



SUMMARY OF RESPONSES

**SURVEY ON PROPOSED CLIMATE ADAPTATION
STRATEGIES**

**Kaua'i Climate Adaptation Plan
December 20, 2023**

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Table of Contents

- POLL OVERVIEW 1**
- POLL METHODOLOGY AND PARTICIPATION 1
- Sampling 2
- Distribution and Outreach Methods 2
- Demographic Characteristics of Survey Participants 2
- RESULTS 3**
- Community Capacity 3
- Planning 5
- County Leadership 6
- Enhance Existing Assets 7
- Major Asset Alteration 8
- Resilient Development- Land Use 8
- Resilient Development- Managed Retreat 10
- Other Strategy Ideas 11
- Appendix A: Demographic Questions 13**
- Appendix B: Online Poll Opinions 14**



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POLL OVERVIEW

The County of Kauaʻi is in the process of creating a Climate Adaptation and Action Plan (KCAAP). The CAP is a roadmap for how the community will prepare for the impacts of climate change and natural hazards on ecosystems, infrastructure, public health, and the economy.

The Climate Adaptation Strategies poll (poll) aimed to garner community opinions of and levels of support for proposed adaptation strategies through an online format. The Poll was open from May through July 2023.

POLL METHODOLOGY AND PARTICIPATION

The poll was developed by County of Kauaʻi staff and the CAP consultant team. In developing the poll, the team organized proposed draft adaptation strategies into several strategy types, in which some focused on collaboration and community capacity efforts, and the others were focused on physical assets:

Laulima: Changes in how we operate, collaborate, and plan for the future

- **Community Capacity-** Strategies to strengthen the broader community's ability to carry out adaptation actions
- **Planning-** Strategies focused on understanding changes in hazards and vulnerabilities and updating adaptation strategies and plans
- **County Leadership-** Strategies to build County staff and organizational capacity to implement climate adaptation actions

Physical Asset: Policies, programs, and physical interventions to make assets (built and natural) less vulnerable to the impacts of climate change

- **Enhance Existing Assets-** Strategies to modify existing built and natural assets so they can better accommodate or withstand impacts of climate change
- **Major Asset Alteration-** Strategies that require transformative change of existing assets, mostly involving relocation/retreat
- **Resilient Development-** Strategies to direct future development away from places most impacted by climate change and that ensure future structures better withstand impacts

The proposed adaptation strategies included in the online poll were identified based off the Technical Analysis phase of the KCAAP.¹ Each strategy contained a brief description with information about the timing of implementation, the estimated cost, possible funding sources, and potential co-benefits (e.g., equity, GHG mitigation) were provided to inform participant's feedback.

For each proposed strategy, participants could indicate their level of support and share their thoughts about its advantages (pros) and disadvantages (cons). In addition, the poll included a tab labeled 'Other Strategy Ideas,' in which members of the public could provide their adaptation strategy ideas.

To view the online poll, please visit [Kauaʻi Climate Adaptation Plan - Adaptation Strategies \(consider.it\)](#).

¹ As part of the Technical Analysis phase, the project team identified climate hazards, vulnerabilities, capabilities, and opportunities. The [Climate Hazard Review Paper](#) and [Vulnerability and Equity Assessment](#) was prepared to inform proposed /potential climate adaptation strategies and actions.

Sampling

This survey was completed by a non-randomized sample (often called a convenience sample) of people who live, work, go to school, or spend time in the County of Kaua'i. A non-randomized sample is commonly used to understand the range of perspectives and experiences of a group of people ("population"). Data from non-randomized samples are typically considered more reliable (i.e., more generalizable to the larger population) when they are "triangulated" or validated through additional sources. Results from this survey will be considered alongside data from other KCAAP community engagement, including from the online and in-person workshops, to inform decision making.

Distribution and Outreach Methods

The survey was available to take online using the Consider.It platform². The project team developed several outreach graphics and materials, such as social media images and flyers, which were distributed through various methods, including but not limited to:

- Internet-Based Outreach: County's GovDelivery listservs; KCAAP Project Website; County's social media accounts (Instagram)
- In-Person Outreach: pop-up events; virtual and in-person deep dive workshops; and small group conversations.

To incentivize community participation, members of the public who participated in the online poll was entered into prize giveaways, which included a \$100 Visa Card and a skateboard for youth participants (29 years and younger).

Demographic Characteristics of Survey Participants

Demographic questions were prompted through a pop-up prior to participants providing their opinions on the online poll. For a list of demographic questions, please refer to Appendix A: Demographic Questions. This document summarizes the poll responses from 115 participants.

The most represented age groups in the poll results are 70 years and older (25% of respondents), people 40-49 years old (21%), and 60-69 years old (20%). Of the people who wished to specify, 60% identify as female, and 40% identify as male.

Majority of participants are longer-term residents of Kaua'i, in which 29% indicated they have lived on Kaua'i for 21-40 years and 26% of participants have lived on Kaua'i for over 40 years. Eighteen percent of participants have lived on Kaua'i for 11-20 years, 11% for 1-5 years, and 8 percent have lived on Kaua'i for 6-10 years.

The geographic representation of respondents was varied, with the greatest representation of participants (29%) coming from East Kaua'i. Twenty four percent of participants were from Līhu'e, and 18% of respondents from South Kaua'i and from North Shore. West Kaua'i is underrepresented; only 11% of respondents indicated living there.

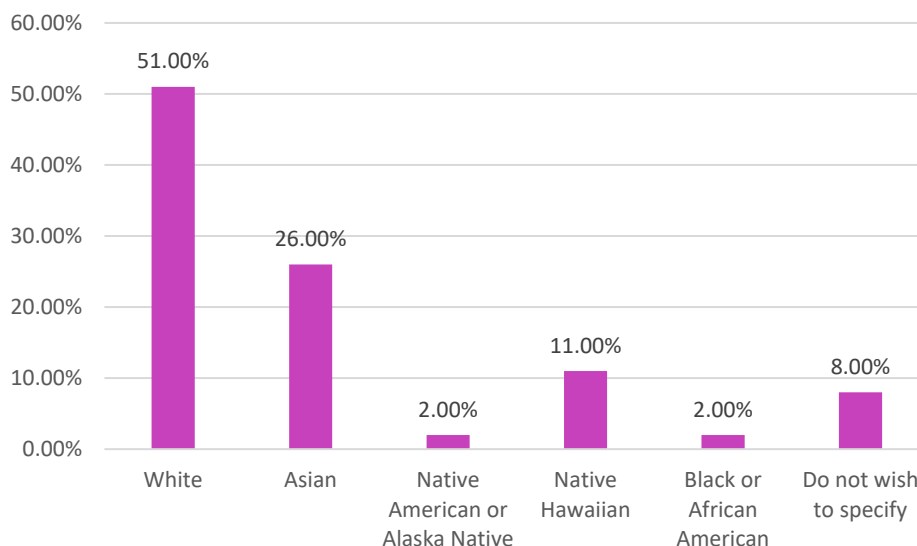
Most participants identify as white (51%) and with Asian (26%) (Figure 1)³. The third most represented group

² To learn more about Consider.It, please visit [Consider.it](#)

³ The survey utilized the racial and ethnic group designations used in the Census. However, the results from this survey do not align with Census data because respondents were allowed to check all races that apply, whereas the Census only allows people who identify as multiple races to select "Two or more races."

consisted of Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (11%). Only two percent of participants identify as Native American or Alaska Native and two percent also identify as Black or African American.

Figure 1. Race and Ethnicity of Participants



RESULTS

On average, there were about 48 opinions provided on each proposed adaptation strategy included in the six strategy types. In total there were 1490 opinions provided on all the proposed adaptation strategies included in the six strategy types. In addition to this, six adaptation strategy ideas were suggested by members of the public, which garnered a total of 186 opinions (an average of 21 opinions on each suggested strategy). Participants could provide their level of support for each strategy using the sliding scale (Image 1). In analyzing the results of the opinion spectrum, -1 indicated less support and 1 indicated more support. A key to the ranges within each level of support are included below.

- **Low Support:** -1.0 to -0.6
- **Somewhat Unsupportive:** -0.59 to -0.2
- **Neutral:** -0.19 to 0.19
- **Somewhat Supportive:** 0.2 to 0.59
- **High Support:** 0.6 to 1.0

A summary of opinions for each proposed adaptation strategy is provided below. Please refer to Appendix B: Online Poll Opinions to view all individual comments.

Community Capacity

An average of 58 opinions were provided for each adaptation strategy related to community capacity, in which there was a total of 345 opinions. Results for each specific community capacity strategy are summarized below.

Disaster self-reliance

Participants were somewhat supportive (poll rating= 0.59) of strengthening education efforts for residents to be self-reliant in the case of a disaster event for 14 days. One participant suggested

that in addition to having a checklist of preparation items, they would also appreciate education material to include brands/stores that may supply these items.

A few participants did raise the concern about the cost of items that may be recommended for a 14-day emergency kit. Participants wanted to explore ways to help lower-income families afford such items. One participant also raised the point that education efforts may gain more interest if it comes with an incentive, such as a free item that may be one of the items in the emergency kit.

New emergency response centers

Participants were somewhat supportive (poll rating= 0.55) of building new emergency response centers as needed in areas that could be isolated during extreme precipitation events, floods, landslides, and/or wildfires. Participants stressed that a new emergency response center should be multi-purpose and serve the community beyond the usage in a disaster events. One participant also noted that access to an emergency center that can provide resources and a refuge to the community should be available in each community, in which the needs of each community should be discussed and planned for accordingly. Specifically, one participant raised the need for an emergency response center on the North shore and another participant raised the need for such a center in Kekaha. Two participants were concerned about the cost of new emergency response centers and wanted to explore repurposing existing structures to be used as emergency response centers as well as developing collaborative partnerships with existing organizations to offset costs.

Neighborhood resilience hubs

Participants were somewhat supportive (poll rating= 0.54) of upgrading existing neighborhood centers to function as resilience hubs- places where community members can take refuge from flood, extreme heat, and power outage. Participants stressed that while using existing neighborhood centers would be more cost effective than building a new resilience hub, an assessment would first need to take place to determine whether the neighborhood center can serve in this capacity and is situated in an appropriate location to do so. For instance, while Kekaha was noted as a community which would need a resilience hub, one participant commented that the current location of the Kekaha Neighborhood Center may not an appropriate location for one.

Climate change literacy

Participants were somewhat supportive (poll rating= 0.47) of the action to build community literacy about climate change impacts and adaptation strategies through the lenses of both cultural knowledge and current science. Participants wished to see climate change education being incorporated into the schools and encouraged the creation of climate change related lesson plans for teachers to use. In addition to schools, targeting content for faith-based groups was also mentioned by a participant. One participant supported the inclusion of cultural knowledge in the building of community climate change literacy. However, a couple of participants did not think this action should be highly prioritized, given that there is already a lot of information readily available about climate change and one participant doubted that additional education would result in the changing of peoples thoughts and behaviors.

Community liaisons

Participants were somewhat supportive (0.37) of the action to establish and empower community liaisons to help implement climate adaptation strategies. Three participants commented on particularly wanting to prioritize efforts to empower youth to become leaders in this area. One participant expressed not wanting to prioritize youth climate leadership. Another participant expressed concern about the CERT program being too focused on traditional methods of emergency response whereas focusing on resiliency efforts

Visitor awareness

Participants were somewhat supportive (0.23) of increasing visitor awareness of and preparedness of hazards. One participant wanted accommodations to take more responsibility on informing and educating their hosts in an extreme weather event. Two participants emphasized that emergency response procedures for visitors needs to be well understood. Educational efforts at the airport were also mentioned by a participant. Regarding funding increasing visitor awareness efforts, two participants stressed that they did not want to public monies to be used to prioritize these actions.

Planning

An average of 49 opinions were provided for each adaptation strategy related to planning, in which there was a total of 197 opinions. Results for each specific planning strategy is summarized below.

Departmental adaptation plans

Participants indicated high levels of support (0.6) for the development of adaptation plans and policies for specific County asset types. Participants expressed how adaptation plans need to be done and in this process the community should be consulted. While not a County asset, the Kūhio Highway in Wailua was mentioned as a vulnerable State asset that requires adaptation plan.

Disaster Recovery Plan

Participants expressed high levels of support (0.62) for the preparation of a plan that establishes land use and other policies and recovery procedures that apply to areas impacted by disasters. One participant highlighted that areas of highest risk need to be identified and safe spaces for existing residents should be planned for. One participant pointed to Coco Palms as an example of reconstruction in a hazardous area after an extreme storm event. Another participant wanted a plan like this to incorporate planning in time phases.

Site-specific vulnerability assessments

Participants indicated high levels of support (0.64) to conduct vulnerability assessments of County facilities, such as County roads, wastewater treatment plants, County parks, and civic facilities. One participant highlighted the need to prioritize the Kekaha landfill in developing a vulnerability assessment. Other participants mentioned that vulnerable parks and roads should be identified and assessed. One participant thought that assessments of facilities and roads should undergo routine inspections that consider hazard vulnerability.

Climate data

Participants were somewhat supportive (0.51) of the County supporting studies that monitor climate hazards and inform and improve adaptation decision-making. One participant commented on the need for information to be community specific so that the community better understands the actions that the community should be taking to address climate change impacts.

Additionally, two participants commented on the importance of the County being aware of new national and regional solutions that may be implementing within their departments.

County Leadership

An average of 44 opinions were provided for each adaptation strategy related to county leadership, in which there was a total of 174 opinions. Results for each specific county leadership strategy is summarized below.

Collaborate

Participants indicated high levels of support (0.68) for continued coordination with State agencies, utilities, and other local and regional partners to align climate adaptation efforts. One participant highlighted that through greater coordination the County may be able to access more resources and better leverage those resources.

Climate funding

Participants were somewhat supportive (0.54) of establishing funding and financing for climate adaptation, which may include hiring a County grant writer and manager to focus on applying for funds. While majority of the participants in the comments were supportive of hiring a County grant writer, two participants expressed concern of hiring more County employees. One participant wanted the funding process to be communicated with the community in a transparent manner.

County adaptation working group

Participants were somewhat supportive (0.33) of expanding the County's Resilience Team working group to support coordinated implementation of adaptation strategies. One participant thought that resiliency and adaptation conversations should be separate conversations, but there could either be overlapping meetings or liaisons within the two groups to keep both groups informed and coordinated with one another.

The other participants who commented on this strategy touched more upon strategies related to empowering community liaisons and expanding community education and outreach. Two participants wanted to prioritize community empowerment, in which the communities can better communicate and collaborate with the county about their needs and solutions. Another participant expressed how homeowners need guidance about sea level rise adaptation options.

Climate adaptation staff

Participants were somewhat supportive (0.21) of establishing and funding a permanent climate adaptation planner on County staff to monitor and track implementation of adaptation strategies. Several (n=4) participants commented in support of this staffing position and highlighted that if there is clear County leadership to commit to climate change adaptation and resiliency, this position could be well worthwhile. Two participants questioned whether another staffing position is needed, and one highlighted that there are currently many empty positions at the County.

Enhance Existing Assets

An average of 43 opinions were provided for each adaptation strategy related to the enhancement of existing assets, in which there was a total of 214 opinions. Results for each specific enhancement of existing assets strategy is summarized below.

Stormwater management and green Infrastructure

Participants expressed high support (0.62) to update stormwater management plans and implement green infrastructure and low impact development methods of stormwater management on County property. Participants validated the importance of this strategy and one participant commented on the lack of maintenance of culverts. One participant commented on how green infrastructure should also consider how sea level rise impacts could impact coastal green infrastructure.

Nature-based strategies for beach health

Participants indicated high levels of support (0.62) to ensure the health of beaches in the short term through beach restoration. Participants highlighted that the County should prioritize coastal ecosystem health and should consider supporting community groups already involved in this work. Reef restoration and limu growing and harvesting was also supported. Two comments were unsupportive of beach nourishment as a strategy the County should pursue. Another comment stressed that nature-based strategies should only be implemented if they are viable for long-term goals.

Urban forest

Participants were somewhat supportive (0.56) of the development and implementation of an Urban Forest Management Plan to improve the health, resilience, and ecosystem services of trees in developed areas. Participants pointed out the multi-benefits to such a strategy, including its ability to provide shade, sequester carbon, and potentially increase food security. Two participants wanted edible trees to be planted to provide a food source for the community. Two comments cautioned that creating an Urban Forest requires maintenance. Furthermore, trees that may not pose as a hazard (overhead and underground) during weather events would need to be considered.

Park Improvements

Participants were somewhat supportive (0.51) of implementing nature-based solutions to

support coastal ecosystems on County parklands near shoreline areas. One participant encouraged for beaches to have plans and another participant commented on the need for open spaces. Another participant wanted more clarification about what dune nourishment entails and emphasized that the health of the dune system should be prioritized rather than nature-based efforts being implemented to support the protection of development for tourism.

Harden critical facilities

Participants were somewhat support (0.34) of enhancing and protecting existing critical facilities and infrastructure as needed based on findings of site-specific assessments. One participant was particularly concerned about evacuation shelters and wanted efforts to prioritize properly preparing those facilities. Another participant pointed out their concern for roads. Two participants cautioned that before hardening more research is needed to identify whether that is an appropriate strategy in the long-term and wouldn't result in maladaptation.

Major Asset Alteration

An average of 47 opinions were provided for each adaptation strategy related to major asset alteration, in which there was a total of 94 opinions. Results for each specific major asset alteration strategy is summarized below.

Relocate critical facilities

Participants indicated high levels of support (0.65) for relocating or building new critical facilities and infrastructure as needed based on findings of site-specific assessments. Participants emphasized that the county “must lead by example” and a higher upfront cost for a permanent solution rather than a “band-aid” solution. One participant stressed that within relocations plans a habitat restoration plan should also be included. Another participant stressed their concerns for state infrastructure, including the airport, Nawiliwili Harbor, and the Wailua bridge.

Cesspool conversion

Participants were somewhat supportive (0.43) of the action to work with State Department of Health to support efforts to convert cesspools. One participants pointed out the financial challenges that homeowners face to convert their cesspool to a septic system and another participant raised concerns about homeowners being penalized in the future if their cesspool is not yet converted. Participants also raised concerns about septic systems, in which one participant called conversion to a septic system “only a partial solution.” One participant pointed out that as sea level rises, septic systems can also be inundated and result in sewage leakage. A couple participants also raised concerns about iwi kupuna being exposed in the conversion process and urged the County to explore retreat efforts as another opportunity. One participant also encouraged the County to explore new methods of cesspool conversion, such as an incinerating septic system.

Resilient Development- Land Use

An average of 48 opinions were provided for each adaptation strategy related to resilient development through land use, in which there was a total of 241 opinions. Results for each specific land use strategy is summarized below.

Reduce the Intensity of development In hazardous coastal areas

Participants had high levels of support (0.73) for efforts to downzone or allow less intense types of land use in areas vulnerable to sea level rise. Participants indicated their support for this action but cautioned that it is done in a careful, equitable manner, in which discussions with the community need to take place.

Resilient building standards

Participants indicated high support (0.61) for efforts to implement standards that allow or require new buildings to have systems that capture and reuse water, reduce heat, reduce fire risk, and otherwise reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts. While participants were supportive of this action there were concerns raised about how this could raise housing costs and contribute to the issue of lack of affordable housing. Participants encouraged the county to support the Kaua'i Community College to build a trades program so that KCC students can work on assessing and installing retrofits in existing homes. Another participant thought it would be helpful for the County to provide education to homeowners about retrofitting their homes. Updating building codes to assess FEMA funds was also brought up by a participant.

Resilient site design and development standards

Participants were somewhat supportive (0.51) of implementing standards to buffer structures from flood and fire risks, capture rainfall on-site, reduce heat, and otherwise reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts. Two comments stressed the interest in the County expanding the usage of gray water in residential areas for landscaping. Another comment highlighted concern about ensuring standards does not worsen the affordability of housing.

Development Impact studies

Participants were somewhat supportive (0.44) of the County requiring proposed new development in areas vulnerable to sea level rise to conduct site-specific vulnerability studies and to mitigate vulnerabilities in development plans. Three participants commented on how they would prioritize strategies that restrict/prohibit development in hazard prone areas. Two participants did not think additional studies to be included in the regulatory process would be beneficial. On the other hand, another participant agreed that studies are important, but was concerned that the quality of the studies in mitigating vulnerabilities could fall short.

Continue allowing new development In hazardous coastal areas, In compliance with existing rules and regulations and with additional requirements

Participants indicated low levels of support (-0.63) for allowing new development in areas vulnerable to sea level rise with resilient design of subdivisions, sites, and buildings. Two participants commented on how it “makes no sense to allow further development in hazard areas” and how it is “hypocritical” for the County to explore managed retreat while also allowing new development in hazardous areas. On the other hand, two participants expressed support for

this measure- stating their concerns about how strategies that limit where people can build may exacerbate the housing crisis.

Resilient Development- Managed Retreat

An average of 45 opinions were provided for each adaptation strategy related to resilient development through managed retreat, in which there was a total of 225 opinions. Results for each specific managed retreat strategy is summarized below.

Coastal open space

Participants expressed high levels of support (0.67) for the County to expand or establish parks along the coastlines as part of the County's managed retreat program. Two participants commented their support for this measure, adding that these actions should be incorporated into the community planning process and provides the benefit of acting as protective buffer zones that can accommodate flooding. One participant, however, expressed concern about the County's capacity to adequately manage these spaces.

Managed retreat

Participants were somewhat supportive (0.55) of the County encouraging the managed retreat from vulnerable coastal areas. Two participants commented on prioritize public moneys for the retreat of public structures. Additionally, three participants expressed less support for public dollars being used for the retreat of private facilities, in which it was noted that private buildings were built in these areas with understanding of risks involved. One participant wanted to see specific targeting and incentivization of retreat efforts for local, owner-occupied residents. Three comments highlight the issue of development in hazardous commercial and resort zoned areas being inappropriate and concern about these developments being legally allowed to rebuild in hazardous areas after a disaster event. One participant highlighted that they did not want to prioritize this action compared to other strategies the KCAP is considering, and another participant noted that any managed retreat plan needs to ensure that residents are not going to be further displaced.

Transfer of Development Rights

Participants were somewhat supportive (0.34) of facilitating the transfer of development rights (TDR) from areas vulnerable to sea level rise to mauka areas. Participants commented that more conversation needs to occur to create a detailed program and there should be considerations as to where development in mauka areas is most appropriate.

Land Swap

Participants indicated that they were somewhat supportive (0.23) of facilitating the exchange or "swap" of title to land between two or more property owners. Participants acknowledged the resource constraints that local government may face in implementing a land swap program and one participant encouraged the County to explore federal funding to implement this. Another comment also acknowledged that a land swap program would need to have more detailed

discussion.

Buyout program

Participants were neutral (0.04) about the County developing a program to purchase undeveloped and developed land vulnerable to sea level rise and destroyed by flooding. One participant commented on not wanting to buyout private developments related to the visitor industry and other participants expressed their want to prioritize investing in other strategies improving infrastructure than a buyout program. Two comments pertained to the management of land once retreat occurs, in which participants supported habitat preservation as part of a buyout program.

Other Strategy Ideas

Members of the public added the following climate adaptation strategies for the County to consider:

- Change zoning to allow denser communities and mixed-use buildings
Participants indicated high levels of support (0.82) for this suggested strategy idea, in which one participant commented on how this is key to address housing affordability as well as climate change issues.
- Take more steps to reduce the islands car dependence
Participants indicated high levels of support (0.68) for this suggested strategy. Participants wanted to prioritize affordable and accessible multi-modal transportation for the multiple benefits it provides to community health and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions.
- Escape routes
Participants were somewhat supportive (0.53) of this action to identify escape/evacuation routes from hazards. One participant commented on the importance of utilizing cane haul roads as a possible evacuation route.
- Invest in mauka agricultural parks; force state to release AG lands
Participants indicated high levels of support (0.93) to open up mauka lands to agricultural parks to expand agroforestry opportunities.
- Vehicle exhaust modifications and emissions
Participants indicated high levels of support (0.66) for this suggested strategy. Participants wanted to see incentives given to drive smaller vehicles and encourage buying of electric vehicles.
- Provide information and training guides or videos to cover various community concerns on one website/page. Links to more in-depth topics that make residents and visitors better citizens

Participants were somewhat supportive (0.37) of this suggested strategy to educate the community and visitors about a broad range of information, such as recycling, rules of the road, shelter locations, etc. One participant encouraged utilizing and building upon existing materials and another participant wanted to have a space to see before and after photos of areas impacted by climate change.

- Require a video on the current impact of climate change to be played on all arriving airplanes

Participants were somewhat supportive (0.27) of this suggested strategy. Two participants commented on wanting to concentrate education and awareness efforts for local communities rather than to visitors.

- Provide education to the public on the leading cause of climate change: animal agriculture. And inform the public of what we all can do to help immediately solve this problem.

Participants were neutral (0.08) of this suggested strategy. One participant also suggested expanding riparian buffers to minimize contamination to water sources. Two participants commented their lack of support for this strategy, in which one participant commented that the study cited in the description of this strategy is not from a peer reviewed journal.

Appendix A: Demographic Questions

1. What part of the island do you live?
 - a. Līhu'e
 - b. West Kaua'i
 - c. South Kaua'i
 - d. East Kaua'i
 - e. North Shore

2. How many years have you lived in the County of Kaua'i? (Check one)
 - a. 1-5 years
 - b. 6-10 years
 - c. 11-20 years
 - d. 21-40 years
 - e. Over 40 years
 - f. N/A- I do not live on Kaua'i

3. What is your age group? (Check one)
 - a. 17 years or younger
 - b. 18-29 years
 - c. 30-39 years
 - d. 40-49 years
 - e. 50-59 years
 - f. 60-69 years
 - g. Over 70 years

4. With which race or ethnic group(s) do you most identify? (select all that apply)
 - a. Asian or Asian American
 - b. Black or African American
 - c. Hispanic or Latino
 - d. White or Caucasian
 - e. Native American or Alaska Native
 - f. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
 - g. I do not wish to specify

5. What gender do you identify with? (Select all that apply)
 - a. Male
 - b. Female
 - c. Non-Binary
 - d. Transgender
 - e. Gender Non-Conforming
 - f. I do not wish to specify
 - g. Other (please specify)

Appendix B: Online Poll Opinions

				Level of Support (Low Support= -1- -0.6; Somewhat Unsupportive= -0.59- -0.2; Neutral= -0.19- 0.19; Somewhat Supportive= 0.2-0.59; High Support= 0.6-1)
Community Capacity	# of Opinions	Raw Average		
Disaster Self-Reliance	60	0.59		Somewhat supportive
New Emergency Response Centers	57	0.55		Somewhat supportive
Neighborhood Resilience Hubs	54	0.54		Somewhat supportive
Climate Change Literacy	61	0.47		Somewhat supportive
Community Liaisons	57	0.37		Somewhat supportive
Visitor Awareness	56	0.23		Somewhat supportive
Planning				
	# of Opinions	Raw Average		Level of Support
Departmental Adaptation Plans	50	0.6		High support
Disaster Recovery Plan	46	0.62		High support
Site-Specific Vulnerability Assessments	50	0.64		High support
Climate Data	51	0.51		Somewhat supportive
County Leadership				
	# of Opinions	Raw Average		Level of Support
Collaborate	46	0.68		High support
Climate Funding	46	0.54		Somewhat supportive
County Adaptation Working Group	40	0.33		Somewhat supportive
Climate Adaptation Staff	42	0.21		Somewhat supportive
Enhance Existing Assets				
	# of Opinions	Level of Support		Level of Support
Stormwater Management and Green Infrastructure	46	0.62		High support
Nature-based Strategies for Beach Health	43	0.62		High support
Urban Forest	42	0.56		Somewhat supportive
Park Improvements	42	0.51		Somewhat supportive
Harden Critical Facilities	41	0.34		Somewhat supportive

Major Asset Alteration	# of Opinions	Raw Average	Level of Support
Relocate Critical Facilities	50	0.65	High support
Cesspool Conversion	44	0.43	Somewhat supportive
Resilient Development-Land Use	# of Opinions	Raw Average	Level of Support
Reduce the Intensity of Development in Hazardous Coastal Areas	53	0.73	High support
Resilient Building Standards	48	0.61	High support
Resilient Site Design and Development Standards	46	0.51	Somewhat supportive
Development Impact Studies	44	0.44	Somewhat supportive
Continue Allowing New Development in Hazardous Coastal Areas, in Compliance with Existing Rules and Regulations and with Additional Requirements	50	-0.63	Low support
Resilient Development- Managed Retreat	# of Opinions	Raw Average	Level of Support
Coastal Open Space	48	0.67	High support
Managed Retreat	50	0.55	Somewhat supportive
Transfer of Development Rights	43	0.34	Somewhat supportive
Land Swap	40	0.23	Somewhat supportive
Buyout Program	44	0.04	Neutral
Strategies Suggested by Members of the Public	# of Opinions	Raw Average	Level of Support
Change Zoning to Allow Denser Communities and Mixed-Use Buildings	17	0.82	High support
Take More Steps to Reduce the Islands Car Dependence	19	0.68	High support
Escape Routes	6	0.53	Somewhat supportive
Invest in Mauka Agricultural Parks; Force State to Release Ag lands	2	0.93	High support

Vehicle Exhaust Modifications and Emissions	34	0.66	High support
Provide Information and Training Guides or Videos to Cover Various Community Concerns on One Website/Page. Links to More In-Depth Topics that Make Residents and Visitors Better Citizens.	36	0.37	Somewhat supportive
Require a Video on the Current Impact of Climate Change to Be Played On All Arriving Airplanes	38	0.27	Somewhat supportive
Provide education to the Public on the Leading Cause of Climate Change: Animal Agriculture. And Inform the Public of what we all can do to help immediately solve this problem.	32	0.08	Neutral
None at this time!	2	-0.77	Low support