

Resolution 21-23 Testimony

MISC. COM. 414

ZP



**Testimony for Resolution 21-23 Oahu General Plan
Zoning and Planning Committee
Tuesday, July 13, 2021**

O'ahu General Plan Hui Mission Statement

We envision an updated O'ahu General Plan that recognizes residents and future generations as the highest priority in planning for our extraordinary and unique Pacific island home. We strive to holomua – move forward – a revised General Plan that: promotes sustainable, inclusive, self-reliant communities; is rooted in Hawai'i's indigenous wisdom and ahupua'a practices; acknowledges the carrying capacity and limits of our infrastructure and natural resources; protects and enhances a clean and healthful environment, and promotes environmental and social justice; acts immediately on the climate emergency; advances neighborhood food security; supports housing that is attainable for local families and working residents; promotes a diversified economy that substantially reduces reliance on tourism; ensures effective implementation, accountability, and alignment with O'ahu's eight sustainable and development plans; and enforces strict adherence to City and County ordinances and rules. Sustainability focuses on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Sustainability implies equilibrium and limits. Never ending growth is not sustainable, especially on an island.

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This report documents the specific recommendations from the O'ahu General Plan Hui for addition and/or deletion to the **O'ahu General Plan Proposed Revised Plan (December 2017)**. Additions are shown with an underline in red font, and deletions are marked with a ~~strikethrough in red font~~.

INTRODUCTION

The General Plan for the City and County of Honolulu is a comprehensive statement of objectives and policies that ~~which~~ sets forth the long-range aspirations of O'ahu's residents and the strategies to achieve them. It is the first tier of and lays the foundation for a comprehensive planning process that addresses physical, social, cultural, economic, and environmental concerns affecting the City and County of Honolulu. This planning process serves as the coordinative means by which the City and County government provides direction ~~to the growth projected~~ for O'ahu.

The City's planning process is comprised of three distinct tiers. As the first tier of planning, the General Plan establishes policy guidance for O'ahu as a whole, with all subsequent plans and implementing regulations of the City and County of Honolulu required to be consistent with the General Plan. The second tier consists of the eight regional Development Plans (DPs) and Sustainable Communities Plans (SCPs). These plans relate to specific regions of the island, and (1) conceptually describe the pattern of land use desired for the region, (2) provide guidance for functional infrastructure planning, and (3) identify areas within the DP/SCP boundary that might benefit from more ~~detailed planning special plans~~. The third tier is comprised of the specific mechanisms to implement the two higher levels of the planning hierarchy. These include the implementing ordinances and regulations (i.e., the Land Use Ordinance (Honolulu's zoning code), the Subdivision Rules and Regulations, and the City's Capital Improvement Program), public facilities and infrastructure functional plans, and special area plans that give specific guidance for specific portions of the DP or SCP area. All of these plans should align for effective implementation, public accountability, and strict enforcement.

Since the adoption of the General Plan in 1977, a number of amendments were subsequently adopted in 1979, 1982, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, and 2002 ~~various plan amendments have been made over the years, including this update~~. However, the basic themes and directions ~~for growth~~ remain and require continued pursuit. This revised edition of the General Plan reinforces this planning concept. It supersedes all previous editions.¹

The City and County of Honolulu was incorporated as a city in 1907, and today encompasses the entire island of O'ahu and also the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. The city of Honolulu, ~~which~~ ~~is~~ the largest city in the State, is also the State capital.

O'ahu is the third largest of the eight main Hawaiian islands, with a total land area of approximately 600 square miles and nearly 230 miles of shoreline. Nicknamed the "Gathering Place," O'ahu is the most populous and developed island, and is the island that has experienced the greatest population growth and development transformation since the introduction of western culture to these islands. The General Plan recognizes residents and future generations as the

highest priority in planning for our extraordinary and unique Pacific island home. With ~~the a~~ resident population ~~increasing that increased~~ from about 60,000 in 1900, to 953,000 in 2010 [~~update this info~~], O'ahu accounts for 70% of the State's total population. In addition, O'ahu reports the highest number of visitors per year. ~~No other Hawaiian island offers the contrast and diversity in urban, rural, and natural landscapes as O'ahu. O'ahu's urban core, stretching from Wai'alaie-Kāhala to Pearl City, is home to the state's financial center (downtown Honolulu), the state's most well-known visitor destination (Waikīkī), and the state's main commercial harbor and international airport. Beyond the urban core, suburban and rural communities are surrounded by scenic vistas and open spaces, including active farmlands. The Ko'olau and Wai'anae Mountain Ranges, other geological landmarks such as Diamond Head, and the island's shorelines and beaches contribute significantly to O'ahu's natural beauty, recreational opportunities, and residents' quality of life.~~

Although future population projections indicate a slower rate of growth in the future due to an aging population, out-migration, and mature economy, O'ahu will continue to maintain its prominence as the state's economic, political, and population center.

PREAMBLE

Purpose of the General Plan

The General Plan for the City and County of Honolulu, a requirement of the City Charter, is a written commitment by the City and County government to a future for the island of O'ahu ~~that~~ ~~which~~ it considers desirable and attainable. The Charter assigns the responsibility for the preparation of the General Plan and its revisions to the Department of Planning and Permitting. The General Plan and revisions are adopted by the Honolulu City Council as a resolution.

Under the Revised Charter of the City and County of Honolulu, Chapter 15, Section 6-1508, the General Plan shall set forth the City's objectives and broad policies for the long-range development of the island. It shall contain statements of the ~~general social,~~ sustainability, population/carrying capacity, economic, environmental, health and safety, and design objectives to be achieved for the general welfare and prosperity of the people of O'ahu and the most desirable population distribution and regional development pattern.

~~The General Plan is a two-fold document. First, it is a statement of the long-range physical, social, cultural, economic, environmental, and design objective for the general welfare and prosperity of the people of O'ahu. These objectives contain both statements of desirable conditions to be sought over the long run and statements of desirable conditions which can be achieved within an approximate 20-year time horizon. Second, the General Plan is a statement of broad policies which facilitate the attainment of the objectives therein.~~

The General Plan is a guide for all levels of government, private enterprise, neighborhood and citizen groups, organizations, and individual citizens. ~~It is intended to guide land use and development decisions and to influence actions~~ in 11 areas of concern:

- (1) Population/Carrying Capacity;
- (2) The economy;
- (3) The natural environment and resource stewardship;
- (4) Housing and communities;
- (5) Transportation and utilities;
- (6) Energy;
- (7) Physical development and urban design;
- (8) Public Safety and community resilience;
- (9) Health and education;
- (10) Culture and recreation;
- (11) Government operations and fiscal management.

Content of the General Plan

The 11 subject areas provide the framework for the City's expression of public policy concerning the needs of the people and the functions of government. The objectives and policies reflect the comprehensive planning process of the City and County addressing all aspects of the health, safety, and welfare of the people of O'ahu.

In preparing the statement of objectives and policies, the fair distribution of social benefits was held to be of paramount importance. It shall continue to be of paramount importance in the pursuit and implementation of these objectives and policies.

A future ~~which that~~ is sustainable is also of great importance for an island community interested in the current and future well-being of its people. The principles of sustainability recognize that there are limits to the complex network of systems (environmental, economic and social) that define our lifestyles and overall well-being. A sustainable Honolulu means having the capacity to support the current generation's demand for and use of its resources without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Sustainability implies equilibrium and limits. Never-ending growth is not sustainable, especially on an island. ~~To do this,~~ The City and County shall seek to find the appropriate balance and synthesis of the major elements of sustainability that are essential to the creation of a sustainable place:

- Environmental protection;
- Economic health;
- Social equity.

As the 21st century continues to unfold, the movement to foster sustainability will influence decisions about future land use, growth, and economic development on O'ahu. Achieving sustainability requires recognizing the relationships and linkages between all resources within defined boundaries similar to the values of the traditional ahupua'a Native Hawaiian land use management system that is rooted in Hawai'i's indigenous wisdom and ahupua'a practices; encourages stewardship, and compatible principles from contemporary watershed management. Sustainability in this context requires active conservation of the island's limited natural resources and other basic resources, and consideration for the health of the environment and the economy, in relation to the community's overall well-being. Objectives and policies that support the major elements of sustainability are interwoven into each of the 11 ~~areas.~~ areas of concern.

Examples of what sustainability means in practice are:

- Compact and mixed-use development patterns that encourage low- and mid-rise housing for residents that reflects and preserve neighborhood character and higher densities and conserve energy and resources;
- Preservation and protection of agricultural, natural, cultural and open space resources;
- Energy efficient multi-modal transportation, pedestrian-friendly pathways, networks and ~~rail~~ transit-oriented developments along the 20-mile rail line to reduce automobile use;
- Efficient building design and technology to reduce waste, water, and energy consumption to achieve net-zero targets;

- Greater public awareness of and actions to avoid and reduce waste and eliminate excessive consumption;
- ~~Increased participating and scope of~~ Workable and efficient on-island recycling, upcycling, and waste stream reduction programs;
- Use of renewable energy sources to reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels to align with city and state climate and energy targets; ~~where economically and environmentally appropriate~~;
- Place greater emphasis on production, distribution, and consumption of locally-grown food and locally produced products;
- Economic diversification that prioritizes ~~emphasizes~~ the well-being of O'ahu's residents and is resilient to changes in global conditions;
- Greater awareness that the collective "social capital" within communities is vital to maintaining a strong and productive society.

The 11 areas of concern are summarized in the following section.

· **POPULATION/CARRYING CAPACITY**

The population objectives and policies encompass ~~two~~ three distinct ~~thrusts~~ goals. The first is to limit tourism ~~to plan for anticipated future population growth~~ in a manner that considers the limits of O'ahu's natural resources, protects the environment, and minimizes social, cultural, economic and environmental disruptions. The second is to maintain a pattern of population distribution that will allow people residents to live, work, and plan in harmony. The third is to acknowledge the impact that climate change will have on the resident population and vice versa. To achieve these ~~two~~ three aims, the City and County of Honolulu employs a policy of directed growth (See Chapter I. Objective B, Policy 4). A map at the end of Chapter I conceptually shows the development pattern on O'ahu in relation to this policy. [Update the map] The distribution of residential population percentages in Objective B, Policy 4 and the associated map are not regulatory, but are guides to population growth for each DP and SCP area.

· **THE ECONOMY**

The objectives and policies for economic activity attempt to address the needs of the residents of O'ahu ~~for an adequate standard of living~~, an improved quality of life for residents and future generations, and an economy that contributes to O'ahu's long-term sustainability with a reduced dependence on tourism as an economic driver. Issues including living-wage employment opportunities, support for community-based enterprise as well as viability of, major industries, the location of jobs and opportunities for remote work, and diversification of the economic base and its resiliency to changes in global conditions such as pandemics are addressed in terms of what government can do to provide, encourage, and promote economic opportunities for our residents and our children. A new policy also promotes an equitable access to technology and innovation ~~and technologically savvy economy~~ that also respects our unique traditions and cultural values.

· **NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP**

The natural environment, next to the island's people, is O'ahu's greatest asset. Protecting the island's natural resources and environmental quality is essential to ensuring the long-term health and well-being of the community. ~~Besides an array of biologically rich and diverse ecosystems,~~

~~and a year-round temperate climate, there are beautiful mountains, attractive beaches, scenic vistas, and important freshwater and marine environments. that are enjoyed by all.~~ The City's policies seek to protect ~~and preserve and enhance~~ O'ahu's natural beauty and ~~the~~ environmental ~~attributes~~ by increasing public awareness and appreciation ~~of them~~ and by mitigating ~~against the~~ degradation of these ~~resources assets~~. The objectives and policies must recognize the importance of Hawai'i's indigenous wisdom and ahupua'a practices and address climate change in protecting the natural environment for current and future generations.

· HOUSING AND COMMUNITIES

Obtaining decent, reasonably priced primary homes in safe and attractive neighborhoods has been a persistent problem for the residents of O'ahu primarily due to the second-home market and vacation rentals in residential zones, and is a primary concern of the General Plan. This section recognizes the importance of preserving existing residential neighborhoods, developing whole communities that are well-integrated with the surrounding land uses and the natural environment and that include housing, services, amenities, and job opportunities.

The objectives and policies for housing seek to provide a choice of living environments and affordable housing for residents, including the houseless, and to reduce of inflationary speculation. ~~ensure a wide range of housing opportunities and choices for residents and to increase the availability of affordable housing and meet County and State affordability goals; to encourage higher density housing via mixed-use and transit-oriented developments in rail station areas; to encourage infill housing where permitted; to increase the use of sustainable building designs and techniques; to reduce speculation in land and housing; and to address issues associated with homelessness so that all people have decent and stable shelter.~~

· TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES

A safe, efficient, and cost-effective multi-modal transportation and pedestrian-friendly systems that reduce dependence on fossil fuels and generates less greenhouse gas emissions is essential to our environment, economic productivity, and quality of life. ~~The cost of building and maintaining the various elements of a comprehensive transportation system to service the island is a major public investment.~~ Coordinated planning of accessibility and circulation requirements and integration of the transportation system with existing and planned developments is important to resident quality of life and achieving sustainability. ~~in the effective management of urban growth.~~ The transportation objectives and policies address the need for a balanced ground transportation system that allows safe, comfortable, and convenient travel for all users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, public transit riders, and motorists.

~~The airports and harbors are State facilities and are under State jurisdiction. The City's role is limited to regulating surrounding land uses, providing connectivity to these key facilities, and processing certain needed permits.~~

To ensure sustainability, Population growth results in increased demands for reliable, cost-effective water, sewerage, recycling, and solid waste disposal services require innovation and better management provided by City government. ~~as well as the communication, electricity, and gas systems provided by the private sector. Not only must such needs be met, but~~ The social,

economic, and environmental consequences of meeting these needs must be evaluated and mitigated. ~~carefully considered.~~

~~Reliability, cost-effectiveness, and capacity are necessary attributes of a highly functioning utility system. In addition to emphasizing the importance of these attributes, the objectives and policies for utilities emphasize the need for efficient and dependable transmission and service, adequate supplies of water, and environmentally sound waste disposal systems.~~

· ENERGY

~~There is no more salient example of the direct impact of world events on an island community than the provision of energy.~~ With about 90% of O'ahu's electrical and transportation needs powered by imported fossil fuels, increasing energy self-sufficiency is a major priority to achieving stride toward sustainability. ~~Revised objectives and policies recognize that nature is all around us, even in urban areas. Renewable energy development, efficient energy utilization, conservation, and reducing energy demand are addressed with the goals of reducing dependence on outside sources, increasing the resiliency of energy systems, and promoting sustainable energy practices.~~ Policies must support net zero to net positive performance in the areas of energy, low carbon emissions, waste streams, all utilities, and food security.

· PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN DESIGN

Physical development and urban design is concerned with the quality of life in that occurs within the various parts of the Island. The objectives and policies in this area of concern deal with the coordination of public facilities and land development, compatibility of land uses, and specification of certain land uses at particular locations, linked digitally and through social media and other forms of technology to promote public participation in the planning process in ways that engage our increasingly digital society. New policies also emphasize the need to recognize and prepare for the ~~short-~~ and long-term impacts of climate change.

Urban design emphasis is contained in objectives to create and maintain quality of life for residents attractive, meaningful, and stimulating environments and to promote and enhance the social and physical character of O'ahu's older towns and neighborhoods. Given the population distribution reflected in the General Plan, it is intended that rural centers maintain their rural character, providing for residents and future generations to remain in their home towns and maintain the existing character of our rural and suburban communities.

The General Plan ~~now also contains an objective on~~ addresses climate change and sea level rise. It calls on the City and other public entities to prepare for the current and future problems caused by rises in sea level, rises in groundwater levels, and more frequent and severe storms, shifts in local rainfall patterns, and higher urban temperatures. The Climate Change Adaptation Priority Guidelines of the Hawai'i State Planning Act, HRS § 226-109, and [list all new City Climate reports here] support planning and preparing for future disruptions and dislocations due to climate change.

· PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

~~Many of the City's services derive from the concern for~~ One of the primary responsibilities of the City is to protect the safety of the people, prevention and control of crime, and maintenance of public order, and ~~.The City's policies reflect the roles of the citizen, and the County, State, and Federal governments in providing for the safety of residents and visitors. Another aspect deals with~~ the protection of people and property from natural disasters and other emergencies, traffic and fire hazards, and other unsafe conditions. This includes creating resilient, disaster-ready communities that are ~~mentally and physically~~ prepared for disasters and environmental stressors including those caused or exacerbated by climate change and sea level rise.

· HEALTH AND EDUCATION

~~Public health and health care services are a joint State, City, and private sector responsibility. The City provides ambulance services, regulates hospital structures, helps to enforce the State health code, and promotes healthy lifestyles. New policies promote active lifestyles, enhance personal health, and support age-friendly cities so that people of all ages and abilities can thrive. The provision of health care services for the individual on Oahu is largely a function of the private sector. The City's concern concentrates on the accessibility of health facilities through planning and land use controls, and on the protection of environmental health through health codes and other regulation which mitigate against disease and pollution.~~

Objectives and policies for education call for a wide range of educational opportunities, development of employable skills, efficient use of facilities and appropriate facility location, and the promotion of Honolulu as a center for higher education in the Pacific. ~~A new education policy also calls for Honolulu to become a "home to the wisdom of nations" by recognizing its status as an international Pacific crossroads, and another~~ The policies also encourage outdoor learning opportunities and venues that reflect our unique natural environment and Native Hawaiian culture.

· CULTURE AND RECREATION

~~Protection and~~ preservation and enhancement of Hawai'i's multiethnic culture will be directed toward people, our most important resource, and achieved through policies that encourage and respect the Native Hawaiian culture and its vital influence on the way of life on O'ahu; recognize unique local cultures, values and traditions; protect and preserve enhance cultural, historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and artifacts; and promote the living arts and culture of our multi-cultural heritage. The City ~~also~~ recognizes the importance of providing ~~adequate well-maintained~~ park space and facilities to keep up with resident needs and mitigate visitor impacts in all parts of the island. echanging demand.

~~The use of leisure time is addressed through~~ Objectives and policies ~~encouraging~~ encourage visual and performing arts and the provision of a wide range of recreational facilities and services that are readily available to all residents. ~~and visitors. New policies also call for utilizing our unique natural environment in a responsible way for cultural events and activities, and for creating and promoting recreational venues for all to enjoy from kupuna to keiki, kama'āina and malihini.~~

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT

The objectives and policies ~~in the first ten areas of concern represent an ambitious agenda which stretches the resources of City government to the limit.~~ demand increased efficiency, effectiveness, responsiveness, and fiscal responsibility and integrity in carrying out the functions of City government. ~~are crucial to the City's ability to successfully fulfill its many duties. A good approach is to right-size government so that its programs and services fit the needs of the people of O'ahu.~~

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands ~~are part of the County of Honolulu but management authority lies with state and federal authorities.~~ are a chain of small islands, atolls, reefs and shoals stretching for more than 1,000 miles northwest beyond the main Hawaiian Islands. This group begins approximately 130 miles (about 110 nautical miles) northwest of Ni'ihau, the westernmost island of the main Hawaiian Islands. According to the Hawai'i Revised Statutes, those islands extending northwest from Nihoa to Kure Atoll, except for the Midway Islands, are part of the City and County of Honolulu. The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are largely uninhabited and are valued for an abundance of ecological and cultural resources, including approximately 5,000 square miles of healthy coral reefs, habitats for a variety of federally protected species, Native Hawaiian archaeological artifacts and cultural sites, and World War II-related military sites.

~~The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands were designated a Marine National monument in 2006 (Presidential Proclamation 8031, June 15, 2006). Expressly created to protect an exceptional array of natural and cultural resources, the monument was officially given its Hawaiian name—Papahānaumokuākea, meaning “a sacred area from which all life springs”—in 2007 (Presidential Proclamation 8112, February 28, 2007). The monument was inscribed as a mixed natural and cultural World Heritage site in 2010 by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.~~

~~Expansion of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument was approved in 2016, extending the protected conservation area from 139,797 square miles to 582,578 square miles. Encompassing an area nearly the size of the Gulf of Mexico, the monument is recognized as one of the largest contiguous, fully protected conservation areas under the U.S. flag, and one of the largest conservation areas in the world.~~

~~Both the federal government and the State of Hawai'i exercise management jurisdiction over the islands and waters of Papahānaumokuākea. Papahānaumokuākea incorporates the Federal Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve, the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge, the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, the State Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine Refuge, and the Kure Atoll State Wildlife Sanctuary. All of the subject islands and archipelagic waters within the State of Hawai'i are also included in the State Land Use Conservation District and, thus, are subject to State regulation and management in the absence of federal jurisdiction.~~

Figure 2. Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument

In the event that any jurisdictional responsibilities relating to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are transferred to the City and County of Honolulu, the City will need to review and, if

necessary, amend the objectives and policies of the General Plan, as well as other pertinent plans and programs, in terms of their adequacy in addressing these responsibilities.

Other Offshore Islands and Marine Waters

All offshore islands and marine waters within three nautical miles of the O'ahu coastline are considered part of the City and County of Honolulu in terms of the applicability of the objectives and policies in this General Plan. Although most of these islands, as well as O'ahu's coastal marine waters, are included in the State Land Use Conservation District and, thus, are beyond the effective jurisdiction of the City and County of Honolulu, they may be included in DPs and SCPs as appropriate.

Role of the City and County Government

The City and County government will implement the policies contained in the General Plan through ordinances and resolutions as well as through rules and regulations. Public accountability, strict enforcement, and effective implementation are critical to carry out the objectives and policies of the General Plan. Also essential to policy implementation are the City's annual budget and six-year capital-improvement program, both of which should be consistent with the objectives and policies of the General Plan, especially with regard to long-term commitments of funding. money.

~~It is necessary to remember, however, that the City and County government is not alone in determining the general welfare of the people of O'ahu. The State and Federal governments, too, have an important influence on the life of the community.~~ The City and County ~~recognizes the~~ needs close cooperation among the various levels of government and, in striving to meet the objectives of the General Plan. ~~pledges not to lose sight of this very great need.~~

Citizen Participation

Engagement and participation of individual citizens and community groups is the backbone ~~should participate freely to help bring about~~ the success of the General Plan. ~~Indeed, in a democratic society they have a responsibility to express their concerns to the City and County government and to work constantly for more effective government action.~~ The City and County will continue to encourage residents of the City and County of Honolulu are encouraged to democratically and meaningfully participate in the determination of the direction and quality of life future growth on O'ahu through the open and transparent government, the City's Neighborhood Board system, community organizations and associations, and individual actions.

The Neighborhood Board system established by the City provides a forum for community oversight and recommendations on government actions affecting the individual Neighborhood Board area, the region, or the island. The Neighborhood Boards represent a valuable means of encouraging and formally maintaining strong citizen participation in all parts of the island. The boards participate in the City planning process, solicit the input of other neighborhood groups and residents, and identify the concerns of the areas they represent, based on the powers, duties, and functions outlined in the Neighborhood Plan filed with the City Clerk. As set forth in the Neighborhood Plan (Section 1-7.1), the boards maintain various duties to support the General Plan, such as reviewing and making recommendations on the General Plan, monitoring and evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of the government's delivery of services to citizens,

and assisting in advocating residents' interests to the local government. As community representatives, the boards can help monitor the progress being made towards achieving General Plan objectives and policies. The government also needs to engage its citizens in new, evolving ways to maximize participation, including social media and other forms of electronic communications such as virtual meetings.

Most planning issues have impacts ~~that which~~ extend beyond the boundaries of neighborhoods. Regular planning forums for the discussion of regional and island-wide issues are an important part of the citizen participation process.

Implementation

~~By itself, the~~ The General Plan can guide ~~bring about all of~~ the changes and improvements that which the City and County government considers to be desirable and attainable. It is, ~~by design,~~ a very broad policy document, and one of its purposes is to establish a comprehensive vision for the City and County of Honolulu and to identify a coherent set of objectives and policies guidelines, values, and principles which that can be used in developing plans, programs, and legislation for guiding O'ahu's future.

The DPs and SCPs, according to the City Charter, ~~are "conceptual schemes" that describe "the desired urban character and the significant natural, scenic and cultural resources" within a region (Revised Charter of Honolulu Sec. 6-1509). They are a tool for implementing the objectives and policies of~~ implement the General Plan, serving as a policy guide for the City's more detailed zoning maps and regulations, and public and private sector investment decisions. The DPs and SCPs provide for land use and public facilities planning as well as indicate the sequence in which development will occur. They must align with and implement ~~and accomplish~~ the objectives and policies of the General Plan.

The DPs and SCPs ~~are community plans that reflect the objectives and policies of the General Plan contain standards and principles with respect to land uses, statements of urban design principles and controls, and priorities for coordination of development. With public input, the~~ City Council formulates and adopts DPs and SCPs and amendments thereto by ordinance. ~~These plans should not, however, be confused with zoning ordinances.~~ Zoning ordinances will continue to regulate the use of land within clearly demarcated zones and set detailed standards for the height, bulk, and location of buildings.

In addition to zoning ordinances, the functional plans and programs of the City and County agencies must conform to the General Plan and implement the DPs and SCPs. This will ensure that the provision of City services is in accord with the General Plan's objectives and policies and provisions contained in the lower tiers of plans. Similarly, State functional plans and the General Plan are to be mutually consistent, as per the Hawai'i State Planning Act.

To ensure the implementation of the General Plan, the City budget and programs must comply with the purposes of the General Plan and implement applicable provisions of the DPs and SCPs. Implementation of the General Plan also occurs through the budgetary responsibilities of government. The budget process or function is closely intertwined with the planning process of the City. It involves developing the yearly operating budget and the projected capital

improvement program budget. Both documents represent the final step in the comprehensive planning process relating the long-range objectives and policies of the City's General Plan to the specific uses of public revenues. ~~To ensure the implementation of the General Plan, the City budget and programs must comply with the purposes of the General Plan and implement applicable provisions of the DPs and SCPs.~~

The City and County government ~~shares is not the only entity responsible~~ responsibility for the general welfare of the residents of O'ahu ~~with the~~. ~~The State and Federal governments. also have an important influence on the life of the community, with responsibilities that include the freeway system, public health and education, criminal justice, natural and cultural resource management, environmental protection, and disaster preparedness. In addition, the private sector contributes significantly to O'ahu's economy as the primary leaders in development, construction, and health care industries, thereby providing jobs and employment for many residents.~~ The City and County recognizes the need for close collaboration among the public and private sectors ~~in order~~ to meet the objectives of the General Plan.

Amendments

For the General Plan to fulfill its purpose of providing overall guidance to the actions of government, private enterprise, and individual citizens across a broad spectrum of concerns, it must ~~become neither a rigid nor an obsolete document. To keep the General Plan~~ be flexible and up-to-date, its objectives and policies must be subject to change over time in response to changes in residents' concerns, new approaches, opportunities for addressing those concerns, and changes in the basic assumptions underlying the objectives and policies. ~~One means of accomplishing this is provided by the City Charter which~~ The City Charter directs the Director of Planning and Permitting to undertake a comprehensive review of the General Plan at least once every ten years for Council consideration. ~~More importantly, however, the~~ The City Council may amend or revise the General Plan whenever it deems necessary.

~~Emphasis should be placed on reevaluating and amending~~ The City Council may reevaluate and amend selected General Plan objectives and policies as problems and issues arise. The City and County government ~~should~~ must develop means for identifying emerging problems and issues and evaluating their effect on the concerns of the people of O'ahu as expressed in the General Plan. Such an ongoing process would provide a basis for the Director of Planning and Permitting to initiate timely proposals to amend the General Plan in response to changing public concerns. ~~One of the key assumptions underlying many of the General Plan objectives and policies is anticipated future population growth for O'ahu as projected by the State Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT). Consequently, whenever DBEDT revises its population projections for O'ahu, the objectives and policies of the General Plan will be re-evaluated in light of the new projections, and amendments will be proposed as may be appropriate. Also, whenever revised population projections include an extended time horizon, the General Plan will be re-evaluated to ensure that its objectives and policies remain valid for the extended planning horizon.~~

Interpretation

Conflicts that ~~which~~ may arise regarding the interpretation or prioritization of any of the objectives and policies of the General Plan will be resolved by the City Council.

~~The City's directed growth policy is stated in Chapter I (Population), Objective B. Policies 1 through 3 define the growth policy, and Policy 4 illustrates it. Policy 4 is intended to guide the preparation and amendment of development plans by providing a population distribution outcome that is consistent with the directed growth policy.~~

I. Population/ <u>Carrying Capacity</u>	2017 Revision Language	Proposed Revision	Rationale/ Comments
Objective A	<p>To control the growth of Oahu's resident and visitor populations in order to avoid social economic and environmental disruptions.</p> <p>To plan for anticipated population growth <u>in a manner that considers the limits of O`ahu's natural resources, that protects the environment, and that minimizes social, cultural and economic disruptions.</u></p>	<p><u>Monitor O`ahu's resident population numbers and control visitor population numbers in order to avoid social, economic, and environmental disruptions.</u></p>	<p>Given resident sentiments on the visitor sector, and the outsized impacts that visitors have on the 'āina, we can gain the most immediate results by limiting growth in this area.</p>
Objective A – Policy 1	<p>[Participate in State and Federal programs which seek to develop social, economic, legal and environmental controls over population growth.]</p> <p>Allocate efficiently the money and resources of the City and County in order to meet the needs of O`ahu's anticipated future population.</p>	<p><u>Participate in State and Federal programs which seek to develop social, economic, legal and environmental controls over population growth.</u></p>	
Objective A – Policy 2	<p>[Seek a balance between the rate of immigration and the rate of outmigration by reducing immigration.]</p> <p><u>Provide adequate support facilities to accommodate future numbers of visitors to O`ahu while seeking to minimize disruption to residents and protect the natural environment.</u></p>	<p><u>Limit number of tourists allowed on the island based on carrying capacity and impacts on residents, infrastructure, and natural resources.</u></p>	
Objective A – Policy 3	<p>[Support Federal policies providing for a more even</p>	<p><u>Seek a balance between immigration and out-migration of residents</u></p>	

	<p>distribution of immigrants throughout the country]</p> <p><u>Seek a balanced pace of physical development in harmony with the county's environmental, social, cultural, and economic goals by effecting and enforcing City and County regulations.</u></p>		
Objective A – Policy 4	<p>[Seek to maintain a desirable pace of physical development through City and County regulations.]</p> <p><u>Establish geographic growth boundaries to accommodate future population growth while at the same time protecting valuable agricultural lands and open space.</u></p>	<p>Seek to maintain a desirable pace of physical development through the strict enforcement of City and County regulations.</p>	
Objective A – Policy 5	<p>[Encourage] <u>Support</u> family planning.</p>	<p>[Encourage] <u>Support family planning.</u></p> <p>Acknowledge the resident population's impact on climate change and plan for climate change effects on development.</p>	
Objective B	<p>To establish a pattern of population distribution that will allow the people of O'ahu to live, work and play in harmony.</p>	<p>To establish a pattern of population distribution that will allow <u>all residents to enjoy a good quality of life</u> the people of O'ahu to live, work and play in <u>harmony.</u></p>	
Objective B – Policy 1	<p>[Allocate efficiently the money and resources of the City and County in order to meet the needs of Oahu's</p>	<p><u>Facilitate the full development of the primary urban center through higher density redevelopment and the</u></p>	

	<p>anticipated future population.]</p> <p>Facilitate the full development of the primary urban center through higher-density redevelopment and the provision of adequate infrastructure.</p>	<p>provision of adequate infrastructure.</p> <p>DELETE POLICY</p>	
<p>Objective B – Policy 2</p>	<p>[Provide adequate support facilities to accommodate future growth in the number of visitors to Oahu.]</p> <p>Encourage development within the secondary urban center at Kapolei and the 'Ewa and Central O'ahu urban-fringe areas to relieve development pressures in the remaining urban-fringe and rural areas and to meet housing needs not readily provided in the primary urban center.</p>	<p>Encourage development within the secondary urban center at Kapolei and the 'Ewa and Central O'ahu urban-fringe areas to relieve development pressures in the remaining urban-fringe and rural areas and to meet housing needs not readily provided in the primary urban center.</p> <p>DELETE POLICY</p>	
<p>Objective B – Policy 3</p>	<p>Manage land use physical growth and development in the urban-fringe and rural areas so that:</p> <p>a. development is contained within growth boundaries; and</p> <p>b. population densities in all areas remain consistent with the character and the culture and environmental qualities desired for each community.</p>	<p>Manage land use physical growth and development in the urban-fringe and rural areas so that:</p> <p>a. development is contained within growth boundaries and undesirable spreading of development is prevented; and</p> <p>b. population densities in all areas remain consistent with the character and the culture and environmental qualities desired for each community.</p>	

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<p>Objective B – Policy 4</p>	<p><u>Direct growth according to Policies 1,2 and 3 above by providing development capacity and needed infrastructure to support a distribution of O'ahu's resident population that is consistent with the following table:</u></p>	<p><u>Direct growth according to Policy 1 Policies 1,2 and 3 above by providing development carrying capacity and needed infrastructure to support a distribution of O'ahu's resident population that is consistent with the following table:</u></p>	<p>Carrying-capacity needs to be included as infrastructure cannot be endless and in addition the impacts of climate change need to be considered and planned for.</p> <p>Note: Will need to include a new table based on 2020 Census and DBEDT population numbers.</p>
<p>Objective B – Policy 5 (NEW)</p>		<p><u>Include and define impacts of climate change on population distribution throughout the island (see section on Climate Change).</u></p>	<p>The impacts of climate change need to be considered and planned for.</p>

III. Natural Environment and Resource Stewardship	2017 Revision Language	Proposed Revision	Rationale/ Comments
Objective A	To protect and preserve the natural environment.		
Objective A – Policy 1	Protect O'ahu's natural environment, especially the shoreline, valleys, and ridges <u>and watersheds</u> from incompatible development.	Protect O'ahu's natural environment, especially the shoreline, valleys, ridges, and watersheds from incompatible development.	
Objective A – Policy 2	Seek the restoration of environmentally damaged areas and natural resources.	Seek the restoration of Restore environmentally damaged areas and natural resources.	
Objective A – Policy 3	[Retain the Island's streams as scenic, aquatic and recreation resources.] Protect, restore, and enhance stream flows and stream habitats to support aquatic and environmental processes and riparian, scenic, recreational, and Native Hawaiian cultural resources.	Protect, restore, and enhance stream flows and stream habitats to support aquatic and environmental processes ecological functions, and riparian, scenic, recreational, and Native Hawaiian cultural resources-practices.	
Objective A – Policy 4	Require development projects to give due consideration to natural features <u>and hazards</u> such as slope, [flood and] inland and coastal erosion and flood hazards, water-recharge areas, [distinctive land forms,] and existing vegetation, <u>as well as to plan for coastal hazards that threaten life and property.</u>	Require development projects to give due consideration-avoid impacts to natural <u>land</u> features <u>and to be designed to minimize hazards</u> such as slope <u>erosion and rockfall</u> , [flood and] <u>inland and coastal</u> erosion <u>and, flooding hazards, encroachment on</u> water recharge areas, distinctive landforms and <u>damage to vegetated riparian buffer zones existing vegetation,</u>	

		as well as to plan for coastal hazards that threaten life and property.	
Objective A – Policy 5	Require sufficient setbacks [of improvements in unstable shoreline areas to avoid] from O'ahu's shorelines to minimize threats to life and property and to minimize the future need for protective structures or relocation of structures.	Require sufficient setbacks <u>in the Sea Level Rise Exposure Area</u> [of improvements in unstable shoreline areas to avoid] from <u>to protect</u> O'ahu's shorelines and <u>infrastructure</u> , to minimize threats to life and property, and to minimize the future need for protective structures or relocation of structures.	
Objective A – Policy 6	Design and maintain surface drainage and flood control systems in a manner which will help preserve [their] natural [settings] and <u>cultural resources</u> .	Design and maintain surface drainage and flood control systems in a manner that <u>which</u> will help preserve [their] natural [settings] and <u>cultural resources</u> .	
Objective A – Policy 7	Protect the natural environment from damaging levels of air, water, and noise pollution.	Protect the natural environment from damaging levels of air, water, and noise pollution.	
Objective A – Policy 8	Protect plants, birds, and other animals that are unique to the State of Hawai'i and [the Island of] O'ahu, and <u>protect their habitats</u> .	Protect plants, birds, and other animals that are <u>native unique</u> to the State of Hawai'i and [the Island of] O'ahu, and <u>protect their habitats</u> .	
Objective A – Policy 9	Protect [mature] <u>significant</u> trees on public and private lands and encourage their integration into new developments.	Protect [mature] <u>significant existing</u> trees on public and private lands, <u>and require widespread native tree planting, installation of pollinator gardens, and encourage their integration into new</u>	

		<u>developments sustainable landscaping in all new communities.</u>	
Objective A – Policy 10	Increase public awareness, [and] appreciation, and <u>protection</u> of O'ahu's land, air, and water resources.	<u>Make the City a leading example for</u> increase public awareness, [and] appreciation, and <u>protection</u> of O'ahu's land, air, and water <u>and</u> resources.	
Objective A – Policy 12	<u>Plan and prepare for the impacts of climate change on the natural environment, including strategies of adaptation.</u>	<u>Plan and prepare for the impacts of climate change on communities and the natural environment, including adopting early strategies of adaptation.</u>	[added to Climate too]
Objective B	To preserve and enhance the natural [monuments] <u>landmarks</u> and scenic views of O'ahu for the benefit of both residents and visitors <u>as well as future generations.</u>	To preserve and enhance the natural [monuments] <u>landmarks, beauty,</u> and scenic views of O'ahu for the benefit of both residents and visitors as well as <u>and future generations.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 1	Protect the Islands's [well known] <u>significant natural</u> resources: its mountains and craters; forests and watershed areas; marshes, rivers, and streams; shorelines, fishponds, and bays; and reefs and offshore islands.	Protect the Islands's O'ahu's [well known] <u>significant natural</u> resources, its mountains and craters, forests and watershed areas, marshes, rivers, and streams; shorelines, fishponds, and bays and reefs and offshore islands.	
Objective B – Policy 4	Provide opportunities for recreational and education use and physical contact with Oahu's natural environment. <u>Promote public access to the natural environment for-recreational,</u>	<u>Promote public access to the natural environment for-recreational, educational, and cultural purposes, require development to provide frequent public access points, and the</u>	

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	<u>educational, and cultural purposes and the maintenance thereof in a way that does not damage natural, historic, or cultural resources.</u>	<u>maintenance thereof in a way that does not damage of public access points to steward natural, historic, or cultural resources.</u>	
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IV. Housing and Communities	2017 Revision Language	Proposed Revision	Rationale/ Comments
Objective A	<p>[To provide decent housing for all the people of Oahu at prices they can afford.]</p> <p><u>To ensure a balanced mix of housing opportunities and choices for all residents at prices they can afford.</u></p>	<p><u>To ensure a balanced mix of housing opportunities and choices for all residents at prices they can afford.</u></p> <p><u>To provide decent housing for all the people of O'ahu at prices they can afford.</u></p>	<p>The phrase "mix of housing opportunities and choices" opens the door to luxury homes and high density housing.</p>
Objective A – Policy 1	<p>[Develop programs and controls] Support programs, policies and strategies which will provide decent homes for local residents at the least possible cost.</p>	<p><u>Support programs, policies and strategies which will provide decent homes for.</u> <u>Develop programs and second-home market controls that will provide attainable residential homes for local residents at the least possible cost.</u></p>	
Objective A – Policy 2	<p>Streamline approval and permit procedures for housing and other development project.</p>	<p><u>Streamline approval and permit procedures for housing and other development project.</u></p> <p><u>Efficient review of permit applications by local owners of residential single-family homes and minor home improvements/replacement such as roof, plumbing, and interior renovation.</u></p>	
Objective A – Policy 3	<p>Encourage innovative residential developments which will result in lower costs, added convenience and privacy, and the more efficient use of streets</p>	<p><u>Encourage residential development that protects existing distinct residential communities and the island way of life.</u></p>	<p>The addition of <u>the more efficient use of "land and infrastructure," "greater convenience" and "distinct community identity"</u> is a push for high rises</p>

	and utilities] the sustainable use of resources, the more efficient use of land and infrastructure, greater convenience and privacy and a distinct community identity.		that appeal to the luxury market, and not affordable housing. Suggest using original language.
Objective A – Policy 4	[Establish public and encourage private] Support and encourage programs to maintain and improve the condition of existing housing.	<u>Establish public, and encourage private, Support and encourage</u> programs to maintain and improve the condition of existing <u>residential</u> housing.	The City needs to take more responsibility here.
Objective A – Policy 5	Make full use of [State and Federal] government programs that provide [financial] assistance for low-and moderate income renters and homebuyers.	Make full use of <u>State and Federal programs</u> that provide assistance for low-and moderate income <u>long-term</u> renters and homebuyers.	Addition of renters for assistance is helpful.
Objective A – Policy 6	[Expand] Maximize local funding [mechanisms] programs available [to pay for government housing programs] for affordable housing.	<u>Expand local funding mechanisms to pay for government housing programs.</u>	Why is government taken out of this policy? Government housing programs would be useful.
Objective A – Policy 7	Provide financial and other incentives to encourage the private sector to build homes for low- and moderate-income residents.	Provide financial and other incentives to encourage the private sector to build <u>and rent</u> homes for low- and moderate- income residents.”	
Objective A – Policy 9	[Encourage the preservation of existing housing which is affordable to low and moderate income persons.] Encourage the replacement of low and moderate income	<u>Require the preservation of existing housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income residents.</u>	This eliminates existing housing for affordable to low income people in favor of higher density properties that <u>might</u> have some low and moderate housing within the complex. The reality is that the

	<p><u>housing in areas which are being redeveloped at higher densities.</u></p>		<p>replacements are so high priced as not to be affordable to low and moderate income people.</p>
<p>Objective A – Policy 10</p>	<p>Promote the <u>design</u> and construction of [affordable] dwellings which take advantage of Oahu's year round moderate climate and <u>use other sustainable design techniques.</u></p>	<p>Promote the design and construction of <u>affordable</u> residential dwellings that take advantage of Oahu's year round moderate climate and <u>use sustainable design techniques that avoid high energy demand e.g, air conditioning.</u></p>	<p>By eliminating affordable, it promotes market rate, more expensive housing.</p>
<p>Objective A – Policy 11</p>	<p>Encourage the construction of affordable homes within established low-density <u>and rural</u> communities by such means as `ohana units, duplex dwellings, and cluster development <u>that embraces the `ohana concept by maintaining multi-generational proximity for local families.</u></p>	<p>Encourage the construction of affordable homes within established low-density and rural communities by such means as `ohana units and duplex dwellings that <u>support multi-generational housing for resident families cluster development that embraces the `ohana concept by maintaining multi-generational proximity for local families.</u></p>	<p>Duplex dwellings and cluster developments in rural communities will change the character of the communities.</p>
<p>Objective A – Policy 12</p>	<p><u>Promote higher density, mixed use development where appropriate, including rail transit oriented development, to increase the supply of affordable and market homes convenient to jobs, shops and public transit.</u></p>	<p>Promote higher density, mixed use development where appropriate, including rail transit oriented development, to increase the supply of affordable and market homes convenient to jobs, shops and public transit.</p> <p>DELETE POLICY</p>	<p>This policy, in particular, allows the overdevelopment of Kaka`ako. Introduces market homes – meaning what the market will bear in luxury high rises. The word choice of “promote” vs encourage or support, as is used in most of the other policies, suggest some influence from those who want to see higher density, market value homes.</p>

			Oppose this new policy because the words <i>where appropriate</i> are ambiguous and the introduction of rail transit-oriented development (TOD) makes it easy to drop the word <i>rail</i> thus making communities within a ½ radius of a bus stop, bus hub or bus transfer station vulnerable to development within that ½ mile radius.
Objective A – Policy [12] 13	Encourage the production and maintenance of affordable rental housing, <u>‘ohana housing and accessory dwelling units.</u>	Encourage <u>Promote</u> the production and maintenance of affordable <u>long-term</u> rental housing, <u>‘ohana housing, and accessory dwelling units in appropriately zoned areas and where adequate infrastructure exists.</u>	The permitting for ‘ohana housing and accessory dwelling unit has been painfully slow. High rise developments move faster in the que than improvements sought by average citizens. “Promote” vs. encourage in this area.
Objective A – Policy [13] 14	Encourage the provisions of affordable housing designed for the elderly and the [handicapped] <u>people with disabilities in locations convenient to critical services and to public transit.</u>	Encourage <u>Promote</u> the construction of affordable housing designed for the elderly and the [handicapped] <u>people individuals</u> with disabilities in locations convenient to critical services and to public transit <u>in appropriate zoning and where adequate public facilities exist.</u>	Given the demographics of Oahu, the city should do more in this area.
Objective A – Policy [14] 15	Encourage equitable relationships between landowners and leaseholders, between landlords and tenants, and between	Encourage equitable relationships between landowners and leaseholders, between landlords and tenants, and between condominium developers and owners.	Delete this policy because these actions do not belong in a land use guidance document.

	condominium developers and owners.	DELETE POLICY	
Objective A – Policy 16	<u>Support collaborative partnerships that work toward immediate solutions to house and service homeless population and also toward long-term strategies to prevent and eliminate homelessness.</u>	Support collaborative partnerships that work towards immediate- <u>and long-term</u> solutions to house and service homeless populations <u>and also toward long term strategies to prevent and eliminate homelessness.</u>	Statement should end after the word “population”. The long-term strategies regarding homelessness is not limited to housing and does not belong in this section.
Objective A – Policy 17	<u>Support programs to address all facets of homelessness, so that every homeless person has a place to stay, along with the infrastructure and support services that are needed.</u>	<u>Promote development of housing, including tiny homes, yurts, and innovative units, for homeless individuals and families on city or state lands that have appropriate infrastructure and can accommodate support services as needed.</u>	
Objective B	Amends: To reduce <u>minimize</u> speculation in land and housing	To <u>reduce minimize</u> speculation in land and housing.	The amendment downgrades this action.
Objective B – Policy 1	Encourage the State government to coordinate its urban area designations with the developmental policies of the City and County.	Encourage the State government to coordinate its urban area designations with the developmental policies of the City and County. DELETE POLICY	City and county should be guided by zoning not urban designations, which is a state function.
Objective B – Policy 2	Discourage private developers from acquiring and assembling land <u>speculation in lands</u> outside of areas planned for urban use.	<u>Prohibit land-banking by private developers that acquire and assemble land outside of areas planned for urban use.</u>	

<p>Objective B – Policy 3</p>	<p>Seek public benefits from increases in the value of land owing to City and State development policies and decisions.</p>	<p><u>Require appropriate equitable public benefits be approved prior to issuance of permits that increase developers' land values due to City and State development policies, decisions, and incentives.</u></p>	<p>This should be a requirement.</p>
<p>Objective B – Policy 4</p>	<p>Amends: Require government assisted [subsidized] housing to be delivered to [appropriate] qualified purchasers and renters.</p>	<p><u>Require government subsidized housing to be delivered to qualified purchasers and long-term renters.</u></p>	<p>The intent is changed again—who defines qualified?</p>
<p>Objective B – Policy 5</p>	<p>[Prohibit the selling or renting of government subsidized housing for large profits.]</p> <p><u>Ensure that owners of housing properties, including government subsidized housing, maintain housing affordability over the long term</u></p>	<p><u>Prohibit the selling or renting of government-subsidized housing for profit, and require maintaining housing affordability over a term of at least 40 years? [the long term]."</u></p>	<p>How would the City "ensure" this? Included housing properties in this. Waters down the action to "prohibit" the resale of properties for large profits.</p>
<p>Objective C</p>	<p>To provide the [people of Oahu] <u>residents</u> with a choice of living environments which are reasonably close to employment, recreation, and commercial centers and which are adequately served by <u>transportation networks and public utilities</u>.</p>	<p><u>To provide O'ahu residents with residential housing that is reasonably close to employment, schools, recreation, and commercial centers and are adequately served by public utilities and services.</u></p>	<p>Specifically adds transportation networks as means to promote rail.</p>
<p>Objective C – Policy 1</p>	<p>Amends: [Encourage] <u>Ensure [that]</u> residential developments offer a variety of homes to people of different income levels and to families of various sizes <u>to reduce large household sizes and alleviate the existing</u></p>	<p>Ensure residential developments offer a variety of homes to people</p>	<p>Original language opens the door for more luxury development. "Reduce large household sizes" suggests building high rises of limited unit size in the name of alleviating</p>

	<u>condition of overcrowding.</u>	residents of different income levels and family sizes. of different income levels and to families of various sizes to reduce large household sizes and alleviate the existing condition of overcrowding	overcrowding. Is the City now going to take action to “reduce large household sizes?”
Objective C – Policy 3	[Encourage residential development near employment centers.] <u>Encourage the co-location of residential development and employment centers with commercial, educational, social and recreational amenities in the development of desirable communities.</u>	Encourage resident development near centers of employment, recreation and education to create desirable communities.	This replacement again pushes for the design of condominiums that include “co-location” of shops, gyms, services within the complex. Keep original wording.
Objective C – Policy 4	Encourage residential development in <u>suburban</u> areas where existing roads, utilities, and other community facilities are not being used to capacity <u>and in urban areas where higher density can be readily accommodated.</u>	Encourage residential development in <u>suburban</u> areas where existing roads, utilities, and other community facilities are not being used to capacity. <u>and in urban areas where higher density can be readily accommodated.</u>	Why was suburban added? The original intent appears to be asking to make use of areas not currently used to capacity. The added phrase referring to urban areas, is a nod to more high density condominiums. Keep original language.
Objective C – Policy 5	<u>Support mixed-use development and higher density redevelopment in areas surrounding future rail transit stations.</u>	Support mixed-use development and higher density redevelopment in areas surrounding future rail transit stations. DELETE POLICY.	This was added to allow more development around the Rail, the final destination yet to be determine. Supporting higher density redevelopment will displace existing businesses and families in lower rise or single family homes, in the name of rail which may not occur.

			Moreover, the special geographic characteristics—the views of the mountains and the sea that makes Hawai'i special are obstructed by highrises and elevated rail. Delete this policy.
Objective C – Policy [5] 6	Discourage residential development <u>in areas where the topography makes construction difficult or hazardous and [where] providing and maintaining roads, utilities and [community] other facilities [cannot be provided at a reasonable cost] would be extremely costly or environmental damaging.</u>	<u>Prohibit residential development in areas with 20% or greater slope, where construction is difficult or hazardous or damaging to the environment, increases risk to the neighborhood properties, and where providing or maintaining roads, utilities and community facilities would be unreasonably costly.</u>	This policy should further restrict or prohibit building developments/housing on lands projected to be adversely affected by sea level rise and climate change.
Objective C – Policy [6] 7	<u>[Preserve older communities through self-help, housing rehabilitation improvement districts and other governmental programs.] Encourage public and private investments in older communities as needed to keep the communities vibrant and livable.</u>	<u>Preserve older communities through planned maintenance and replacement of faulty infrastructure, self-help and housing rehabilitation programs utilizing governmental, public, and private investments.</u>	This weakens the intent and purpose of the original language—to actively create programs to preserve older communities— distancing the City from taking responsibility to its taxpayers.

<p>Objective C – Policy 8</p>	<p><u>Encourage the military to provide housing for active duty personnel and their families on military bases and in areas turned over to military housing contractors.</u></p>	<p><u>Encourage the military to provide housing for active duty personnel and their families on military bases and in areas turned over to military housing contractors. Provide incentives to land owners so that available residential housing be offered to local families first or that rent caps be established to prevent rents based on military housing allowances.</u></p>	<p>What power does the City have to “encourage” the Military? This policy might be helpful but the Military can say no. Can the City require that home rental be made available to local families first? Military housing allowances drive up the price of rent.</p>
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VI. Energy and Climate Change	2017 Revision Language	Proposed Revision	Rationale/ Comments
Objective A	<p>[To maintain an adequate, dependable, and economical supply of energy for Oahu residents.]</p> <p><u>To increase energy self-sufficiency and maintain an efficient, reliable, resilient, and cost-effective energy system.</u></p>	<p><u>To increase energy self-sufficiency by 50% by 2030 compared to 2020 importation of fossil fuels to O'ahu and maintain an efficient, reliable, resilient, and cost-effective energy system.</u></p>	
Objective A – Policy 1	<p>[Develop and maintain] Encourage the implementation of a comprehensive plan to guide and coordinate energy conservation and [alternative] renewable energy development and utilization programs [on Oahu].</p>	<p>[Develop and maintain] Encourage the implementation of Implement a comprehensive plan to guide and coordinate energy conservation and [alternative] renewable (non-fossil fuel) energy development and utilization programs to meet the 2030 target [on Oahu].</p>	
Objective A – Policy 2	<p>[Establish economic incentives and regulatory measures which will reduce Oahu's dependence on petroleum as its primary source of energy.]</p> <p><u>Support and encourage programs and projects, including economic incentives, regulatory measures, and educational efforts, which will reduce O'ahu's dependence on fossil fuels as its primary source of energy.</u></p>	<p><u>Support and encourage programs and projects, including economic incentives, regulatory measures, and educational efforts, which that will reduce O'ahu's dependence on fossil fuels as its primary source of energy by 50% by 2030 compared to 2020 levels.</u></p>	
Objective A – Policy 3	<p>[Support programs and projects which contribute to</p>	<p>Promote and assist efforts to establish safe</p>	

	<p>the attainment of energy self sufficiency on Oahu.]</p> <p><u>Promote and assist efforts to establish safe and adequate fossil fuel supply reserves within Hawai'i's boundaries until Hawai'i reaches its renewable energy goals.</u></p>	<p>and adequate fossil fuel supply reserves within Hawai'i's boundaries until Hawai'i reaches its renewable energy goals.</p> <p><u>Promote electrification of City transportation fleets and TheBus to achieve 50% electrification by 2030.</u></p>	
Objective A – Policy 4	<p>[Promote and assist efforts to establish adequate petroleum reserves within Hawaii's boundaries.]</p> <p><u>Support the increased use of solid waste energy recovery and other biomass energy conversion systems.</u></p>	<p>[Promote and assist efforts to establish adequate petroleum reserves within Hawaii's boundaries.]</p> <p>Support the increased use of solid waste energy recovery and other biomass energy conversion systems.</p>	
Objective A – Policy 6	<p>[Work closely with the] <u>Support State and Federal [governments in the formulation and implementation of all City and County energy related programs.]</u> initiatives to utilize renewable energy sources.</p>	<p>[Work closely with the] <u>Support State and Federal [governments in the formulation and implementation of all City and County energy related programs.]</u> initiatives to develop and utilize renewable energy sources that have minimal ecological impact.</p>	
Objective A – Policy 7	<p><u>Manage our resources and the development of our communities in line with the long-term goals of net zero to net positive performance in the areas of energy, carbon emissions, waste streams, all utilities, and food security.</u></p>	<p>Manage our resources and the Limit <u>development of our</u> communities in line with the long-term goals of net zero to net positive performance in the areas of energy, carbon emissions, waste streams, all</p>	

		<u>utilities, and food security.</u>	
Objective A – Policy 8	<u>Encourage the use of commercially available renewable energy systems in public facilities, institutions, residences, and business developments.</u>	--	
Objective A – Policy 9	<u>Consider health, safety, environmental, cultural, and aesthetic impacts, as well as resource limitations, land use patterns, and relative costs in all major decisions on renewable energy.</u>	<u>Consider health, safety, environmental, cultural, and aesthetic impacts, as well as resource limitations, land use patterns, and relative costs in all major decisions on renewable energy.</u>	
Objective A – Policy 10	<u>Work closely with the State and Federal governments in the formulation and implementation of all City and County energy-related programs and regulations, including updating building energy codes.</u>	<u>Modernize Work closely with the State and Federal governments in the formulation and implementation of all City and County energy-related programs and regulations, including updating building energy codes to achieve City goal of 50% reduction in fossil fuel use by 2030 compared to 2020 levels.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 4	<u>Promote the development of [an energy-efficient] a multi-modal transportation system that minimizes fossil fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.</u>	<u>Promote the development of [an energy-efficient] a multi-modal transportation system and promotion of pedestrian pathways and bikeways that are community supported, that minimizes fossil fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.</u>	

<p>Objective B – Policy 5</p>	<p><u>Encourage the implementation of an adaptable and reliable electrical grid, energy transmission, energy storage, and energy generation technologies.</u></p>	<p><u>Encourage the implementation of an adaptable and reliable electrical grid, energy transmission, energy storage, and energy generation technologies, and decentralize micro- and community-grids.</u></p>	
<p>Objective B – Policy 6</p>	<p><u>Support the availability and use of energy efficient vehicles, especially hybrid, fuel cell, and pure electrical vehicles.</u></p>	<p><u>Support the availability and use of energy efficient vehicles, especially hybrid, fuel cell, and pure electrical vehicles.</u></p>	<p><u>[mandate above]</u></p>
<p>Objective C</p>	<p>[To fully utilize proven alternative sources of energy.]</p> <p><u>To foster an ethic of energy conservation that inspires residents to engage in sustainable resources.</u></p>	<p><u>To foster an ethic of encourage energy conservation that inspires by businesses, residents, and visitors to engage in-by providing information to promote sustainable resources practices that reduce energy consumption by 50% by 2030 compared to 2020 levels.</u></p>	
<p>Objective C – Policy 1</p>	<p>[Encourage the use of commercially available solar energy systems in public facilities, institutions, residents, and business developments.]</p> <p><u>Supply citizens with the information they need to fully understand the potential supply, cost, security and other issues associated with O'ahu's dependence on imported fossil fuels.</u></p>	<p><u>Supply citizens businesses, residents, and visitors with the information they need to fully understand the potential supply, cost, security and other issues associated with Oahu's dependence on imported fossil fuels.</u></p>	

O'ahu General Plan Hui Revisions
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<p>Objective C – Policy 2</p>	<p>[Support the increased use of operational solid waste energy recovery and other biomass energy conversion systems.]</p> <p><u>Increase consumer awareness of available renewable energy sources and their costs and benefits.</u></p>	<p>--</p>	
<p>Objective D (NEW)</p>	<p>To develop and apply new, locally available energy resources.</p>	<p><u>Site on-land windmills to protect human health.</u></p>	
<p>Objective D- Policy 1 (NEW)</p>		<p><u>Require that utility-scale on-land wind turbines be setback a minimum of 5 miles from all residentially zoned property lines, schools, farms, care homes, and hospitals.</u></p>	
<p>Objective E (NEW)</p>		<p><u>To align City and County goals and programs with international and national target for addressing climate change ... and increase energy self-sufficiency by 50% by 2030 compared to 2020 importation of fossil fuels to O'ahu and maintain an efficient, reliable, resilient, and cost-effective energy system.</u></p>	<p><u>Add: coastal relocation infrastructure, setback (Josh fill this in)</u></p>

VII. Physical Development and Urban Design	2017 Revision Language	Proposed Revision	Rationale/Comment
Objective A - Policy 1	<p>[Plan for the construction of new public facilities and utilities in the various parts of the Island according to the following order of priority; first, in the primary urban center, second in the secondary urban center at Kapolei and third, in the urban fringe and rural areas.]</p> <p>Provide infrastructure improvements to serve new growth areas, redevelopment areas, and areas with badly deteriorating infrastructure.</p>	<p>Plan for the construction of new public facilities and utilities in the various parts of the Island according to the following order of priority; first, in the primary urban center, second in the secondary urban center at Kapolei and third, in the urban fringe and rural areas.</p>	
Objective A - Policy 4	<p><u>Facilitate and encourage compact, higher-density development in urban areas designated for such uses.</u></p>	<p>Facilitate and encourage compact low and mid-rise higher-density development in urban areas as primary homes for residents <u>designated for such uses in coordination with area Development or Sustainability Plans.</u></p>	
Objective A - Policy 5	<p>[Provide for more compact development and intensive use of urban lands where compatible with the physical and social character of existing communities.]</p> <p><u>Encourage the establishment of mixed-use town centers that are compatible with the physical and social character of their community.</u></p>	<p>Provide for more compact development and intensive use of urban lands where compatible with the physical and social character of existing communities.</p> <p><u>Encourage the establishment of mixed-use town centers that are compatible with the physical and social character of their</u></p>	

		<u>community.</u>	
Objective A - Policy 10	[Exclude from residential areas,] <u>Discourage</u> uses which are major sources of noise, and air, and <u>light pollution</u>	<u>Exclude from residential areas</u> Discourage uses <u>which that</u> are major sources of noise, air, and <u>light pollution, and to protect the night sky.</u>	
Objective A - Policy 14 (NEW)		<u>Evaluate infrastructure and natural environment carrying capacity when considering any new development.</u>	
Objective B	<u>To plan and prepare for the long-term impacts of climate change.</u>	<u>To plan and prepare for the long-term impacts of climate change and sea level rise.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 4 (NEW)		<u>Identify and recognize vulnerable coastal and inland areas susceptible to sea level rise.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 5 (NEW)		<u>Plan for physical retreat from the coast as sea level rises.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 6 (NEW)		<u>Protect and enhance wetlands as buffers to sea level rise.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 7 (NEW)		<u>Prohibit construction of public infrastructure near the coast and in flood prone areas.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 8 (NEW)		<u>Create living shorelines to buffer coastal flooding.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 9 (NEW)		<u>Stop hardening the shoreline with walls, levees, and dikes.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 10 (NEW)		<u>Require that all land use plans recognize coastal vulnerabilities.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 11 (NEW)		<u>Identify vulnerable public infrastructure in each development/sustainable</u>	

		<u>community plans area and prepare financial and land use plans to relocate infrastructure away from the shoreline and inundation areas.</u>	
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X. Culture and Recreation	2017 Revision Language	Proposed Revision	Rationale/ Comments
Objective A	To foster the multiethnic culture of Hawai'i <u>and respect the host culture of the Native Hawaiian people.</u>	To foster the multiethnic culture of Hawai'i and respect <u>protect and preserve</u> the host culture of the Native Hawaiian people <u>for O'ahu's sustainability and future.</u>	"Respect" is an open-ended word. O'ahu needs a clear message to "protect and preserve" to keep Hawai'i Hawai'i.
Objective A – Policy 1	[Encourage the preservation and enhancement of Hawai'i's diverse cultures.] <u>Recognize the Native Hawaiian host culture, including its customs, language, history, and close connection to the natural environment, as a dynamic, living culture and as an integral part of O'ahu's way of life.</u>	<u>Protect and preserve</u> Recognize the Native Hawaiian host culture, including its customs, language, history, and close connection to the natural environment, as a dynamic, living culture and as an integral part of O'ahu's <u>sustainability and</u> way of life <u>that is rooted in Hawai'i's indigenous wisdom and ahupua'a practices.</u>	"Recognize" is an open-ended word with no accountability. We must protect and preserve what is left in these areas. We live in an island. Aloha 'Āina has to be part of O'ahu's sustainability for now and the future.
Objective B	To protect, preserve and enhance O'ahu's cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.	Protect and preserve and enhance O'ahu's cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.	
Objective B – Policy 1	[Encourage] <u>Promote</u> the restoration and preservation of early Hawaiian structures, artifacts, and landmarks.	[Encourage] Promote <u>Support</u> the restoration and preservation of early Hawaiian <u>cultural</u> structures, artifacts, and landmarks, <u>and ahupua'a boundaries.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 2	Identify and, to the extent possible, preserve and restore buildings, sites, and areas of social, cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological significance.	Identify and, to the extent possible, preserve and restore <u>structures, buildings,</u> sites, and areas <u>that have of</u> social, cultural,	We should show pride in our history by preserving and restoring all structures and sites.

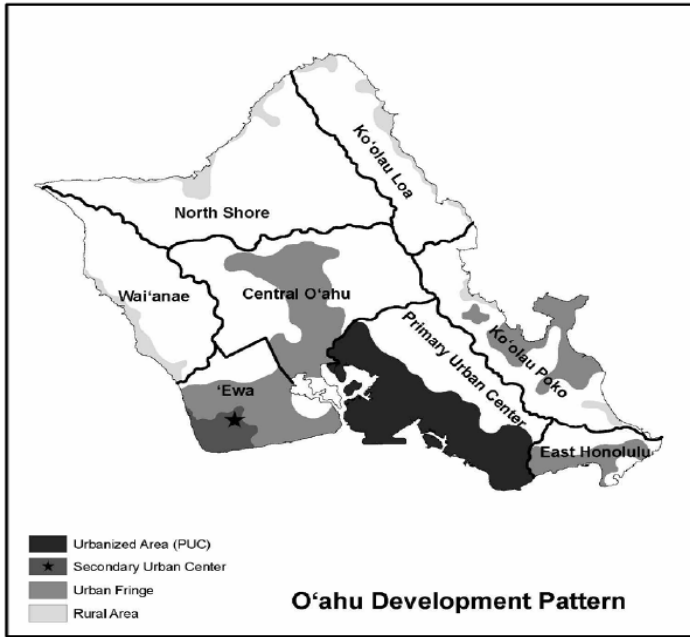
		historic, architectural, and archaeological significance.	
Objective B – Policy 4	Promote the interpretive and educational use of cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological sites, buildings, and artifacts.	Promote the interpretive and educational use of cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological sites, buildings, and artifacts. DELETE POLICY	
Objective B – Policy 6	Provide incentives for the restoration, preservation, and maintenance, <u>and</u> <u>enhancement</u> of social, cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.	Provide incentives for the restoration, preservation, [and] maintenance, and enhancement of social, cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources. DELETE POLICY	
Objective B – Policy 7	<u>Encourage the protection of areas that are historically important to Native Hawaiian cultural practices and to the cultural practices of other ethnicities, in order to further preserve and continue these practices for future generations.</u>	<u>Encourage the protection of areas that are historically important to Native Hawaiian cultural practices and to the cultural practices of other ethnicities, in order to further preserve and continue these practices for future generations.</u> <u>Work with appropriate state agencies and community organizations to protect areas important to Native Hawaiian culture and to the culture of other ethnicities, to preserve them for future generations.</u>	

<p>Objective D</p>	<p>To provide a wide range of recreational facilities and services that are readily available to [all] residents [of Oahu] <u>and visitors alike, and to balance access to natural areas with the protection of those areas.</u></p>	<p>To provide a wide range of recreational facilities and services that are readily available to [all] residents [of Oahu] and visitors alike, and to balance access to natural areas with the protection of those areas. <u>Manage public access to natural areas in a way that ensures protection of those areas.</u></p>	
<p>Objective D – Policy 1</p>	<p>Develop, [and] maintain, <u>and expand a community-based [parks] park system</u> to meet the needs of the [different] diverse communities on O'ahu.</p>	<p><u>Through public participation and dialogue,</u> develop, [and] maintain, and expand a community-based park system to meet the needs of the <u>different</u> diverse communities on O'ahu.</p>	<p>The most affected parties and communities must have standing in these projects through public participation and dialogue.</p>
<p>Objective D – Policy 2</p>	<p>Develop, [and] maintain, <u>and expand a system of regional parks and specialized recreation facilities, based on the cumulative demand of residents and visitors.</u></p>	<p><u>Through public participation and dialogue,</u> develop, [and] maintain, and expand a system of regional parks and specialized recreation facilities to meet the needs of the <u>different</u> diverse communities on O'ahu.</p>	<p>The public sentiments are growing against visitors intruding into all areas of O'ahu. Local residents do not wish to see the city specifically develop and expand based on the cumulative demands of visitors. Also, government facilities are open to all already.</p>
<p>Objective D – Policy 3</p>	<p>Develop, [and] maintain, <u>and improve urban parks, squares, and beautification areas in high-density urban places.</u></p>	<p><u>Through public participate and dialogue,</u> develop, [and] maintain, and improve urban parks, squares, and beautification areas</p>	

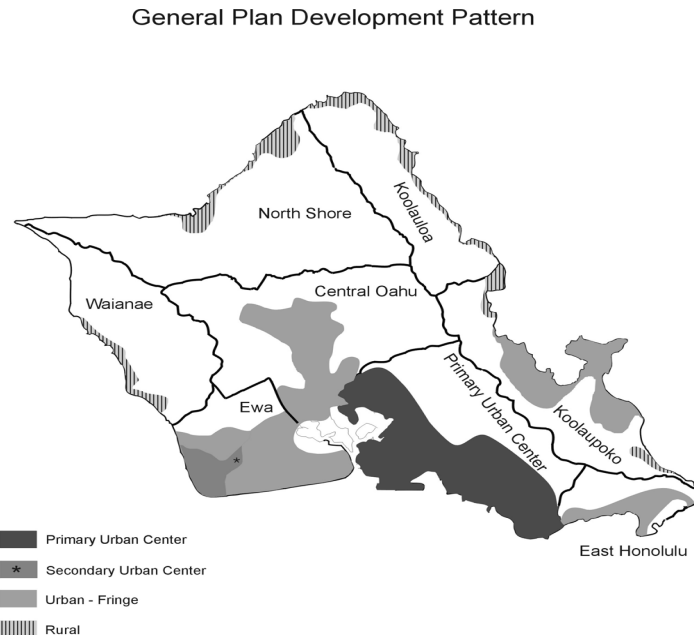
		in high-density urban places.	
Objective D – Policy 4	Encourage public and private <u>natural reserves, and botanical and zoological parks</u> [on Oahu] to foster [an] <u>greater awareness and appreciation of the natural environment.</u>	<u>Preserve and protect</u> Encourage public and private <u>natural reserves, and botanical and zoological parks</u> [on Oahu] <u>wetlands, botanical gardens, and the zoo</u> to foster [an] <u>greater awareness and appreciation of the natural and cultural environment.</u>	As O'ahu's population increases, it becomes more imperative to provide open space, botanical and zoological parks and so on.
Objective D – Policy 5	Encourage the State to <u>develop, improve and maintain a system of natural resource-based parks, such as beach, shoreline, and mountain parks.</u>	<u>Encourage Through public participation and dialogue, collaborate with the</u> State to <u>develop, improve, and maintain a system of natural resource-based parks, such as beach, shoreline, and mountain parks.</u>	This is a fiscally wise route to take. The City has limited fiscal resources.
Objective D – Policy 7	[Provide for recreation programs which serve a broad spectrum of the population.] <u>Ensure and maintain convenient and safe access to beaches, ocean environments and mauka recreation areas in a manner that protects natural and cultural resources.</u>	Ensure <u>Provide</u> and maintain convenient and safe access to beaches, ocean environments, and mauka recreation areas in a manner that protects natural and cultural resources.	
Objective D – Policy 8	Encourage ocean and water-oriented recreation activities that do not adversely impact [on] the natural environment and cultural assets, or result	Encourage ocean and water-oriented recreation activities that do not adversely impact [on] the natural	The natural environment like the beaches, shoreline and ocean are free to the public. Increasingly, residents are

	<p><u>in overcrowding or overuse of beaches, shoreline areas and the ocean.</u></p>	<p>environment and cultural assets, or result in overcrowding or overuse of beaches, shoreline areas and the ocean.</p> <p><u>Prohibit commercial use of beaches and public parks outside of resort areas.</u></p>	<p>alarmed by encroaching, overcrowding, overuse of such resources. Waikiki Beach is already designated for visitors. Residents deserve safe and quiet enjoyment of these natural resources.</p>
Objective D – Policy 9	<p>Require all new developments to provide their residents with adequate recreation space.</p>	<p>Require all new developments to provide residents with adequate recreation <u>and open space.</u></p>	<p>Covid-19 highlights the need for more open space for physical and mental health.</p>
Objective D – Policy 10	<p>Encourage the private provision of recreation and leisure-time facilities and services.]</p> <p><u>Utilize our unique natural environment in a responsible way to promote cultural events and activities, and maintain cultural practices.</u></p>	<p>Utilize our unique natural environment in a responsible way to promote cultural events and activities, and maintain cultural practices.</p> <p>DELETE POLICY</p>	<p>The overwhelming consensus amongst residents is to “malama” O’ahu’s unique natural environment. There have been strong disagreements to various uses. Including “where appropriate” will encourage further civic participation and dialogue.</p>
Objective D – Policy 11	<p>Encourage the after-hours, weekend, and summertime use of public school[s] facilities for recreation.</p>	<p>Encourage the after-hours, weekend, and summertime use of public school[s] facilities for <u>non-commercial</u> recreation.</p>	<p>School youths have other academic activities. A-plus, and other programs on their premises. Students come first. Other programs like AYSO, community organizations, civic clubs are already using public schools facilities. The city itself has its own recreational facilities, centers, beach parks and so on. City must not further intrude into State public schools areas and resources. Public</p>

			Schools need their open space and playgrounds for its existing uses.
Objective D – Policy 12	Provide for safe and secure use of public parks, beaches, and recreation facilities.	Provide for safe, <u>well-maintained</u> , and secure use of public parks, beaches, and recreation facilities.	The City must adopt a culture of professionally maintaining its parks and facilities to service the public well and to prolong the physical useful life of its physical facilities.
Objective D – Policy 13	[Encourage the safe use of Oahu's ocean and mountain environments.] <u>Create and promote recreational venues for kupuna and keiki and for kama'āina and malihini.</u>	Create and promote recreational venues for kupuna and keiki and for kama'āina and malihini. <u>Provide the safe use of Oahu's oceans through stronger support for the City ocean safety department.</u>	The city must put residents first. Civic participation and dialogue from the most affected parties is key to harmonious and effective planning.
Objective D – Policy 14	Encourage the State and Federal governments to transfer excess and underutilized land to the City and County for public recreation use.	Encourage the State and Federal governments to transfer excess and underutilized land to the City and County for <u>public parks, open space, or buffer zones.</u>	NOT every natural environment inch should be capitalized or exploited for capitalistic gains. Mountains and hills need not be developed with gondolas, zip lines, or high adventure activities or other environmentally unsound ventures.



**Revised, June 2016 version*



Map in October 3, 2002 General Plan (Resolution 02-205, CD1)

Map in proposed 2017 proposed revision

Reasons to keep 2002 map:

- 1) the 2017 map delineates rural areas with horizontal lines
- 2) horizontal lines clearly identify rural areas
- 3) variant in color - light and dark in 2017 makes it hard to determine rural from urban fringe and color could change as maps age and are reproduced,
- 4) 2002 map identifies more rural and urban fringe areas than 2017 map, which reduces the amount of rural and urban fringe
- 5) there is no reason to put the break in Turtle Bay area - there is no increase in land area for Turtle Bay
- 6) The only resort footprint in Laie is the 5.9 acres for Marriott hotel
- 7) 2017 map reduces land noted as rural in 2002 map
- 8) 2017 map adds urban fringe area in Koolau Piko that is not noted in 2002 map

From: CLK Council Info
Sent: Monday, July 12, 2021 12:39 PM
Subject: Zoning and Planning Testimony
Attachments: 20210712123912_GP_Hui_testimony_Council_ZP_sp_meeting_7.13.21.pdf

Written Testimony

Name	Donna Wong
Phone	262-0682
Email	htf3000@gmail.com
Meeting Date	07-13-2021
Council/PH Committee	Zoning and Planning
Agenda Item	Resolution 21-23
Your position on the matter	Support
Representing	Organization
Organization	O`ahu General Plan Hui
Written Testimony	
Testimony Attachment	20210712123912_GP_Hui_testimony_Council_ZP_sp_meeting_7.13.21.pdf
Accept Terms and Agreement 1	

IP: 192.168.200.67

July 13, 2021

COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND PLANNING

Brandon J. C. Elefante, Chair

Esther Kia`aina, Vice Chair

Radiant Cordero

Calvin K. Y. Say

**O`ahu General Plan Hui revised testimony on
Resolution 21-23 O`ahu General Plan**

**Committee on Zoning and Planning Special Meeting
July 13, 2021**

Note: This testimony contains specific recommendations on all **11 sections** of the
O`ahu General Plan

Additions are shown with an underlined red font, and deletions are marked with a
strikethrough in red font

O`ahu General Plan Hui Mission Statement

We envision an updated O`ahu General Plan that recognizes residents and future generations as the highest priority in planning for our extraordinary unique Pacific island home. We strive to holmua – move forward – a revised General Plan that: promotes sustainable, inclusive, self-reliant communities; is rooted in Hawai`i's indigenous wisdom and ahupua`a practices; acknowledges the carrying capacity and limits of our infrastructure and natural resources; protects and enhances a clean and healthful environment, and promotes environmental and social justice; acts immediately on the climate emergency; advances neighborhood food security; supports housing that is attainable for local families and working residents; promotes a diversified economy that substantially reduces reliance on tourism; ensures effective implementation, accountability, and alignment with O`ahu's eight sustainable and development plans; and enforces strict adherence to City and County ordinances and rules. Sustainability focuses on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Sustainability implies equilibrium and limits. Never ending growth is not sustainable, especially on an island.

Submitted by:

O`ahu General Plan Hui

Kathleen Pahinui

Larry McElheny

Donna Wong

Denise Antolini

Elizabeth Reilly

INTRODUCTION

The General Plan for the City and County of Honolulu is a comprehensive statement of objectives and policies ~~that which~~ sets forth the long-range aspirations of O‘ahu’s residents and the strategies to achieve them. It is the first tier of and lays the foundation for a comprehensive planning process that addresses physical, social, cultural, economic, and environmental concerns affecting the City and County of Honolulu. This planning process serves as the coordinative means by which the City and County government provides direction ~~to the growth projected~~ for O‘ahu.

The City’s planning process is comprised of three distinct tiers. As the first tier of planning, the General Plan establishes policy guidance for O‘ahu as a whole, with all subsequent plans and implementing regulations of the City and County of Honolulu required to be consistent with the General Plan. The second tier consists of the eight regional Development Plans (DPs) and Sustainable Communities Plans (SCPs). These plans relate to specific regions of the island, and (1) conceptually describe the pattern of land use desired for the region, (2) provide guidance for functional infrastructure planning, and (3) identify areas within the DP/SCP boundary that might benefit from more ~~detailed planning special plans~~. The third tier is comprised of the specific mechanisms to implement the two higher levels of the planning hierarchy. These include the implementing ordinances and regulations (i.e., the Land Use Ordinance (Honolulu’s zoning code), the Subdivision Rules and Regulations, and the City’s Capital Improvement Program), public facilities and infrastructure functional plans, and special area plans that give specific guidance for specific portions of the DP or SCP area. All of these plans should align for effective implementation, public accountability, and strict enforcement.

Since the adoption of the General Plan in 1977, a number of amendments were subsequently adopted in 1979, 1982, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, and 2002 ~~various plan amendments have been made over the years, including this update~~. However, the basic themes and directions ~~for growth~~ remain and require continued pursuit. This revised edition of the General Plan reinforces this planning concept. It supersedes all previous editions.¹

The City and County of Honolulu was incorporated as a city in 1907, and today encompasses the entire island of O‘ahu and also the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. The city of Honolulu, ~~which~~ is the largest city in the State, is also the State capital.

O‘ahu is the third largest of the eight main Hawaiian islands, with a total land area of approximately 600 square miles and nearly 230 miles of shoreline. Nicknamed the “Gathering Place,” O‘ahu is the most populous and developed island, and is the island that has experienced the greatest population growth and development transformation since the introduction of western

culture to these islands. The General Plan recognizes residents and future generations as the highest priority in planning for our extraordinary and unique Pacific island home. With ~~the a~~ resident population ~~increasing that increased~~ from about 60,000 in 1900, to 953,000 in 2010 [~~<- update this info~~], O‘ahu accounts for 70% of the State’s total population. In addition, O‘ahu reports the highest number of visitors per year. ~~No other Hawaiian island offers the contrast and diversity in urban, rural, and natural landscapes as O‘ahu. O‘ahu’s urban core, stretching from Wai‘alae-Kāhala to Pearl City, is home to the state’s financial center (downtown Honolulu), the state’s most well-known visitor destination (Waikīkī), and the state’s main commercial harbor and international airport. Beyond the urban core, suburban and rural communities are surrounded by scenic vistas and open spaces, including active farmlands. The Ko‘olau and Wai‘anae Mountain Ranges, other geological landmarks such as Diamond Head, and the island’s shorelines and beaches contribute significantly to O‘ahu’s natural beauty, recreational opportunities, and residents’ quality of life.~~

Although future population projections indicate a slower rate of growth in the future due to an aging population, out-migration, and mature economy, O‘ahu will continue to maintain its prominence as the state’s economic, political, and population center.

PREAMBLE

Purpose of the General Plan

The General Plan for the City and County of Honolulu, a requirement of the City Charter, is a written commitment by the City and County government to a future for the island of O‘ahu ~~that~~ ~~which~~ it considers desirable and attainable. The Charter assigns the responsibility for the preparation of the General Plan and its revisions to the Department of Planning and Permitting. The General Plan and revisions are adopted by the Honolulu City Council as a resolution.

Under the Revised Charter of the City and County of Honolulu, Chapter 15, Section 6-1508, the General Plan shall set forth the City’s objectives and broad policies for the long-range development of the island. It shall contain statements of the ~~general social,~~ sustainability, population/carrying capacity, economic, environmental, health and safety, and design objectives to be achieved for the general welfare and prosperity of the people of O‘ahu and the most desirable population distribution and regional development pattern.

~~The General Plan is a two-fold document. First, it is a statement of the long-range physical, social, cultural, economic, environmental, and design objective for the general welfare and prosperity of the people of O‘ahu. These objectives contain both statements of desirable conditions to be sought over the long run and statements of desirable conditions which can be achieved within an approximate 20-year time horizon. Second, the General Plan is a statement of broad policies which facilitate the attainment of the objectives therein.~~

The General Plan is a guide for all levels of government, private enterprise, neighborhood and citizen groups, organizations, and individual citizens. ~~It is intended to guide land use and development decisions and to influence actions~~ in 11 areas of concern:

- (1) Population/Carrying Capacity;
- (2) The economy;
- (3) The natural environment and resource stewardship;
- (4) Housing and communities;
- (5) Transportation and utilities;
- (6) Energy;
- (7) Physical development and urban design;
- (8) Public Safety and community resilience;
- (9) Health and education;
- (10) Culture and recreation;
- (11) Government operations and fiscal management.

Content of the General Plan

The 11 subject areas provide the framework for the City's expression of public policy concerning the needs of the people and the functions of government. The objectives and policies reflect the comprehensive planning process of the City and County addressing all aspects of the health, safety, and welfare of the people of O'ahu.

In preparing the statement of objectives and policies, the fair distribution of social benefits was held to be of paramount importance. It shall continue to be of paramount importance in the pursuit and implementation of these objectives and policies.

A future ~~which~~ that is sustainable is also of great importance for an island community interested in the current and future well-being of its people. The principles of sustainability recognize that there are limits to the complex network of systems (environmental, economic and social) that define our lifestyles and overall well-being. A sustainable Honolulu means having the capacity to support the current generation's demand for and use of its resources without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Sustainability implies equilibrium and limits. Never-ending growth is not sustainable, especially on an island. ~~To do this,~~ The City and County shall seek to find the appropriate balance and synthesis of the major elements of sustainability that are essential to the creation of a sustainable place:

- Environmental protection;
- Economic health;
- Social equity.

As the 21st century continues to unfold, the movement to foster sustainability will influence decisions about future land use, growth, and economic development on O'ahu. Achieving sustainability requires recognizing the relationships and linkages between all resources within defined boundaries similar to the values of the traditional ahupua'a Native Hawaiian land use management system that is rooted in Hawai'i's indigenous wisdom and ahupua'a practices; encourages stewardship, and compatible principles from contemporary watershed management. Sustainability in this context requires active conservation of the island's limited natural resources and other basic resources, and consideration for the health of the environment and the economy, in relation to the community's overall well-being. Objectives and policies that support the major elements of sustainability are interwoven into each of the 11 ~~areas.~~ areas-of-concern.

Examples of what sustainability means in practice are:

- Compact and mixed-use development patterns that encourage low- and mid-rise housing for residents that reflects and preserve neighborhood character and ~~higher densities and~~ conserve energy and resources;
- Preservation and protection of agricultural, natural, cultural and open space resources;

- Energy efficient multi-modal transportation, pedestrian-friendly pathways, networks and rail transit-oriented developments along the 20-mile rail line to reduce automobile use;
- Efficient building design and technology to reduce waste, water, and energy consumption to achieve net-zero targets;
- Greater public awareness of and actions to avoid and reduce waste and eliminate excessive consumption;
- ~~Increased participating and scope of~~ Workable and efficient on-island recycling, upcycling, and waste stream reduction programs;
- Use of renewable energy sources to reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels to align with city and state climate and energy targets; where economically and environmentally appropriate;
- Place greater emphasis on production, distribution, and consumption of locally-grown food and locally produced products;
- Economic diversification that prioritizes emphasizes the well-being of O‘ahu’s residents and is resilient to changes in global conditions;
- Greater awareness that the collective “social capital” within communities is vital to maintaining a strong and productive society.

The 11 areas of concern are summarized in the following section.

· **POPULATION/CARRYING CAPACITY**

The population objectives and policies encompass ~~two three~~ distinct ~~thrusts goals~~. The first is to limit tourism to plan for anticipated future population growth in a manner that considers the limits of O‘ahu’s natural resources, protects the environment, and minimizes social, cultural, economic and environmental disruptions. The second is to maintain a pattern of population distribution that will allow people residents to live, work, and plan in harmony. The third is to acknowledge the impact that climate change will have on the resident population and vice versa. To achieve these ~~two three~~ aims, the City and County of Honolulu employs a policy of directed growth (See Chapter I. Objective B, Policy 4). A map at the end of Chapter I conceptually shows the development pattern on O‘ahu in relation to this policy. **[Update the map]** The distribution of residential population percentages in Objective B, Policy 4 and the associated map are not regulatory, but are guides to population growth for each DP and SCP area.

· **THE ECONOMY**

The objectives and policies for economic activity attempt to address the needs of the residents of O‘ahu for an adequate standard of living, an improved quality of life for residents and future generations, and an economy that contributes to O‘ahu’s long-term sustainability with a reduced dependence on tourism as an economic driver. Issues including living-wage employment opportunities, support for community-based enterprise as well as viability of, major industries, the location of jobs and opportunities for remote work, and diversification of the economic base and its resiliency to changes in global conditions such as pandemics are addressed in terms of what government can do to provide, encourage, and promote economic opportunities for our residents and our children. A new policy also promotes an equitable access to technology and

innovation and technologically savvy economy that also respects our unique traditions and cultural values.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP

The natural environment, next to the island's people, is O'ahu's greatest asset. Protecting the island's natural resources and environmental quality is essential to ensuring the long-term health and well-being of the community. ~~Besides an array of biologically rich and diverse ecosystems, and a year-round temperate climate, there are beautiful mountains, attractive beaches, scenic vistas, and important freshwater and marine environments that are enjoyed by all.~~ The City's policies seek to protect and preserve and enhance O'ahu's natural beauty and the environmental attributes by increasing public awareness and appreciation ~~of them~~ and by mitigating ~~against the~~ degradation of these resources assets. The objectives and policies must recognize the importance of Hawai'i's indigenous wisdom and ahupua'a practices and address climate change in protecting the natural environment for current and future generations.

HOUSING AND COMMUNITIES

Obtaining decent, reasonably priced primary homes in safe and attractive neighborhoods has been a persistent problem for the residents of O'ahu primarily due to the second-home market and vacation rentals in residential zones, and is a primary concern of the General Plan. This section recognizes the importance of preserving existing residential neighborhoods, developing whole communities that are well-integrated with the surrounding land uses and the natural environment and that include housing, services, amenities, and job opportunities.

The objectives and policies for housing seek to provide a choice of living environments and affordable housing for residents, including the houseless, and to reduce of inflationary speculation. ~~ensure a wide range of housing opportunities and choices for residents and to increase the availability of affordable housing and meet County and State affordability goals; to encourage higher-density housing via mixed-use and transit-oriented developments in rail station areas; to encourage infill housing where permitted; to increase the use of sustainable building designs and techniques; to reduce speculation in land and housing; and to address issues associated with homelessness so that all people have decent and stable shelter.~~

TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES

A safe, efficient, and cost-effective ~~multi-modal~~ transportation and pedestrian-friendly systems that reduce dependence on fossil fuels and generates less greenhouse gas emissions is essential to our environment, economic productivity, and quality of life. ~~The cost of building and maintaining the various elements of a comprehensive transportation system to service the island is a major public investment.~~ Coordinated planning of accessibility and circulation requirements and integration of the transportation system with existing and planned developments is important to resident quality of life and achieving sustainability. in the effective management of urban growth. The transportation objectives and policies address the need for a balanced ground transportation system that allows safe, comfortable, and convenient travel for all users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, public transit riders, and motorists.

~~The airports and harbors are State facilities and are under State jurisdiction. The City's role is limited to regulating surrounding land uses, providing connectivity to these key facilities, and processing certain needed permits.~~

~~To ensure sustainability, Population growth results in increased demands for reliable, cost-effective water, sewerage, recycling, and solid waste disposal services require innovation and better management provided by City government. ~~as well as the communication, electricity, and gas systems provided by the private sector. Not only must such needs be met, but~~ The social, economic, and environmental consequences of meeting these needs must be evaluated and mitigated. ~~carefully considered.~~~~

~~Reliability, cost-effectiveness, and capacity are necessary attributes of a highly functioning utility system. In addition to emphasizing the importance of these attributes, the objectives and policies for utilities emphasize the need for efficient and dependable transmission and service, adequate supplies of water, and environmentally sound waste disposal systems.~~

ENERGY

~~There is no more salient example of the direct impact of world events on an island community than the provision of energy.~~ With about 90% of O'ahu's electrical and transportation needs powered by imported fossil fuels, increasing energy self-sufficiency is a major priority to achieving stride toward sustainability. ~~Revised objectives and policies recognize that nature is all around us, even in urban areas. Renewable energy development, efficient energy utilization, conservation, and reducing energy demand are addressed with the goals of reducing dependence on outside sources, increasing the resiliency of energy systems, and promoting sustainable energy practices.~~ Policies must support net zero to net positive performance in the areas of energy, low carbon emissions, waste streams, all utilities, and food security.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN DESIGN

Physical development and urban design is concerned with the quality of ~~life in that occurs within~~ the various parts of the Island. The objectives and policies in this area of concern deal with the coordination of public facilities and land development, compatibility of land uses, and specification of certain land uses at particular locations, linked digitally and through social media and other forms of technology to promote public participation in the planning process in ways that engage our increasingly digital society. New policies also emphasize the need to recognize and prepare for the ~~short-~~ and long-term impacts of climate change.

Urban design emphasis is contained in objectives to create and maintain quality of life for residents attractive, meaningful, and stimulating environments and to promote and enhance the social and physical character of O'ahu's older towns and neighborhoods. Given the population distribution reflected in the General Plan, it is intended that rural centers maintain their rural character, providing for residents and future generations to remain in their home towns and maintain the existing character of our rural and suburban communities.

The General Plan ~~now also contains an objective on~~ addresses climate change and sea level rise. It calls on the City and other public entities to prepare for the current and future problems caused

by rises in sea level, rises in groundwater levels, and more frequent and severe storms, shifts in local rainfall patterns, and higher urban temperatures. The Climate Change Adaptation Priority Guidelines of the Hawai'i State Planning Act, HRS § 226-109, and [list all new City Climate reports here] support planning and preparing for future disruptions and dislocations due to climate change.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

~~Many of the City's services derive from the concern for~~ One of the primary responsibilities of the City is to protect the safety of the people, prevention and control of crime, and maintenance of public order, and ~~The City's policies reflect the roles of the citizen, and the County, State, and Federal governments in providing for the safety of residents and visitors. Another aspect deals with~~ the protection of people and property from natural disasters and other emergencies, traffic and fire hazards, and other unsafe conditions. This includes creating resilient, disaster-ready communities that are ~~mentally and physically~~ prepared for disasters and environmental stressors including those caused or exacerbated by climate change and sea level rise.

HEALTH AND EDUCATION

~~Public health and health care services are a joint State, City, and private sector responsibility. The City provides ambulance services, regulates hospital structures, helps to enforce the State health code, and promotes healthy lifestyles. New policies promote active lifestyles, enhance personal health, and support age-friendly cities so that people of all ages and abilities can thrive. The provision of health care services for the individual on Oahu is largely a function of the private sector. The City's concern concentrates on the accessibility of health facilities through planning and land use controls, and on the protection of environmental health through health codes and other regulation which mitigate against disease and pollution.~~

Objectives and policies for education call for a wide range of educational opportunities, development of employable skills, efficient use of facilities and appropriate facility location, and the promotion of Honolulu as a center for higher education in the Pacific. ~~A new education policy also calls for Honolulu to become a "home to the wisdom of nations" by recognizing its status as an international Pacific crossroads, and another~~ The policies also encourage outdoor learning opportunities and venues that reflect our unique natural environment and Native Hawaiian culture.

CULTURE AND RECREATION

Protection and preservation and enhancement of Hawai'i's multiethnic culture will be directed toward people, our most important resource, and achieved through policies that encourage and respect the Native Hawaiian culture and its vital influence on the way of life on O'ahu; recognize unique local cultures, values and traditions; protect and preserve enhance cultural, historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and artifacts; and promote the living arts and culture of our multi-cultural heritage. The City ~~also~~ recognizes the importance of providing adequate well-maintained park space and facilities to keep up with resident needs and mitigate visitor impacts in all parts of the island. changing demand.

~~The use of leisure time is addressed through~~ Objectives and policies encouraging encourage visual and performing arts and the provision of a wide range of recreational facilities and services that are readily available to all residents. ~~and visitors. New policies also call for utilizing our unique natural environment in a responsible way for cultural events and activities, and for~~

creating and promoting recreational venues for all to enjoy from kupuna to keiki, kama'āina and malihini.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT

The objectives and policies ~~in the first ten areas of concern represent an ambitious agenda which stretches the resources of City government to the limit.~~ demand increased efficiency, effectiveness, responsiveness, and fiscal responsibility and integrity in carrying out the functions of City government. ~~are crucial to the City's ability to successfully fulfill its many duties. A good approach is to right-size government so that its programs and services fit the needs of the people of O'ahu.~~

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands ~~are part of the County of Honolulu but management authority lies with state and federal authorities.~~ ~~are a chain of small islands, atolls, reefs and shoals stretching for more than 1,000 miles northwest beyond the main Hawaiian Islands. This group begins approximately 130 miles (about 110 nautical miles) northwest of Ni'ihau, the westernmost island of the main Hawaiian Islands. According to the Hawai'i Revised Statutes, those islands extending northwest from Nihoa to Kure Atoll, except for the Midway Islands, are part of the City and County of Honolulu. The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are largely uninhabited and are valued for an abundance of ecological and cultural resources, including approximately 5,000 square miles of healthy coral reefs, habitats for a variety of federally protected species, Native Hawaiian archaeological artifacts and cultural sites, and World War II-related military sites.~~

~~The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands were designated a Marine National monument in 2006 (Presidential Proclamation 8031, June 15, 2006). Expressly created to protect an exceptional array of natural and cultural resources, the monument was officially given its Hawaiian name—Papahānaumokuākea, meaning “a sacred area from which all life springs”—in 2007 (Presidential Proclamation 8112, February 28, 2007). The monument was inscribed as a mixed natural and cultural World Heritage site in 2010 by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.~~

~~Expansion of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument was approved in 2016, extending the protected conservation area from 139,797 square miles to 582,578 square miles. Encompassing an area nearly the size of the Gulf of Mexico, the monument is recognized as one of the largest contiguous, fully protected conservation areas under the U.S. flag, and one of the largest conservation areas in the world.~~

~~Both the federal government and the State of Hawai'i exercise management jurisdiction over the islands and waters of Papahānaumokuākea. Papahānaumokuākea incorporates the Federal Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve, the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge, the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, the State Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine Refuge, and the Kure Atoll State Wildlife Sanctuary. All of the subject islands and archipelagic waters within the State of Hawai'i are also included in the State Land Use Conservation District and, thus, are subject to State regulation and management in the absence of federal jurisdiction.~~

Figure 2. Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument

In the event that any jurisdictional responsibilities relating to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are transferred to the City and County of Honolulu, the City will need to review and, if necessary, amend the objectives and policies of the General Plan, as well as other pertinent plans and programs, in terms of their adequacy in addressing these responsibilities.

Other Offshore Islands and Marine Waters

All offshore islands and marine waters within three nautical miles of the O‘ahu coastline are considered part of the City and County of Honolulu in terms of the applicability of the objectives and policies in this General Plan. Although most of these islands, as well as O‘ahu’s coastal marine waters, are included in the State Land Use Conservation District and, thus, are beyond the effective jurisdiction of the City and County of Honolulu, they may be included in DPs and SCPs as appropriate.

Role of the City and County Government

The City and County government will implement the policies contained in the General Plan through ordinances and resolutions as well as through rules and regulations. Public accountability, strict enforcement, and effective implementation are critical to carry out the objectives and policies of the General Plan. Also essential to policy implementation are the City’s annual budget and six-year capital- improvement program, both of which should be consistent with the objectives and policies of the General Plan, especially with regard to long-term commitments of funding. money.

~~It is necessary to remember, however, that the City and County government is not alone in determining the general welfare of the people of O‘ahu. The State and Federal governments, too, have an important influence on the life of the community.~~ The City and County recognizes the needs close cooperation among the various levels of government and, in striving to meet the objectives of the General Plan. ~~pledges not to lose sight of this very great need.~~

Citizen Participation

Engagement and participation of individual citizens and community groups is the backbone ~~should participate freely to help bring about~~ the success of the General Plan. ~~Indeed, in a democratic society they have a responsibility to express their concerns to the City and County government and to work constantly for more effective government action.~~ The City and County will continue to encourage residents ~~of the City and County of Honolulu are encouraged~~ to democratically and meaningfully participate in the determination of the direction and quality of life future growth on O‘ahu through the open and transparent government, the City’s Neighborhood Board system, community organizations and associations, and individual actions.

The Neighborhood Board system established by the City provides a forum for community oversight and recommendations on government actions affecting the individual Neighborhood Board area, the region, or the island. The Neighborhood Boards represent a valuable means of encouraging and formally maintaining strong citizen participation in all parts of the island. The boards participate in the City planning process, solicit the input of other neighborhood groups and residents, and identify the concerns of the areas they represent, based on the powers, duties, and functions outlined in the Neighborhood Plan filed with the City Clerk. As set forth in the

Neighborhood Plan (Section 1-7.1), the boards maintain various duties to support the General Plan, such as reviewing and making recommendations on the General Plan, monitoring and evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of the government's delivery of services to citizens, and assisting in advocating residents' interests to the local government. As community representatives, the boards can help monitor the progress being made towards achieving General Plan objectives and policies. The government also needs to engage its citizens in new, evolving ways to maximize participation, including social media and other forms of electronic communications such as virtual meetings.

Most planning issues have impacts that which extend beyond the boundaries of neighborhoods. Regular planning forums for the discussion of regional and island-wide issues are an important part of the citizen participation process.

Implementation

~~By itself, the~~ The General Plan can guide ~~bring about all~~ of the changes and improvements that which the City and County government considers to be desirable and attainable. It is, ~~by design,~~ a very broad policy document, and one of its purposes is to establish a comprehensive vision for the City and County of Honolulu and to identify a coherent set of objectives and policies ~~guidelines, values, and principles which that~~ can be used in developing plans, programs, and legislation for guiding O'ahu's future.

The DPs and SCPs, according to the City Charter, ~~are "conceptual schemes" that describe "the desired urban character and the significant natural, scenic and cultural resources" within a region (Revised Charter of Honolulu Sec. 6-1509). They are a tool for implementing the objectives and policies of~~ implement the General Plan, serving as a policy guide for the City's more detailed zoning maps and regulations, and public and private sector investment decisions. The DPs and SCPs provide for land use and public facilities planning as well as indicate the sequence in which development will occur. They must align with and implement ~~and accomplish~~ the objectives and policies of the General Plan.

The DPs and SCPs ~~are community plans that reflect the objectives and policies of the General Plan contain standards and principles with respect to land uses, statements of urban design principles and controls, and priorities for coordination of development. With public input, the~~ City Council formulates and adopts DPs and SCPs and amendments thereto by ordinance. ~~These plans should not, however, be confused with zoning ordinances.~~ Zoning ordinances will continue to regulate the use of land within clearly demarcated zones and set detailed standards for the height, bulk, and location of buildings.

In addition to zoning ordinances, the functional plans and programs of the City and County agencies must conform to the General Plan and implement the DPs and SCPs. This will ensure that the provision of City services is in accord with the General Plan's objectives and policies and provisions contained in the lower tiers of plans. Similarly, State functional plans and the General Plan are to be mutually consistent, as per the Hawai'i State Planning Act.

To ensure the implementation of the General Plan, the City budget and programs must comply with the purposes of the General Plan and implement applicable provisions of the DPs and SCPs.

~~Implementation of the General Plan also occurs through the budgetary responsibilities of government. The budget process or function is closely intertwined with the planning process of the City. It involves developing the yearly operating budget and the projected capital improvement program budget. Both documents represent the final step in the comprehensive planning process relating the long-range objectives and policies of the City's General Plan to the specific uses of public revenues. To ensure the implementation of the General Plan, the City budget and programs must comply with the purposes of the General Plan and implement applicable provisions of the DPs and SCPs.~~

The City and County government ~~shares is not the only entity responsible~~ responsibility for the general welfare of the residents of O'ahu ~~with the~~. ~~The State and Federal governments. also have an important influence on the life of the community, with responsibilities that include the freeway system, public health and education, criminal justice, natural and cultural resource management, environmental protection, and disaster preparedness. In addition, the private sector contributes significantly to O'ahu's economy as the primary leaders in development, construction, and health care industries, thereby providing jobs and employment for many residents.~~ The City and County recognizes the need for close collaboration among the public and private sectors ~~in order~~ to meet the objectives of the General Plan.

Amendments

For the General Plan to fulfill its purpose of providing overall guidance to the actions of government, private enterprise, and individual citizens across a broad spectrum of concerns, it must ~~become neither a rigid nor an obsolete document. To keep the General Plan~~ be flexible and up-to-date, its objectives and policies must be subject to change over time in response to changes in residents' concerns, new approaches, opportunities for addressing those concerns, and changes in the basic assumptions underlying the objectives and policies. ~~One means of accomplishing this is provided by the City Charter which~~ The City Charter directs the Director of Planning and Permitting to undertake a comprehensive review of the General Plan at least once every ten years for Council consideration. ~~More importantly, however, the~~ The City Council may amend or revise the General Plan whenever it deems necessary.

~~Emphasis should be placed on reevaluating and amending~~ The City Council may reevaluate and amend selected General Plan objectives and policies as problems and issues arise. The City and County government ~~should~~ must develop means for identifying emerging problems and issues and evaluating their effect on the concerns of the people of O'ahu as expressed in the General Plan. Such an ongoing process would provide a basis for the Director of Planning and Permitting to initiate timely proposals to amend the General Plan in response to changing public concerns. ~~One of the key assumptions underlying many of the General Plan objectives and policies is anticipated future population growth for O'ahu as projected by the State Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT). Consequently, whenever DBEDT revises its population projections for O'ahu, the objectives and policies of the General Plan will be re-evaluated in light of the new projections, and amendments will be proposed as may be appropriate. Also, whenever revised population projections include an extended time horizon, the General Plan will be re-evaluated to ensure that its objectives and policies remain valid for the extended planning horizon.~~

Interpretation

Conflicts ~~that~~ ~~which~~ may arise regarding the interpretation or prioritization of any of the objectives and policies of the General Plan will be resolved by the City Council.

~~The City's directed growth policy is stated in Chapter I (Population), Objective B. Policies 1 through 3 define the growth policy, and Policy 4 illustrates it. Policy 4 is intended to guide the preparation and amendment of development plans by providing a population distribution outcome that is consistent with the directed growth policy.~~

I. Population/<u>Carrying Capacity</u>	2017 Revision Language	Proposed Revision	Rationale/ Comments
Objective A	<p>To control the growth of Oahu's resident and visitor populations in order to avoid social economic and environmental disruptions.</p> <p>To plan for anticipated population growth <u>in a manner that considers the limits of O`ahu's natural resources, that protects the environment, and that minimizes social, cultural and economic disruptions.</u></p>	<p><u>Monitor O`ahu's resident population numbers and control visitor population numbers in order to avoid social, economic, and environmental disruptions.</u></p>	<p>Given resident sentiments on the visitor sector, and the outsized impacts that visitors have on the `āina, we can gain the most immediate results by limiting growth in this area.</p>
Objective A – Policy 1	<p>[Participate in State and Federal programs which seek to develop social, economic, leagal and environmental controls over population growth.]</p> <p>Allocate efficiently the money and resources of the City and County in order to meet the needs of O`ahu's anticipated future population.</p>	<p><u>Participate in State and Federal programs which seek to develop social, economic, leagal and environmental controls over population growth.</u></p>	
Objective A – Policy 2	<p>[Seek a balance between the rate of immigration and the rate of outmigration by reducing immigration.]</p>	<p><u>Limit number of tourists allowed on the island based on carrying capacity and impacts on residents, infrastructure,</u></p>	

	<p><u>Provide adequate support facilities to accommodate future numbers of visitors to O`ahu while seeking to minimize disruption to residents and protect the natural environment.</u></p>	<p><u>and natural resources.</u></p>	
<p>Objective A – Policy 3</p>	<p>[Support Federal policies providing for a more even distribution of immigrants throughout the country]</p> <p><u>Seek a balanced pace of physical development in harmony with the county’s environmental, social, cultural, and economic goals by effecting and enforcing City and County regulations.</u></p>	<p><u>Seek a balance between immigration and out-migration of residents</u></p>	
<p>Objective A – Policy 4</p>	<p>[Seek to maintain a desirable pace of physical development through City and County regulations.]</p> <p><u>Establish geographic growth boundaries to accommodate future population growth while at the same time protecting valuable agricultural lands and open space.</u></p>	<p><u>Seek to maintain a desirable pace of physical development through the strict enforcement of City and County regulations.</u></p>	
<p>Objective A – Policy 5</p>	<p>[Encourage] <u>Support</u> family planning.</p>	<p>[Encourage] <u>Support family planning.</u></p> <p><u>Acknowledge the</u></p>	

		resident population's impact on climate change and plan for climate change effects on development.	
Objective B	To establish a pattern of population distribution that will allow the people of O'ahu to live, work and play in harmony.	To establish a pattern of population distribution that will allow <u>all residents to enjoy a good quality of life the people of O'ahu to live, work and play in harmony.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 1	<p>[Allocate efficiently the money and resources of the City and County in order to meet the needs of Oahu's anticipated future population.]</p> <p><u>Facilitate the full development of the primary urban center through higher-density redevelopment and the provision of adequate infrastructure.</u></p>	<p>Facilitate the full development of the primary urban center through higher-density redevelopment and the provision of adequate infrastructure.</p> <p>DELETE POLICY.</p>	
Objective B – Policy 2	<p>[Provide adequate support facilities to accommodate future growth in the number of visitors to Oahu.]</p> <p><u>Encourage development within the secondary urban center at Kapolei and the</u></p>	<p><u>Encourage development within the secondary urban center at Kapolei and the Ewa and Central O'ahu urban fringe areas to relieve development pressures in the remaining urban-</u></p>	

	<p><u>‘Ewa and Central O‘ahu urban-fringe areas to relieve development pressures in the remaining urban-fringe and rural areas and to meet housing needs not readily provided in the primary urban center.</u></p>	<p>fringe and rural areas and to meet housing needs not readily provided in the primary urban center.</p> <p>DELETE POLICY.</p>	
<p>Objective B – Policy 3</p>	<p><u>Manage land use physical growth-and development in the urban-fringe and rural areas so that:</u></p> <p><u>a. development is contained within growth boundaries; and</u></p> <p><u>b. population densities in all areas remain consistent with the character and the culture and environmental qualities desired for each community.</u></p>	<p><u>Manage land use physical growth-and development in the urban-fringe and rural areas so that:</u></p> <p><u>a. development is contained within growth boundaries and undesirable spreading of development is prevented; and</u></p> <p><u>b. population densities in all areas remain consistent with the character and the culture and environmental qualities desired for each community.</u></p>	
<p>Objective B – Policy 4</p>	<p><u>Direct growth according to Policies 1,2 and 3 above by providing development capacity and needed infrastructure to support a distribution of O‘ahu’s resident population that is consistent with the following table:</u></p>	<p><u>Direct growth according to Policy 1 Policies 1,2 and 3 above by providing development carrying capacity and needed infrastructure to support a distribution of O‘ahu’s resident population that is</u></p>	<p>Carrying-capacity needs to be included as infrastructure cannot be endless and in addition the impacts of climate change need to be considered and planned for.</p>

		consistent with the following table:	Note: Will need to include a new table based on 2020 Census and DBEDT population numbers.
Objective B – Policy 5 (NEW)		<u>Include and define impacts of climate change on population distribution throughout the island (see section on Climate Change).</u>	The impacts of climate change need to be considered and planned for.

II. The Economy	2017 Revision Language	Proposed Revision	Rationale/ Comments
Objective A	To promote [employment] <u>economic</u> opportunities that [will] enable all the people of O’ahu to attain <u>meaningful employment and</u> a decent standard of living.	<u>Provide</u> To promote economic opportunities that enable all the people of O’ahu <u>residents</u> to attain meaningful employment <u>with a living wage and good quality and a decent</u> standard of living.	<p>The pandemic revealed that a majority of O’ahu was negatively affected with their finances and need assistance.</p> <p>The pandemic has exposed O’ahu’s vulnerabilities. It’s not just about employment. It’s about the City managing its resources, fiscal accountability, and rules/laws to promote free enterprise, employment and small business to prosper on O’ahu.</p> <p>See Bank of Hawaii’s study during COVID in 2020: https://www.boh.com/</p>

			siteassets/files/bohf_covid-19-study-vol2-executive-summary-121720.pdf .
Objective A – Policy 1	[Encourage the growth and diversification of Oahu's economic base.] <u>Support a strong, diverse and dynamic economic base resilient to changes in global conditions.</u>	<u>Promote Support a sustainable, strong,</u> diverse and dynamic economic base resilient to changes in global conditions.	The pandemic should teach us that being “sustainable” is the key word for O’ahu’s economy.
Objective A – Policy 3	[Encourage the development in appropriate locations on Oahu of trade, communications, and other industries of a nonpolluting nature.] Pursue opportunities to grow and strategically develop non-polluting industries such as trade, communications, media, medical, life sciences, and technology in appropriate locations that contribute to O’ahu’s long-term environmental, economic, and social sustainability.	<u>Pursue opportunities to grow and strategically develop non-polluting industries such as trade, communications, media, medical, life sciences, and technology in appropriate locations that contribute to O’ahu’s long-term environmental, economic, and social sustainability.</u> <u>Provide appropriately zoned areas for non-polluting trade, communications, and other industries.</u>	The City must respect existing zoning in our communities. Out of character “spot-zoning” destroys the values of zoning ordinances and communities.
Objective A – Policy 4	[Encourage the development of local, national, and world markets for the	<u>Provide programs that support entrepreneurship, innovation and create opportunities for distribution and sale in local</u>	

	<p>products of Oahu based Industries.]</p> <p><u>Support entrepreneurship and innovation.</u></p>	<p><u>national and world markets.</u></p>	
Objective A - Policy 5	<p>[Encourage the wider distribution of available employment opportunities through such methods as shortening the work week and reducing the use of overtime.]</p> <p><u>Foster a healthy business climate by streamlining regulatory processes, and by encouraging complementary policies that support access to capital and markets and protection of the natural environment.</u></p>	<p>Foster a healthy business climate by streamlining regulatory processes, and by encouraging complementary policies that support access to capital and markets and protection of the natural environment.</p> <p><u>Increase employment opportunities through such methods as shortening the work-week, promoting diversified working hours and working from home.</u></p>	Do not support streamlining regulatory processes and protection of environment is just an add on.
Objective A - Policy 6	<p>[Encourage the continuation of a significant level of Federal employment on Oahu.]</p> <p><u>Encourage the development of local, national, and world markets for the products of O’ahu based industries.</u></p>	<p>Encourage the development of local, national, and world markets for the products of O’ahu based industries.</p> <p><u>Encourage the continuation of a significant level of Federal employment on Oahu.</u></p>	
Objective A -	<p><u>Explore and encourage alternate economic models that reflect</u></p>	<p>Explore and Encourage alternate economic models that reflect traditional</p>	

<p>Policy 7</p>	<p><u>traditional cultural values and improve economic resilience, i.e., subsistence, barter and a culture of reciprocity and sharing.</u></p>	<p>cultural values and improve economic resilience, i.e., subsistence, barter and a culture of reciprocity and sharing.</p>	
<p>Objective B</p>	<p>[To maintain the viability of Oahu's visitor industry.]</p> <p><u>To maintain a successful visitor industry that creates meaningful employment, enhances quality of life, and celebrates our unique sense of place, natural beauty, Native Hawaiian culture, and multi-cultural heritage.</u></p>	<p>To maintain a successful visitor industry that creates meaningful employment, enhances quality of life, and celebrates our unique sense of place, natural beauty, Native Hawaiian culture, and multi-cultural heritage.</p> <p><u>Encourage responsible tourism and limit the number of visitors to Oahu while providing quality employment that provides a living wage.</u></p>	
<p>Objective B - Policy 1</p>	<p>[Provide for the long-term viability of Waikiki as Oahu's primary resort area by giving the area priority in visitor industry related public expenditures.]</p> <p><u>Encourage the visitor industry to improve the quality of the visitor experience, the economic and social well-being of communities, and the</u></p>	<p>Encourage the visitor industry to improve the quality of the visitor experience, <u>develop responsible tourism that respects communities and natural and cultural resources and creates jobs that improves the quality of</u> the economic, social well-being <u>and workforce</u> quality of life of residents.</p>	<p>O'ahu must set its priorities on its affected residents first. When the tourism workforce, local residents, communities are valued, the visitors will naturally have a more rewarding experience.</p>

	<u>quality of life of residents.</u>		
Objective B – Policy 4	<p>[Prohibit major increases in permitted development densities in Waikiki.]</p> <p><u>Provide for the long-term viability of Waikiki as a world-class visitor destination and as O’ahu’s primary resort area by giving Waikiki priority in visitor industry related public expenditures and by encouraging private investment in enhancing facilities and attractions that support the visitor industry.</u></p>	<p>Provide for the long term viability of Waikiki as a world-class visitor destination and as O’ahu’s primary resort area by giving Waikiki priority in visitor industry related public expenditures and by encouraging private investment in enhancing facilities and attractions that support the visitor industry.</p> <p><u>Prohibit major increases in permitted development densities in Waikiki.</u></p>	
Objective B – Policy 5	<p><u>Provide related public expenditures for rural and urban-fringe areas that are highly impacted by the visitor industry.</u></p>	<p>Provide related public expenditures <u>that improve the quality of life</u> for rural and urban-fringe areas that are highly impacted by the visitor industry.</p>	<p>The preservation and protection of O’ahu’s unique rural and urban-fringe areas are critical to O’ahu’s tourism prosperity and sustainability.</p> <p>The O’ahu General Plan protects and preserves the rural and urban fringe areas.</p>

<p>Objective B – Policy 6</p>	<p>[Prohibit further growth in the permitted number of hotel and resort condominium units in Waikiki.]</p> <p><u>Provide for a high-quality and safe environment for visitors and residents in Waikiki, and support measures to ensure visitors' and residents' safety in all areas of O'ahu.</u></p>	<p><u>Establish a carrying capacity for vulnerable areas around O'ahu and manage further growth in the permitted number of hotel and resort condominium units in Waikiki.</u></p>	<p>It must be noted that NOT all areas of O'ahu need to be exploited for tourism.</p> <p>Tourism sprawling into all nooks and crannies of O'ahu is becoming a sore issue with many residents. "all areas of O'ahu." Contradicts the intent of the O'ahu General Plan. Residents must come first.</p>
<p>Objective B – Policy 7</p>	<p>[Manage the development of secondary resort areas in a manner which respects existing lifestyles and the natural environment, and avoids substantial increases in the cost of providing public services in the area.]</p> <p><u>Facilitate the development of the following secondary resort areas: Ko 'Olina Resort, Turtle Bay Resort, Hoakalei Resort at Ocean Pointe, Mākaha Valley, and Lā'ie.</u></p>	<p>Facilitate the development of the following secondary resort areas: Ko 'Olina Resort, Turtle Bay Resort, Hoakalei Resort at Ocean Pointe, Mākaha Valley, and Lā'ie.</p> <p><u>Manage existing secondary resort areas in a manner which protects existing lifestyles, cultural sites and the natural environment, and avoids substantial increases in the cost of providing public services in the area.</u></p>	<p>The 2017 Revision Language is vague.</p> <p>Ko Olina Resort is a 642-acre master-planned vacation and residential community. The only existing RESORT-zoned in Lā'ie is 5.9 acres. TMK: 550060390000</p> <p>Neighboring communities are concerned about carrying capacity and monopoly in this region. Hawai'i Reserves, Inc. and Property Reserve Inc. are the biggest landowners in Lā'ie. It is incrementally buying beachfront properties</p>

			along the Lā'ie Bay and Clissolds Beach fronting the hotel and Polynesian Cultural Center.
Objective B – Policy 8	Preserve the well-known and widely publicized [beauty] <u>scenic qualities</u> of O'ahu for [visitors as well as residents] <u>residents and visitors alike.</u>	Preserve the well-known and widely publicized <u>beauty and scenic qualities of O'ahu for residents and visitors alike.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 9	[Encourage the visitor industry to provide a high level of service to visitors.] <u>Encourage physical improvements, social services and cultural programs that contribute to a high-quality visitor experience.</u>	Encourage physical improvements, social services, <u>emergency preparedness</u> , and cultural programs that <u>do not negatively impact communities contribute to a high-quality visitor experience.</u>	The visitor's industries brought in about 10 million visitors a year. It must include emergency preparedness for its clients.
Objective B – Policy 11	<u>Consider small-scale community-oriented visitor accommodations in non-resort areas with attention to community input, compatibility of uses, infrastructure adequacy, and the ability to</u>	<u>Consider small-scale community-oriented visitor accommodations in non-resort areas with attention to community input, compatibility of uses, infrastructure adequacy, and the ability to enforce effectively.</u>	The City has no good record of its ability to in direct contrast to council passed legislation to limit and govern bed and breakfast units in residential zones.

	enforce effectively.	DELETE POLICY.	Short-term vacation rentals in residential zoning reduce housing options for local residents. Allowing short-term rentals in residential zoning encourages land and housing speculation.
Objective C	To [maintain] <u>ensure</u> the <u>long-term</u> viability and <u>continued productivity</u> of agriculture on O’ahu.	To Ensure <u>the availability of land, in every district, to provide for</u> the long-term viability and continued productivity of agriculture <u>and farming</u> on O’ahu.	
Objective C – Policy 1	[Assist the agricultural industry to ensure the continuation of agriculture as an important source of income and employment.] <u>Foster a positive business climate for agricultural enterprises of all sizes, as well as innovative approaches to farming as a business, to ensure the continuation of agriculture as an important component of O’ahu’s economy.</u>	Foster <u>Promote</u> a positive business climate for agricultural enterprises of all sizes, as well as innovative approaches to farming as a business, and ensure the continuation of agriculture, <u>in every district, as an important a critical</u> component to O’ahu’s economy and way of life.	
Objective C –	Support agricultural diversification [in all agricultural areas on	Support agricultural diversification to help	

<p>Policy 2</p>	<p>Oahu] to help strengthen the <u>agricultural industry</u> and to make <u>more locally grown food available for local consumption.</u></p>	<p>strengthen the agricultural industry and to make more locally grown food available for local consumption.</p> <p><u>Strengthen and encourage agricultural and farming activities and o ensure the availability of locally grown food on O‘ahu, and that all agricultural designated land on O‘ahu is used for agriculture and farming in every district.</u></p>	
<p>Objective C – Policy 3</p>	<p>[Support the development of markets for local products, particularly those with the potential for economic growth.]</p> <p><u>Foster market opportunities and increased consumer demand for safe, locally grown, fresh and processed agricultural products.</u></p>	<p>Foster market opportunities and increased consumer demand for safe, locally grown, fresh and processed agricultural products.</p> <p><u>Support the development of markets for local products, particularly those with the potential for economic growth in every district.</u></p>	
<p>Objective C – Policy 4</p>	<p>[Provide sufficient agricultural land in Ewa, Central Oahu, and the North Shore to encourage the continuation of sugar and pineapple as viable</p>	<p>Streamline the implementation of regulations to enhance a producer’s ability to develop, market, and distribute locally grown food and products.</p>	<p>COVID has again reinforced the need to remember that we live on an island. Farming and Food Sustainability is imperative to O‘ahu’s well-being and resiliency.</p>

	<p>industries.]</p> <p><u>Streamline the implementation of regulations to enhance a producer’s ability to develop, market, and distribute locally grown food and products.</u></p>	<p><u>Protect agricultural designated and zoned land in every district on O‘ahu to ensure adequate land is available for farming now and in the future.</u></p>	
Objective C – Policy 5	<p><u>Identify the economic benefits of local food production for local markets. Provide economic incentives to encourage local food production and sustainability, and encourage agricultural and aquaculture occupations.</u></p>	<p>Identify the economic benefits of local food production for local markets. Provide economic incentives to encourage local food production and sustainability, and encourage agricultural and aquaculture occupations.</p> <p><u>Identify and provide information, in every district, on the economic and health benefits of locally grown food.</u></p>	
Objective C – Policy 6	<p>[Maintain agricultural land along the Windward, North Shore, and Waianae coasts for truck farming, flower growing, aquaculture, livestock production, and other types of diversified agriculture.]</p>	<p>Promote small-scale farming activities and other operations, such as truck farming, flower growing, aquaculture, livestock production, taro growing, and subsistence farms.</p> <p><u>Retain existing agricultural designated and zoned land, in every district, for truck</u></p>	<p>O‘ahu’s rapid diminishing agricultural-zoned lands is detrimental to O‘ahu’s sustainability and well-being on many different levels.</p>

	<p>Promote small-scale farming activities and other operations, such as truck farming, flower growing, aquaculture, livestock production, taro growing, and subsistence farms.</p>	<p><u>farming, flower growing, aquaculture, livestock production, taro lo'i, subsistence farming and other types of diversified agriculture.</u></p>	
<p>Objective C - Policy 7</p>	<p>[Encourage the more intensive use of productive agricultural land.]</p> <p><u>Encourage landowners to actively use agricultural lands for agricultural purposes.</u></p>	<p>Require <u>Encourage</u> landowners, <u>in every district</u>, to actively use agriculturally <u>designated and zoned</u> lands for agricultural <u>and farming purposes.</u></p>	
<p>Objective C - Policy 8</p>	<p>[Encourage the use of more efficient production practices by agriculture, including the efficient use of water.]</p> <p>Encourage landowners to permanently preserve agricultural land with high productivity potential for agricultural production.</p>	<p>Require <u>Encourage</u> landowners, <u>in every district</u>, to permanently preserve agricultural land with high productivity potential for agricultural production.</p>	
<p>Objective C - Policy 9</p>	<p>[Encourage the more efficient use of non-potable water for</p>	<p>Prohibit the urbanization of agriculturally <u>designated and/or zoned</u> land located outside the City's growth</p>	

	<p>agricultural use.]</p> <p><u>Prohibit the urbanization of agricultural land located outside the City's growth boundaries.</u></p>	<p>boundaries <u>of each community.</u></p>	
<p>Objective C – Policy 11</p>	<p><u>Support and encourage the availability and use of non-potable water for irrigation, where feasible.</u></p>	<p>Support and encourage the availability and use of non-potable water for irrigation, where feasible.</p> <p><u>Provide programs, assistance and investment to improve and expand irrigation systems, agricultural processing centers, and distribution networks to ensure the viability and success of farming in every district on O'ahu.</u></p>	
<p>Objective C – Policy 13</p>	<p><u>Encourage both public and private investments to improve and expand agricultural infrastructure, such as irrigation systems, agricultural processing centers, and distribution networks.</u></p>	<p>Encourage both public and private investments to Invest in programs and provide incentives that improve and expand agricultural infrastructure, such as irrigation systems, agricultural processing centers, and distribution to ensure the availability and viability of agriculture and farming in every district on O'ahu.</p>	
<p>Objective C – Policy 14</p>	<p><u>Promote farming as a desirable and fulfilling occupation by encouraging</u></p>	<p>Promote farming, <u>in every district</u>, as a desirable and fulfilling-viable occupation by encouraging agricultural</p>	<p>Corporate ag land owners often times keep their lands under lock and key. Or the</p>

	<u>agricultural education and training programs and by raising public awareness and appreciation for agriculture.</u>	education and training programs, raising public awareness and appreciation for agriculture by providing incentives such as low interest loans and assistance with long term leases to ensure the viability and availability of agriculturally designated and zoned land.	leases are too short to be viable for profitable farming. There are many who are interested in farming ventures. Lack of inexpensive farm lands is the biggest hurdle for willing farmers.
Objective C – Policy 15	<u>Protect the right to farm by enforcing right-to-farm laws and by imposing meaningful buffers.</u>	Protect the right to farm, in every district , by enforcing right-to-farm laws and by imposing meaningful appropriate buffers.	
Objective C – Policy 16	<u>Seek ways to discourage agricultural theft and vandalism.</u>	Work with farmers in every district to seek ways to discourage agricultural theft and vandalism.	
Objective C – Policy 17	<u>Recognize the scenic value of agricultural lands as an open space resource and amenity.</u>	Preserve Recognize the scenic value of agricultural lands, in every district , as an open space resource, and amenity and needed sustainability.	“Recognize “ does not protect O‘ahu’s scenic values, open space and food sustainability.
Objective D	To [make full use of] <u>use the economic resources of the sea in a sustainable manner.</u>	To Use the economic resources of the sea in a sustainable manner.	This is more for the State & Federal government. There are constant complaints of foreign corporations overwhelming “smaller” outfits and over-fishing on ocean waters.
Objective D – Policy 1	[Assist the fishing industry to maintain its viability.] <u>Encourage the fishing industry to maintain its viability at a level that</u>	Encourage the fishing industry to maintain its viability at a level that does not degrade, deplete or damage marine ecosystems.	

	<u>does not degrade or damage marine ecosystems.</u>		
Objective D – Policy 2	Encourage the <u>ongoing</u> development of aquaculture, ocean research, and other ocean-related industries.	Encourage the ongoing development of aquaculture, ocean research, and other ocean-related industries, <u>consistent with protection and preservation of natural resources and fragile environment.</u>	Earth is a big fish tank . Public policies must be focused on the protection and preservation of our finite natural resources and fragile environment. Natural resources are finite resources. It’s our duty to plan for future generations and their sustainability.
Objective D – Policy 3	[Focus the development of ocean related economic activities in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands on those which are compatible with preserving the area's unique environmental, marine, and wildlife assets.] <u>Encourage the expansion of ocean recreation activities for residents and visitors in a sustainable manner.</u>	Encourage the expansion of <u>Ensure that</u> ocean recreational activities for residents and visitors are <u>conducted in a safe and</u> sustainable manner.	
Objective E – Policy 1	[Encourage the training and employment of present residents for currently available and future jobs.]	Encourage public and private training and employment programs to prepare residents for <u>existing and future jobs that provide a living wage.</u>	

	<u>Encourage public and private training and employment programs to prepare residents for existing and future jobs.</u>		
Objective E – Policy 3	Encourage the provision of retraining programs for workers in industries with planned reductions in their labor force.	Encourage the provision of <u>Support</u> retraining programs for workers in industries with planned reductions in their labor force.	
Objective F	To increase the amount <u>maintain a high level</u> of Federal spending on O’ahu <u>consistent with the City’s infrastructure and environmental goals.</u>	To <u>increase the amount</u> maintain a high level of Federal spending on O’ahu consistent with the City’s infrastructure and environmental goals.	
Objective F – Policy 4	Encourage the military <u>Federal government</u> to purchase locally all needed services and supplies which are available on O’ahu.	Encourage the <u>military</u> Federal government to purchase locally all needed services and supplies which are available on O’ahu.	
Objective G – Policy 2	Permit the moderate growth of business centers in the urban-fringe areas	Permit the moderate growth of business centers in the urban-fringe areas. <u>Provide for incremental growth in urban-fringe areas as planned and permitted by the area Sustainable Communities Plan.</u>	
Objective G – Policy 3	Maintain sufficient land in appropriately located commercial and industrial areas to help ensure a favorable	Maintain sufficient land in <u>Plan for</u> appropriately located commercial and industrial areas <u>to help ensure a favorable business</u>	

	business climate on O'ahu.	<u>climate on O'ahu.</u>	
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III. Natural Environment and Resource Stewardship	2017 Revision Language	Proposed Revision	Rationale/ Comments
Objective A – Policy 1	Protect O‘ahu’s natural environment, especially the shoreline, valleys, [and] ridges <u>and watersheds</u> from incompatible development.	Protect O‘ahu’s natural environment, especially the shoreline, valleys, ridges, and watersheds from incompatible development.	
Objective A – Policy 2	Seek the restoration of environmentally damaged areas and natural resources.	Seek the restoration of Restore environmentally damaged areas and natural resources.	
Objective A – Policy 3	[Retain the Island’s streams as scenic, aquatic and recreation resources.] <u>Protect, restore, and enhance stream flows and stream habitats to support aquatic and environmental processes and riparian, scenic, recreational, and Native Hawaiian cultural resources.</u>	<u>Protect, restore, and enhance stream flows and stream habitats to support aquatic and environmental processes ecological functions, and riparian, scenic, recreational, and Native Hawaiian cultural resources practices.</u>	
Objective A – Policy 4	Require development projects to give due consideration to natural features <u>and hazards</u> such as slope, [flood and] <u>inland and coastal erosion</u>	Require development projects to give due consideration avoid impacts to natural <u>land</u> features and to be <u>designed to minimize</u>	

	<p><u>and flood hazards, water-recharge areas, [distinctive land forms,] and existing vegetation, as well as to plan for coastal hazards that threaten life and property.</u></p>	<p><u>hazards such as slope erosion and rockfall, [flood and] inland and coastal erosion and, flooding hazards, encroachment on</u> water recharge areas, distinctive landforms and <u>damage to vegetated riparian buffer zones existing vegetation, as well as to plan for coastal hazards that threaten life and property.</u></p>	
<p>Objective A – Policy 5</p>	<p>Require sufficient setbacks [of improvements in unstable shoreline areas to avoid] <u>from O‘ahu’s shorelines to minimize threats to life and property and to minimize the future need for protective structures or relocation of structures.</u></p>	<p>Require sufficient setbacks <u>in the Sea Level Rise Exposure Area</u> [of improvements in unstable shoreline areas to avoid] <u>from to protect O‘ahu’s shorelines and infrastructure, to minimize threats to life and property, and to minimize the future need for protective structures or relocation of structures.</u></p>	
<p>Objective A – Policy 6</p>	<p>Design <u>and maintain</u> surface drainage and flood control systems in a manner which will help preserve [their] natural [settings] and <u>cultural resources.</u></p>	<p>Design <u>and maintain</u> surface drainage and flood control systems in a manner that which will help preserve [their] natural [settings] and <u>cultural resources.</u></p>	
<p>Objective A – Policy 7</p>	<p>Protect the natural environment from damaging levels of air, water, and noise pollution.</p>	<p>Protect the natural environment from damaging levels of air, water, and noise pollution.</p>	

Objective A – Policy 8	Protect plants, birds, and other animals that are unique to the State of Hawai‘i and [the Island of] O‘ahu, <u>and protect their habitats.</u>	Protect plants, birds, and other animals that are native unique to the State of Hawai‘i and [the Island of] O‘ahu, <u>and protect their habitats.</u>	
Objective A – Policy 9	Protect [mature] <u>significant</u> trees on public and private lands and encourage their integration into new developments.	Protect [mature] significant existing trees on public and private lands, <u>and require widespread native tree planting, installation of pollinator gardens,</u> and and encourage their integration into new developments <u>sustainable landscaping in all new communities.</u>	
Objective A – Policy 10	Increase public awareness, [and] appreciation, <u>and protection</u> of O‘ahu’s land, air, and water resources.	<u>Make the City a leading example for</u> increase public awareness, [and] appreciation, <u>and protection</u> of O‘ahu’s land, air, and water <u>and</u> resources.	
Objective A – Policy 12	<u>Plan and prepare for the impacts of climate change on the natural environment, including strategies of adaptation.</u>	<u>Plan and prepare for the impacts of climate change on</u> communities <u>and the natural environment, including adopting early strategies of adaptation.</u>	[added to Climate too]
Objective B	To preserve and enhance the natural [monuments] <u>landmarks</u> and scenic views of O‘ahu for the	To preserve and enhance the natural [monuments] <u>landmarks, beauty,</u> and scenic views of O‘ahu for	

	benefit of both residents and visitors <u>as well as future generations.</u>	the benefit of both residents and visitors as well as and future <u>generations.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 1	Protect the Islands’s [well known] <u>significant natural</u> resources: its mountains and craters; forests and watershed areas; marshes, rivers, and streams; shorelines, fishponds, and bays; and reefs and offshore islands.	Protect the Islands’s O‘ahu’s [well known] <u>significant natural</u> resources, its mountains and craters, forests and watershed areas, marshes, rivers, and streams; shorelines, fishponds, and bays and reefs and offshore islands.	
Objective B – Policy 4	Provide opportunities for recreational and education use and physical contact with Oahu’s natural environment. <u>Promote public access to the natural environment for-recreational, educational, and cultural purposes and the maintenance thereof in a way that does not damage natural, historic, or cultural resources.</u>	<u>Promote public access to the natural environment for-recreational, educational, and cultural purposes, require development to provide frequent public access points, and the maintenance thereof in a way that does not damage of public access points to steward natural, historic, or cultural resources.</u>	

<u>IV. Housing and Communities</u>	2017 Revision Language	Proposed Revision	Rationale/ Comments
Objective A	<p>[To provide decent housing for all the people of Oahu at prices they can afford.]</p> <p><u>To ensure a balanced mix of housing opportunities and choices for all residents at prices they can afford.</u></p>	<p><u>To ensure a balanced mix of housing opportunities and choices for all residents at prices they can afford.</u></p> <p><u>To provide decent housing for all the people of O’ahu at prices they can afford.</u></p>	The phrase “mix of housing opportunities and choices” opens the door to luxury homes and high density housing.
Objective A – Policy 1	<p>[Develop programs and controls] Support programs, policies and strategies which will provide decent homes for local residents at the least possible cost.</p>	<p><u>Support programs, policies and strategies which will provide decent homes for.</u><u>Develop programs and second-home market controls that will provide attainable residential homes for local residents at the least possible cost.</u></p>	
Objective A – Policy 2	Streamline approval and permit procedures for housing and other development project.	<p><u>Streamline approval and permit procedures for housing and other development project.</u></p> <p><u>Efficient review of permit applications by local owners of residential single-family homes and minor home</u></p>	

		<u>improvements/replacement such as roof, plumbing, and interior renovation.</u>	
Objective A – Policy 3	Encourage innovative residential developments which will result in lower costs, added convenience and privacy, and the more efficient use of streets and utilities <u>the sustainable use of resources, the more efficient use of land and infrastructure, greater convenience and privacy and a distinct community identity.</u>	<u>Encourage residential development that protects existing distinct residential communities and the island way of life.</u>	The addition of <u>the more efficient use of “land and infrastructure.” “greater convenience” and “distinct community identity”</u> is a push for high rises that appeal to the luxury market, and not affordable housing. Suggest using original language.
Objective A – Policy 4	Establish public and encourage private <u>Support and encourage</u> programs to maintain and improve the condition of existing housing.	<u>Establish public, and encourage private, Support and encourage</u> programs to maintain and improve the condition of existing <u>residential</u> housing.	The City needs to take more responsibility here.
Objective A – Policy 5	Make full use of State and Federal <u>government</u> programs that provide financial assistance for low-and moderate income <u>renters and homebuyers.</u>	Make full use of <u>State and Federal programs</u> that provide assistance for low-and moderate income <u>long-term</u> renters and homebuyers.	Addition of renters for assistance is helpful.
Objective A – Policy 6	Expand <u>Maximize</u> local funding mechanisms	<u>Expand local funding mechanisms to pay for government housing</u>	Why is government taken out of this policy? Government

	programs available [to pay for government housing programs] for affordable housing.	programs.	housing programs would be useful.
Objective A – Policy 7	Provide financial and other incentives to encourage the private sector to build homes for low- and moderate-income residents.	Provide financial and other incentives to encourage the private sector to build and rent homes for low- and moderate- income residents.”	
Objective A – Policy 9	[Encourage the preservation of existing housing which is affordable to low and moderate income persons.] <u>Encourage the replacement of low and moderate income housing in areas which are being redeveloped at higher densities.</u>	Require the preservation of existing housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income residents.	This eliminates existing housing for affordable to low income people in favor of higher density properties that <u>might</u> have some low and moderate housing within the complex. The reality is that the replacements are so high priced as not to be affordable to low and moderate income people.
Objective A – Policy 10	Promote the <u>design</u> and construction of [affordable] dwellings which take advantage of Oahu’s year round moderate climate and <u>use other sustainable design techniques.</u>	Promote the design and construction of <u>affordable</u> residential dwellings that take advantage of Oahu’s year round moderate climate and <u>use sustainable design techniques that avoid high energy demand e.g. air conditioning.</u>	By eliminating affordable , it promotes market rate, more expensive housing.
Objective A – Policy 11	Encourage the construction of affordable homes within established low-density <u>and rural</u> communities by such means as `ohana units, duplex dwellings, and	Encourage the construction of affordable homes within established low-density and rural communities by such means as `ohana units and duplex dwellings that <u>support multi-generational housing for resident</u>	Duplex dwellings and cluster developments in rural communities will change the character of the communities.

	cluster development that embraces the `ohana concept by maintaining multi-generational proximity for local families.	families cluster development that embraces the `ohana concept by maintaining multi-generational proximity for local families.	
Objective A – Policy 12	Promote higher density, mixed use development where appropriate, including rail transit oriented development, to increase the supply of affordable and market homes convenient to jobs, shops and public transit.	Promote higher density, mixed use development where appropriate, including rail transit oriented development, to increase the supply of affordable and market homes convenient to jobs, shops and public transit. DELETE POLICY.	This policy, in particular, allows the overdevelopment of Kaka`ako. Introduces market homes – meaning what the market will bear in luxury high rises. The word choice of “promote” vs encourage or support, as is used in most of the other policies, suggest some influence from those who want to see higher density, market value homes. Oppose this new policy because the words <i>where appropriate</i> are ambiguous and the introduction of rail transit-oriented development (TOD) makes it easy to drop the word <i>rail</i> thus making communities within a ½ radius of a bus stop, bus hub or bus transfer station vulnerable to development within that ½ mile radius.
Objective A –	Encourage the production and	Encourage Promote the production and	The permitting for `ohana housing and

<p>Policy [12] 13</p>	<p>maintenance of affordable rental housing, <u>ohana housing and accessory dwelling units.</u></p>	<p>maintenance of affordable <u>long-term</u> rental housing, <u>ohana housing, and accessory dwelling units in appropriately zoned areas and where adequate infrastructure exists.</u></p>	<p>accessory dwelling unit has been painfully slow. High rise developments move faster in the que than improvements sought by average citizens. “Promote” vs. encourage in this area.</p>
<p>Objective A – Policy [13] 14</p>	<p>Encourage the provisions of affordable housing designed for the elderly and the <u>[handicapped] people with disabilities in locations convenient to critical services and to public transit.</u></p>	<p>Encourage <u>Promote</u> the construction of affordable housing designed for the elderly and the <u>[handicapped] people individuals</u> with disabilities in locations convenient to critical services and to public transit <u>in appropriate zoning and where adequate public facilities exist.</u></p>	<p>Given the demographics of Oahu, the city should do more in this area.</p>
<p>Objective A – Policy [14] 15</p>	<p>Encourage equitable relationships between landowners and leaseholders, between landlords and tenants, and between condominium developers and owners.</p>	<p>Encourage equitable relationships between landowners and leaseholders, between landlords and tenants, and between condominium developers and owners.</p> <p>DELETE POLICY</p>	<p>Delete this policy because these actions do not belong in a land use guidance document.</p>
<p>Objective A – Policy 16</p>	<p><u>Support collaborative partnerships that work toward immediate solutions to house and service homeless population and also toward long-term strategies to prevent and eliminate homelessness.</u></p>	<p>Support collaborative partnerships that work towards immediate- <u>and long-term</u> solutions to house and service homeless populations <u>and also toward long-term strategies to prevent and eliminate homelessness.</u></p>	<p>Statement should end after the word “population”. The long-term strategies regarding homelessness is not limited to housing and does not belong in this section.</p>

Objective A – Policy 17	<u>Support programs to address all facets of homelessness, so that every homeless person has a place to stay, along with the infrastructure and support services that are needed.</u>	<u>Promote development of housing, including tiny homes, yurts, and innovative units, for homeless individuals and families on city or state lands that have appropriate infrastructure and can accommodate support services as needed.</u>	
Objective B	Amends: To reduce <u>minimize</u> speculation in land and housing	To <u>reduce minimize</u> speculation in land and housing.	The amendment downgrades this action.
Objective B – Policy 1	Encourage the State government to coordinate its urban area designations with the developmental policies of the City and County.	Encourage the State government to coordinate its urban area designations with the developmental policies of the City and County. DELETE POLICY.	City and county should be guided by zoning not urban designations, which is a state function.
Objective B – Policy 2	Discourage private developers from acquiring and assembling land <u>speculation in lands</u> outside of areas planned for urban use.	<u>Prohibit land-banking by private developers that acquire and assemble land outside of areas planned for urban use.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 3	Seek public benefits from increases in the value of land owing to City and State development policies and decisions.	<u>Require appropriate equitable public benefits be approved prior to issuance of permits that increase developers’ land values due to City and State development policies, decisions, and incentives.</u>	This should be a requirement.
Objective B – Policy 4	Amends: Require government <u>assisted</u> subsidized housing to be delivered to	<u>Require government subsidized housing to be delivered to qualified purchasers and long-term</u>	The intent is changed again—who defines qualified?

	[appropriate] qualified purchasers and renters.	<u>renters.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 5	[Prohibit the selling or renting of government subsidized housing for large profits.] <u>Ensure that owners of housing properties, including government subsidized housing, maintain housing affordability over the long term</u>	<u>Prohibit the selling or renting of government-subsidized housing for profit, and require maintaining housing affordability over a term of at least 40 years? [the long term].”</u>	How would the City “ensure” this? Included housing properties in this. Waters down the action to “prohibit” the resale of properties for large profits.
Objective C	To provide the [people of Oahu] residents with a choice of living environments which are reasonably close to employment, recreation, and commercial centers and which are adequately served by <u>transportation networks and public utilities.</u>	<u>To provide O`ahu residents with residential housing that is reasonably close to employment, schools, recreation, and commercial centers and are adequately served by public utilities and services.</u>	Specifically adds transportation networks as means to promote rail.
Objective C – Policy 1	Amends: [Encourage] <u>Ensure [that]</u> residential developments offer a variety of homes to people of different income levels and to families of various sizes <u>to reduce large household sizes and alleviate the existing condition of overcrowding.</u>	Ensure residential developments offer a variety of homes to people <u>residents</u> of different income levels <u>and family sizes. of different income levels and to families of various sizes to reduce large household sizes and alleviate the existing condition of overcrowding</u>	Original language opens the door for more luxury development. “Reduce large household sizes” suggests building high rises of limited unit size in the name of alleviating overcrowding. Is the City now going to take action to “reduce large household sizes?”

<p>Objective C – Policy 3</p>	<p>[Encourage residential development near employment centers.] <u>Encourage the co-location of residential development and employment centers with commercial, educational, social and recreational amenities in the development of desirable communities.</u></p>	<p><u>Encourage resident development near centers of employment, recreation and education to create desirable communities.</u></p>	<p>This replacement again pushes for the design of condominiums that include “co-location” of shops, gyms, services within the complex. Keep original wording.</p>
<p>Objective C – Policy 4</p>	<p>Encourage residential development in <u>suburban</u> areas where existing roads, utilities, and other community facilities are not being used to capacity <u>and in urban areas where higher density can be readily accommodated.</u></p>	<p>Encourage residential development in <u>suburban</u> areas where existing roads, utilities, and other community facilities are not being used to capacity. <u>and in urban areas where higher density can be readily accommodated.</u></p>	<p>Why was suburban added? The original intent appears to be asking to make use of areas not currently used to capacity. The added phrase referring to urban areas, is a nod to more high density condominiums. Keep original language.</p>
<p>Objective C – Policy 5</p>	<p><u>Support mixed-use development and higher density redevelopment in areas surrounding future rail transit stations.</u></p>	<p><u>Support mixed-use development and higher density redevelopment in areas surrounding future rail transit stations.</u></p> <p>DELETE POLICY.</p>	<p>This was added to allow more development around the Rail, the final destination yet to be determine. Supporting higher density redevelopment will displace existing businesses and families in lower rise or single family homes, in the name of rail which may not occur. Moreover, the special geographic characteristics—the views of the mountains</p>

			and the sea that makes Hawai`i special are obstructed by highrises and elevated rail. Delete this policy.
Objective C – Policy [5] 6	Discourage residential development <u>in areas where the topography makes construction difficult or hazardous and [where] providing and maintaining roads, utilities and [community] other facilities [cannot be provided at a reasonable cost] would be extremely costly or environmental damaging.</u>	<u>Prohibit residential development in areas with 15? 20%? or greater slope, where construction is difficult or hazardous or damaging to the environment, increases risk to the neighborhood properties, and where providing or maintaining roads, utilities and community facilities would be unreasonably costly.</u>	This policy should further restrict or prohibit building developments/housing on lands projected to be adversely affected by sea level rise and climate change.
Objective C – Policy [6] 7	[Preserve older communities through self-help, housing rehabilitation improvement districts and other governmental programs.] Encourage public and private investments in older communities as needed to keep the communities vibrant and livable.	<u>Preserve older communities through planned maintenance and replacement of faulty infrastructure, self-help and housing rehabilitation programs utilizing governmental, public, and private investments.</u>	This weakens the intent and purpose of the original language—to actively create programs to preserve older communities— distancing the City from taking responsibility to its taxpayers.
Objective C – Policy 8	<u>Encourage the military to provide housing for active duty personnel and their families on military bases and in areas turned over to military housing</u>	<u>Encourage the military to provide housing for active duty personnel and their families on military bases and in areas turned over to military housing contractors. Provide</u>	What power does the City have to “encourage” the Military? This policy might be helpful but the Military can say no. Can the City require

	<u>contractors.</u>	<u>incentives to land owners so that available residential housing be offered to local families first or that rent caps be established to prevent rents based on military housing allowances.</u>	that home rental be made available to local families first? Military housing allowances drive up the price of rent.
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V. Transportation and Utilities	2017 Revision Language	Proposed Revision	Rationale/ Comments
Objective A	<p>[To create a transportation system which will enable people and goods to move safely, efficiently and at a reasonable cost; serve all people, including the poor, the elderly, and the physically handicapped and offer a variety of attractive and convenient modes of travel.]</p> <p><u>To create a multi-modal transportation system which moves people and goods safely, efficiently, and at a reasonable cost and minimizes fossil fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions; serves all users, including limited income, elderly and disabled populations and is integrated with existing and planned development.</u></p>	<p>To create a multi-modal transportation system which moves people and goods safely, efficiently, and at a reasonable cost and minimizes fossil fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions; serves all users, including limited income, elderly and disabled populations and is integrated with existing and planned development.</p> <p><u>Develop a comprehensive well-connected and integrated ground transportation system that enables safe, comfortable, and convenient travel for all users, including motorists, pedestrians, bicyclists and public transportation users of all ages and abilities.</u></p>	
Objective A - Policy 5	<p>Improve roads in existing communities to reduce congestion and eliminate unsafe conditions.</p>	<p>Support the rail transit system as the transportation spine for the urban core, with links to the airport and maritime terminals; which work together</p>	<p>The 2017 Revision Language changes the focus from improving road safety and would allow TOD to be built anywhere on the island where there is a bus</p>

	<p><u>Support the rail transit system as the transportation spine for the urban core, with links to the airport and maritime terminals, which work together with other alternative modes of transit and transit-oriented development to reduce automobile dependency and increase multi-modal travel.</u></p>	<p>with other alternative modes of transit and transit-oriented development to reduce automobile dependency and increase multi-modal travel—and improve roads in existing communities to reduce congestion and eliminate unsafe conditions.</p>	<p>stop or bus terminal which are considered transit centers.</p>
<p>Objective A - Policy 6</p>	<p>[Consider both environmental impact as well as constriction and operating costs as important factors in planning alternative nodes of transportation.]</p> <p><u>Support the development of transportation plans, programs, and facilities that are based on Complete Streets features. Maintain and improve road, bicycle and pedestrian facilities in existing communities to eliminate unsafe conditions.</u></p>	<p>Support the development of transportation plans, programs, and facilities that are based on Complete Streets features. Maintain and improve road, bicycle and pedestrian facilities in existing communities to eliminate unsafe conditions.</p> <p><u>Consider both environmental impact as well as constriction and operating costs as important factors in planning alternative nodes of transportation.</u></p>	<p>The 2017 Revision Language changes the focus from protecting the environment and considering road constraints and costs.</p>
<p>Objective A - Policy 7</p>	<p>Promote the use of public transportation as a means of moving people quickly and efficiently, of conserving energy, and of guiding urban development.</p>	<p>Design street networks to incorporate greater roadway and pathway connectivity.</p> <p><u>Promote the use of</u></p>	<p>The 2017 Revision Language changes the emphasis from moving people quickly and efficiently, and conserving energy via the use public</p>

	<u>Design street networks to incorporate greater roadway and pathway connectivity.</u>	<u>public transportation as a means of moving people quickly and efficiently, and conserving energy.</u>	transportation to designing for connectivity.
Objective A - Policy 8	Make [available] transportation services safe and accessible to people with limited mobility, the young [the] elderly, [the handicapped and the poor] <u>disabled and those with limited incomes.</u>	Make <u>Provide</u> transportation services <u>that are</u> safe and accessible to people with limited mobility <u>and income, the young, elderly, disabled and those with limited incomes.</u>	
Objective A - Policy 9	[Promote programs to reduce dependence on the use of automobiles.] <u>Consider environmental, social, cultural, and climate change and natural hazard impacts as well as construction and operating costs, as important factors in planning transportation system improvements.</u> -	Consider <u>environmental, social, cultural, and climate change and natural hazard impacts as well as construction and operating costs, as important factors in planning transportation system improvements.</u> Consider <u>Evaluate environmental, social, cultural, climate change, natural hazard, construction impacts and operating costs when planning transportation system improvements, changes and new development.</u>	
Objective A - Policy 10	[Discourage the inefficient use of the private automobile, especially in congested corridors and during	Reduce traffic congestion and maximize the efficient use of transportation resources by pursuing	

	<p>peak hours.]</p> <p><u>Reduce traffic congestion and maximize the efficient use of transportation resources by pursuing transportation demand management strategies such as carpooling, telecommuting, flexible work schedules and incentives to use alternative travel modes.</u></p>	<p>transportation demand management strategies such as carpooling, telecommuting, flexible work schedules and incentives to use alternative travel modes.</p> <p><u>Pursue management strategies such as carpooling, telecommuting, flexible work schedules and incentives as alternative travel modes.</u></p>	
<p>Objective A - Policy 11</p>	<p>[Make public and encourage private, improvements to major walkway systems.]</p> <p><u>Enhance pedestrian friendly and bicycle friendly travel via public and private programs and improvements.</u></p>	<p><u>Create programs that create safe bicycle travel especially near schools.</u></p>	
<p>Objective B</p>	<p>To meet the needs of the people of Oahu for] <u>provide an adequate supply of water and [for] environmentally sound system of waste disposal for O'ahu's existing population and for future generations.</u></p>	<p>To provide an adequate supply of water and environmentally sound system of waste disposal for O'ahu's existing population and for future generations.</p> <p><u>Ensure and plan for ecologically sound</u></p>	<p>Policies listed under Objective B should also be listed under the Section III - Natural Environmental and Resource Stewardship.</p>

		<u>upkeep and improvement of reliable, cost effective and responsive public utilities such as water, energy, communications and waste disposal for O‘ahu’s existing population and for future generations.</u>	
Objective C	To [maintain a high level of] <u>ensure reliable, cost effective and responsive</u> service for all utilities.	To ensure reliable, cost effective and responsive service for all utilities. DELETE OBJECTIVE.	Add all policies listed under Objective C to Objective B.
Objective C B – Policy 1	Maintain <u>and upgrade</u> existing utility systems in order to avoid major breakdowns <u>and service interruptions.</u>		
Objective C B – Policy 2	Provide improvements to utilities in existing neighborhoods to reduce substandard conditions.		
Objective C B – Policy 3	[Plan for] <u>Facilitate</u> the timely and orderly expansion of utility systems.		

Objective C B - Policy 4	Increase the efficiency of public-serving utilities by encouraging a mixture of uses with peak periods of demand occurring at different times of the day.		
Objective D	To maintain transportation and utility systems which [will help Oahu continue to be] support O‘ahu as a desirable place to live and visit.	To Maintain transportation and utility systems which support O‘ahu as a desirable place to live and visit improve the quality of life for O‘ahu residents.	
Objective D - Policy 3	[Encourage the study and use of telecommunications as an alternative to conventional transportation facilities.]	<u>Incorporate telecommunications as an alternative to conventional transportation facilities.</u>	

VI. Energy and Climate Change	2017 Revision Language	Proposed Revision	Rationale/ Comments
Objective A	<p>[To maintain an adequate, dependable, and economical supply of energy for Oahu residents.]</p> <p><u>To increase energy self-sufficiency and maintain an efficient, reliable, resilient, and cost-effective energy system.</u></p>	<p><u>To increase energy self-sufficiency by 50% by 2030 compared to 2020 importation of fossil fuels to O‘ahu and maintain an efficient, reliable, resilient, and cost-effective energy system.</u></p>	
Objective A – Policy 1	<p>[Develop and maintain] Encourage the implementation of a comprehensive plan to guide and coordinate energy conservation and [alternative] renewable energy development and utilization programs [on Oahu].</p>	<p>[Develop and maintain] <u>Encourage the implementation of Implement</u> a comprehensive plan to guide and coordinate energy conservation and [alternative] <u>renewable (non-fossil fuel)</u> energy development and utilization programs <u>to meet the 2030 target [on Oahu].</u></p>	
Objective A – Policy 2	<p>[Establish economic incentives and regulatory measures which will reduce Oahu’s dependence on petroleum as its primary source of energy.]</p> <p><u>Support and encourage programs and projects, including economic incentives, regulatory</u></p>	<p><u>Support and encourage programs and projects, including economic incentives, regulatory measures, and educational efforts, which that will reduce O‘ahu’s dependence on fossil fuels as its primary source of energy by 50% by 2030</u></p>	

	<u>measures, and educational efforts, which will reduce O'ahu's dependence on fossil fuels as its primary source of energy.</u>	<u>compared to 2020 levels.</u>	
Objective A – Policy 3	<p>[Support programs and projects which contribute to the attainment of energy self-sufficiency on Oahu.]</p> <p><u>Promote and assist efforts to establish safe and adequate fossil fuel supply reserves within Hawai'i's boundaries until Hawai'i reaches its renewable energy goals.</u></p>	<p><u>Promote and assist efforts to establish safe and adequate fossil fuel supply reserves within Hawai'i's boundaries until Hawai'i reaches its renewable energy goals.</u></p> <p><u>Promote electrification of City transportation fleets and TheBus to achieve 50% electrification by 2030.</u></p>	
Objective A – Policy 4	<p>[Promote and assist efforts to establish adequate petroleum reserves within Hawaii's boundaries.]</p> <p><u>Support the increased use of solid waste energy recovery and other biomass energy conversion systems.</u></p>	<p>[Promote and assist efforts to establish adequate petroleum reserves within Hawaii's boundaries.]</p> <p><u>Support the increased use of solid waste energy recovery and other biomass energy conversion systems.</u></p>	
Objective A – Policy 6	<p>[Work closely with the] <u>Support State and Federal [governments in the formulation and implementation of all City and County energy related</u></p>	<p>[Work closely with the]-<u>Support State and Federal [governments in the formulation and implementation of all City and County</u></p>	

	programs.] initiatives to utilize renewable energy sources.	energy related programs.]-initiatives to develop and utilize renewable energy sources that have minimal ecological impact.	
Objective A – Policy 7	<u>Manage our resources and the development of our communities in line with the long-term goals of net zero to net positive performance in the areas of energy, carbon emissions, waste streams, all utilities, and food security.</u>	<u>Manage our resources and the Limit development of our communities in line with the long-term goals of net zero to net positive performance in the areas of energy, carbon emissions, waste streams, all utilities, and food security.</u>	
Objective A – Policy 9	<u>Consider health, safety, environmental, cultural, and aesthetic impacts, as well as resource limitations, land use patterns, and relative costs in all major decisions on renewable energy.</u>	<u>Consider health, safety, environmental, cultural, and aesthetic impacts, as well as resource limitations, land use patterns, and relative costs in all major decisions on renewable energy.</u>	
Objective A – Policy 10	<u>Work closely with the State and Federal governments in the formulation and implementation of all City and County energy-related programs and regulations, including updating building energy codes.</u>	<u>Modernize Work closely with the State and Federal governments in the formulation and implementation of all City and County energy-related programs and regulations, including updating building energy codes to achieve City goal of 50% reduction in fossil fuel use by 2030 compared to 2020</u>	

		<u>levels.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 4	Promote the development of [an energy-efficient] a <u>multi-modal transportation system that minimizes fossil fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.</u>	Promote the development of [an energy-efficient] a <u>multi-modal transportation system and promotion of pedestrian pathways and bikeways that are community supported, that minimizes fossil fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 5	<u>Encourage the implementation of an adaptable and reliable electrical grid, energy transmission, energy storage, and energy generation technologies.</u>	<u>Encourage the implementation of an adaptable and reliable electrical grid, energy transmission, energy storage, and energy generation technologies, and decentralize micro- and community-grids.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 6	<u>Support the availability and use of energy efficient vehicles, especially hybrid, fuel cell, and pure electrical vehicles.</u>	<u>Support the availability and use of energy efficient vehicles, especially hybrid, fuel cell, and pure electrical vehicles.</u>	<u>[mandate above]</u>
Objective C	[To fully utilize proven alternative sources of energy.] <u>To foster an ethic of energy conservation that inspires residents to engage in</u>	<u>To foster an ethic of encourage energy conservation that inspires by businesses, residents, and visitors to engage in-by providing information to promote sustainable</u>	

	<u>sustainable resources.</u>	<u>resources practices that reduce energy consumption by 50% by 2030 compared to 2020 levels.</u>	
Objective C – Policy 1	<p>[Encourage the use of commercially available solar energy systems in public facilities, institutions, residents, and business developments.]</p> <p><u>Supply citizens with the information they need to fully understand the potential supply, cost, security and other issues associated with O‘ahu’s dependence on imported fossil fuels.</u></p>	<u>Supply citizens businesses, residents, and visitors with the information they need to fully understand the potential supply, cost, security and other issues associated with Oahu’s dependence on imported fossil fuels.</u>	
Objective D (NEW)	To develop and apply new, locally available energy resources.	<u>Site on-land windmills to protect human health.</u>	
Objective D- Policy 1 (NEW)		<u>Require that utility-scale on-land wind turbines be setback a minimum of 5 miles from all residentially zoned property lines, schools, farms, care homes, and hospitals.</u>	
Objective E (NEW)		<u>To align City and County goals and programs with international and national target for</u>	<u>Add: coastal relocation infrastructure, setback (Josh fill this in)</u>

		<u>addressing climate change ... and increase energy self-sufficiency by 50% by 2030 compared to 2020 importation of fossil fuels to O‘ahu and maintain an efficient, reliable, resilient, and cost-effective energy system.</u>	
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VII. Physical Development and Urban Design	2017 Revision Language	Proposed Revision	Rationale/Comment
Objective A - Policy 1	<p>[Plan for the construction of new public facilities and utilities in the various parts of the Island according to the following order of priority; first, in the primary urban center, second in the secondary urban center at Kapolei and third, in the urban fringe and rural areas.]</p> <p>Provide infrastructure improvements to serve new growth areas, redevelopment areas, and areas with badly deteriorating infrastructure.</p>	Plan for the construction of new public facilities and utilities in the various parts of the Island according to the following order of priority; first, in the primary urban center, second in the secondary urban center at Kapolei and third, in the urban fringe and rural areas.	
Objective A - Policy 4	Facilitate and encourage compact, higher-density development in urban areas designated for such uses.	Facilitate and encourage compact low and mid-rise higher-density development in urban areas as primary homes for residents designated for such uses in coordination with area Development or Sustainability Plans.	
Objective A - Policy 5	[Provide for more compact development and intensive use of urban lands where compatible with the physical and social character of existing	Provide for more compact development and intensive use of urban lands where compatible with the physical and social character of existing communities.	

	communities.] <u>Encourage the establishment of mixed-use town centers that are compatible with the physical and social character of their community.</u>	<u>Encourage the establishment of mixed-use town centers that are compatible with the physical and social character of their community.</u>	
Objective A - Policy 10	[Exclude from residential areas,] <u>Discourage uses which are major sources of noise, [and] air, and light pollution</u>	<u>Exclude from residential areas Discourage uses which that are major sources of noise, air, and light pollution, and to protect the night sky.</u>	
Objective A - Policy 14 (NEW)		<u>Evaluate infrastructure and natural environment carrying capacity when considering any new development.</u>	
Objective B	<u>To plan and prepare for the long-term impacts of climate change.</u>	<u>To plan and prepare for the long-term impacts of climate change and sea level rise.</u>	
Objective B - Policy 4 (NEW)		<u>Identify and recognize vulnerable coastal and inland areas susceptible to sea level rise.</u>	
Objective B - Policy 5 (NEW)		<u>Plan for physical retreat from the coast as sea level rises.</u>	
Objective B - Policy 6 (NEW)		<u>Protect and enhance wetlands as buffers to sea level rise.</u>	
Objective B -		<u>Prohibit construction of</u>	

Policy 7 (NEW)		<u>public infrastructure near the coast and in flood prone areas.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 8 (NEW)		<u>Create living shorelines to buffer coastal flooding.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 9 (NEW)		<u>Stop hardening the shoreline with walls, levees, and dikes.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 10 (NEW)		<u>Require that all land use plans recognize coastal vulnerabilities.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 11 (NEW)		<u>Identify vulnerable public infrastructure in each development/sustainable community plans area and prepare financial and land use plans to relocate infrastructure away from the shoreline and inundation areas.</u>	
VIII. Public Safety and Community Resilience	2017 Revision Language	Proposed Revision	Rationale/ Comments
Objective A – <u>Policy 12</u> (NEW)		<u>Establish Neighborhood Security Watch Groups through cooperation/collaboration with local law enforcement and people living in each community to reduce crime and improve their quality of life.</u>	
<u>Objective C</u> (NEW)		<u>Support the delivery of an array of rehabilitation programs, services, intervention and facilities for homeless individuals with mental _____ illness and substance abuse through programs such as:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Community based rapid rehousing intervention</u> 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Suicide Prevention Resource Center</u> • <u>Rural Opioid Technical Assistance</u> • <u>Clinical Support System for Serious Mental Illness</u> 	
<u>Objective D</u> (NEW)		<u>Protect and minimize loss of life, alleviate suffering, and reduce property damage or destruction from natural and man-made disasters (i.e. flooding, hurricane storm surge, tsunami, fire, landslide, etc) and from the physical effects of global warming sea level rise.</u>	
<u>Objective D – Policy 1</u> (NEW)		<u>Promote community resilience by building a culture of preparedness.</u>	
<u>Objective D – Policy 2</u> (NEW)		<u>Prohibit development in areas that are vulnerable to coastal hazards based on risk and vulnerability assessment.</u>	

IX. Health and Education	2017 Revision Language	Proposed Revision	Rationale/ Comments
Objective A	To protect the health and well- being of [the people of Oahu] <u>residents and visitors.</u>	To protect the health and well-being of O‘ahu residents and visitors.	The addition of visitors to this objective is not essential and the policies that follow do not specifically add anything referring to visitors. The addition of “well-being” sounds nice but nothing has been changed in the existing policies.
Objective A - Policy 1	Encourage the provision of health-care facilities that are accessible to both employment and residential centers.	Support Encourage the provision of health-care facilities that are accessible to both employment and residential centers, <u>and equitably distributed to ensure rural access to health care.</u>	
Objective A - Policy 4	<u>Integrate public health concerns such as air and water pollution as a consideration in land use planning decisions.</u>	Integrate public health concerns such as air, water, <u>noise, soil, and radiation</u> pollution, <u>as well as cultural desecration and sea level rise</u> as a consideration in land use planning decisions.	
Objective A - Policy 5	<u>Encourage healthy lifestyles by supporting opportunities that increase access to and promote consumption of fresh, locally grown foods.</u>	Encourage healthy lifestyles by supporting opportunities that increase access to and promote consumption of fresh, locally grown foods. <u>Support opportunities that increase resident access to and promote consumption of fresh, locally grown foods, including making</u>	

		<u>more city land available for community gardens in City Parks and more distribution centers for farmers markets island-wide to encourage healthy lifestyles and promote local farmers.</u>	
Objective A - Policy 6	<u>Encourage healthy lifestyles through walkable communities, safe street crossings, safe routes to schools, and parks and pathways for pedestrians and bicyclists.</u>	Encourage healthy lifestyles through <u>by supporting</u> walkable communities with sidewalks, safe street crossings, safe routes to schools, and parks and pathways for pedestrians and bicyclists <u>separated from vehicle traffic where there is adequate space, with minimum loss of parking for seniors and handicapped populations.</u>	This must be done safely, where there is adequate space to allow for pathways. Recognize that seniors make up a large population demographic. They may not walk or ride bicycles so the City should not eliminate more parking spaces or decrease bus route.
Objective A - Policy 7	<u>Support efforts to make health-care more accessible for everyone.</u>	<u>Support having city facilities throughout the island (i.e., Fire departments, Police Stations, Parks and Rec. Community Centers) be sites where citizens can receive simple health screenings, vaccines, etc., from visiting health care professionals on a schedule basis.</u>	Consider having city funded facilities located throughout the island-- Fire departments, Police Stations, Parks and Rec. Community Centers--be sites where citizens can receive simple health screenings, vaccines, etc. on a monthly schedule (i.e., twice a month visiting health care staff, Community health staff, ‘Ohana Health, mobile vans for eye checks, etc.)
Objective A - Policy 8	<u>Support efforts to improve and expand access to mental health, drug treatment, community-based programs and other similar programs for those requiring such</u>	Support efforts to improve and expand access to mental health, drug treatment, community-based programs and other similar programs for those requiring such services <u>utilizing City facilities as</u>	See comments above. There is also city supported housing. Consider having services come to those complexes and utilize the community areas in those complexes on a

	services.	<u>well as City housing projects including temporary sites for the homeless.</u>	regularly scheduled basis. If there is a need, for example, to distribute vaccines, there are enough people in the complex that could take the place of someone who drops out, thereby not wasting valuable resources.
Objective A - Policy 9	<u>Support becoming an age-friendly city that provides people of all ages with user-friendly parks and other public gathering places, that offers safe streets and multi-modal transportation options, that provides an adequate supply of affordable housing, that encourages growth in needed and desirable jobs, that provides quality health-care and support services, and that encourages civic participation, social inclusion, and respect between interest groups.</u>	Support becoming an age-friendly city that provides people of all ages with user-friendly parks and other public gathering places, that offers safe streets and multi-modal transportation options, that provides an adequate supply of affordable housing, that encourages growth in needed and desirable jobs, that provides quality health-care and support services, and that encourages civic participation, social inclusion, and respect between interest groups. DELETE POLICY.	This is a catch-all policy. Perhaps this is better as a Preface or Introduction to the O’ahu General Plan rather than a policy under Health and Education.
Objective A - Policy 10	<u>Plan for our aging population’s growing health-care, personal services, and diverse daily activity needs, and encourage these services to be provided in a timely manner, including age-specific social activities.</u>	Plan for our aging population’s growing health-care, personal services, and diverse daily activity needs, and encourage these services to be provided in a timely manner, including age-specific social activities.	This new Policy is not really a land use and development decision. The OGP “...is intended to guide land use and development decisions and to influence actions in 11 areas of concern.” was added to the Preface.

		<u>Encourage creating Senior Citizen Centers at a public park in each community.</u>	More direct application would be to direct that each community have a Senior Citizens Center at their park site and have more services. Most are only one day a week. Having visiting services on other days.
Objective B - Policy 1	Support education programs that encourage the development of employable skills.	<u>Collaborate with State, Federal, Private and Non-profit groups to create and/or</u> support education programs that encourage the development of employable skills <u>for O'ahu residents.</u>	
Objective B - Policy 2	Encourage the provision of informal educational programs for people of all age groups.	Encourage the provision of informal educational programs for people of all age groups <u>utilizing public television, virtual technology, and live programs at City facilities.</u>	Using Parks and Recreation facilities? Opening other county buildings?
Objective B - Policy 4	Encourage the construction of school facilities that are designed for flexibility and high levels of use.	Encourage the construction of school facilities that are designed for flexibility and high levels of use <u>City community centers in each ahupua'a that promote cultural and neighborhood gathering, events, activities, health programming, and meetings.</u>	
Objective B - Policy 5	Facilitate the appropriate location of learning institutions from the preschool through the university levels.	Facilitate the appropriate location of learning institutions from the preschool through the university levels <u>through the use of city facilities for more educational opportunities such as Preschools held at Parks, Internships for high school</u>	By authorizing broadband technologies throughout the island, could have more online classes and other opportunities.

		<u>and higher education institutions at various City Departments, and supporting broadband technologies throughout the island for online classes and other opportunities.</u>	
Objective B – Policy 6	<u>Encourage outdoor learning opportunities and venues that reflect our unique natural environment and Native Hawaiian culture.</u>	<u>Support land use policies that preserve island cultural values and treasured places through encouraging</u> encourage outdoor learning opportunities and venues that reflect our unique island’s natural environment and Native Hawaiian culture.	Work with Parks and Recreation, UH, Schools, OHA, Bishop Museum, KS, etc.
Objective B – Policy 7	<u>Establish curriculum opportunities for the development of practical knowledge regarding Public Safety and Public Health in all public schools. Establish partnership between the Hawaii State Department of Education and the Hawaii Emergency Management Agency to develop a curriculum about Disaster Preparedness for all students attending public schools in the State of Hawaii.</u>		
Objective C	To make Honolulu the center of higher education in the Pacific.	To make Honolulu the center of higher education in the Pacific.	This is not the City’s kuleana.
Objective C– Policy 1	Encourage continuing improvement in the quality of higher	Encourage continuing improvement in the quality of higher education in	Better technology infrastructure on the island would increase

	education in Hawai‘i, <u>as well as ways to make higher education more affordable.</u>	Hawai‘i, as well as ways to make higher education more <u>affordable by providing better technology infrastructure on the island.</u>	numbers and quality of educational opportunities and reduce costs.
Objective C – Policy 2	Encourage the development of diverse opportunities in higher education.	Encourage the development of diverse opportunities in higher education. <u>Support resident students’ educational and training opportunities by increasing internships, part-time, and short-term jobs in City Departments.</u>	Internships and short-term opportunities may benefit young people as well as the City.
Objective C – Policy 3	Encourage research institutions to establish branches on O‘ahu.	Encourage research institutions to establish branches on O‘ahu <u>that will create new job opportunities for local residents and will be environmentally sound for our island.</u>	
Objective C – Policy 4	<u>Celebrate Honolulu as a “home to the wisdom of nations” by recognizing its status as an international Pacific crossroads.</u>	Celebrate Honolulu as a <u>home of the Hawaiian people, focusing on respecting and incorporating into City land use decisions indigenous wisdom, as Hawaiians were conservationists, civil engineers, master crafts persons, medical practitioners, storytellers, farmers, fishermen “home to the wisdom of nations” by recognizing its status as an international Pacific crossroads.</u>	

X. Culture and Recreation	2017 Revision Language	Proposed Revision	Rationale/ Comments
Objective A	To foster the multiethnic culture of Hawai'i <u>and respect the host culture of the Native Hawaiian people.</u>	To foster the multiethnic culture of Hawai'i and respect <u>protect and preserve</u> the host culture of the Native Hawaiian people <u>for O'ahu's sustainability and future.</u>	"Respect" is an open-ended word. O'ahu needs a clear message to "protect and preserve" to keep Hawai'i Hawai'i.
Objective A – Policy 1	[Encourage the preservation and enhancement of Hawaii's diverse cultures.] <u>Recognize the Native Hawaiian host culture, including its customs, language, history, and close connection to the natural environment, as a dynamic, living culture and as an integral part of O'ahu's way of life.</u>	<u>Protect and preserve</u> Recognize the Native Hawaiian host culture, including its customs, language, history, and close connection to the natural environment, as a dynamic, living culture and as an integral part of O'ahu's <u>sustainability and way of life that is rooted in Hawai'i's indigenous wisdom and ahupua'a practices.</u>	"Recognize" is an open-ended word with no accountability. We must protect and preserve what is left in these areas. We live in an island. Aloha 'Āina has to be part of O'ahu's sustainability for now and the future.
Objective B	To protect, preserve and enhance O'ahu's cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.	Protect and <u>preserve and enhance</u> O'ahu's cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.	
Objective B – Policy 1	[Encourage] <u>Promote</u> the restoration and preservation of early Hawaiian structures, artifacts, and landmarks.	[Encourage] <u>Promote Support</u> the restoration and preservation of early <u>cultural</u> structures, artifacts, and <u>landmarks, and</u>	

		ahupua'a boundaries.	
Objective B – Policy 2	Identify and, to the extent possible, preserve and restore buildings, sites, and areas of social, cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological significance.	Identify and, to the extent possible, preserve and restore structures, buildings, sites, and areas that have of social, cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological significance.	We should show pride in our history by preserving and restoring all structures and sites.
Objective B – Policy 4	Promote the interpretive and educational use of cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological sites, buildings, and artifacts.	Promote the interpretive and educational use of cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological sites, buildings, and artifacts. DELETE POLICY	
Objective B – Policy 6	Provide incentives for the restoration, preservation, and <u>enhancement</u> of social, cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.	Provide incentives for the restoration, preservation, [and] maintenance, and enhancement of social, cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources. DELETE POLICY	
Objective B – Policy 7	<u>Encourage the protection of areas that are historically important to Native Hawaiian cultural practices and to the cultural practices of other ethnicities, in order</u>	Encourage the protection of areas that are historically important to Native Hawaiian cultural practices and to the	

	<p><u>to further preserve and continue these practices for future generations.</u></p>	<p><u>cultural practices of other ethnicities, in order to further preserve and continue these practices for future generations.</u></p> <p><u>Work with appropriate state agencies and community organizations to protect areas important to Native Hawaiian culture and to the culture of other ethnicities, to preserve them for future generations.</u></p>	
Objective D	<p>To provide a wide range of recreational facilities and services that are readily available to [all] residents [of Oahu] <u>and visitors alike, and to balance access to natural areas with the protection of those areas.</u></p>	<p>To provide a wide range of recreational facilities and services that are readily available to [all] residents [of Oahu] and visitors alike, and to balance access to natural areas with the protection of those areas.</p> <p><u>Manage public access to natural areas in a way that ensures protection of those areas.</u></p>	
Objective D – Policy 1	<p>Develop, and maintain, <u>and expand</u> a community-based [parks] <u>park system</u> to meet the needs of the [different] diverse communities on O’ahu.</p>	<p><u>Through public participation and dialogue,</u> develop, and maintain, and expand a community-based park system to meet the needs of the</p>	<p>The most affected parties and communities must have standing in these projects through public participation and</p>

		different <u>diverse</u> communities on O‘ahu.	dialogue.
Objective D – Policy 2	Develop, and maintain, <u>and expand</u> a system of regional parks and specialized recreation facilities, <u>based on the cumulative demand of residents and visitors.</u>	<u>Through public participation and dialogue,</u> develop, and maintain, and expand a system of regional parks and specialized recreation facilities to meet the needs of the different <u>diverse</u> communities on O‘ahu.	The public sentiments are growing against visitors intruding into all areas of O‘ahu. Local residents do not wish to see the city specifically develop and expand based on the cumulative demands of visitors. Also, government facilities are open to all already.
Objective D – Policy 3	Develop, and maintain, <u>and improve</u> urban parks, squares, and beautification areas in high-density urban places.	<u>Through public participate and dialogue,</u> develop, and maintain, and improve urban parks, squares, and beautification areas in high-density urban places.	
Objective D – Policy 4	Encourage public and private <u>natural reserves,</u> <u>and botanical and zoological parks</u> [on Oahu] to foster [an] <u>greater</u> awareness and appreciation of the natural environment.	<u>Preserve and protect</u> Encourage public and private <u>natural reserves, and botanical and zoological parks</u> [on Oahu] <u>wetlands, botanical gardens, and the zoo</u> to foster [an] <u>greater</u> awareness and appreciation of the natural and <u>cultural</u> environment.	As O‘ahu’s population increases, it becomes more imperative to provide open space, botanical and zoological parks and so on.

<p>Objective D – Policy 5</p>	<p>Encourage the State to develop, <u>improve</u> and maintain a system of natural resource-based parks, such as beach, shoreline, and mountain parks.</p>	<p>Encourage Through public participation and dialogue, collaborate with the State to develop, <u>improve</u>, and maintain a system of natural resource-based parks, such as beach, shoreline, and mountain parks.</p>	<p>This is a fiscally wise route to take. The City has limited fiscal resources.</p>
<p>Objective D – Policy 7</p>	<p>[Provide for recreation programs which serve a broad spectrum of the population.]</p> <p><u>Ensure and maintain convenient and safe access to beaches, ocean environments and mauka recreation areas in a manner that protects natural and cultural resources.</u></p>	<p>Ensure Provide and maintain convenient and safe access to beaches, ocean environments, and mauka recreation areas in a manner that protects natural and cultural resources.</p>	
<p>Objective D – Policy 8</p>	<p>Encourage ocean and water-oriented recreation activities that do not adversely impact [on] the natural environment <u>and cultural assets, or result in overcrowding or overuse of beaches, shoreline areas and the ocean.</u></p>	<p>Encourage ocean and water-oriented recreation activities that do not adversely impact [on] the natural environment and cultural assets, or result in overcrowding or overuse of beaches, shoreline areas and the ocean.</p> <p><u>Prohibit commercial use of beaches and</u></p>	<p>The natural environment like the beaches, shoreline and ocean are free to the public. Increasingly, residents are alarmed by encroaching, overcrowding, overuse of such resources. Waikiki Beach is already designated for visitors. Residents deserve safe and quiet enjoyment of these</p>

		<u>public parks outside of resort areas.</u>	natural resources.
Objective D – Policy 9	Require all new developments to provide their residents with adequate recreation space.	Require all new developments to provide residents with adequate recreation <u>and open space.</u>	Covid-19 highlights the need for more open space for physical and mental health.
Objective D – Policy 10	Encourage the private provision of recreation and leisure-time facilities and services. <u>Utilize our unique natural environment in a responsible way to promote cultural events and activities, and maintain cultural practices.</u>	<u>Utilize our unique natural environment in a responsible way to promote cultural events and activities, and maintain cultural practices.</u> DELETE POLICY	The overwhelming consensus amongst residents is to “malama” O’ahu’s unique natural environment. There have been strong disagreements to various uses. Including “where appropriate” will encourage further civic participation and dialogue.
Objective D – Policy 11	Encourage the after-hours, weekend, and summertime use of public school[s] facilities for recreation.	Encourage the after-hours, weekend, and summertime use of public school[s] facilities for <u>non-commercial</u> recreation.	School youths have other academic activities. A-plus, and other programs on their premises. Students come first. Other programs like AYSO, community organizations, civic clubs are already using public schools facilities. The city itself has its own recreational facilities, centers, beach parks and so on. City must not further intrude into State public schools areas and resources. Public Schools need their open space and

			playgrounds for its existing uses.
Objective D – Policy 12	Provide for safe and secure use of public parks, beaches, and recreation facilities.	Provide for safe, <u>well-maintained</u> , and secure use of public parks, beaches, and recreation facilities.	The City must adopt a culture of professionally maintaining its parks and facilities to service the public well and to prolong the physical useful life of its physical facilities.
Objective D – Policy 13	[Encourage the safe use of Oahu's ocean and mountain environments.] <u>Create and promote recreational venues for kupuna and keiki and for kama'āina and malihini.</u>	Create and promote recreational venues for kupuna and keiki and for kama'āina and malihini. <u>Provide the safe use of Oahu's oceans through stronger support for the City ocean safety department.</u>	The city must put residents first. Civic participation and dialogue from the most affected parties is key to harmonious and effective planning.
Objective D – Policy 14	Encourage the State and Federal governments to transfer excess and underutilized land to the City and County for public recreation use.	Encourage the State and Federal governments to transfer excess and underutilized land to the City and County for <u>public parks, open space, or buffer zones.</u>	NOT every natural environment inch should be capitalized or exploited for capitalistic gains. Mountains and hills need not be developed with gondolas, zip lines, or high adventure activities or other environmentally unsound ventures.

XI. Government Operations and Fiscal Management	2017 Revision Language	Proposed Revision	Rationale/ Comments
Objective A	To promote increased efficiency, effectiveness, and responsiveness in the provision of government services by the City and County of Honolulu.	<p>To promote increased efficiency, effectiveness, and responsiveness in the provision of government services by the City and County of Honolulu.</p> <p><u>All city powers shall be used to service and advance the general welfare, safety and aspirations of its inhabitants in an efficient, effective, ethical and professional manner and in a sustainable manner that promotes stewardship of natural resources for present and future generations.</u></p>	CITY CHARTER: Section 2-102. Purposes -- All city powers shall be used to serve and advance the general welfare, safety and aspirations of its inhabitants in a sustainable manner and promote stewardship of natural resources for present and future generations. Section 2-102. Purposes --
Objective A – Policy 1	Maintain City and County government services at the level necessary to be effective.	<p>Maintain City and County government services at the level necessary to be effective.</p> <p><u>All city powers shall be administered in a transparent manner that is inclusive and shall encourage full participation by the citizenry in the process of governance to advance the general welfare, safety and aspirations of</u></p>	CITY CHARTER - All city powers shall be used to serve and advance the general welfare, safety and aspirations of its inhabitants in a sustainable manner and promote stewardship of natural resources for present and future generations.

		<u>its inhabitants in a sustainable manner and promote stewardship of natural resources for present and future generations.</u>	
Objective A – Policy 3	Ensure that government attitudes, actions, and services are sensitive to community needs and concerns.	Ensure that government attitudes, actions, and services are sensitive to community needs and concerns. <u>Ensure that government demonstrates by its example the highest standards of ethical conduct and recognize that the public interest and the public trust are their primary priorities.</u>	City Charter: Section 11-101. Declaration of Policy -- Elected and appointed officers and employees shall demonstrate by their example the highest standards of ethical conduct, to the end that the public may justifiably have trust and confidence in the integrity of government. They, as agents of public purpose, shall hold their offices or positions for the benefit of the public, shall recognize that the public interest is their primary concern, and shall faithfully discharge the duties of their offices regardless of personal considerations.
Objective A – Policy 4	Prepare, maintain, and publicize policies and plans which are adequate to guide and coordinate	Prepare, maintain, and publicize City policies and plans <u>in a transparent and timely</u>	

	City programs and regulatory responsibilities.	manner which are adequate to guide and coordinate City programs and regulatory responsibilities.	
Objective A – Policy 5	Broaden the use of technology to achieve greater efficiency and accountability in government operations.	Broaden <u>and implement</u> the use of technology to achieve greater efficiency, <u>transparency</u> , accountability, and <u>public access to</u> in government operations.	
Objective B	To ensure fiscal integrity, responsibility, and efficiency by the City and County government in carrying out its responsibilities.	To Ensure fiscal integrity <u>by requiring</u> responsibility, <u>accountability</u> , and efficiency by the in <u>in</u> City and County government <u>when</u> carrying out its <u>fiduciary</u> responsibilities.	
Objective B – Policy 1	Provide for a balanced budget.	Provide for a balanced budget <u>through fiscal prudence and careful analysis of priorities to protect O’ahu’s residents and the public interest.</u>	City Charter Section 3-112. Revenue Program - - The council, at the meeting at which the annual legislative and executive budget ordinances are enacted, shall also enact such measures as will yield sufficient moneys, together with available surplus and other available moneys, to balance the budget. The council shall by ordinance fix the fees and

			<p>charges for all services rendered by the city and for the use of city property and facilities, except as otherwise provided by this charter. The council may specifically delegate this authority to the executive branch as it deems necessary or desirable. (Reso. 84-197)</p>
<p>Objective B – Policy 2</p>	<p>Allocate fiscal resources of the City and County to efficiently implement the policies of the General Plan and [Development Plans] the DPs and SCPs.</p>	<p>Allocate fiscal resources of the City and County to efficiently implement and enforce the policies of the <u>O‘ahu</u> General Plan and the DPs and SCPs <u>its Development and Sustainable Plans in an equitable, open, and transparent manner.</u></p>	<p>City Charter Section 3-114: The scope of the audit shall be set forth in the resolution and may include the following objectives: (a) Examination and testing of processes to determine whether the laws, policies and programs of the city are being</p>

			<p>carried out in the most effective, efficient and economical manner. (b) Examination and testing of internal control systems to ensure that such systems are properly designed to safeguard public assets against loss from waste, fraud, or error, to promote efficient operations, and to encourage adherence to prescribed management policies. (c) Recommendations for changes in the organization, management and processes which will produce greater efficiency and effectiveness in meeting the objectives of the programs or operations carried out.</p>
<p>Objective B – Policy 3</p>	<p><u>Ensure accountability and transparency in government operations.</u></p>	<p>Ensure accountability and transparency in government operations <u>through strict adherence to the City Charter’s fiscal requisites, including Financial and Performance Audits.</u></p>	

<u>Objective C</u> (NEW)		<u>Require that all City agencies are provided sufficient funding and personnel to ensure compliance with and enforcement of their policies, procedures, and regulations.</u>	
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From: CLK Council Info
Sent: Monday, July 12, 2021 3:52 PM
Subject: Zoning and Planning Testimony

Written Testimony

Name Denise Antolini
Phone 8085547215
Email antolinid@gmail.com
Meeting Date 07-13-2021
Council/PH Committee Zoning and Planning
Agenda Item Reso 21-23
Your position on the matter Comment
Representing Organization
Organization Oahu General Plan Hui

Aloha Zoning and Planning Committee Chair Elefante and Committee Members,

We are grateful that you have scheduled this Special Meeting to obtain more public input on Reso. 21-23, the O'ahu General Plan update.

As a core member of the O'ahu General Plan Hui, I incorporate all of the Hui's testimony submitted as M-414(21) (<https://hnlodoc.ehawaii.gov/hnlodoc/document-download?id=11392>) as my own.

Written
Testimony

Your proposed CD1 is a very positive step forward.

I plan to submit additional oral comments on CD1 during my live testimony at the hearing and also additional written comments specific to CD1 in the near future.

Mahalo nui,

Denise Antolini
Pūpūkea Resident
O'ahu General Plan Hui - "Community Voices in Island Planning"

Testimony
Attachment

Accept Terms and Agreement 1