertise) projects and capacity infrastructure (tools, secured storage sites and production facilities), at mālama 'āina (inclusive of fishery, agricultural and natural and cultural resource management) sites and projects. Jobs could be tied to education, courses and training as appropriate to transition workers into longer term careers in mālama 'āina.
- Create mālama 'āina docent jobs for local residents at locations and neighborhoods that are particularly heavy with visitors like in Hā'ena to monitor access, meter parking, and remind visitors of appropriate behavior: Mānoa falls pillbox, stairway to heaven, etc.
- Create "guide only" sites. There are many popular sites that we get \$0 for but take on lots of actual and intangible costs. Guides should be approved by DLNR in collaboration with area community groups. Guides could host not only visitors but local schools.
- Fund 2020 GIA requests supporting non-profit groups, doing critical work in conservation, housing, human health and safety work.
- Develop neighborhood or ahupua'a or moku based competitive application process for proposals that are sent to the state or country for: 1) purchase of empty lots in neighborhoods, or designation of existing public spaces (e.g., parks) for community food and energy production activities. Proposals, co-developed with sustainability extension staff, would describe details on and benefits of public investment in infrastructure for community-based food and energy production, for harvesting and processing, and for cooking.

Legislative initiatives

- Double/triple DLNR budget to transform institutional frameworks, capacities and positions intended to work with communities on every island (i.e. increase # place-based DOCARE academy graduates, more community-based natural resource management oriented outreach workers in all divisions of DLNR etc.).
- Increase support for the development of coral nurseries and training programs to create a workforce (Coral Reef Corps) to restore coral reefs that are resilient in the face of changing ocean conditions. Connect these efforts with conservation corps work in watersheds and nearshore native limu and fishery restoration efforts.
- In the aftermath of recent flood events, care of streams was identified as a key public safety concern. Hire stream teams and volunteer coordinators to clear invasive species and clean water ways so that flood waters can exit ahupua'a safely rather than backing up into area homes.

- Pass laws like recently considered - Senate Bill 1130 and 2697 - that tax or place restrictions on foreign investment and real estate investment trusts on non-residential second home purchases in Hawai'i.
- Consider the possibility and constitutionality (i.e. exemption for island states and territories) of a numerical restriction on non-Hawai'i residents second home ownership regardless of citizenship. A head of Hawaii Life realty has been saying for years the easiest best way to do this is just tax all out of state ownership of property in Hawaii astronomically. He says they can afford it, and it will provide huge revenues to govt. (mainly county).
- Only buy trees from local propagators to power local economy immediately and enact the work through the new Hawaii Conservation Corps.
- Revisit idea of the purchase of Moloka'i Ranch.
- Work with HTA Hawaii Tourism Authority, tourist industry representatives, Local 5 and ILWU and stewards of Hawaiians lands and ocean to identify the carrying capacity of coastal areas trails, and beaches that attract tourists and set limits for use of coastal areas. These reports should assess and discuss natural resources tipping points.
- Increased DLNR and community capacity to step up evaluation and data base support for mālama 'āina projects. This also may help meet the needs of the Aloha Plus Challenge dashboard on natural resource management.
- Extend coastal area set backs for the Coastal Zone Management Areas on each island to align with the inundation areas projected for sea level rise.
- Relocate structures within the inundation areas projected with sea level rise by providing alternative state lands as an incentive.
- Require all visitors sign a pledge (like the Palau Pledge) that educates and raises awareness of their conduct and impact on Hawai'i's culture and environment. See <https://alohapledge.com/> for an example of a pledge created by Kaua'i community members after the 2018 floods and <https://www.ponopledge.com/> for a pledge created by the Island of Hawai'i Visitor Bureau. A state pledge should be much more robust and non-voluntary.
- When discussing the economy, make people, climate change, the environment, and natural resources a top priority in decision-making.
- Include tourism impact assessments as a part of any formal government discussion and actions regarding expanding, changing, and/or developing a sensitive area
- More resources allocated to state and county public facilities maintenance.
- Create a State Subsistence Task force to identify and support the subsistence economy of rural communities. Hawai'i's State Constitution Art. 12 Sec. 7 recognizes and protects subsistence access rights on and through private property. Molokai has a State DBEDT Subsistence Plan which can be used as a starting point
- Increase funds in the State Legacy Land Conservation Fund and associated county land conservation funds. Develop specific funding sources to support community efforts to care for land purchased by community through these programs.
- Celebrate, recognize, affirm and instantiate the duty and values of mālama 'āina and the right of communities to mālama 'āina in all government institutions.

DLNR initiatives

- Create "guide only" sites (on State lands). There are many popular sites that we get \$0 for but take on lots of actual and intangible costs.
- Plant trees! On State lands that can fight climate change now and produce economic products in the future. Native timber trees are good, food trees even better. Planting of native species also helps to prevent land slides.

- Restore agroforestry on state lands so that entrepreneurs could apply for harvest permits.
- Develop community-based forestry areas.
- Trail/parks/cultural sites maintenance and restoration should be done during this rare time where areas catch a breath from being overrun.
- Re-examine the growth projections for each island to align with the sustainable yields of fresh water for each island.
- Develop work teams to open up lo'i and māla as part of a system of partnerships and support to those who want to grow traditional or other appropriate land-based water system crops.
- Increase training for DLNR field staff (DOCARE, scientists and community outreach staff etc.) on traditional cultural access and gathering rights.
- Training for state environmental and agricultural agencies in dispute resolution and community outreach to start building just and healthy relationships between community, environment and government.
- Move forward and approve current community fishery initiatives (CBSFAs [Mo'omomi, Kīpahulu and Miloli'i] and FMAs (Maunaloa) etc.)
- Develop opportunities to increase awareness and encourage affinity and partnership between DOCARE and police force workers in the field and with community. Tie these efforts to the environmental court system.
- Hire island based CBSFA/Community stewardship and outreach coordinators.
- All parking at state sites should be paid for by visitors (free if you have state ID).
- Working with counties and HTA develop plans to "reopen" areas by regulating and limiting the number of visitors to allow for social distancing. Include in these plans ways to monitor resources and user experiences so that if/when social distancing requirements are relaxed, any increases in visitor usage can continue to be limited for those purposes. Include user/access fees for continued implementation of such plans. Provide exceptions for Native Hawaiian traditional and customary and subsistence practices.
- Identify areas of bureaucratic inefficiency and over-centralized decisions-making and place them more appropriately with state workers whom work with communities on the ground.
- Revise/improve terms and obligations in community garden/ stewardship/ curatorship / "friends of" agreements with 'ohana and orgs to mālama their places to account for all parties accountability, liability and shared resources, de-centralized decision-making (on certain matter) for co-governance and on the ground stewardship including improved communications between government and community leaders.

DOH initiatives

- Water quality sampling should be done at this time, especially in heavy tourist frequented communities throughout the state to assess toxicity levels and any changes to those levels and to develop a baseline for re-opening. Can water samples be gathered, managed and frozen for later inspection?
- Support more research and projects that use limu as a shoreline water quality and point source pollution indicator.
- Increased capacity and enhancement of community centers statewide to respond to present COVID-19 needs then transitioning to community resiliency, civic and food system centers.

DHHL initiatives

- Develop co-management agreements with community-based / Native Hawaiian organizations to restore ancient lo`i on DHHL lands.
- Revise/improve terms and obligations in community garden/ stewardship/ curatorship / “friends of” agreements with ‘ohana and orgs to mālama their places to account for all parties accountability, liability and shared resources, de-centralized decision-making (on certain matter) for co-governance and on the ground stewardship including improved communications between government and community leaders.

DOA initiatives

- Develop mālama ‘āina and small ag insurance programs for liability and group health care to encourage and support those engaged in the care for Hawai‘i’s environment and food system.
- Collect limu samples to analyze as indicators of land-based nutrients in streams and coastal areas. Coordinate with DOH.
- Training for state environmental and agricultural agencies in dispute resolution and community outreach to start building just and healthy relationships between community, environment and government.
- Invest in the capital improvements needed to make local agriculture a possibility. This could include a network of state-owned, solar-powered, cold storage facilities that reduces environmental footprint but provides the critical cooling infrastructure needed for local food aggregation and distribution. This will increase our level of resiliency for the next crisis and is a major issue now. Construction unions could immediately be employed/deployed to help with the stimulus, and this will power agriculture moving into the future.
- Hire Local Food Access Coordinators on each island (supports access, Farm to School Hui, Zero waste hui’s)
- Ensure ‘āina based food growing groups are connected to social enterprises like Farm Link.
- Support/engage interested ‘Āina based groups/sites to provide/facilitate 1) food distribution and “large food drops” for those in need or provide ‘āina for CSA pick up sites.2) spaces for behavioral and mental health intervention- i.e. community health providers use “place” as an avenue for healing and reconnection.

UH/DOE initiatives

- Increase educational support to schools that interact with and support mālama ‘āina projects (waivers, transportation, educational materials, and access etc.)
- Develop virtual site visits and opportunities with supported tech and curriculum for schools (and in some cases visitors).

HTA initiatives

- Work with HTA Hawaii Tourism Authority, tourist industry representatives, Local 5 and ILWU and stewards of Hawaiians lands and ocean to identify the carrying capacity of coastal areas trails, and beaches that attract tourists and set limits for use of coastal areas. These reports should assess and discuss natural resources tipping points.
- Work with state and counties to develop plans and tourist outreach materials to “reopen” areas by regulating and limiting the number of visitors to allow for social distancing. Include in these plans ways to monitor resources and user experiences so that if/when social distancing requirements are relaxed, any increases in visitor usage can continue

to be limited for those purposes. Include user/access fees for continued implementation of such plans. Provide exceptions for Native Hawaiian traditional and customary and subsistence practices.

State Court system

- Increase the capacity of the environmental court.
- Increase relationships with DOCARE and HPD in a manner that re-enforces common practices, values and/or understanding around environmental management and enforcement
- Develop stewardship program agreements with community stewardship efforts that help increase violator understanding and awareness of violation impacts etc.

County initiatives

- Create “guide only” sites (on County lands). There are many popular sites that we get \$0 for but take on lots of actual and intangible costs.
- Plant trees! On County lands that can fight climate change now and produce economic products in the future. Native timber trees are good, food trees even better.
- Explore values, purposes and practices in community centers/ spaces concerning kauhale (village centers) and pu‘uhonua, a piko (center) for ho‘okūpa‘a (Stabilization), kūhou (Recovery) and Holu (Resiliency) as part of the spirit of regional community centers. Spaces set aside for healing, revisioning, and refocusing that are centered or founded on a Hawaiian sense of place.
- Develop community centers and increase capacity of existing community centers in rural and coastal area to become “Resilience Hubs” where, with some decentralized decision-making and shared power communities can plan and prepare for more coordinated responses to human, climate and natural disasters, services such as job training and childcare, community programming, resource distribution, communications coordination and generally enhance the quality of life. Resilience Hubs should be built or redesigned to enhance capabilities in crisis, including solar and battery backup systems, access to potable water, healthy food, and supply distribution. Resilience Hubs can be activated to serve vulnerable communities without overloading local governments.
- Develop plans to "reopen" areas by regulating and limiting the number of visitors to allow for social distancing. Include in these plans ways to monitor resources and user experiences so that if/when social distancing requirements are relaxed, any increases in visitor usage can continue to be limited for those purposes. Include user/access fees for continued implementation of such plans. Provide exceptions for Native Hawaiian traditional and customary and subsistence practices.
- Expand County based Sustainability Extension Service staffing for home-based conservation planting, food and energy production, and freshwater management.
- Focus work on the cleanup and maintenance of cultural sites, historic sites, and natural features (such as clogged ponds, submerged springs).
- Revise/improve terms and obligations in community garden/ stewardship/ curatorship / “friends of” agreements with ‘ohana and orgs to mālama their places to account for all parties accountability, liability and shared resources, de-centralized decision-making (on certain matter) for co-governance and on the ground stewardship including improved communications between government and community leaders.

RECOVERY

Channeling Federal stimulus funding

- Fund a Hawaii Agricultural, Aquacultural, Marine and Land Conservation Corps (Restoration Phase) to support and get community members who have lost their jobs - including those re-entering society- involved in permanent publicly funded living wage mālama 'āina and food system jobs mauka to makai: to continue removal of invasives, increase planting natives (trees and shrubs), stream and watershed ecosystem system restoration and revival of native stream species and to continue support of community-based natural resource management, beach clean ups, invasive seaweed removal, native limu restoration and stock enhancement and propagation of significant nearshore marine species for loko i'a and fisheries. To be clear this may also include increased capacity for a youth conservation corps, however the ultimate goal is to make the care of Hawai'i a permanent part of our economy not an afterthought or band aid.
- \$1M to Fund expanded Coastal Restoration Partnership to directly support community stewardship.

Legislative initiatives

- Investment in sustainable aquaculture -including viable fishpond efforts- and agriculture with the state being the "investor of first resort" to subsidize restorative/regenerative projects that can create abundance and feed our community. There is a Report of the Governor's Task Force on Moloka'i Fishpond Restoration that can be used as a start.
- Subsidize rural and low-income communities whose septic systems may need to be replaced. Or Septic System Corps?
- Subsidize entry level agricultural efforts to increase the production, consumption, and awareness of the many benefits of traditional food and medicinal crops (i.e. kalo, 'uala, 'ulu, mai'a, la'au lapa'au, māmaki, 'olena, noni, food for domestic animals, 'ōpelu etc.).
- Taxes (on tourism and other extractive industries or addictions/actions) that directly support community-based natural resource management (tax credits, discounts, no-interest loans).
- State investment in infrastructure that bolsters capacity of neighbor island communities to be civically engaged on a level equal to citizens on O'ahu (video-conferencing testimony, increased tech support to rural areas etc.). Not just online support but an increased capacity to collect community input.
- Specific exemptions or designations for traditional agriculture and aquaculture (at state and federal levels).
- Special tax breaks and/or exemptions for farmers who practice sustainable farming or co-exist with appropriate energy producing projects.
- Repurpose portions of commercial fishing tax money toward community-based fishing efforts, hatcheries, and stock enhancement projects.
- Make protection of cultural, historical, and archaeological sites a priority when considering any type of development or changes.
- 100% rural internet and Wi-Fi access.
- Allow communities co-managing their nearshore fisheries to develop regional councils and ability to charge fisher fees to sustain permanent place-based management efforts.
- Increase investment in UH systems Sustainable Community Food System, NREM, CTAHR projects that ensures graduates have a pathway to real jobs in the development of a sustainable food system sector.

- Endorse the proposed carbon tax and ensure earnings are allocated to community-based stewardship and resilience efforts e.g. DLNR Community Coordinators support of watershed and fisheries management and actions that reduce flooding.
- Pass the Environmental Kuleana Bill (SB 2696 SD2 HD1) to provide funds to analyze green fee regimes.
- Develop or enhance programs that provide technical assistance for home site projects to help transform the home into conservation focused food and energy production systems - providing many families relief in two huge expense areas - imported food and electricity bills. Develop audit programs that help families assess their progress.
- Provide limits -state and/or federal- on helicopter tours over communities and areas where impacts cause noise, health and environmental pollution and/or interfere with traditional practices.

DLNR initiatives

- Streamlined permitting for lo'i and other traditional mauka crop production methods (DLNR, DOH etc.).
- Make hunting of invasive species less burdensome (i.e. some laws say hunters must go with USDA observers) and develop pathways (deer, pig, and goat meat etc.) for commercial market food production and participation.
- Begin with and emphasize comprehensive land and water use planning when considering development and new or increased land and water uses
- DOCARE officer exchange program with New Zealand Maori conservation officers.
- Develop opportunities to increase awareness and encourage affinity and enforcement partnerships between DOCARE, police force and community members in the field and with community. Tie these efforts to the environmental court system to enhance effective enforcement.
- Increase camp fees for non-locals. Allow communities who manage areas to determine appropriate fees.
- Hire moku based CBSFA/Community stewardship and outreach coordinators
- Begin regular statewide stream cleaning projects that employ outreach staff to organize clean-ups.
- A non-commercial fishing license should be revisited.
- Invest in Social Cohesion projects- such as support for formal community building and resilience processes through the development of CBSFA rules packages and allow for virtual public hearings to expedite CBSFA process and cut community travel costs.

DOH initiatives

- Participate in the development of streamlined lo'i and loko l'a restoration

DOA initiatives

- Higher levels of farm to institution purchasing by the state to provide guaranteed markets. Make the contracts with farmers or farmer organizations and not just the distributors (or at least write in the farm vendors to the distributors contracts).
- Plan to revitalize agricultural lands and infrastructure abandoned by sugar and plantation agribusiness with diversified cultivation of food crops.
- Increase use of state leased lands for traditional agriculture and aquaculture.
- Make state agricultural lands available for small farms.
- Hire food system outreach coordinators to partner with neighborhood schools, community groups, other large landowners to develop agricultural programs (including

māla) to grow traditional food crops and manage fisheries in ways that benefit schools and the community.

- More sustainable agricultural outreach and education integrated into state educational systems.
- Future Farmers (and Aquaculturists) of Hawai'i program and conservation trade pathways developed in public schools. All keiki should graduate with knowledge of how to: plant, care for and gather from fruit trees; safely grow and harvest vegetables; ethically and safely raise egg laying birds, and raise or catch and process meat-bearing animals; save money on electric bills through careful home energy management and home based production systems; and safely capture, store and use water.
- Scale institutional purchase of locally produced foods using practices and values such as the Center for Good Food Purchasing model. (DOE, HTA, State agencies)
- Small farmer membership system for farmers markets that provides benefits and supplements sustainable small farming needs (i.e. discounts for fertilizers, fuel, farm equipment etc.).

DHHL initiatives

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UH/DOE initiatives

- Activate each ahupua'a, through teachers, students and parents in public and private schools, colleges and universities to conduct an annual assessment and mapping of resources during the Makahiki season.
- Increase budget to provide govt funded bus, food, safety support for schools doing 'āina based education.
- More funding of 'āina based education initiatives in the DOE.
- Integrate classes and curriculum around kilo 'āina (environmental observations) as a part of STEM and 'āina based education.
- Schools could be a location for commercial certified imu, and kids could participate in building and running an imu for school and appropriate community events.

HTA initiatives

- Focus tourism dollars to attract high-value visitors who spend more, stay longer, want to learn about our resources and culture and give back to their care.
- Visitors could purchase a \$100 "green passport" ("green fee" "tourist natural resource impact tax") to natural areas that support management, maintenance, and facilities.
- Work with counties and state on plans to "reopen" areas that regulate and limit the number of visitors to allow for social distancing. Include in these plans ways to monitor resources and user experiences so that if/when social distancing requirements are relaxed, any increases in visitor usage can continue to be limited for those purposes. Include user/access fees for continued implementation of such plans. Provide exceptions for Native Hawaiian traditional and customary and subsistence practices.
- Develop more obvious signage with state and counties which notify and encourage proper conduct at heavily visited areas.
- Develop an app that works with island based ahupua'a signage that educates visitors about the communities they go through.

State Court system

- Increased understanding and efficacy in the environmental violation enforcement chain

County initiatives

- Increase camp fees for non-locals. Allow communities who manage areas to determine appropriate fees.

FUTURE RESILIENCE

Channeling Federal stimulus funding

- Fund a Hawaii Agricultural, Aquacultural, Marine and Land Conservation Corps (Restoration Phase) to support and get community members who have lost their jobs - including those re-entering society- involved in permanent publicly funded living wage mālama 'āina and food system jobs mauka to makai: to continue removal of invasives, increase planting natives (trees and shrubs), stream and watershed ecosystem system restoration and revival of native stream species and to continue support of community-based natural resource management, beach clean ups, invasive seaweed removal, native limu restoration and stock enhancement and propagation of significant nearshore marine species for loko i'a and fisheries. To be clear this could also include increased capacity for a youth conservation corps, however the ultimate goal is to make the care of Hawai'i a permanent part of our economy not an afterthought or band aid.

Legislative initiatives

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DLNR initiatives

- DLNR has shifted institutional practice, systems, relationships and resources flow to increasingly embody a Konohiki Mindset that is its function and approach builds a relationship and bridge of governance between government, citizens and formal resource managers that the focus, needs, and capacity of management leads to policies, procedures, infrastructure, jobs, and skills for future generations to mālama Hawai'i.
- Make reforestation, planting, and management a focal point, integrated with stream cleanup, as a means of improving beach life, fishponds, reefs, and water quality. Organize this activity along ahupua`a lines where feasible.
- Creation of restorative hatchery(ies) and programs to enhance fishery biomass of nearshore fisheries and fishponds.
- Permanent publicly supported mix of moku/ahupua'a based CBSFA/Community stewardship and outreach coordinators.
- DLNR Community Coordinators are publicly funded to support site-based community-based resource management.

DOH initiatives

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DOA initiatives

- More community and commercial kitchens, food processing facilities, robust co-op projects, centers, and gardens.
- Hawai'i's conservation/agricultural inspection systems should equate or exceed the level of service, quality, and respect that Aotearoa garners.

DHHL initiatives

- More community mālama 'āina (conservation and agriculture) initiatives and opportunities are more strongly accepted and integrated in DHHL community projects

and are considered to be a part of the communities self-governance mechanism (part of infrastructure, on agenda etc).

UH/DOE initiatives

- Investment/development of certificate/degree programs and more community/'āina-integrated partnerships in the UH system for mahi'ai, mahi i'a (traditional agriculture and aquaculture)

HTA initiatives

- Hawai'i has transformed its tourism sector to become a model for sustainability, justice to island and indigenous communities, environment and community health.

State Court system

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County initiatives

- County funding sustains food access positions via cost savings of purchasing local food.
- Where appropriate construct toll booths for visitors who are not residents at specific sites or on coastal roads that are highly driven to maintain roads and manage the impact on resources in the area.
- Develop programs that help build up the māhele (sharing) ethic at the neighborhood scale.

Ideas for an 'āina momo economy

VISIONARY IDEAS

- Increase Hawai'i's leadership (formal and grassroots) presence here at home and abroad through greater action around the Aloha Plus Challenge and the UN Sustainable Development Goals on sustainable and resilient communities, natural resource management and food systems mauka to makai.
- Create a community Pu`uhonua/place of safety and healing in each sizeable ahupua`a or, at a minimum, moku. The Pu`uhonua should be run on Hawaiian principles and be open to all who want to come, participate, and act in accordance with the protocols (sacred space/sacred conduct: no drugs, alcohol, fighting or abuse, dedication to cultural practice and environment).
- Explore alternative forms of inter-island travel (canoes, fisher co-ops)
- Congressional delegation united, advocates for certain island-based exceptions to federal commerce concerns that inhibit or victimize island economies.
- Inventory the exemplary provisions of the Constitution of Hawai`i (as revised in 1978) and the exemplary provisions of the Land Use Law and State Water Code. Educate the public to the existence of these. Help people engage in giving them life and meaning.
- Follow the State Planning act as the means of year by year progress to the lofty goals of UN Sustainability 2030. This means revisiting and revising (in subscribed participatory fashion) the Hawai`i State Plan, statewide land use boundaries, the State water code, the county general plans, and subordinate plans such as the State Forestry Plan, etc. All legally require updating, maintenance and participation, and all are ignored.
- Youth Conservation and Resiliency Corps could become an agency of open-ended change in which the young people and all the community can take great pride. It would jump start the leadership of a generation that is being overlooked. If we can get it going locally, and quickly, on our own resources, we will have a conduit for expanding with federal funds to come.
- Hawai`i is recognized globally as an example for its community response to COVID-19, its leadership and transformation of its economy, its environmental protection and increased food self-sufficiency.
- It should not be visionary that our state abides by its constitutional environmental and Native Hawaiian community kuleana but let's put that on this list. We can do it!