October 11, 2021

The Honorable Brandon Elefante, Chair
and Members
Committee on Zoning and Planning
Honolulu City Council
530 South King Street, Room 202
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Chair Elefante and Councilmembers:

SUBJECT: Resolution 21-23 Revised General Plan

The Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP) submits our comments and proposed amended General Plan (GP) language in response to the proposed amendments in Council Communications No. CC-269(21).

The GP is a long-range guidance document that establishes the broad policy direction for the island of Oahu as established by City Charter, Section 6-1508:

"The general plan shall set forth the city's objectives and broad policies for the long-range development of the city. It shall contain statements of the general social, economic, environmental and design objectives to be achieved for the general welfare and prosperity of the people of the city and the most desirable population distribution and regional development pattern."

The DPP's response to CC-269(21) includes proposed language that incorporates the substance of a majority of the CC-269(21) proposed amendments in keeping with the broad policy intent and language of the GP, in addition to minor housekeeping edits. For additional context, we have attached a Ramseyer version of the GP with the DPP's proposed language.

In addition to preliminary comments that were submitted on July 13, 2021, the DPP has the following additional general comments in response to CC-269(21):
1. In order to incorporate the proposed amendments in CC-269(21), some of the language has been rephrased to better reflect the broad policy approach the GP was intended for. In addition, some of the proposed language has been reorganized into more appropriate and related sections to avoid grouping nonrelated concepts into the same policy.

2. In response to the proposed amendments in CC-269(21), the title of certain chapters were adjusted in consideration of the desire to include topics of "equity" and "climate change." However, as stated in DPP's comments, the concepts of "equity" and "climate change" are not contained to any single particular chapter, but is a general concept that is incorporated throughout the GP, and labeling any particular chapter may mislead readers to reference only a single section.

The following points summarize previous comments submitted in DPP's July 13, 2021 preliminary response letter to CC-269(21):

1. Future population growth is a fundamental reason and a key premise of the GP. The proposed amendments to the Preamble changes the intent of the GP, from forward looking guidance addressing the needs of the future population, to a narrowed perspective focused on "quality of life" of current residents.

2. It should be emphasized that the terms "population" and "development" are not synonymous and are not interchangeable in the context of the GP.

3. The GP is a guide for all levels of government, private enterprise, neighborhood and citizen groups, organizations, and individual citizens. The GP should not be too narrowly focused on any specific City strategies or goals, such as renewable energy targets, which should be further defined in their respective functional plans.

4. The GP is a public document with the intent of being read and understood by the general public. As such, use of simple and easily understood terms and language, while avoiding specialized concepts or terminology is preferable.

5. The GP is not a regulatory document, but is meant to support the adoption of the Development Plans and Sustainable Communities Plans, and specific strategies and regulatory tools, such as the Land Use Ordinance (Revised Ordinances of Honolulu, Chapter 21).
6. The GP should avoid listing specific regulatory strategies or policy statements, as it may inadvertently create a narrower meaning and limit flexibility towards projects and programs consistency with the broad objectives and policies of the GP.

7. The DPP recommends that if proposed amendments substantially change the Proposed Revised GP (December 2017), appropriate agency and stakeholder review period should be conducted for the new Proposed Plan.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at 768-8000.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Dean Uchida
Director

Attachments

APPROVED:

[Signature]
Michael D. Formby
Managing Director
### Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP) – October 2021
### General Plan Comments and Proposed Language to CC-269(21)

**GENERAL PLAN, RESOLUTION 21-23**

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| 1.  | TOC Section. |  | II. THE ECONOMY AND EQUITY | II. THE-BALANCED ECONOMY | **Alternative Title.**
“Equity” as a broad policy concept is a consideration within all chapters of the GP, as it relates to government policies, programs, actions, and operations. The term “Balanced” allows for a better reflection on the focus of this chapter which is a “diversified” economy as well as policies and programs to ensure “living wage employment” for the people on O‘ahu. Additionally, new equity-focused policies were accepted as additions per CM amendments to the Government & Fiscal chapter. |
| 2.  | TOC Section. |  | VI. ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE | VI. ENERGY SYSTEMS | **Alternative Title.**
Although we recognize the Energy sector’s role in contributing to impacts of climate change, labeling a specific section “Climate Change” may be interpreted by the reader as a singular section where Climate Change policies can be found. Climate change strategies and policies, especially as they relate to physical development have been incorporated throughout the GP. |
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The General Plan for the City and County of Honolulu is a comprehensive statement of objectives and policies [which] that 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 future change and development on O'ahu.</td>
<td>The General Plan for the City and County of Honolulu is a comprehensive statement of objectives and policies 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 population projected for O'ahu.</td>
<td>OPPPOSE revisions to the last sentence. The premise of the GP is that a growing population is a fundamental reason for planning. &quot;Growth projected&quot; references population. The terms &quot;population&quot; and &quot;development&quot; are not synonymous and are not interchangeable in the context of the GP. DPP recommends that this sentence reflects City Charter language: &quot;...sets forth a desired direction and patterns of future growth and development.&quot; DPP is amenable to revising the sentence to &quot;...provides direction to the growth population projected for O'ahu&quot; to better reflect the importance of planning to the projected population without qualification.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>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 community development plans, policy 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. 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 and 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.</td>
<td>Minor edits for housekeeping. Minor language added to reflect increasing number of broad policy plans, such as those related to Honolulu Complete Streets, the Making Honolulu an Age-Friendly City: An Action Plan, the O'ahu Resilience Strategy, etc.</td>
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<td>Introduction,</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Figure 1. Diagram of the Planning Process for the City and County of Honolulu" /></td>
<td>Figure 1. Diagram of the Planning Process for the City and County of Honolulu</td>
<td>Accepts minor edits.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Introduction, Figure 1.</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Implementing Ordinances and Regulations&lt;br&gt;ZONE CHANGES&lt;br&gt;LAND USE PERMITS&lt;br&gt;LAND USE ORDINANCE&lt;br&gt;SIGN ORDINANCE&lt;br&gt;SUBDIVISION ORDINANCE&lt;br&gt;SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA PERMITS ETC.</td>
<td>![Diagram]</td>
<td>Accept along with other housekeeping edits to flowchart.&lt;br&gt;ADDED under “Implementing Ordinances and Regulations”, Special Management Area Permits (per Planning Commission), Special District Rules, changed “Zone Changes” to “Zoning” for accuracy; ADDED TOD Neighborhood Plans under “Special Area Plans”; ADDED dashed line between functional planning and DPs/SCPs to reflect integrated land use and infrastructure planning as well as the new charter mandated functional plans.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>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 western contact. With a resident population that increased from about 60,000 in 1900, to [63,000] 963,826 in [2010] 2020, O‘ahu accounts for [70%] 69% of the state’s total population. In addition, O‘ahu reports the highest number of visitors per year.</td>
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<td>Acceptable with updated numbers.&lt;br&gt;Updated numbers reflect newly released 2020 Census numbers.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>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 Wa'alae-Kāhala to Pearl City, is home to the state's State's financial center (downtown Honolulu), the state's State's most well-known visitor destination (Waikīkī), and the state's 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 Koʻolau and Waiʻanae Mountain Ranges, other geological landmarks such as Diamond Head, and the island's shorelines and beaches contribute significantly to O'ahu's natural beauty and recreational amenities as well as critical recreational and cultural sites for resident quality of life. Although future population projections indicate a slower rate of growth in the future due to an aging population and mature economy, O'ahu will continue to maintain its prominence as the state's State's economic, political, and population center.</td>
<td>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 Wa'alae-Kāhala to Pearl City, is home to the state's State's financial center (downtown Honolulu), the state's State's most well-known visitor destination (Waikīkī), and the state's 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 Koʻolau and Waiʻanae 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 cultural heritage. Although future population projections indicate a slower rate of growth in the future due to an aging population and mature economy, O'ahu will continue to maintain its prominence as the state's State's economic, political, and population center.</td>
<td>Accepts minor edits. The terms &quot;recreational opportunity, and cultural heritage&quot; were added in order to support the overall setting of O'ahu, in addition convey the importance of the natural features, recreational and cultural value.</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Preamble, Purpose of the General Plan</td>
<td>9.</td>
<td>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, economic, environmental 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.</td>
<td>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, economic, environmental 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.</td>
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| 10. | Preamble, Purpose of the General Plan | 10. | 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 key areas of concern: (1) Population; (2) The economy and equity; (3) The natural environment and resource stewardship; (4) Housing and communities; (5) Transportation and utilities; (6) Energy and climate change; (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. | 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 key areas of concern: (1) Population; (2) The Balanced economy; (3) The natural environment and resource stewardship; (4) Housing and communities; (5) Transportation and utilities; (6) Energy systems; (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. | Retain Existing Language with partial edits. The GP is intended to guide multiple levels of government and stakeholder actions, and is intended to "influence actions" of programs, plans, and other implementation tools, and is not limited to "land use and development decisions."
Please see responses for Comments No. 1 & 2 for comments on chapter titles. |
<p>| 11. | Preamble, Content of the General Plan | 13. | In preparing the statement of objectives and policies, the [fair] equitable distribution of social benefits was held to be of paramount importance. It [shall continue] continues to be of paramount importance in the pursuit and implementation of these objectives and policies. | In preparing the statement of objectives and policies, the fair equitable 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. | Accepts partial edits. |</p>
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| 12. | Preamble, Content of the General Plan | 14. | A future [which] that is sustainable and resilient 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] basic needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own resource needs. A resilient O’ahu is defined as a community that has the ability to survive, adapt, and thrive despite the challenges we may encounter. To achieve these goals, the City [and County shall seek to find the appropriate] must responsibly balance [and synthesis of] the major elements of sustainability and resilience that are essential to the creation of a sustainable place:  
- Environmental protection;  
- Economic health;  
- Social equity. | A future which 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] basic needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. 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. | Retain Existing Language with partial edits.  
Recommend against incorporating “resilience” language here because this is directly referring HRS 226-108 on Sustainability. Resilience language was added below to Line No. 15. “Resilience” should be understood as a principle of Sustainability. |
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| 13. | Preamble, Content of the General Plan | 15. | As the 21st century continues to unfold, the movement to foster sustainability will increasingly influence decisions about future land use, growth, and economic development on O‘ahu. Achieving sustainability requires recognizing the relationships, limitations, and linkages between all resources within defined boundaries similar to the values of the traditional (ahupua‘a) Native Hawaiian ahupua‘a land use management system that 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 transition to a clean energy and circular economy, in relation to the community’s overall well-being. Objectives and policies that support the major elements of sustainability and resilience are interwoven into each of the 11 key areas of concern.

| DPP Proposed Amendment Language | Accept partial edits. Added resiliency language into this paragraph. |

As the 21st century continues to unfold, the necessary 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 ahupua‘a land use management system that 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 and resilience are interwoven into each of the 11 key areas of concern the General Plan.
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<td>o Compact and mixed-use development patterns that encourage higher densities, eliminate carbon emissions, and conserve energy and resources;</td>
<td>o Direct action to adapt, mitigate, and respond to an ongoing climate crisis with resilience;</td>
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<td>o Preservation and protection of agricultural, natural, cultural, and open space resources;</td>
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<td>o Multi-modal transportation networks and rail transit-oriented developments to reduce automobile use;</td>
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<td>o Efficient building design and technology to reduce emissions, water, and energy consumption;</td>
<td>o Efficient building design and technology to reduce water and energy consumption and pollution of all types;</td>
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<td>o Greater public awareness of and actions to eliminate waste and excessive consumption;</td>
<td>o Greater public awareness of and participation in actions to reduce waste and excessive consumption;</td>
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<td>o Increased participation and a broader scope of on-island recycling and waste stream elimination;</td>
<td>o Increased participation and broader scope of on-island recycling and waste stream reduction;</td>
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<td>o Use of renewable energy sources to reduce and ultimately eliminate dependence on imported fossil fuels [where economically and environmentally appropriate] under City and State law;</td>
<td>o Use of renewable energy sources to reduce and dependence on imported fossil fuels where economically and environmentally appropriate;</td>
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<td>o Greater production and consumption of locally-grown food and locally produced products;</td>
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<td>o Economic diversification that emphasizes the well-being of O‘ahu’s residents and is resilient to changes in global conditions;</td>
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<td>o [Greater awareness that the] Active protection of our collective “social capital” and the aloha spirit within communities, which is vital to maintaining a strong and [productive] resilient society.</td>
<td>o Greater awareness that the collective “social capital” and aloha within O‘ahu’s communities is vital to maintaining a strong and productive, healthy society.</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Preamble, Content of the General Plan</td>
<td>17.</td>
<td>The 11 key areas [of concern] designed to address these challenges and directly improve the quality of life for O'ahu residents are summarized in the following section.</td>
<td>The 11 key areas of concern designed to address these [challenges and directly improve the quality of life for O'ahu's residents] are summarized in the following section.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Preamble, Population</td>
<td>18.</td>
<td>The population objectives and policies encompass two distinct thrusts. The first is to provide for our current residents in a manner that respects the limits of O'ahu's natural resources, protects the environment, and minimizes social, cultural, economic, and environmental disruptions. This includes the active management of tourism to prevent visitor impacts from overwhelming the quality of life of our island community. The second is to maintain a pattern of population distribution that will allow people to live, work, and play in harmony. To achieve these two 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. 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.</td>
<td>The population objectives and policies encompass two distinct thrusts. The first is 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 to live, work, and play in harmony. To achieve these two 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. 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.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. Reference to planning for population growth is a central, Charter-defined task of the GP, DPs and, SCPs. Planning for anticipated future population growth is not the same as planning for current residents. The added sentence on tourism is not relevant to this paragraph which is on population, specifically resident population. Since Oahu's population has been declining recently, for accuracy, the statement can read: The first is to plan for anticipated future population growth.</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Preamble, The Economy</td>
<td>19.</td>
<td>THE ECONOMY AND EQUITY</td>
<td>THE BALANCED ECONOMY</td>
<td>Please see responses for Comments No. 1 for comments on chapter titles.</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>Preambl.</td>
<td>19.</td>
<td>The objectives and policies for economic activity and equity attempt to address the needs of O'ahu residents for an adequate standard of living, an improved quality of life for residents and future generations, and an economy that contributes to advances O'ahu's long-term sustainability.</td>
<td>The objectives and policies for balanced economic activity attempt to address the needs for an adequate standard of living, an improved quality of life for residents and future generations, and a diversified economy that contributes to advances O'ahu's long-term sustainability.</td>
<td>Accept partial edits with rephrasing of language.</td>
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</table>

Critical issues include providing living wage employment opportunities, viability of new entrepreneurs as well as major industries, the location of jobs, and remote work, and addressing increasing economic inequality. The diversification of O'ahu's economic base and its resiliency to changes in global conditions are addressed in terms of what government can do to provide, encourage, and promote economic opportunities and equity for our residents. A new policy promotes an equitable economic future may be advanced by an innovative and technologically savvy carbon-neutral economy that respects our unique traditions and cultural values.
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Section</th>
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<th>DPP Proposed Amendment Language</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Preamble, Natural Environment and Resource Stewardship</td>
<td>20.</td>
<td>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. <strong>Besides an</strong> O'ahu's array of biologically rich and diverse ecosystems, [and a] our year-round temperate climate, [there are beautiful mountains, attractive] coastlines and beaches, [ridges, scenic vistas, and] mountains and ridges, and freshwater and marine <strong>environments that are enjoyed by all</strong> resources are the backbone of our visitor economy and resident quality of life, but are also in peril from the impacts of climate change and over-use. The City's policies [seek to] are meant to protect and enhance O'ahu's natural beauty and [environmental attributes] environment by increasing public awareness and [appreciation of them and by mitigating against] reversing the degradation of these assets. The objectives and policies recognize the importance of protecting the natural environment, especially in the context of a changing climate, for current and future generations.</td>
<td>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. <strong>Besides an</strong> O'ahu's array of biologically rich and diverse ecosystems, and a-year-round temperate climate, there are beautiful mountains, attractive beaches, scenic vistas, and freshwater and marine environments that are enjoyed by all. However, these precious resources that are fundamental to O'ahu's lifestyle and economy are also adversely impacted by a changing climate, and in some cases, the ill-effects of overuse. The City's policies seek to protect and enhance O'ahu's natural beauty and environmental attributes by increasing public awareness and appreciation, of them and by mitigating against the degradation of these assets. The objectives and policies recognize the importance of protecting the natural environment for current and future generations.</td>
<td>Accept with partial edits. The GP should use clear policy language (&quot;seek&quot;) and should avoid interpretive statements (&quot;meant&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Preamble, Housing and Communities</td>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Obtaining decent, reasonably priced <strong>homes in safe and attractive neighborhoods</strong> housing options has been a persistent problem for the residents of O'ahu, and is a primary concern of the General Plan. This section recognizes the importance of [developing whole communities that are] integrated and diverse communities. New housing development must be well-integrated with the surrounding land uses and the natural environment and that ideally include housing, ready access to schools, services, amenities, and job opportunities.</td>
<td>Obtaining decent, reasonably priced <strong>homes in safe and attractive neighborhoods</strong> has been a persistent problem for the residents of O'ahu, and is a primary concern of the General Plan. This section recognizes the importance of developing whole communities that are well-integrated with transportation, the surrounding land uses, and the natural environment, and that include housing, access to schools, services, amenities, and job opportunities.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language with partial edits. The affordability of housing is not the only concern of communities, but also &quot;safe and attractive neighborhoods.&quot; A key planning principle is to develop communities that are livable — meaning walkable with convenient access to businesses, personal services, gathering places, outdoor spaces, etc. The term &quot;whole communities&quot; encompasses all of this.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Preamble, Housing and Communities</td>
<td>22.</td>
<td>The objectives and policies for housing seek to ensure a wide range of housing opportunities and choices and to increase the availability of affordable housing and meet [County] City 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 dwelling unit vacancies as well as speculation in land and housing; and to address issues associated with homelessness so build affordable housing for lower-income residents to address homelessness and ensure that all people have decent and stable shelter.</td>
<td>The objectives and policies for housing seek to ensure a wide range of housing opportunities and choices and to increase the availability of affordable housing, including at the lowest income levels, and to 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.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language with minor edits. Regulating vacant units has been a contentious issue without clear resolution and therefore, DPP recommends it not be addressed in the GP. The issues of homelessness are varied, and building more affordable housing units is not the sole solution. Often “shelter” is an intermediate solution, whether it be emergency or transitional shelters, or group living facilities.</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>Preamble, Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>23.</td>
<td>A safe, efficient, and cost-effective multi-modal transportation system that is [less] not dependent on fossil fuels and [generates less] significantly reduces greenhouse gas emissions is essential to our environment, safety, economic prosperity, 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 sustainability goals and resident quality of life. 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, micro-mobility users, bicyclists, public transit riders, and motorists.</td>
<td>Moving quickly toward a safe, efficient, and cost-effective multi-modal transportation system that is less not dependent on fossil fuels and generates far less greenhouse gas emissions is essential to our environment, economic prosperity, 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 island’s transportation system network within existing and planned developments is important to the effective management of urban growth and in meeting the community’s daily needs. 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, active transportation users, public transit riders, and motorists.</td>
<td>Accept partial edits and rephrased language.</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Preamble, Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>24.</td>
<td>The airports and harbors are State facilities and are under State jurisdiction. The City’s role is limited to regulating to align and regulate surrounding land uses, providing connectivity to these key facilities, and processing certain needed permits. Coordinate with the State on critical climate change adaptation efforts to ensure long-term functionality for our residents.</td>
<td>The airports and harbors are State facilities and are under State jurisdiction. The City’s role is limited to regulating to align and regulate surrounding land uses, providing connectivity to these key facilities, and processing certain needed permits.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language with minor edits. While the City can provide input and coordinate permitting efforts, we should not have the burden of “ensuring long-term functionality”, this is ultimately the responsibility of the State.</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Preamble, Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Population growth results in increased demands for water, sewerage, and recycling and solid waste disposal services provided by government, as well as communication, electricity, and other utility systems provided by the private sector. The social, economic, and environmental consequences of meeting these needs must be 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. As O‘ahu moves toward a resource-constrained future to be met with carbon neutral and zero waste goals, utilities will be critical partners in adopting sustainable practices.</td>
<td>Accept with partial edits.</td>
<td>Acceptable with partial edits.</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Preamble, Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>26.</td>
<td>As O‘ahu moves toward a carbon neutral, zero waste, resource-constrained future, utilities will be critical partners in ensuring sustainability.</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Preamble, Energy</td>
<td>27.</td>
<td>ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE</td>
<td>ENERGY SYSTEMS</td>
<td>Please see responses for Comments No. 2 for comments on chapter titles.</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Preamble,</td>
<td>27.</td>
<td>There is no more salient example of the direct impact of [world events] larger global dynamics on an island community than the [provision of energy] escalating dangers of global warming and the volatility of global energy supply chains. With [about] more than 90% of O‘ahu’s electrical and transportation needs powered by imported fossil fuels, [increasing] achieving energy self-sufficiency is [a major stride toward] a critical component of security and 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 have been revised to support net zero to net positive performance in the] Our health and livability, even in the most urban area, directly depend on the health and integrity of natural ecosystems. Our island’s achievement of 100% renewable energy and renewable transportation must include increasing the resiliency of our energy grid, protecting agricultural productivity, enhancing community trust, and guarding against the most hazardous impacts of climate change. Our City policy now commits us to net zero emissions by 2045 across all areas of energy, low carbon emissions, waste streams, all utilities, and food security.</td>
<td>There is no more salient example of the direct impact of world events changing global conditions on an island community than the provision of energy and the attenuate dangers of escalating global warming and the volatility of global energy supply chains. With about 90% of O‘ahu’s electrical and transportation needs powered by imported fossil fuels, increasing energy self-sufficiency is a major stride critical component of achieving 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 have been revised to support net zero to net positive performance in the areas of energy, low carbon emissions, waste streams, all utilities, and food security.</td>
<td>Retain Existing language with partial edits. The GP should avoid using specific numbers, goals, and dates, since targets and the documents referenced, maybe subject to changes in the future. The primary purpose of the GP is to guide future policy and plans to achieve the overarching concepts laid out in the GP and as consistent with State policies. It does not provide a stepwise approach for specific regulatory targets which should be done in specific plans.</td>
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<td>28.</td>
<td>Preamble, Physical Development and Urban Design</td>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Physical development and urban design is concerned with the quality of growth that occurs within the various parts of the Island, and management of growth that occurs within the various parts of the Island. The objectives and policies in this area deal with the coordination of public facilities and land development, compatibility of land uses, and specification of certain land uses at particular locations. It also deals with creating active, vibrant communities linked not only physically but digitally, and through social media and other forms of technology to promote public participating in the planning process in ways that engage our increasingly digital society. New policies also emphasize the need to recognize and prepare for the current and even greater long-term impacts of climate change.</td>
<td>Physical development and urban design is concerned with the quality management of growth that occurs within the various parts of the Island. The objectives and policies in this area deal with the coordination of public facilities and land development, compatibility of land uses, and specification of certain land uses at particular locations. It also deals with creating active, vibrant communities linked not only physically but 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 current and even greater long-term impacts of climate change.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>Preamble, Physical Development and Urban Design</td>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Urban design emphasis contained in objectives to create and maintain 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 be allowed incremental growth over time, [in an organic fashion], providing for generations to remain in their hometowns and maintain the economic viability of our rural and suburban communities.</td>
<td>Urban design emphasis is contained in objectives to create and maintain 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 be allowed incremental growth over time, in an organic fashion, providing for generations to remain in their hometowns and maintain the economic viability of our rural and suburban communities.</td>
<td>Planning Commission recommendation. Acceptable.</td>
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<td>30.</td>
<td>Preamble, Physical Development and Urban Design</td>
<td>30.</td>
<td>The General Plan [now also contains an objective on] recognizes the increasing need to plan for, address, and mitigate the impacts of climate change and sea level rise. It calls for the City to lead and for all public and private organizations to prepare for [the future] problems caused by rises in sea level, rises in groundwater levels, [and] more frequent and severe storms, shifts in local rainfall patterns, increased flooding, and higher urban temperatures. The Climate Change Adaptation Priority Guidelines of the Hawai‘i State Planning Act, HRS § 226-109, the Ola: O‘ahu Resilience Strategy, the Multi-Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan for the City and County of Honolulu, the Climate Adaptation Design Principles for Urban Development, and the forthcoming City and County of Honolulu Climate Adaptation Strategy support planning and preparing for future disruptions and dislocations due to climate change.</td>
<td>The General Plan now also contains an objectives on climate change and sea level rise and the continued need to plan for and mitigate associated impacts. It calls for all public and private organizations to prepare for the future problems caused by rises in sea level, rises in groundwater levels, and more frequent and severe storms, shifts in local rainfall patterns, increased flooding, and higher urban temperatures. The Climate Change Adaptation Priority Guidelines of the Hawai‘i State Planning Act, HRS § 226-109, support planning and preparing for future disruptions and dislocations due to climate change.</td>
<td>Accept minor edits with rephrasing. Original language is more accurate and concise. It is also not necessary to list every related document in the GP, this is not done for other topics.</td>
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<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Preamble, Public Safety and Community Resilience</td>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Many of the City's services derive from the concern for the safety of the people. The prevention and control of crime and maintenance of public order are one aspect of public safety. The City's policies reflect the roles of the citizen, and the [County,] City, State, and [Federal] 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] driven by climate change [and sea-level-rise].</td>
<td>Many of the City's services derive from the concern for the safety of the people. The prevention and control of crime and maintenance of public order are one aspect of public safety. 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 driven by climate change and sea level-rise.</td>
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<td>32.</td>
<td>Preamble, Health and Education</td>
<td>32.</td>
<td>DPP Proposed Amendment Language</td>
<td>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 Honolulu's status as an international Pacific crossroads, and another encourages outdoor learning opportunities and venues that reflect O'ahu's unique natural environment and Native Hawaiian culture.</td>
<td>Minor edits for housekeeping for consistency of changes made to IX. Obj. C, Policy 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Preamble, Culture and Recreation</td>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Preservation and enhancement of Hawai'i's multiethnic culture will be 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; ensure equity for historically marginalized groups in our community; protect and 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 park space and facilities to meet changing demand.</td>
<td>Preservation and enhancement of Hawai'i's multiethnic culture will be 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, and prioritize equity; protect and 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 park space and facilities to meet changing demand.</td>
<td>Accept partial edits with rephrased language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Preamble, Culture and Recreation</td>
<td>35.</td>
<td>The use of leisure time is addressed through objectives Programs and policies encouraging visual and performing arts and the provision of a wide range of recreational facilities and services that are readily available to residents and visitors. New policies also call for using 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, and kama'aina to malihini.</td>
<td>The use of leisure time is addressed through objectives Programs and policies encouraging visual and performing arts and the provision of a wide range of recreational facilities and services that are readily available to residents and visitors. New policies also call for using 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, and kama'aina to malihini.</td>
<td>Accept partial edits, with housekeeping.</td>
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<td>35.</td>
<td>Preamble, Government Operations and Fiscal Management</td>
<td>36.</td>
<td>The objectives and policies in the first ten key areas of concern represent an ambitious agenda which stretches the resources of City government to the limit. [retain existing language with partial rephrased edits. Added summarized and rephrased language to avoid lengthy narrative.]</td>
<td>The objectives and policies in the first ten key areas of concern represent an ambitious agenda which stretches the resources of City government to the limit and that relies on efficiency and transparency. Increased efficiency, effectiveness, responsiveness, and fiscal 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. In an age of increased technology, automation, and citizen engagement, government operations must evolve to become more open and transparent, embrace crowd-sourcing, and collaborate with communities while also delivering services quickly and ensuring integrity. Increasing challenges require more nimble systems that are able to quickly adapt and adjust. Revenue mechanisms to support these operations should ensure social and economic equity, encourage sustainability, and be aligned to support the other ten key areas.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language with partial rephrased edits. Added summarized and rephrased language to avoid lengthy narrative.</td>
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<td>36.</td>
<td>Preamble, Role of the City and County Government</td>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Role of the City [and-County] Government</td>
<td>Role of the City and County Government</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
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<td>37.</td>
<td>Preamble, Role of the City Government</td>
<td>44.</td>
<td>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. Also essential to policy implementation are the City's annual budget and six-year capital-improvement program, both of which [should] must be consistent with the objectives and policies of the General Plan, especially with regard to long-term commitments of [money] funding.</td>
<td>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. 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 money funding.</td>
<td>Accept minor edits. The GP is not a directly regulatory document and should avoid forceful language such as &quot;must&quot;.</td>
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<td>38.</td>
<td>Preamble, Role of the City Government</td>
<td>45.</td>
<td>It is necessary to remember, however, that the City 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 quality of life of the community. The City recognizes the need for 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.</td>
<td>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 need for 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.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language with minor edits. It is important to remind the reader that City is not the sole factor in maintaining the general welfare of the community, and that the City maintains its efforts to support the policy concepts set forth in the GP.</td>
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<td>39.</td>
<td>Preamble, Citizen Participation</td>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Individual citizens and community groups 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 government and work constantly for more effective government action. Residents of the City and County of Honolulu are encouraged to democratically and meaningfully participate in the determination of the direction and quality of future growth on O'ahu through the City's Neighborhood Board system, community organizations and associations.</td>
<td>Individual citizens and community groups 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. Residents of the City and County of Honolulu are encouraged to democratically and meaningfully participate in the determination of the direction and quality of future growth on O'ahu through the City's Neighborhood Board system, community organizations and associations.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language, emphasis is on the role of citizens. The GP should avoid terms such as &quot;critical&quot; or &quot;eliminate&quot; as the GP is a guiding document intended to encourage the public to engage the planning process, without a forceful tone.</td>
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<td>40.</td>
<td>Preamble, Citizen Participation</td>
<td>47.</td>
<td>The government also needs to engage its citizens in new, evolving ways to maximize participation, including social media and other forms of electronic communications.</td>
<td>The government also needs to engage its citizens in new, evolving ways to maximize participation, including social media and other forms of electronic communications.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
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<td>41.</td>
<td>Preamble,</td>
<td>49.</td>
<td>By itself, the General Plan cannot bring about all of the changes and improvements which the City and County government considers to be desirable and attainable. It is, by design, a broad policy document, and one of its purposes is to establish a comprehensive vision for the City and County of Honolulu and to identify and adhere to a coherent set of guidelines, values, and principles which can be used in developing plans, programs, and legislation for guiding O‘ahu’s future.</td>
<td>By itself, the General Plan cannot bring about all of the changes and improvements 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 guidelines, values, and principles which can be used in developing more specialized plans, programs, and legislation for guiding O‘ahu’s future.</td>
<td>Accept partial changes. The first sentence is important for context. &quot;Adhere&quot; implies that something has the force of direct regulation, which this Plan does not provide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>50.</td>
<td>The Development Plans (DPs) and Sustainable Community Plans (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).</td>
<td>The Development Plans (DPs) and Sustainable Communities Plans (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 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 implement and accomplish the objectives and policies of the General Plan.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>51.</td>
<td>The DPs and SCPs contain standards and principles with respect to land uses, statements of urban design principles and controls, and priorities for coordination of development. The City Council adopts DPs and SCPs and amendments thereto by ordinance. These plans should not, however, be confused with zoning ordinances. Zoning ordinances, which will continue to regulate the use of land within clearly demarcated zones and set detailed standards for the height, bulk, and location of buildings.</td>
<td>The DPs and SCPs contain standards and principles with respect to land uses, statements of urban design principles and controls, and priorities for coordination of development. The City Council adopts DPs and SCPs and amendments thereto by ordinance. These plans should not, however, be confused with zoning ordinances which. 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.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
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<td>44.</td>
<td>Preamble, Implementation</td>
<td>52.</td>
<td>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] Functional Plans and the General Plan are to be mutually consistent, as per the Hawai'i State Planning Act.</td>
<td>In addition to zoning ordinances, the Functional plans 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.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Preamble, Implementation</td>
<td>54.</td>
<td>The City [and County] government is not the only entity responsible for the general welfare of the [residents of] O'ahu residents. The State and [Federal] 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] goods, services, and employment for many residents.</td>
<td>The City and County government is not the only entity responsible for the general welfare of the residents of O'ahu. 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, goods, services 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.</td>
<td>Acceptable, with minor edits.</td>
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<td>46.</td>
<td>Preamble, Amendments</td>
<td>55.</td>
<td>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 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 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 City Council may amend or revise the General Plan whenever it deems necessary to ensure relevance and address changing conditions.</td>
<td>Emphasis should be placed on reevaluating and amending selected General Plan objectives and policies as problems and issues arise. The City and County government should 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.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language with minor edits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Preamble, Amendments</td>
<td>56.</td>
<td>[Emphasis should be placed on reevaluating and amending selected General Plan objectives and policies as problems and issues arise.] The City and County government should 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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Preamble, Amendments</td>
<td>57.</td>
<td>[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. ]</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Strongly oppose removing this paragraph - a growing population is a fundamental reason for planning which is captured in the GP. The GP considers how that population should be allocated on an island of limited resources. The DPs and SCPs provide further policy guidance, while the zoning code provides the means to regulate how development should occur to accommodate that population. It is important to understand that the terms &quot;population&quot; and &quot;development&quot; are not synonymous and are not interchangeable in the context of the GP. DPP is amenable to deleting the last sentence of the 3rd paragraph (highlighted). It is too specific for the Preamble.</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>Preamble, Interpretation</td>
<td>59.</td>
<td>The City’s directed [growth] development policy is stated in Chapter I (Population), Objective B. Policies 1 through 3 define the [growth] development policy, and Policy 4 illustrates it. Policy 4 is intended to guide the preparation and implementation of development plans by providing a population distribution outcome that is consistent with the directed development policy [growth].</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Strongly Recommend Retain Existing Language. Objective B is focused on population growth, not development.</td>
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<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Population Objective A.</td>
<td>60.</td>
<td>To plan for anticipated population growth in a manner that acknowledges the limits of O'ahu’s natural resources, that protects the environment, and that minimizes social, cultural, and economic disruptions.</td>
<td>To plan for anticipated population growth in a manner that acknowledges the limits of O'ahu’s natural resources, that protects the environment, and that minimizes social, cultural, and economic disruptions.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language with minor edits. Future population is a fundamental reason for the planning which is captured in the GP. The terms “population” and “development” are two different concepts and are not interchangeable in the context of the GP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Population Objective A, Policy 1.</td>
<td>61.</td>
<td>Allocate efficiently the money and resources of the City [and County] in order to meet the needs of O'ahu’s anticipated future population, current residents and future generations.</td>
<td>Allocate efficiently the money and resources of the City and County in order to meet the needs of O'ahu’s current and anticipated future population.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language with minor edits. The term &quot;population&quot; is more inclusive than &quot;residents.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Population Objective A, Policy 2.</td>
<td>62.</td>
<td>Provide adequate support facilities to accommodate [future numbers of] visitors to O'ahu, while seeking to minimize disruption to maintaining the quality of life for residents and protecting the natural environment.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. “Support facilities” is inclusive of infrastructure but has a broader connotation. In addition, “maintaining quality of life” is vague in place of “minimizing disruptions” for residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Population Objective A, Policy 3.</td>
<td>63.</td>
<td>[Seek a balanced pace of physical] Balance development in harmony with the County’s City’s environmental, social, cultural, and economic goals by effecting and consistently enforcing City [and County] regulations.</td>
<td>Seek a balanced pace of physical development in harmony with the County’s City’s environmental, social, cultural, and economic goals by effecting and enforcing City and County regulations.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language with minor edit, revised language changes the meaning and is awkward.</td>
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| 55. | Population Objective B, Policy 3. | 69.          | Manage land use and development in the urban-fringe and rural areas so that:  
  a. (development) Development is contained within growth boundaries; [and]  
  b. Development is prevented in areas subject to extreme weather events such as sea level rise, flooding, high wind zones, and fire; and  
  c. Population densities in all areas remain consistent with the character, and the culture, and environmental qualities desired for each community. | Manage land use and development in the urban-fringe and rural areas so that:  
  a. Development is contained within growth boundaries; and  
  b. Population densities in all areas remain consistent with the character, and the culture and environmental qualities desired for each community. | Retain Existing Language with minor edits. Oppose the addition of new item (b). Objective B is on population distribution, not on regulating development in certain areas. The policy is already identified in IV. Objective C, Policy 6. |
<p>| 56. | Population Note at the end of Table 1. | 70.          | * O’ahu’s population is based on DBEDT’s latest population projections. The percent share for each DP/SCP area is an approximation derived through rounding. | Retain Existing Language. “Development Plan” is the term used in the City Charter, Section 6-1509. | |
| 57. | Population Figure 3. | 71.          | THE-ECONOMY AND EQUITY                                                                                   | THE-BALANCED ECONOMY                                                                                   | * Revise Figure to be consistent with Exhibit 1-1 in the East Honolulu SCP (Ordinance 21-11), that removes portions of the Kaiwi coastline from appearing as “urban fringe” |
| 58. | The Economy Section title. | II. THE ECONOMY AND EQUITY                                                                               | THE-ECONOMY AND EQUITY                                                                                   | Please see responses for Comments No. 1 for comments on chapter titles. | |
| 59. | The Economy Objective A. | 72.          | To promote diversified economic opportunities that enable all the people of O’ahu to attain meaningful employment and a decent standard of living. | To promote diversified economic opportunities that enable all the people of O’ahu to attain meaningful employment and a decent standard of living. | Retain Existing Language with partial edit. To be equitable, policies include all people of O’ahu and not only “residents”. Discuss on clarification on the term “living wage,” since a “decent standard of living” includes “living wages.” Acceptable with added language. |
| 60. | The Economy Objective A, Policy 1. | 73.          | Support a strong, diverse, and dynamic economic base resilient to changes in global conditions. | Support a strong, diverse and dynamic economic base that protects the natural environment and is resilient to changes in global conditions. | |</p>
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<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>The Economy</td>
<td>75.</td>
<td>Pursue opportunities to grow and strategically develop non-polluting industries such as [trade, communications, media, medical, life sciences, and technology] healthcare, sustainable agriculture, regenerative tourism, green energy and transportation, innovation and technology, housing and redevelopment, resilient infrastructure, and film and entertainment in appropriate locations that contribute to O'ahu's long-term environmental, economic, and social sustainability.</td>
<td>Pursue opportunities to grow and strategically develop non-polluting industries such as trade, communications, media, medical, life sciences, and healthcare, agriculture, renewable energy, and technology, in appropriate locations that contribute to O'ahu's long-term environmental, economic, and social sustainability.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language with minor edits. The examples are meant to be illustrative only and do not constitute all non-polluting industries. This policy is consistent with the innovative industries sections of the Hawaii State Planning Act (HRS 226-10 &amp; 10.5).</td>
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<td>62.</td>
<td>The Economy</td>
<td>76.</td>
<td>Support entrepreneurship and innovation through creative efforts such as partnerships with businesses, non-profits, and local community members.</td>
<td>Support entrepreneurship and innovation through creative efforts such as partnerships with businesses and non-profits, and by encouraging complementary policies that support access to capital and markets.</td>
<td>Acceptable with added language. Added language that was removed from Obj. A, Policy 5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>The Economy</td>
<td>77.</td>
<td>Foster a healthy business climate by [streamlining] making regulatory processes [and by encouraging complementary policies that support access to capital and markets and protection of the natural environment] more transparent, predictable, and efficient.</td>
<td>Foster a healthy business climate by streamlining regulatory processes to be more-transparent, predictable, and efficient, and by encouraging complementary policies that support access to capital and markets and protection of the natural environment.</td>
<td>Acceptable with rephrased language.</td>
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<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>The Economy</td>
<td>78.</td>
<td>[Encourage] Support the development of local, national, and world markets for the products of O'ahu-based industries and cooperatives.</td>
<td>Encourage the development of local, national, and world markets for the products of O'ahu-based industries.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. “Support” implies a dedication of City programs, funds, and resources. While encourage is a better term on the City’s desire for, without dedicating resources towards. Why are cooperatives singled out?</td>
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<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>The Economy</td>
<td>80.</td>
<td>To maintain a successful visitor industry that creates meaningful living wage employment, enhances quality of life, and [celebrates] actively supports our unique sense of place, natural beauty, Native Hawaiian culture, and multi-cultural heritage.</td>
<td>To maintain a successful visitor industry that creates meaningful employment at a living wage, enhances quality of life, and celebrates actively supports our unique sense of place, natural beauty, Native Hawaiian culture, and multi-cultural heritage.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>The Economy</td>
<td>81.</td>
<td>Encourage Ensure that the visitor industry to improve supports the quality of the visitor experience, the economic and social well-being of communities, and the quality of life of residents by promoting a regenerative tourism model that protects natural resources while minimizing visitor impact.</td>
<td>Encourage the visitor industry to improve support the quality of the visitor experience, the economic and social well-being of communities, environment, and the quality of life of residents.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language with partial edit. The GP is a guidance document, and should not use direct regulatory terms like “ensure.” The GP should also avoid using uncommon terminology unfamiliar to the public or ill-defined in general, such as “Regenerative tourism model.” “Sustainable tourism model” is more widely understood.</td>
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<td>67.</td>
<td>The Economy</td>
<td>82.</td>
<td>Respect and emphasize the value that Native Hawaiian culture, its cultural practitioners, and other established ethnic traditions bring to enrich the visitor experience and appreciation for island heritage, culture, and values.</td>
<td>Respect and emphasize the value that Native Hawaiian culture and cultural practitioners, and other established ethnic traditions bring to enriching the visitor experience and appreciation for island heritage, culture, and values.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language with minor edits.</td>
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<td>68.</td>
<td>The Economy</td>
<td>83.</td>
<td>Guide the development and operation of visitor accommodations and attractions in a manner which avoids unsustainable increases in the cost of providing public services and infrastructure, and respects existing lifestyles, cultural practices, and access to natural, cultural, and historic resources for local residents.</td>
<td>Guide the development and operation of visitor accommodations and attractions in a manner which avoids unsustainable increases in the cost of providing public services and infrastructure, and respects existing lifestyles, cultural practices, and natural, cultural, and historic resources for local residents.</td>
<td>Retain existing language with minor edits. For the sake of equity in policies, the focus should not only be on “local residents”.</td>
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<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>The Economy</td>
<td>84.</td>
<td>[Provide for] Partner with the private sector to support 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.</td>
<td>Provide for Partner with the private sector to support 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.</td>
<td>Acceptable with added language. Added language on climate change adaptation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>The Economy</td>
<td>85.</td>
<td>Provide related public expenditures for infrastructure in rural and urban-fringe areas that are highly impacted by the visitor industry.</td>
<td>Provide related public expenditures for rural and urban-fringe areas that are highly impacted by the visitor industry.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. The policy would create limitation towards only infrastructure investments, and may exclude other needed programs or expenditures.</td>
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<td>71. The Economy</td>
<td>Objective B, Policy 6.</td>
<td>86. Provide for a high-quality and [safe] livable environment for [visitors and residents as well as visitors in Waikiki] and support measures to ensure visitors’ and residents’ safety in all areas of O‘ahu.</td>
<td>Provide for a high-quality, livable, and safe environment for visitors and residents in Waikiki, and support measures to ensure visitors’ and residents’ safety in all areas of O‘ahu.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language with partial edits. The purpose of the section is on “maintaining a successful visitor industry” with the policy focusing on safety of all people (visitors and residents) in Waikiki and all areas of O‘ahu. Removing this language implies promotion of an “unsafe” environment.</td>
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<td>72. The Economy</td>
<td>Objective B, Policy 7.</td>
<td>87. Concentrate on the quality of the visitor experience in Waikiki, rather than on development densities.</td>
<td>Concentrate on the quality of the visitor experience in Waikiki, rather than on development densities.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. As revised, it is an incomplete thought. The policy emphasizes quality instead of a focus on development density of Waikiki and is supported by Waikiki Design guidelines that maintain quality experience at all scales of development.</td>
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<td>73. The Economy</td>
<td>Objective B, Policy 8.</td>
<td>88. Facilitate the development of the following secondary resort areas: Ko‘Olina Resort, Turtle Bay Resort, Hoakalei Resort, and Mākaha Valley in a manner that respects the traditional culture and the natural environment.</td>
<td>Facilitate the development of the following secondary resort areas: Ko‘Olina Resort, Turtle Bay Resort, Hoakalei Resort, Ocean Pointe, and Mākaha Valley in a manner that respects the traditional culture and the natural beauty of the area.</td>
<td>Partial Planning Commission recommendation. Acceptable with partial edits. Facilitate is a more appropriate term, since the City does not control or ‘manage’ the resort areas, but finds middle ground between regulation and existing development.</td>
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<td>75. The Economy</td>
<td>Objective B, Policy 10.</td>
<td>90. Encourage physical improvements, social services, and cultural programs that contribute to a [high quality] high value visitor experience, while ensuring that visitors financially support these improvements.</td>
<td>Encourage physical improvements, social services and cultural programs that contribute to a high-quality visitor experience, while seeking financial support of these improvements from the visitor industry.</td>
<td>Acceptable with partial edits and rephrasing.</td>
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| 76. | The Economy | 91. | [Policy 11  
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.] | Policy 11  
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. | Planning Commission recommendation.  
Accept Deletion. |
| 77. | The Economy | 92. | To ensure the long-term viability and continued productivity and sustainability of agriculture on O'ahu. | To ensure the long-term viability, and continued productivity and sustainability of agriculture on O'ahu. | Acceptable. |
| 78. | The Economy | 94. | Support agricultural diversification to [help] strengthen the agricultural industry and [te] make more locally grown food available for local consumption. | Support agricultural diversification to help strengthen the agricultural industry and to make more locally grown food available for local consumption. | Acceptable. |
| 79. | The Economy | 95. | Foster market opportunities and increased consumer demand for [safe,] locally grown, fresh, and [processed] value-added agricultural products. | Foster market opportunities and increased consumer demand for safe, locally grown, fresh, and processed, and value-added agricultural products. | Acceptable with partial edits.  
Safety is important in the food supply. “Processed” means manipulated (i.e. peeled, packaged, chopped, seasoned, etc.) |
| 80. | The Economy | 96. | [Streamline the implementation of regulations] Make regulations more transparent and efficient to enhance a producer’s ability to develop, market, and distribute locally grown food and products. | Streamline the implementation of regulations to enhance a producer’s ability to develop, market, and distribute locally grown food and products. | Retain Existing Language.  
“Streamlining” covers the areas of “efficiency” and “transparency”. |
| 81. | The Economy | 98. | [Promote] Support small-scale farming activities and other operations, such as truck farming, flower growing, aquaculture, livestock production, taro growing, and subsistence farms. | Promote small-scale farming activities and other operations, such as truck farming, flower growing, aquaculture, livestock production, taro growing, and subsistence farms, and community gardens. | Retain Existing Language with minor addition.  
Support implies funding and other dedication of City resources, while “promote” encourages the activity. DPP has no objection if that is the intended reading.  
Added “community gardens” to recognize proposed language from VII. Obj. E. 3 |
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<tr>
<td>82.</td>
<td>The Economy</td>
<td>99.</td>
<td>Encourage landowners to actively use agricultural lands for agricultural purposes, and to permanently preserve agricultural land with high productivity potential for agricultural production.</td>
<td>Acceptable with rephrasing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83.</td>
<td>The Economy</td>
<td>100.</td>
<td>Encourage landowners to permanently preserve agricultural land with high productivity potential for agricultural production, new policies, programs, and technology that allow sustainable agricultural production to coexist on lands with renewable energy generation.</td>
<td>Acceptable with rephrasing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.</td>
<td>The Economy</td>
<td>102.</td>
<td>Support and encourage technologies and agricultural practices that conserve and protect water, soil, air quality, and drainage areas; reduce carbon emissions; and that promote public health and safety.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.</td>
<td>The Economy</td>
<td>103.</td>
<td>Support and encourage the availability and use of non-potable water for agricultural irrigation, where feasible.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86.</td>
<td>The Economy</td>
<td>107.</td>
<td>Protect the right to farm by enforcing right-to-farm laws and local farming operations by enacting policies to protect agricultural operations and by imposing meaningful buffer zones.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language with partial edits. Refers to Right to Farm Act, HRS Chapter 165.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.</td>
<td>The Economy</td>
<td>113.</td>
<td>Encourage the expansion of ocean recreation activities for residents and visitors that are done in a sustainable manner.</td>
<td>Retain existing language with partial edits. “Support” implies a dedication of City programs, funds, and resources. While “Encourage the expansion of” reflects the City’s desire for more sustainable practices from private operators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.</td>
<td>The Economy</td>
<td>114.</td>
<td>To prevent the occurrence of large-scale unemployment and ensure meaningful employment and economic equity.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. The purpose of this section is focused on resilience against mass unemployment, in the event of economic downturn.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>The Economy, Objective E, Policy 1.</td>
<td>[Encourage] Support public and private training and employment programs to prepare residents for existing and future jobs, including historically marginalized communities.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>The Economy, Objective E, Policy 3.</td>
<td>Encourage the provision of retraining programs for workers in industries with planned reductions in their labor force.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. The policy is about supporting workforce in the event of any industry downsizing, and not limited to City workers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>The Economy, Objective E, Policy 4.</td>
<td>Identify emerging industries, encourage investments needed to support the industries, and develop a skilled workforce to fill positions in these areas.</td>
<td>Acceptable with minor edits. Proposed language is more confusing and does not change meaning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>The Economy, Objective F.</td>
<td>To maintain a high-level of Federal spending, federal programs and economic activity on O‘ahu consistent with the City’s infrastructure and environmental goals.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>The Economy, Objective F, Policy 1.</td>
<td>Take full advantage of Federal programs and grants which contribute to the economic, social, cultural, and environmental well-being of O‘ahu residents.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>The Economy, Objective F, Policy 2.</td>
<td>[Encourage] Ensure that the Federal government pay for the cost of public services used by Federal agencies.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language except minor edits. The GP cannot regulate the federal government and “ensure” payment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>The Economy, Objective G.</td>
<td>To bring about orderly economic growth and support economic equity and reduce stratification between economic groups on O‘ahu.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. The purpose of this section is to plan for economic growth in appropriate areas of the island. Since not all areas, such as rural areas, may desire as much economic development than others. Suggest a new objective if Council wishes to keep the amended language.</td>
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Suggest a new objective if Council wishes to keep the amended language.
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<td>97.</td>
<td>The Economy</td>
<td></td>
<td>CM Elefante (2021-671 GP Amendment Form 7-1-21. BE. CC269) AMENDMENT TEXT (RAMSEYER NEW LANGUAGE)</td>
<td>Concentrate economic activity and government services in the primary urban center and in the secondary urban center at Kapolei.</td>
<td>Oppose deletion. One of the primary objectives of the GP is to guide growth. These are the population centers and jobs and economic activity should be commensurate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.</td>
<td>The Economy</td>
<td></td>
<td>[Policy 2] 1 [Policy 2] 1</td>
<td>Permit the moderate growth of business centers in the urban fringe areas; Ensure the equitable distribution of City capital spending, employment opportunities, infrastructure investments, and other benefits throughout communities based on need and regardless of income level.</td>
<td>Permit the moderate growth of business centers in the urban fringe areas; Allow infrastructure and business activity in urban-fringe areas appropriate to population needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.</td>
<td>The Economy</td>
<td></td>
<td>[Policy 4 Encourage the continuation of a high level of military-related employment both on and off base in the Hickam-Pearl Harbor, Wahiawa, Kailua-Kāne‘ohe, and ‘Ewa areas.]</td>
<td>Policy 4 Encourage the continuation of a high level of military-related employment both on and off base in the Hickam-Pearl Harbor, Wahiawa, Kailua-Kāne‘ohe, and ‘Ewa areas.</td>
<td>This became new Policy 5 in Objective F. Acceptable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Paragraph No.</td>
<td>CM Elefante (2021-671 GP Amendment Form 7-1-21, BE, CC289) AMENDMENT TEXT (RAMSEYER NEW LANGUAGE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Natural Environment and Resource Stewardship</td>
<td>131.</td>
<td>Protect O’ahu’s natural environment, especially the shoreline, valleys, ridges, and wetlands from incompatible development.</td>
<td>Protect O’ahu’s natural environment, especially the shoreline, valleys, ridges, and watershed areas, and wetlands from incompatible development.</td>
<td>Acceptable with minor change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Natural Environment and Resource Stewardship</td>
<td>132.</td>
<td>[Seek] Promote the restoration of environmentally damaged areas and natural resources.</td>
<td>Seek the restoration of environmentally damaged areas and natural resources.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. “Seek” is stronger language than “promote”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Natural Environment and Resource Stewardship</td>
<td>133.</td>
<td>[Protect] Preserve, protect, and restore stream flows and stream habitats to support aquatic and environmental processes and riparian, scenic, recreational, and Native Hawaiian cultural resources.</td>
<td>Preserve, protect, and restore and enhance stream flows and stream habitats to support aquatic and environmental processes and riparian, scenic, recreational, and Native Hawaiian cultural resources.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Natural Environment and Resource Stewardship</td>
<td>134.</td>
<td>Require development projects to avoid natural features and hazards such as slope, inland and coastal erosion, flood hazards, water-recharge areas, and existing vegetation, as well as to plan for the impact of rising sea levels on coastal hazards that threaten life and property.</td>
<td>Require development projects to give due consideration to natural features and hazards such as slope, inland and coastal erosion, flood hazards, water-recharge areas, and-existing vegetation, as well as to plan for coastal hazards that threaten life and property.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language with minor edits. “Existing vegetation” is also an important factor in consideration of projects. Such as role in native ecosystems, rare plants, etc. “Impacts of rising sea levels” is included as a “coastal hazard”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Natural Environment and Resource Stewardship</td>
<td>135.</td>
<td>Require sufficient setbacks from O’ahu’s shorelines to minimize threats to protect life and property, preserve natural shoreline areas and sandy beaches, and to minimize the future need for protective structures or relocation of structures.</td>
<td>Require sufficient setbacks from O’ahu’s shorelines to protect life and property, preserve natural shoreline areas and sandy beaches, and to minimize the future need for protective structures or relocation of structures.</td>
<td>Acceptable with limited edits. Public access is covered in Obj. B, Policy 4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Natural Environment and Resource Stewardship Objective A, Policy 7.</td>
<td>137.</td>
<td>Protect the natural environment from damaging levels of air, water, carbon, and noise pollution.</td>
<td>Protect the natural environment from damaging levels of air, water, and noise pollution.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. Carbon pollution is a form of air pollution and contributor to water pollution and does not need to be called out separately here alongside the broader categories of “air”, “water”, and “noise”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>Natural Environment and Resource Stewardship Objective A, Policy 9.</td>
<td>139.</td>
<td>[Protec] Increase tree canopy and ensure their integration into new developments, and protect significant trees on public and private lands [and encourage their integration into new developments].</td>
<td>Protect significant trees on public and private lands and encourage their integration into new developments.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. Requiring tree canopy in new development is a separate concept from protection of significant trees. DPP does not object to a separate policy if the amended language is to be kept. The term “increase tree canopy” may be more appropriate along with a statement on their environmental value (i.e., for heat abatement, storm water sequestration, etc.) or other language that clarifies the intent for the addition or removal of trees specifically in new development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Natural Environment and Resource Stewardship Objective A, Policy 12.</td>
<td>142.</td>
<td>Plan [and prepare] for and mitigate the impacts of climate change on the natural environment, including strategies of adaptation. Plan, and prepare for, and mitigate the impacts of climate change on the natural environment, including strategies of adaptation.</td>
<td>Acceptable with partial edits. The overall policy is broader and more encompassing, to include these topics and more (i.e. severe storms, sea level rise, coastal erosion, etc.).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Natural Environment and Resource Stewardship Objective B, Policy 1.</td>
<td>144.</td>
<td>Protect the Island’s significant natural resources: its mountains and craters; forests and watershed areas; [marshes], wetlands, rivers, and streams; shorelines, fishponds, and bays; and reefs and offshore islands. Protect the Island’s significant natural resources: its mountains and craters; forests and watershed areas; marshes, wetlands, rivers, and streams; shorelines, fishponds, and bays; and reefs and offshore islands.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Natural Environment and Resource Stewardship Objective B, Policy 4.</td>
<td>147.</td>
<td>[Promote] Protect and expand public access to the natural and coastal environment for recreational, educational, and cultural purposes, and [the maintenance thereof] maintain access in a way that does not damage natural, historic, or cultural resources.</td>
<td>Promote Protect and expand public access to the natural and coastal environment for recreational, educational and cultural purposes, and the maintenance thereof maintain access in a way that does not damage natural, historic, or cultural resources.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Housing and Communities Objective A, Policy 1.</td>
<td>149.</td>
<td>Support programs, policies, and strategies [which] will provide [decent homes] affordable and sustainable housing options for local residents [at the least possible cost], especially those in the lowest income brackets.</td>
<td>Support programs, policies, and strategies which will provide decent and affordable homes for local residents-at the least possible cost.</td>
<td>Acceptable with partial edits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Housing and Communities Objective A, Policy 2</td>
<td>150.</td>
<td>[Streamline approval] Increase automation, transparency, and efficiency in permit approval procedures for housing and other development projects.</td>
<td>Streamline approval and permit procedures, in a transparent manner, for housing and other development projects.</td>
<td>Accept limited edits. The term &quot;streamline&quot; covers the efficiency of the approval process, which includes the use of software and other programs. The term &quot;automation,&quot; also infers a reduction in review towards the health and safety of structures, traded-off in an &quot;automated&quot; process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Housing and Communities Objective A, Policy 3.</td>
<td>151.</td>
<td>Encourage innovative residential developments [which] result in lower costs, [the] more efficient use of land and infrastructure, greater convenience and privacy, and a distinct community identity.</td>
<td>Encourage innovative residential developments which result in lower costs, the more efficient use of land and infrastructure, greater convenience and privacy, and a distinct community identity.</td>
<td>Accept minor edits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>Housing and Communities Objective A, Policy 11.</td>
<td>159.</td>
<td>Encourage the construction of affordable homes within established low-density and rural communities by such means as 'ohana units, duplex dwellings, and cluster development that embraces the 'ohana concept by maintaining multi-generational proximity for local families.</td>
<td>Encourage the construction of affordable homes within established low-density and rural communities by such means as 'ohana units, duplex dwellings, and cluster development that embraces the 'ohana concept by maintaining multi-generational proximity for local families.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. &quot;Rural&quot; in this context does not mean &quot;agricultural&quot; but is equivalent to country or &quot;low density&quot; housing areas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>Housing and Communities</td>
<td>160.</td>
<td>Promote higher-density, mixed-use development where appropriate, including rail transit-oriented development, to increase the supply of affordable and market homes housing in convenient proximity to jobs, schools, shops and public transit.</td>
<td>Promote higher-density, mixed-use development where appropriate, including rail transit-oriented development, to increase the supply of affordable and market homes housing in convenient proximity to jobs, schools, shops, and public transit.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Housing and Communities</td>
<td>161.</td>
<td>Encourage the production and maintenance of affordable rental housing, 'ohana housing, and accessory dwelling units.</td>
<td>Encourage the production and maintenance of affordable rental housing, 'ohana housing, and accessory dwelling units.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>Housing and Communities</td>
<td>166.</td>
<td>Encourage the State government to coordinate its urban-area designations with the developmental policies of the City and County.</td>
<td>Encourage the State government to coordinate its urban-area designations with the developmental policies of the City and County.</td>
<td>Minor Edit, in keeping with format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Housing and Communities</td>
<td>167.</td>
<td>Discourage speculation in lands outside of areas planned for urban use, and reduce the use of residential dwelling units for short term vacation rentals.</td>
<td>Discourage speculation in lands outside of areas planned for urban use, and reduce the use of residential dwelling units for short term vacation rentals.</td>
<td>Acceptable with partial edits. It is not necessary to say “support policies and programs” in so many instances because the alignment of actions (including policies and programs) is a given purpose for the statements in the GP. “Vacant dwelling units” is both too specific for this policy context and not specific enough to provide for exceptions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Housing and Communities</td>
<td>172.</td>
<td>To provide residents with a choice of living environments which are reasonably close to employment, education, recreation, and commercial centers, and which are adequately served by transportation networks and public utilities.</td>
<td>To provide residents with a choice of living environments which are reasonably close to employment, education, recreation, and commercial centers and which are adequately served by transportation networks and public utilities.</td>
<td>Acceptable. For consistency use “schools” since that term was used previously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Housing and Communities</td>
<td>173.</td>
<td>Ensure that residential developments offer a variety of affordable housing to people of different income levels and to families of various sizes to reduce large household sizes and alleviate the existing condition of overcrowding.</td>
<td>Ensure that residential developments offer a variety of affordable housing to people of different income levels and to families of various sizes to reduce large household sizes and alleviate the existing condition of overcrowding.</td>
<td>Acceptable with partial edits. Removal of “large household sizes” is acceptable, but maintain language on “existing conditions of overcrowding.”</td>
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| 121. | Housing and Communities Objective C, Policy 4. | 176. | Encourage residential development in [suburban] areas where existing roads, utilities, and other community facilities are not being used to capacity, and in urban areas where higher densities [can] may be readily accommodated. | Encourage residential development in suburban areas where existing roads, utilities, and other community facilities are not being used to capacity, and in urban areas where higher densities 
may be readily accommodated. | Retain Existing Language except minor edit. To produce sufficient housing, and affordable housing, appropriate infill should be encouraged in suburban areas. Proposed language may also inadvertently support policy for expansion of development in rural areas. |
<p>| 122. | Housing and Communities Objective C, Policy 5. | 177. | Support mixed-use development and higher-density redevelopment in areas surrounding future-rail transit stations | Discourage residential development in areas where the topography makes construction difficult or hazardous, where sea level rise and flooding will occur, and where providing and maintaining roads, utilities, and other facilities would be extremely costly or environmentally damaging. | Housekeeping edit. Removed “future”. |
| 123. | Housing and Communities Objective C, Policy 6. | 178. | Discourage residential development in areas where the topography makes construction difficult or hazardous, where sea level rise and flooding will occur, and where providing and maintaining roads, utilities, and other facilities would be extremely costly or environmentally damaging. | Acceptable with partial edits. |
| 124. | Transportation and Utilities Objective A | 181. | To create a multi-modal transportation system [which] moves people and goods safely, efficiently, and at a reasonable cost and [minimizes] reduces 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. | 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. | Acceptable with minor edits. &quot;Minimize&quot; is the least amount possible, while &quot;reduce&quot; could be by any amount. |
| 125. | Transportation and Utilities Objective A, Policy 1. | 182. | Develop a comprehensive, well-connected and integrated ground transportation system that reduces carbon emissions and enables safe, comfortable and convenient travel for all users, including motorists, pedestrians, micromobility users, bicyclists, and public transportation users of all ages and abilities. | Develop a comprehensive, well-connected and integrated ground transportation system that reduces carbon emissions and enables safe, comfortable and convenient travel for all users, including motorists, pedestrians, bicyclists, and public transportation users of all ages and abilities. | Acceptable. Language on &quot;micro-mobility&quot; moved to Obj. A, Policy 6. More suitable as part of &quot;Complete Streets&quot; policy. |</p>
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<td>126.</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>183.</td>
<td>Provide multi-modal transportation services to people living within the ‘Ewa, Central O‘ahu, and Pearl City-Hawaii Kai corridors primarily through a mass transit system including exclusive right-of-way rail transit and feeder-bus components as well as through the existing highway system. Seek to expand bikeways and pedestrian walkways.</td>
<td>Provide multi-modal transportation services to people living within the ‘Ewa, Central O‘ahu, and Pearl City-Hawaii Kai corridors primarily through a mass transit system including exclusive right-of-way rail transit and feeder-bus components as well as through the existing highway system.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. Central and more populated areas are being addressed here. Policy 2 and 3 are separate transportation policies, the first supporting a rail transit system through the rail corridor, while the other policy supports a &quot;multi-modal transportation&quot; for other areas outside of the rail corridor. Amended language on bikeways and pedestrian walkways is already addressed in Policy 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127.</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>184.</td>
<td>Provide multi-modal transportation services outside the ‘Ewa, Central O‘ahu, and Pearl City-Hawaii Kai corridors primarily through a system of express- and feeder-buses as well as through the highway system with limited to moderate improvements sufficient to meet the needs of the communities being served.</td>
<td>Provide multi-modal transportation services outside the ‘Ewa, Central O‘ahu, and Pearl City-Hawaii Kai corridors primarily through a system of express- and feeder-buses as well as through the highway system with limited to moderate improvements sufficient to meet the needs of the communities being served.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. Policy 2 and 3 are separate transportation policies, the first supporting a rail transit system through the rail corridor, while the other policy supports a &quot;multi-modal transportation&quot; for other areas outside of the rail corridor. Acceptable with minor edits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128.</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>185.</td>
<td>Work with the State to ensure adequate and safe access for communities served by O‘ahu’s coastal highway system, and plan for the relocation of highways and roads subject to sea level rise away from the coastline.</td>
<td>Work with the State to ensure adequate and safe access for communities served by O‘ahu’s coastal highway system, and plan for the relocation of highways and roads subject to sea level rise away from the coastline.</td>
<td>Acceptable with minor edits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129.</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>187.</td>
<td>Support the development of transportation plans, programs, and facilities that are based on Complete Streets features. Maintain and improve road, bicycle, and pedestrian, and micro-mobility facilities in existing communities to eliminate unsafe conditions.</td>
<td>Support the development of transportation plans, programs, and facilities that are based on Complete Streets features. Maintain and improve road, bicycle, and pedestrian, and micro-mobility facilities in existing communities to eliminate unsafe conditions.</td>
<td>Added language on &quot;micro-mobility&quot; from proposed Obj. A, Policy 1. More suitable as part of &quot;Complete Streets&quot; features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130.</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>189.</td>
<td>Make transportation services safe and accessible to people with limited mobility: the young, elderly, disabled, and those with limited incomes.</td>
<td>Make transportation services safe and accessible to people with limited mobility: the young, elderly, disabled, and those with limited incomes.</td>
<td>Accept minor edits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Paragraph No.</td>
<td>CM Elefante (2021-671 DP Amendment Form 7-1-21. BE. CC269) AMENDMENT TEXT (RAMSEYER NEW LANGUAGE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>131.</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>196.</td>
<td>Adds new Objective A, Policy 14</td>
<td>Ensure the transition to electric and renewable fuel ground transportation, by developing adequate and accessible charging and fueling infrastructure to move the City fleet to 100% electric and renewable fuel by 2035, and all ground transportation on Oʻahu to 100% electric and renewable fuel by 2045.</td>
<td>Policy 15 Support electric and alternative fuel infrastructure to provide adequate and accessible charging spaces and renewable fueling stations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132.</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>197.</td>
<td>Objective B</td>
<td>[Help to develop and maintain an adequate, safe and reliable supply of water for agricultural and industrial needs in a cost-effective way that supports the long-term health of the resource and considers the impacts of climate change, including possible decreases in water supply due to drought.]</td>
<td>Help to develop and maintain an adequate, safe and reliable supply of water for agricultural and industrial needs in a cost-effective way that supports the long-term health of the resource and considers the impacts of climate change, including possible decreases in water supply due to drought.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133.</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>198.</td>
<td>Objective B, Policy 1</td>
<td>Develop and maintain an adequate, safe, and reliable supply of fresh water in a [cost effective] way that supports the long-term sustainability of the resource and considers the impacts of climate change, including possible decreases in water supply due to drought.</td>
<td>Develop and maintain an adequate, safe and reliable supply of fresh water in a cost-effective way that supports the long-term sustainability of the resource and considers the impacts of climate change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134.</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Objective B, Policy 2</td>
<td>[Help to develop and maintain an adequate, safe and reliable supply of water for agricultural and industrial needs in a cost-effective way that supports the long-term health of the resource and considers the impacts of climate change, including possible decreases in water supply due to drought.]</td>
<td>Help to develop and maintain an adequate, safe and reliable supply of water for agricultural and industrial needs in a resource-integrated and cost-effective way, that supports the long-term health of the resource and considers the impacts of climate change, including possible decreases in water supply due to drought.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135.</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>199.</td>
<td>Objective B, Policy 3</td>
<td>[Use] Explore the use of new technologies [which will ensure] that support water supply and waste disposal services are provided [recycling at a reasonable cost.]</td>
<td>Use new technologies which will ensure that provide water and waste disposal and recycling services are provided at reasonable cost, and in a manner that addresses environmental and community impacts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Paragraph No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities Objective B, Policy 5.</td>
<td>202.</td>
<td>[Pursue strategies to] Enact policies and programs that reduce the per capita consumption of water and the per capita production of waste.</td>
<td>Provide safe, reliable, efficient, and environmentally sound waste-collection and waste-disposal and recycling services that consider the impacts of climate change during the siting and construction of new facilities.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language with minor edits. “Pursue strategies” is broader and more inclusive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities Objective B, Policy 6.</td>
<td>203.</td>
<td>Provide safe, reliable, efficient, and environmentally sound waste-collection and [waste disposal] circular economy services that consider the impacts of climate change during the siting and construction of new facilities.</td>
<td>Provide safe, reliable, efficient, and environmentally sound waste-collection and waste-disposal and recycling services that consider the near- and long-term impacts of climate change during the siting and construction of new facilities.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language with minor edits. Keep “Waste disposal” and use “recycling services” instead of “circular economy.” The document should avoid using terms that are not widely used or understood by the general public and may represent conditions not achievable in the main through City actions. At present, there are materials that cannot be re-used or recycled, and thus we recognize the need to keep in “waste disposal”. A more suitable policy would express support for extended producer responsibility and reduction of non-recyclable or reusable materials throughout the waste stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities Objective B, Policy 7.</td>
<td>204.</td>
<td>[Pursue] Enact policies and programs [to] expand on-island recycling and resource recovery through a circular economy [from] to reduce O‘ahu’s solid-waste and wastewater streams.</td>
<td>Pursue programs to expand on-island recycling and resource recovery from O‘ahu’s solid-waste and wastewater streams.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. Recommend that Council consider a separate policy on building towards a “Circular economy” if that language is desired (see above).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities Objective C.</td>
<td>207.</td>
<td>To ensure reliable, cost-effective, and responsive service for all utilities with equitable access for all residents.</td>
<td>To ensure reliable, cost-effective and responsive service for all utilities and equitable access for residents.</td>
<td>Acceptable with minor edits. A fine difference, but access may not be feasible for all residents who choose to live off-grid or in very remote areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities Objective C, Policy 1.</td>
<td>208.</td>
<td>Maintain and upgrade existing utility systems in order to avoid major breakdowns and service interruptions, especially with the electrification of transportation and a shift toward renewable fuels and gasses.</td>
<td>Maintain and upgrade existing utility systems in order to avoid major breakdowns and service interruptions.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. Electrification of transportation is a separate policy from utility systems, referring to gas, water, power and communications systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>141.</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>209.</td>
<td>Provide improvements to utilities in existing neighborhoods to reduce substandard conditions, and to increase resilience to use fluctuations, natural hazards, extreme weather, and other climate impacts.</td>
<td>Added modified language from proposed Obj. C, Policy 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142.</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>210.</td>
<td>Facilitate the timely and orderly expansion of utility systems. Ensure that utility systems are resilient and protected from extreme weather, natural hazards, and increased risk from both the increased demand and impacts associated with climate change.</td>
<td>Facilitate the timely and orderly upgrades and expansions of utility systems.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. The policy is more inclusive covering needed orderly “expansion” of utilities to meet growing demands. Moved language to Policy 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143.</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>211.</td>
<td>Increase the efficiency of public-serving utilities by encouraging a mixture of uses with peak periods of demand occurring, aligning with the availability of resources at different times of the day.</td>
<td>Increase the efficiency of public-serving utilities by encouraging a mixture of uses with peak periods of demand aligning with the availability of resources occurring at different times of the day.</td>
<td>Acceptable with modified language. Removed unnecessary language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144.</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>212.</td>
<td>Give primary emphasis in the capital improvement program to provide adequate resources to ensure the maintenance and improvement of transportation systems and utilities.</td>
<td>Give primary emphasis in the capital improvement program to provide adequate resources to ensure the maintenance and improvement of transportation systems and utilities.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145.</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>213.</td>
<td>Require the installation of underground or vaulted utility lines wherever feasible.</td>
<td>Require the installation of underground utility lines wherever feasible.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. The term “vaulted” refers to underground and is redundant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146.</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>216.</td>
<td>Seek improved taxing powers from the State increased tax authority for the City and County in order to provide a more equitable means of financing transportation and utility services.</td>
<td>Seek improved taxing powers for the City and County in order to provide a more equitable means of financing transportation and utility services.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. “Taxing powers” is also more inclusive and includes the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147.</td>
<td>Transportation and Utilities</td>
<td>217.</td>
<td>Evaluate the current threat of sea level rise on existing public infrastructure, especially sewage treatment plants, roads, and other public and private utilities located along or near O’ahu’s coastal areas, and avoid the placement of future public infrastructure in threatened areas.</td>
<td>Evaluate impacts of sea level rise on existing public infrastructure, especially sewage treatment plants, roads, and other public and private utilities located along or near O’ahu’s coastal areas and avoid the placement of future public infrastructure in threatened areas.</td>
<td>Acceptable with limited changes. The Policy should account for both current and future impacts from sea level rise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Paragraph No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>218.</td>
<td><strong>ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE</strong></td>
<td>VI. ENERGY SYSTEMS AND CLIMATE CHANGE</td>
<td>Please see responses for Comments No. 2 for comments on chapter titles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>218.</td>
<td>To [increase energy self-sufficiency] achieve self-sufficiency through 100% renewable energy and maintain an efficient, reliable, resilient, and cost-efficient energy system.</td>
<td>To increase energy self-sufficiency through renewable energy and maintain an efficient, reliable, resilient, and cost-efficient energy system.</td>
<td>Acceptable with rephrased language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>Energy, Objective A</td>
<td>219.</td>
<td>[Encourage the implementation of] Develop and implement a comprehensive plan to guide and coordinate energy conservation and renewable energy development and utilization programs on O'ahu that achieves 100% renewable energy while addressing cultural priorities, equitable siting, community resilience, and agricultural sustainability.</td>
<td>Encourage the implementation of a comprehensive plan to guide and coordinate energy conservation and renewable energy development and utilization programs.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. Proposed language adds too many topics to a focused policy. None of the additional topics are precluded by the existing language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>Energy, Objective A, Policy 1</td>
<td>220.</td>
<td>Support and encourage programs and projects, including economic incentives, regulatory measures, and educational efforts, which will [reduce] eliminate O'ahu's dependence on fossil fuels as its primary source of energy.</td>
<td>Support and encourage programs and projects, including economic incentives, regulatory measures, and educational efforts, which will reduce and seek to eliminate O'ahu's dependence on fossil fuels as its primary source of energy.</td>
<td>Acceptable with rephrased language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>Energy, Objective A, Policy 3</td>
<td>221.</td>
<td>[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.] Support policies and programs to achieve resilient, self-sufficient energy supply on O'ahu, and ensure access to adequate backup fuel and energy supplies to aid disaster response and recovery.</td>
<td>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. Support policies and programs to ensure an adequate reserve of fuel and energy supplies to aid disaster response and recovery.</td>
<td>Acceptable with rephrased language. Redundant language on &quot;self-sufficient energy supply&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>Energy, Objective A, Policy 7</td>
<td>225.</td>
<td>Manage our resources and the development of our communities in line with the long-term goals of net-zero to net-positive performance] alignment with State and City law to ensure carbon neutrality by 2045 in the areas of energy, carbon emissions, waste streams, all utilities, and food security.</td>
<td>Manage our resources and the development of our communities in line with the long-term efficiency and sustainability goals and targets] goals of net-zero to net-positive performance in the areas of energy, carbon emissions, waste streams, all utilities, and food security.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language with minor changes. The GP is a broad policy document and should avoid specific date, and should already be consistent with State and City laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Paragraph No.</td>
<td>CM Elefante (2021-671 GP Amendment Form 7-1-21, BE. CC299) AMENDMENT TEXT (RAMSEYER NEW LANGUAGE)</td>
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<td>154.</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>226.</td>
<td><strong>AMENDMENT TEXT (RAMSEYER NEW LANGUAGE)</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>DPP Proposed Amendment Language</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>DPP Comments</strong></td>
<td>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Encourage</strong> increase transparency, efficient permitting procedures, and other City support to ensure the equitable placement of solar photovoltaic systems on every available rooftop and the use of [commercially available] commercial renewable energy systems in public facilities, institutions, [residences], and mixed-use and business developments.</td>
<td>&lt;br&gt;Oppose. Too many policy concepts crammed together. 1. Transparency and permitting, has little to do with the promotion of renewable energy systems. 2. “Equitable placement of solar...on every rooftop” may create a cost burden on households if not deeply subsidized and/or implies the City is supplying the solar panels. Also should discuss with HECO regarding their energy plans and grid capacities. 3. Original policy is more broad and encompassing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155.</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>228.</td>
<td><strong>Encourage</strong> and equitably incentivize the use of commercially available renewable energy systems in public facilities, institutions, residences, and business developments.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Retain Exiting Language. “Building energy codes” and “building codes...with the most energy efficient” are two separate concepts, and should be consistent with appropriate State and Federal Standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156.</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>230.</td>
<td><strong>Encourage</strong> the efficient use of energy [is] a primary factor in the preparation and administration of land use plans and regulations.</td>
<td>Ensure that the efficient use of energy is a primary factor in the formulation and implementation of all City and County energy-related programs and regulations, including updating building energy codes.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. “Encourage” is weaker language than “ensure”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157.</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>231.</td>
<td>Provide incentives and, where appropriate, mandatory controls to achieve energy-efficient and sustainable siting and design of new developments. Support the increased use of nationally recognized energy efficiency and resource conservation rating and certification systems.</td>
<td>Provide incentives and, where appropriate, mandatory controls to achieve energy-efficient and sustainable siting and design of new developments. Support the increased use of nationally recognized energy efficiency and resource conservation rating and certification systems.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. Proposed language is weaker in achieving Hawaii energy goals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158.</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>232.</td>
<td>Provide incentives and, where appropriate, mandatory controls to reduce energy consumption in existing buildings and outdoor facilities, and in design and construction practices.</td>
<td>Provide incentives and, where appropriate, mandatory controls to reduce energy consumption in existing buildings and outdoor facilities, and in design and construction practices.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. Proposed language is weaker in achieving Hawaii’s energy goals.</td>
</tr>
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<td>159</td>
<td>Energy Objective B, Policy 4.</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>Promote the development of a multi-modal transportation system that [minimizes] eliminates fossil fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.</td>
<td>Promote the development of a multi-modal transportation system that minimizes and seeks to eliminate fossil fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.</td>
<td>Acceptable, rephrased language to convey City's desire to accomplish this goal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>Energy Objective B, Policy 5</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>Encourage the implementation of an adaptable and reliable electrical grid, energy transmission, energy storage, microgrids, resilience hubs, and energy generation technologies.</td>
<td>Encourage the implementation of an adaptable and reliable electrical grid, energy transmission, energy storage, microgrids, and energy generation technologies.</td>
<td>Acceptable. Moved “resilience hub” to VIII Obj. B, Policy 8. Resilience hubs are out of place and not related to energy systems, but more related to “disaster-ready communities.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>Energy Objective B, Policy 6.</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>Support the availability and use of energy efficient vehicles, especially hybrid, fuel cell, and pure electrical vehicles.</td>
<td>Support the availability and use of energy efficient vehicles, especially hybrid, fuel cell, and pure electrical vehicles.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. Language is too specific on “City Fleet” along with dates and goals which are too restrictive for the purposes of the GP. Specific stepwise policies belong in other more focused plans and documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>Energy Objective C, Policy 1.</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>Supply Provide citizens with the information they need to fully understand the potential severe climate change, supply chain issues, costs, security, and other issues associated with O'ahu's dependence on imported fossil fuels.</td>
<td>Supply Provide citizens with the information they need to fully understand the potential severe climate change supply chain issues, costs, security, and other issues associated with O'ahu's dependence on imported fossil fuels.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>Energy Objective C, Policy 4.</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>Provide communities with timely, relevant, and accurate information concerning renewable energy facilities proposed in their area and ensure adequate buffer zones when required for health or safety.</td>
<td>Provide communities with timely, relevant, and accurate information concerning renewable energy facilities proposed in their area and ensure adequate buffer zones required for health or safety.</td>
<td>Acceptable, but remove “when.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>Physical Development and Urban Design Objective A, Policy 1.</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>Provide infrastructure improvements to serve new growth areas, redevelopment areas, and areas with badly deteriorating infrastructure.</td>
<td>Provide infrastructure improvements to serve new growth areas, redevelopment areas, and areas with badly deteriorating infrastructure.</td>
<td>OPPOSE. “Growth areas” and “development” are two different concepts. “Growth areas” are areas identified and approved for future growth and expansion, while “development” would mean any and all projects, even in places that are not approved.</td>
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<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>Physical Development and Urban</td>
<td>252.</td>
<td>Encourage siting and design solutions that seek to reduce exposure to natural hazards, including</td>
<td>Retain existing language with minor change. Policy would prevent any new development, since no place is immune to hazards.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Design</td>
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<td>those related to climate change, flooding, and sea level rise.</td>
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<td>166</td>
<td>Objective A, Policy 11.</td>
<td>255.</td>
<td>To plan and prepare for the [long-term] physical impacts of climate change.</td>
<td>Acceptable but keep “long term.” City should prepare for the long-term impacts and not only immediate physical impacts of climate change.</td>
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<td>Prepare for the anticipated impacts of climate change and sea level rise on existing communities</td>
<td>Accept limited changes. Rephrased language and removed term “hardening”, as it would acknowledge it as an approved strategy which people may reference in all future shoreline applications.</td>
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<td>and facilities through remediation, adaptation, and other measures.</td>
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<td>Foster the development of Honolulu’s waterfront as the State’s major port and maritime center,</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
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<td>as a people-oriented mixed-use area, and as a major recreation area with accommodation for sea level rise.</td>
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<td>168</td>
<td>Objective B, Policy 3.</td>
<td>264.</td>
<td>Allocate funds from the City and County’s capital improvement program for public infrastructure projects that are needed to facilitate development of the secondary urban center at Kapolei.</td>
<td>Accept changes, except limitations of policy towards infrastructure. Not all “public projects” are infrastructure, such as parks, public spaces, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>Objective C, Policy 5.</td>
<td>266.</td>
<td>Allocate funds from the City and County’s capital improvement program for public projects that are needed to facilitate development of the secondary urban center at Kapolei.</td>
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<tr>
<td>170.</td>
<td>Physical Development and Urban Design</td>
<td>271.</td>
<td>Encourage the development of the Ocean Pointe/Hoakalei Community as a major residential and recreation area emphasizing recreational activities through the provision of a major marina and a related maritime commercial center containing light-industrial, commercial, and visitor accommodation uses.</td>
<td>Maintain a &quot;green belt&quot; of open space and agricultural land around developed communities in the ‘Ewa and Central O‘ahu areas of O‘ahu, while also providing expanded community gardening opportunities and infrastructure within currently developed communities.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171.</td>
<td>Physical Development and Urban Design</td>
<td>275.</td>
<td>Maintain a &quot;green belt&quot; of open space and agricultural land around developed communities in the ‘Ewa and Central O‘ahu areas of O‘ahu, while also providing expanded community gardening opportunities and infrastructure within currently developed communities.</td>
<td>Maintain rural areas that reflect an open and scenic setting, dominated by small to moderate size agricultural pursuits, with small towns of low-density and low-rise character, and which allow modest growth opportunities tailored to address area residents’ future needs.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. “Green belt” and “community gardens” are two separate concepts. Furthermore, green belt is more about articulating the desired development pattern of rural areas. While community gardens is applicable to all areas on O‘ahu. Language for “community gardens” was added to the end of II. Balanced Economy, Obj. C, Policy 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172.</td>
<td>Physical Development and Urban Design</td>
<td>276.</td>
<td>Provide design guidelines and controls that will allow more compact development and intensive use of lands in the primary urban center and along the rail transit corridor.</td>
<td>Provide design guidelines and controls that will allow more compact development and intensive use of lands in the primary urban center, and along the rail transit corridor.</td>
<td>Accept minor edit.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Section</th>
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<tr>
<td>174.</td>
<td>Physical Development and Urban Design</td>
<td>284.</td>
<td>Seek to protect residents' quality of life and to maintain the integrity of neighborhoods by strengthening regulatory and enforcement strategies that address the presence of inappropriate non-residential activities.</td>
<td>Seek to protect residents' quality of life and to maintain the integrity of neighborhoods by strengthening regulatory and enforcement strategies that address the presence of inappropriate non-residential activities.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. Original language refers to multiple residents instead of singular.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175.</td>
<td>Physical Development and Urban Design</td>
<td>287.</td>
<td>Design public street networks to be safe and accessible for users of all ages and abilities, to accommodate multiple modes of travel, to be visually attractive, and to support sustainable ecological stormwater infiltration and other processes.</td>
<td>Design public street networks to be safe and accessible for users of all ages and abilities, to accommodate multiple modes of travel to be visually attractive and to support sustainable ecological processes, such as stormwater infiltration.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. &quot;Stormwater infiltration&quot; is already covered in &quot;sustainable ecological process.&quot; Added the language as an example.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178.</td>
<td>Public Safety and Community Resilience</td>
<td>299.</td>
<td>[Provide] Ensure adequate training, staffing, and support for City [and County law enforcement agencies] public safety agencies and ensure agency accountability to provide adherence to policies.</td>
<td>Provide adequate training, staffing, and support for City and County law enforcement public safety agencies.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. Two different policies, on support public safety and accountability. Policy on &quot;accountability&quot; in XI. Obj. A. Policy 3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>179.</td>
<td>Public Safety and Community Resilience</td>
<td>303.</td>
<td>Establish and maintain programs to encourage public cooperation in the prevention and solution of crimes, and ensure strong community-police trust and relationships.</td>
<td>Establish and maintain programs to encourage public cooperation in the prevention and solution of crimes and to promote strong community-police relationships.</td>
<td>Acceptable. Rephrased language to be less regulatory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181.</td>
<td>Public Safety and Community Resilience</td>
<td>309.</td>
<td>Keep building codes up-to-date and enforce all City and County safety regulations.</td>
<td>Keep up-to-date and enforce all City and County safety regulations.</td>
<td>OPPOSE. Policy is focused on all City safety regulations and practices and not limited only to &quot;building codes.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182.</td>
<td>Public Safety and Community Resilience</td>
<td>311.</td>
<td>Participate with State and Federal agencies in the funding and construction of flood-control projects, and prioritize the use of ecologically sensitive flood abatement strategies whenever feasible.</td>
<td>Participate with State and Federal agencies in the funding and construction of flood-control projects, and prioritize the use of ecologically sensitive flood-control strategies whenever feasible.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. &quot;Flood control&quot; is a more common and widely understood term. Some ecologically sensitive flood control projects may not be feasible, such as in the case of modifying already hardened facilities, or lack of space for infiltration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183.</td>
<td>Public Safety and Community Resilience</td>
<td>313.</td>
<td>Cooperate with State and Federal agencies to provide protection from war, civil disruptions, pandemics, and other major disturbances.</td>
<td>Cooperate with State and Federal agencies to provide protection from war, civil disruptions, pandemics, and other major disturbances.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>184.</td>
<td>Public Safety and Community Resilience</td>
<td>316.</td>
<td>[Create] Foster disaster-ready communities and households.</td>
<td>Create Foster disaster-ready communities and households, through implementation of resilience hubs and other resiliency strategies.</td>
<td>Acceptable and added language. Added language on “Resilience hub” as more appropriate to this section and policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185.</td>
<td>Health and Education</td>
<td>326.</td>
<td>Encourage healthy lifestyles through walkable and livable communities, safe street crossings, safe routes to schools, and parks and pathways for pedestrians and bicyclists.</td>
<td>Encourage healthy lifestyles through walkable and livable communities, safe street crossings, safe routes to schools, and parks and pathways for pedestrians and bicyclists.</td>
<td>Acceptable. Clarification on definition of “Livable” would be helpful here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186.</td>
<td>Health and Education</td>
<td>327.</td>
<td>Support efforts to make health-care more accessible and affordable for everyone.</td>
<td>Support efforts to make health-care more-accessible and affordable for everyone.</td>
<td>Added Language. “affordable”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187.</td>
<td>Health and Education</td>
<td>328.</td>
<td>Support efforts to improve and expand access to mental health, drug treatment, community-based programs, and other similar programs for those requiring such services.</td>
<td>Support efforts to improve and expand access to mental health, drug treatment, community-based programs, and other similar programs for those requiring such services.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188.</td>
<td>Health and Education</td>
<td>336.</td>
<td>Facilitate the appropriate location of childcare facilities as well as learning institutions from the preschool through the university levels.</td>
<td>Facilitate the appropriate location of childcare facilities as well as learning institutions from the preschool through the university levels.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189.</td>
<td>Health and Education</td>
<td>342.</td>
<td>[Celebrate] Establish Honolulu as a “Home to the wisdom of nations” by recognizing its status as an knowledge center and international Pacific crossroads hub.</td>
<td>Celebrate Establish Honolulu as a “Home to the wisdom of nations” by recognizing its status as an knowledge center and international Pacific crossroads hub.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190.</td>
<td>Culture and Recreation,</td>
<td>347.</td>
<td>Encourage opportunities for increased equity and positive interaction among people with different ethnic, social, and cultural backgrounds.</td>
<td>Encourage Foster equity and increased opportunities for better positive interaction among people with different ethnic, social, and cultural backgrounds.</td>
<td>Acceptable. Rephrased proposed language.</td>
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<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>Culture and Recreation</td>
<td>362.</td>
<td>Develop, maintain, and expand a community-based park system to meet the needs of the diverse communities on O'ahu, with a goal of ensuring that every resident lives within a 10 minute walk of a park or open space.</td>
<td>Develop, maintain, and expand a community-based park system to meet the needs of the diverse communities on O'ahu.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language. The ten minute walk is a good basic screening tool for gaps (we are using it as a policy in the PUC DP), but it does not ensure that the park system is adequately meeting needs. The GP should therefore not single this one policy out as the overall goal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>Culture and Recreation</td>
<td>366.</td>
<td>Encourage the State to develop, improve, and maintain a system of natural resource-based parks, such as beach, shoreline, and mountain parks.</td>
<td>Encourage the State to develop, improve, and maintain a system of natural resource-based parks, such as beach, shoreline, and mountain parks.</td>
<td>Accept minor edit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193</td>
<td>Culture and Recreation</td>
<td>368.</td>
<td>Ensure and maintain open, convenient, and safe access to beaches, ocean environments, and mauka recreation areas in a manner that protects natural and cultural resources.</td>
<td>Ensure and maintain convenient and safe access to beaches, ocean environments, and mauka recreation areas in a manner that protects natural and cultural resources.</td>
<td>OPPOSE. Some managed natural areas have operating hours and may not be “open” all the time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>Government Operations and Fiscal Management</td>
<td>377.</td>
<td>Maintain and adequately fund City government services at the level necessary to be effective.</td>
<td>Maintain and adequately fund City government services at the level necessary to be effective.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>195</td>
<td>Government Operations and Fiscal Management</td>
<td>378.</td>
<td>Promote alignment and consolidation of State and City functions whenever more efficient and effective delivery of government programs and services may be achieved.</td>
<td>Promote alignment and consolidation of State and City functions whenever more efficient and effective delivery of government programs and services may be achieved.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>Government Operations and Fiscal Management Objective A, Policy 3.</td>
<td>379.</td>
<td>Ensure that government attitudes, actions, and services are [sensitive] responsive to community needs and concerns, and that government employees are both compensated fairly for their work and held accountable when they fail to perform or violate the public trust.</td>
<td>Ensure that government attitudes, actions, and services are sensitive to community needs and concerns and held accountable to the public trust.</td>
<td>Retain Existing Language with partial edits. Simplified language to public trust and accountability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>Government Operations and Fiscal Management Objective A, Policy 4.</td>
<td>380.</td>
<td>Prepare, maintain, update, and publicize policies and plans [which are adequate] in a timely and adequate manner to guide and coordinate City programs and regulatory responsibilities.</td>
<td>Sufficiently fund and staff the timely preparation, maintenance, and update, and publicize of public policies and plans, which are adequate to guide and coordinate City programs and regulatory responsibilities.</td>
<td>Acceptable. Recommend language on adequate “fund and staff” in order to emphasize that sufficient resources are needed to support the policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>Government Operations and Fiscal Management Objective A, Policy 5.</td>
<td>381.</td>
<td>[Broaden the use] Expand the adoption of technology across all City agencies to achieve greater transparency, efficiency, and accountability to the general public throughout [in] government operations.</td>
<td>Broaden the use Expand the adoption of technology across all City agencies to achieve greater transparency, efficiency, and accountability to the general public throughout in government operations.</td>
<td>Acceptable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199</td>
<td>Government Operations and Fiscal Management Add new Objective C.</td>
<td>386.</td>
<td>Objective C Ensure equitable outcomes for City programs, policies, and allocation of resources throughout the O‘ahu community.</td>
<td>Objective C To achieve equitable outcomes for City programs, policies, and allocation of resources throughout the Oahu community.</td>
<td>Acceptable to new Objective. However, replaced the term “ensure.”</td>
</tr>
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Seek equitable distribution of City investments towards promoting employment opportunities, infrastructure, and other community benefits appropriate to the community needs and proportionate to the population size. | Acceptable to new policy with rephrase.  
Rephrased from new proposed policy:  
II. Balanced Economy, Objective G, Policy 2. |
Promote adherence to processes that advance procedural, distributional, structural, intergenerational, and cultural equity within the City. | Policy 3  
Promote adherence to processes that advance procedural, distributional, structural, intergenerational, and cultural equity within the City. | Acceptable to new policy. |
Promote training and practices for City employees to understand and actively advance equity solutions within all agencies of City government. | Policy 4  
Provide resources for City employees to understand and actively advance equity solutions within all agencies of City government. | Acceptable of the new policy with rephrase.  
“Resources” is a more generalized term that includes training, funding, practice, etc. |
O‘AHU GENERAL PLAN
Your Island, Your Future

PROPOSED REVISED PLAN

Department of Planning and Permitting
City and County of Honolulu
December 2017
PROPOSED REVISED
O‘AHU GENERAL PLAN

Department of Planning and Permitting
City and County of Honolulu
December 2017
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INTRODUCTION

1. The General Plan for the City and County of Honolulu is a comprehensive statement of objectives and policies 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.

2. 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 community development plans, policy 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. 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.

3. Figure 1. Diagram of the Planning Process for the City and County of Honolulu
Since the adoption of the General Plan in 1977, 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 western contact. With a resident population that increased from about 60,000 in 1900, to 953,000 about 1,016,500 964,000 in 2010 2020, O‘ahu accounts for approximately 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 cultural heritage, and recreational amenities. Although future population projections indicate a slower rate of growth in the future due to an aging population and mature economy, O‘ahu will continue to maintain its prominence as the state’s economic, political, and population center.
PREAMBLE

8. 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 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.

9. 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, economic, environmental 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.

10. The General Plan is a two-fold document. First, it is a statement of the long-range physical, social, cultural, economic, environmental, and design objectives 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.

11. 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 key areas of concern:

(1) Population;
(2) The Balanced economy;
(3) The natural environment and resource stewardship;
(4) Housing and communities;
(5) Transportation and utilities;
(6) Energy systems;
(7) Physical development and urban design;
12. **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.

13. In preparing the statement of objectives and policies, the fair equitable 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.

14. A future which 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 [basic resource needs](#) without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. 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.

15. As the 21st century continues to unfold, the necessary 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 ahupua’a land use management system that encourages stewardship, and compatible principles from contemporary watershed management.

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2 See HRS § 226-108 Priority guidelines and principles to promote sustainability.
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. It also requires resilience in the face of a changing climate, and forward-looking strategies to adapt and thrive, despite the challenges we encounter now and into the future. Objectives and policies that support the major elements of sustainability are interwoven into each of the 11 key areas of concern in the General Plan.

16. Examples of what sustainability means in practice are:
   - Direct action to adapt, mitigate, and respond to an ongoing climate crisis with resilience;
   - Compact and mixed-use development patterns that encourage higher densities and to conserve energy, and resources, and prevent sprawl;
   - Preservation and protection of agricultural, natural, cultural and open space resources;
   - Multi-modal transportation networks and rail transit-oriented developments to reduce automobile use and carbon emissions;
   - Efficient building design and technology to reduce water and energy consumption and pollution of all types;
   - Greater public awareness of and participation in actions to reduce waste and excessive consumption;
   - Increased participation and broader scope of on-island recycling and waste stream reduction;
   - Use of renewable energy sources to reduce end dependence on imported fossil fuels where economically and environmentally appropriate;
   - Greater production and consumption of locally-grown food and locally produced products;
   - Economic diversification that emphasizes the well-being of O‘ahu’s residents and is resilient to changes in global conditions;
   - Greater awareness that the collective “social capital” and aloha within O‘ahu’s communities is vital to maintaining a strong and productive society.

17. The 11 key areas of concern designed to address these challenges and directly improve the quality of life for O‘ahu’s residents are summarized in the following section.

18. **POPULATION**

The population objectives and policies encompass two distinct thrusts. The first is 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 to live, work, and play in harmony. To achieve these two 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. 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.

19. **THE BALANCED ECONOMY**

The objectives and policies for balanced economic activity attempt to address the needs for an adequate standard of living, an improved quality of life for residents and future generations, and a diversified economy that contributes to advances O’ahu’s long-term sustainability. Critical issues including varied employment and advancement opportunities, living wage jobs, the viability of both major industries and small businesses, the location of jobs, inclusion of flexible and home-based occupations, and diversification of the economic base and to ensure its resiliency to changes in global conditions, are addressed in terms of what government can do to provide, encourage, and promote economic opportunities and reduce economic inequity for our residents. A new policy also promotes an innovative, sustainable, and technologically savvy economy that respects our unique traditions and cultural values will advance an equitable economic future.

20. **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 freshwater and marine environments that are enjoyed by all. However, these precious resources that are fundamental to O’ahu’s lifestyle and economy are also adversely impacted by a changing climate, and in some cases, the ill-effects of overuse. The City's policies seek to protect and enhance O’ahu’s natural beauty and environmental attributes by increasing public awareness and appreciation, and by mitigating against the degradation of these assets. The objectives and policies recognize the importance of protecting the natural environment for current and future generations.

21. **HOUSING AND COMMUNITIES**

Obtaining decent, reasonably priced homes in safe and attractive neighborhoods has been a persistent problem for the residents of O’ahu, and is a primary concern of the General Plan. This section recognizes the importance of developing whole communities...
that are well-integrated with transportation, the surrounding land uses, and the natural environment, and that include housing, access to schools, services, amenities, and job opportunities.

22. The objectives and policies for housing seek to ensure a wide range of housing opportunities and choices and to increase the availability of affordable housing, including at the lowest income levels, and to 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.

23. **TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES**

Moving quickly toward a safe, efficient, and cost-effective multi-modal transportation system that is less dependent on fossil fuels and generates far less greenhouse gas emissions is essential to our environment, economic productivity, prosperity, 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 island’s transportation system network with existing and planned developments is important in the effective management of urban growth and in meeting the community’s daily needs. 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 and other bicyclists, active transportation users, public transit riders, and motorists.

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

25. Population growth results in increased demands for water, sewerage, and recycling and solid waste disposal services provided by government, as well as the communication, electricity, and gas other utility systems provided by the private sector. Not only must when meeting such needs be met, but the social, economic, and environmental consequences of meeting these needs must be carefully considered at all decision points.
26. 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. As O’ahu moves toward a resource-constrained future to be met with carbon neutral and zero waste goals, utilities will be critical partners in adopting sustainable practices.

27. **ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

There is no more salient example of the direct impact of world events changing global conditions on an island community than the provision of energy and the attenuated dangers of escalating global warming and the volatility of global energy supply chains. With about 90% of O’ahu’s electrical and transportation needs powered by imported fossil fuels, increasing energy self-sufficiency is a major stride critical component of achieving 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 have been revised to support net zero to net positive performance in the areas of energy, low carbon emissions, waste streams, all utilities, and food security.

28. **PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN DESIGN**

Physical development and urban design is concerned with the quality management of growth that occurs within the various parts of the Island. The objectives and policies in this area of are concerned deal with the coordination of public facilities and land development, compatibility of land uses, and specification of certain land uses at particular locations. It also deals with creating active, vibrant communities linked not only physically but 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 current and even greater long-term impacts of climate change.

29. Urban design emphasis is contained in objectives to create and maintain 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 be allowed incremental growth over time, in an organic fashion, providing for generations to remain
in their home-towns and maintain the economic viability of our rural and suburban communities.

30. The General Plan now also contains objectives on climate change and sea level rise and the continued need to plan for and mitigate associated impacts. It calls for all public and private organizations to prepare for the future problems caused by rises in sea level, rises in groundwater levels, and more frequent and severe storms, shifts in local rainfall patterns, increased flooding, and higher urban temperatures. The Climate Change Adaptation Priority Guidelines of the Hawai‘i State Planning Act, HRS § 226-109, support planning and preparing for future disruptions and dislocations due to climate change.

31. **PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE**

Many of the City's services derive from the concern for the safety of the people. The prevention and control of crime and maintenance of public order are one aspect of public safety. 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.

32. **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.

33. 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 Honolulu’s status as an international Pacific crossroads, and another encourages outdoor learning opportunities and venues that reflect O‘ahu’s unique natural environment and Native Hawaiian culture.
34. **CULTURE AND RECREATION**

Preservation and enhancement of Hawai‘i’s multiethnic culture will be 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, and prioritize equity; protect and 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 park space and facilities to keep up with changing demand.

35. The use of leisure time is addressed through Objectives and policies encouraging visual and performing arts and the provision of a wide range of recreational facilities and services that are readily available to 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 kūpuna to keiki, and kama‘āina to malihini.

36. **GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT**

The objectives and policies in the first ten key areas of concern represent an ambitious agenda which stretches the resources of City government to the limit and that relies on efficiency and transparency. Increased efficiency, effectiveness, responsiveness, and fiscal 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 by increasing the use of technology, citizen engagement, and crowd sourcing, while also delivering services quickly and effectively.

37. **The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands**

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands 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.
38. 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.

39. 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.

40. 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.

41. Figure 2. Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument

42. 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.

43. 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.

44. 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. 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 moneyfunding.

45. 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 need for 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.

46. Citizen Participation

Individual citizens and community groups 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. Residents of the City and County of Honolulu are encouraged to democratically and meaningfully participate in the determination of the direction and quality of future growth on O‘ahu through the City's Neighborhood Board system, community organizations and associations.
47. 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.

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

49. Implementation

By itself, the General Plan cannot bring about all of the changes and improvements 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 guidelines, values, and principles which can be used in developing more specialized plans, programs, and legislation for guiding O’ahu’s future.

50. The Development Plans (DPs) and Sustainable Communities Plans (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 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 implement and accomplish the objectives and
policies of the General Plan.

51. The DPs and SCPs contain standards and principles with respect to land uses, statements of urban design principles and controls, and priorities for coordination of development. The City Council adopts DPs and SCPs and amendments thereto by ordinance. These plans should not, however, be confused with zoning ordinances which will continue to regulate the use of land within clearly demarcated zones and set detailed standards for the height, bulk, and location of buildings.

52. 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.

53. 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.

54. The City and County government is not the only entity responsible for the general welfare of the residents of O‘ahu. 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, goods, services 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 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 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 City Council may amend or revise the General Plan whenever it deems necessary to ensure relevance and address changing conditions.

Emphasis should be placed on reevaluating and amending selected General Plan objectives and policies as problems and issues arise. The City and County government should 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 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

PROPOSED REVISED O‘AHU GENERAL PLAN WITH AMENDED LANGUAGE, OCTOBER 2021
distribution outcome that is consistent with the directed growth policy.
**I. POPULATION**

60. **Objective A**
   To plan for anticipated population growth in a manner that acknowledges the limits of O‘ahu’s natural resources, that protects the environment, and that minimizes social, cultural, and economic disruptions.

61. **Policy 1**
   Allocate efficiently the money and resources of the City and County in order to meet the needs of O‘ahu’s current and anticipated future population.

62. **Policy 2**
   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.

63. **Policy 3**
   Seek a balanced pace of physical development in harmony with the County City’s environmental, social, cultural, and economic goals by effecting and enforcing City and County regulations.

64. **Policy 4**
   Establish geographic growth boundaries to accommodate future population growth while at the same time protecting valuable agricultural lands, environmental resources, and open space.

65. **Policy 5**
   Support family planning.
Objective B
To establish a pattern of population distribution that will allow the people of O‘ahu to live, work and play in harmony.

Policy 1
Facilitate the full development of the primary urban center through higher-density redevelopment and the provision of adequate infrastructure.

Policy 2
Encourage development within the secondary urban center at Kapolei and the ‘Ewa and Central O‘ahu urban-fringe areas to relieve developmental pressures in the remaining urban-fringe and rural areas and to meet housing needs not readily provided in the primary urban center.

Policy 3
Manage land use and development in the urban-fringe and rural areas so that:
(1) Development is contained within growth boundaries; and
(2) Population densities in all areas remain consistent with the character, and the culture and environmental qualities desired for each community.

Policy 4
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>% Distribution of 2040 Oahu Population*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy 1 Area:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Urban Center</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy 2 Areas:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Ewa</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central O‘ahu</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy 3 Areas:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Honolulu</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ko‘olau Poko</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ko‘olau Loa</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Shore</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wai‘anae</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* O‘ahu’s population is based on DBEDT’s latest population projections. The percent share for each DP area is an approximation derived through rounding.

*Revised, September 2016
Figure 3. Overall Development Pattern on O‘ahu

*Revised, September 2016
O‘ahu Development Pattern

*Revised, April 2021
II. THE BALANCED ECONOMY

72. **Objective A**
   
   To promote diversified economic opportunities that enable all the people of O‘ahu to attain meaningful employment and a decent standard of living.

73. **Policy 1**
   
   Support a strong, diverse and dynamic economic base that protects the natural environment and is resilient to changes in global conditions.

74. **Policy 2**
   
   Encourage the viability of businesses and industries, including support for small businesses, which contribute to the economic and social well-being of O‘ahu residents.

75. **Policy 3**
   
   Pursue opportunities to grow and strategically develop non-polluting industries such as trade, communications, media, medical, life sciences, and healthcare, agriculture, renewable energy, and technology, in appropriate locations that contribute to O‘ahu’s long-term environmental, economic, and social sustainability.

76. **Policy 4**
   
   Support entrepreneurship and innovation through creative efforts such as partnerships with businesses and non-profits, and by encouraging complementary policies that support access to capital and markets.

77. **Policy 5**
   
   Foster a healthy business climate by streamlining regulatory processes to be more transparent, predictable, and efficient, and by encouraging complementary policies that support access to capital and markets and protection of the natural environment.
78. **Policy 6**
Encourage the development of local, national, and world markets for the products of O‘ahu-based industries.

79. **Policy 7**
Explore and encourage alternate economic models that reflect traditional cultural values and improve economic resilience, i.e., subsistence, barter and a culture of reciprocity and sharing.

80. **Objective B**
**To maintain a successful visitor industry that creates meaningful employment at a living wage, enhances quality of life, and actively supports our unique sense of place, natural beauty, Native Hawaiian culture, and multi-cultural heritage.**

81. **Policy 1**
Encourage the visitor industry to improve the quality of the visitor experience, the economic and social well-being of communities, **environment**, and the quality of life of residents.

82. **Policy 2**
Respect and emphasize the value that Native Hawaiian culture and cultural practitioners, and other established ethnic traditions, bring to enriching the visitor experience and appreciation for island heritage, culture, and values.

83. **Policy 3**
Guide the development and operation of visitor accommodations and attractions in a manner which avoids unsustainable increases in the cost of providing public services and infrastructure, and which respects existing lifestyles, cultural practices, and natural, cultural, and historic resources.

84. **Policy 4**
Provide with the private sector to support the long-term viability of Waikīkī as a world-class visitor destination and as O‘ahu's primary resort area, and by supporting adequate adaptation strategies against climate change impacts, by giving Waikīkī priority in visitor industry related public expenditures and by encouraging private investment in enhancing facilities and attractions that support the visitor industry.

85. **Policy 5**
Provide related public expenditures for rural and urban-fringe areas that are highly impacted by the visitor industry.

86. **Policy 6**
Provide for a high-quality, livable, and safe environment for visitors and residents in Waikīkī, and support measures to ensure visitors’ and residents’ safety in all areas of O‘ahu.
Policy 7
Concentrate on the quality of the visitor experience in Waikīkī, rather than on development densities.

Policy 8
Facilitate the development of the following secondary resort areas: Ko ‘Olina Resort, Turtle Bay Resort, Hoakalei Resort at Ocean Pointe, and Mākaha Valley, and Lāʻie in a manner that respects the traditional culture and the natural beauty of the area.

Policy 9
Preserve the well-known and widely publicized scenic qualities of O‘ahu for residents and visitors alike.

Policy 10
Encourage physical improvements, social services and cultural programs that contribute to a high-quality visitor experience, while seeking financial support of these improvements from the visitor industry.

Policy 11
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.

Objective C
To ensure the long-term viability, and continued productivity and sustainability of agriculture on O‘ahu.

Policy 1
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.

Policy 2
Support agricultural diversification to help strengthen the agricultural industry and to make more locally grown food available for local consumption.

Policy 3
Foster market opportunities and increased consumer demand for safe, locally grown, fresh, and processed and value-added agricultural products.

Policy 4
Streamline the implementation of regulations to enhance a producer’s ability to develop, market, and distribute locally grown food and products.

Policy 5
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.

Policy 6
Promote small-scale farming activities and other operations, such as truck farming, flower growing, aquaculture, livestock production, taro growing, and subsistence farms, and community gardens.

Policy 7
Encourage landowners to actively use agricultural lands for agricultural purposes, and to pursue the long-term preservation of agricultural lands with high productivity potential for agricultural production.

Policy 8
Encourage landowners to permanently preserve agricultural land with high productivity potential for agricultural production to coexist on lands with renewable energy generation.

Policy 9
Prohibit the urbanization of agricultural land located outside the City’s growth boundaries.

Policy 10
Support and encourage technologies and agricultural practices that conserve and protect water, soil, air quality, and drainage areas, reduce carbon emissions, and that promote public health and safety.

Policy 11
Support and encourage the availability and use of non-potable water for irrigation, where feasible.

Policy 12
Provide plans, incentives, and strategies to ensure the affordability of agricultural land for farmers.

Policy 13
Encourage both public and private investments to improve and expand agricultural infrastructure, such as irrigation systems, agricultural processing centers, and distribution networks.

Policy 14
Promote farming as a desirable and fulfilling occupation by encouraging agricultural education and training programs and by raising public awareness and appreciation for agriculture.
Policy 15
Protect the right to farm by enforcing right-to-farm laws, by enacting policies to protect agricultural operations, and by imposing meaningful buffer zones.

Policy 16
Seek ways to discourage agricultural theft and vandalism.

Policy 17
Recognize the scenic value of agricultural lands as an open-space resource and amenity.

Objective D
To use the economic resources of the sea in a sustainable manner.

Policy 1
Encourage the fishing industry to maintain its viability at a level that does not degrade or damage marine ecosystems.

Policy 2
Encourage the ongoing development of aquaculture, ocean research, and other ocean-related industries.

Policy 3
Encourage the expansion of ocean recreation activities for residents and visitors that are operated in a sustainable manner.

Objective E
To prevent the occurrence of large-scale unemployment.

Policy 1
Encourage Support public and private training and employment programs to prepare residents for existing and future jobs, including those for historically marginalized communities.

Policy 2
Make full use of State and Federal employment and training programs.

Policy 3
Encourage the provision of retraining programs for workers in industries with planned reductions in their labor force.

Policy 4
Identify emerging industries and encourage investments needed to support the industries and to develop a skilled workforce in these fields.
Objective F
To maintain a high level of Federal spending on Federal programs and economic activity on O‘ahu consistent with the City’s infrastructure and environmental goals.

Policy 1
Take full advantage of Federal programs and grants which contribute to the economic, social, cultural and environmental well-being of O‘ahu’s residents.

Policy 2
Encourage the Federal government to pay for the cost of public services used by Federal agencies.

Policy 3
Encourage the Federal government to lease new facilities rather than construct them on tax-exempt public land.

Policy 4
Encourage the Federal government to purchase locally all needed services and supplies which are available on O‘ahu.

Policy 5
Encourage the continuation of a high level of military-related employment both on and off base in the Hickam-Pearl Harbor, Wahiawā, Kailua-Kāne‘ohe, and ‘Ewa areas.

Objective G
To bring about orderly economic growth on O‘ahu.

Policy 1
Concentrate economic activity and government services in the primary urban center and in the secondary urban center at Kapolei.

Policy 2
Permit the moderate growth of business centers in the urban-fringe areas. Allow infrastructure and business activity in urban-fringe areas appropriate to population needs.

Policy 3
Maintain sufficient land in appropriately located commercial and industrial areas to help ensure support a favorable business climate on O‘ahu.

Policy 4
Encourage the continuation of a high level of military-related employment both on and off base in the Hickam-Pearl Harbor, Wahiawā, Kailua-Kāne‘ohe, and ‘Ewa areas.
III. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP

130. **Objective A**
To protect and preserve the natural environment.

131. **Policy 1**
Protect O’ahu’s natural environment, especially the shoreline, valleys, ridges, and watershed areas, and wetlands from incompatible development.

132. **Policy 2**
Seek the restoration of environmentally damaged areas and natural resources.

133. **Policy 3**
Preserve, protect, and restore and enhance stream flows and stream habitats to support aquatic and environmental processes and riparian, scenic, recreational, and Native Hawaiian cultural resources.

134. **Policy 4**
Require development projects to give due consideration to natural features and hazards such as slope, inland and coastal erosion, and flood hazards, water-recharge areas, and existing vegetation, as well as to plan for coastal hazards that threaten life and property.

135. **Policy 5**
Require sufficient setbacks from O’ahu’s shorelines to minimize threats to protect life and property, preserve natural shoreline areas and sandy beaches, and to minimize the future need for protective structures or relocation of structures.

136. **Policy 6**
Design and maintain surface drainage and flood-control systems in a manner which will help preserve natural and cultural resources.

137. **Policy 7**
Protect the natural environment from damaging levels of air, water, and noise pollution.

138. **Policy 8**
Protect plants, birds, and other animals that are unique to the State of Hawai‘i and O‘ahu, and protect their habitats.

139. **Policy 9**
Protect significant trees on public and private lands and encourage their integration into new developments.

140. **Policy 10**
Increase public awareness, appreciation, and protection of O‘ahu's land, air, and water resources.

141. **Policy 11**
Support the State and Federal governments in the protection of the unique environmental, marine, cultural and wildlife assets of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

142. **Policy 12**
Plan, prepare for, and mitigate the impacts of climate change on the natural environment, including strategies of adaptation.

143. **Objective B**
To preserve and enhance natural landmarks and scenic views of O‘ahu for the benefit of both residents and visitors as well as future generations.

144. **Policy 1**
Protect the Island’s significant natural resources: its mountains and craters; forests and watershed areas; marshes, wetlands, rivers, and streams; shorelines, fishponds, and bays; and reefs and offshore islands.

145. **Policy 2**
Protect O‘ahu's scenic views, especially those seen from highly developed and heavily traveled areas.

146. **Policy 3**
Locate and design public facilities, infrastructure and utilities to minimize the obstruction of scenic views.

147. **Policy 4**
Promote and expand public access to the natural and coastal environment for recreational, educational and cultural purposes, and maintain there thereof.
access in a way that does not damage natural, historic, or cultural resources.
IV. HOUSING AND COMMUNITIES

148. **Objective A**
To ensure a balanced mix of housing opportunities and choices for all residents at prices they can afford.

149. **Policy 1**
Support programs, policies, and strategies which will provide decent and affordable homes for local residents at the least possible cost.

150. **Policy 2**
Streamline approval and permit procedures, in a transparent manner, for housing and other development projects.

151. **Policy 3**
Encourage innovative residential developments which result in lower costs, the sustainable use of resources, the more efficient use of land and infrastructure, greater convenience and privacy, and a distinct community identity.

152. **Policy 4**
Support and encourage programs to maintain and improve the condition of existing housing.

153. **Policy 5**
Make full use of government programs that provide assistance for low- and moderate-income renters and homebuyers.

154. **Policy 6**
Maximize local funding programs available for affordable housing.
155. **Policy 7**  
Provide financial and other incentives to encourage the private sector to build homes for low- and moderate-income residents.

156. **Policy 8**  
Encourage and participate in joint public-private development of low- and moderate-income housing.

157. **Policy 9**  
Encourage the replacement of low- and moderate-income housing in areas which are being redeveloped at higher densities.

158. **Policy 10**  
Promote the design and construction of dwellings which take advantage of O‘ahu’s year-round moderate climate and use other sustainable design techniques.

159. **Policy 11**  
Encourage the construction of affordable homes within established low-density and rural communities by such means as ‘ohana units, duplex dwellings, and cluster development that embraces the ‘ohana concept by maintaining multi-generational proximity for local families.

160. **Policy 12**  
Promote higher-density, mixed-use development where appropriate, including rail transit-oriented development, to increase the supply of affordable and market homes housing in convenient proximity to jobs, schools, shops, and public transit.

161. **Policy 13**  
Encourage the production and maintenance of affordable rental housing, ‘ohana housing, and accessory dwelling units.

162. **Policy 14**  
Encourage the provision of affordable housing designed for the elderly and people with disabilities in locations convenient to critical services and to public transit.

163. **Policy 15**  
Encourage equitable relationships between landowners and leaseholders, between landlords and tenants, and between condominium developers and owners.

164. **Policy 16**  
Support collaborative partnerships that work toward immediate solutions to house and service homeless populations and also toward long-term strategies to prevent and eliminate homelessness.

165. **Policy 17**  
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.
Objective B
To minimize speculation in land and housing.

Policy 1
Encourage the State government to coordinate its urban-area designations with the developmental policies of the City and County.

Policy 2
Discourage speculation in lands outside of areas planned for urban use, and reduce the use of residential dwelling units for short term vacation rentals.

Policy 3
Seek public benefits from increases in the value of land owing to City and State developmental policies and decisions.

Policy 4
Require government-assisted housing to be delivered to qualified purchasers and renters.

Policy 5
Ensure that owners of housing properties, including government-subsidized housing, maintain housing affordability over the long term.

Objective C
To provide residents with a choice of living environments which are reasonably close to employment, education, recreation, and commercial centers and which are adequately served by transportation networks and public utilities.

Policy 1
Ensure that residential developments offer a variety of homes, affordable housing to people of different income levels and to families of various sizes to reduce large household sizes and alleviate the existing condition of overcrowding.

Policy 2
Encourage the fair distribution of low- and moderate-income housing throughout the island.

Policy 3
Encourage the co-location of residential development and employment centers with commercial, educational, social, and recreational amenities in the development of desirable communities.

Policy 4
Encourage residential development in suburban areas where existing roads, utilities, and other community facilities are not being used to capacity, and in urban areas where higher densities can be readily accommodated.
177. **Policy 5**
Support mixed-use development and higher-density redevelopment in areas surrounding future rail transit stations.

178. **Policy 6**
Discourage residential development in areas where the topography makes construction difficult or hazardous, where sea level rise and flooding are a hazard, and where providing and maintaining roads, utilities, and other facilities would be extremely costly or environmentally damaging.

179. **Policy 7**
Encourage public and private investments in older communities as needed to keep the communities vibrant and livable.

180. **Policy 8**
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.
V. TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES

181. **Objective A**

   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.

182. **Policy 1**

   Develop a comprehensive, well-connected and integrated ground transportation system that reduces carbon emissions and enables safe, comfortable and convenient travel for all users, including motorists, pedestrians, bicyclists, and public transportation users of all ages and abilities.

183. **Policy 2**

   Provide multi-modal transportation services to people living within the ‘Ewa, Central O‘ahu, and Pearl City-Hawai‘i Kai corridors primarily through a mass transit system including exclusive right-of-way rail transit and feeder-bus components as well as through the existing highway system.

184. **Policy 3**

   Provide multi-modal transportation services outside the ‘Ewa, Central O‘ahu, and Pearl City-Hawai‘i Kai corridors primarily through a system of express- and feeder-buses as well as through the highway system with limited to moderate improvements sufficient to meet the needs of the communities being served.
Policy 4
Work with the State to ensure adequate and safe access for communities served by O‘ahu’s coastal highway system and to plan for the relocation of highways and roads subject to sea level rise away from coastlines.

Policy 5
Support the rail transit system as the transportation spine for the urban core, with links to the airport and maritime terminals, which will work together with other alternative modes of transit and transit-oriented development to reduce automobile dependency and increase multi-modal travel.

Policy 6
Support the development of transportation plans, programs, and facilities that are based on Complete Streets features. Maintain and improve road, bicycle, and pedestrian, and micro-mobility facilities in existing communities to eliminate unsafe conditions.

Policy 7
Design street networks to incorporate greater roadway and pathway connectivity.

Policy 8
Make transportation services safe and accessible to people with limited mobility: the young, elderly, disabled, and those with limited incomes.

Policy 9
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.

Policy 10
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.

Policy 11
Enhance pedestrian-friendly and bicycle-friendly travel via public and private programs and improvements.

Policy 12
Maintain separate aviation facilities for general aviation operations to supplement the capacity of the Daniel K. Inouye International Airport.

Policy 13
Support improvements to Kalaeloa Barbers Point Harbor as O‘ahu’s second deep-water harbor.
Policy 14
Support the operation, maintenance and improvement of Honolulu Harbor as O’ahu’s primary cargo and ocean transportation hub.

Policy 15
Support electric and alternative fuel infrastructure to provide adequate and accessible charging spaces and renewable fueling stations.

Objective B
To provide an adequate supply of water and environmentally sound systems of waste disposal for O’ahu’s existing population and for future generations, and support a One Water approach that uses and manages freshwater, wastewater, and stormwater resources in an integrated manner.

Policy 1
Develop and maintain an adequate, safe and reliable supply of fresh water in a cost-effective way that supports the long-term sustainability of the resource and considers the impacts of climate change.

Policy 2
Help to develop and maintain an adequate, safe and reliable supply of water for agricultural and industrial needs in a resource-integrated and cost-effective way, that supports the long-term health of the resource and considers the impacts of climate change, including possible decreases in water supply due to drought.

Policy 3
Use new technologies which will ensure that water and waste disposal and recycling services are provided at reasonable cost, and in a manner that addresses environmental and community impacts.

Policy 4
Encourage the increased availability and use of recycled or brackish water to meet non-potable demands.

Policy 5
Pursue strategies and programs to reduce the per capita consumption of water and the per capita production of waste.

Policy 6
Provide safe, reliable, efficient, and environmentally sound waste-collection and waste-disposal and recycling services that consider the near- and long-term impacts of climate change during the siting and construction of new facilities.

Policy 7
Pursue programs to expand on-island recycling and resource recovery from O’ahu’s solid-waste and wastewater streams.
Policy 8
Support initiatives that educate the community about the importance of conserving resources and reducing waste streams through reduction, reuse, and recycling.

Policy 9
Require the safe use and disposal of hazardous materials.

Objective C
To ensure reliable, cost-effective and responsive service for all utilities and equitable access for residents.

Policy 1
Maintain and upgrade existing utility systems in order to avoid major breakdowns and service interruptions.

Policy 2
Provide improvements to utilities in existing neighborhoods to reduce substandard conditions, and to increase resilience to use fluctuations, natural hazards, extreme weather, and other climate impacts.

Policy 3
Facilitate the timely and orderly upgrades and expansions of utility systems.

Policy 4
Increase the efficiency of public-serving utilities by encouraging a mixture of uses with peak periods of demand aligning with the availability of resources, occurring at different times of the day.

Objective D
To maintain transportation and utility systems which support O‘ahu as a desirable place to live and visit.

Policy 1
Give primary emphasis in the capital improvement program to provide adequate resources to ensure the maintenance and improvement of transportation systems and utilities.

Policy 2
Evaluate the social, cultural, economic, and environmental impact of additions to the transportation and utility systems before they are constructed.

Policy 3
Require the installation of underground utility lines wherever feasible.
216. **Policy 4**
Seek improved taxing powers for the City and County in order to provide a more equitable means of financing transportation and utility services.

217. **Policy 5**
Evaluate impacts of sea level rise on existing public infrastructure, especially sewage treatment plants, roads, and other public and private utilities located along or near O’ahu’s coastal areas and avoid the placement of future public infrastructure in threatened areas.
VI. ENERGY SYSTEMS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

218. Objective A
To increase energy self-sufficiency through renewable energy and maintain an efficient, reliable, resilient, and cost-efficient energy system.

219. Policy 1
Encourage the implementation of a comprehensive plan to guide and coordinate energy conservation and renewable energy development and utilization programs.

220. Policy 2
Support and encourage programs and projects, including economic incentives, regulatory measures, and educational efforts, which will reduce and seek to eliminate O‘ahu’s dependence on fossil fuels as its primary source of energy.

221. Policy 3
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. Support policies and programs to ensure an adequate reserve of fuel and energy supplies to aid disaster response and recovery.

222. Policy 4
Support the increased use of solid waste energy recovery and other biomass energy conversion systems.
223. **Policy 5**
Support and participate in research, development, demonstration, commercialization, and optimization programs aimed at developing cost-effective and environmentally sound renewable energy supplies.

224. **Policy 6**
Support State and Federal initiatives to utilize renewable energy sources.

225. **Policy 7**
Manage our resources and the development of our communities in line with the long-term efficiency and sustainability goals and targets of net zero to net positive performance in the areas of energy, carbon emissions, waste streams, all utilities, and food security.

226. **Policy 8**
Encourage and equitably incentivize the use of commercially available renewable energy systems in public facilities, institutions, residences, and business developments.

227. **Policy 9**
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.

228. **Policy 10**
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.

229. **Objective B**
To conserve energy through the more efficient management of its use and through more energy-efficient technologies.

230. **Policy 1**
Ensure that the efficient use of energy is a primary factor in the preparation and administration of land use plans and regulations.

231. **Policy 2**
Provide incentives and, where appropriate, mandatory controls to achieve energy-efficient and sustainable siting and design of new developments. Support the increased use of nationally recognized energy efficiency and resource conservation rating and certification systems.

232. **Policy 3**
Provide incentives and, where appropriate, mandatory controls to reduce energy consumption in existing buildings and outdoor facilities, and in design and construction practices.
233. **Policy 4**
Promote the development of a multi-modal transportation system that minimizes and seeks to eliminate fossil fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

234. **Policy 5**
Encourage the implementation of an adaptable and reliable electrical grid, energy transmission, energy storage, microgrids, and energy generation technologies.

235. **Policy 6**
Support the availability and use of energy efficient vehicles, especially hybrid, fuel cell, and pure electrical vehicles.

236. **Objective C**
To foster an ethic of energy conservation that inspires residents to engage in sustainable practices.

237. **Policy 1**
Supply/Provide citizens with the information they need to fully understand the potential severe climate change supply chain issues, costs, security, and other issues associated with O‘ahu's dependence on imported fossil fuels.

238. **Policy 2**
Increase consumer awareness of available renewable energy sources and their costs and benefits.

239. **Policy 3**
Provide information concerning the impact of public and private decisions on future energy generation, transmission, storage, and use.

240. **Policy 4**
Provide communities with timely, relevant, and accurate information concerning renewable energy facilities proposed in their area and ensure adequate buffer zones required for health or safety.
VII. PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN DESIGN

241. **Objective A**
To coordinate changes in the physical environment of O‘ahu to ensure that all new developments are timely, well-designed, and appropriate for the areas in which they will be located.

242. **Policy 1**
Provide infrastructure improvements to serve new growth areas, redevelopment areas, and areas with badly deteriorating infrastructure.

243. **Policy 2**
Coordinate the location and timing of new development with the availability of adequate water supply, sewage treatment, drainage, transportation, and other public facilities and services.

244. **Policy 3**
Require new developments to provide or pay the cost of all essential community services, including roads, utilities, schools, parks, and emergency facilities that are intended to directly serve the development.

245. **Policy 4**
Facilitate and encourage compact, higher-density development in urban areas designated for such uses.
246. **Policy 5**
Encourage the establishment of mixed-use town centers that are compatible with the physical and social character of their community.

247. **Policy 6**
Facilitate transit-oriented development in rail transit station areas to create live/work/play multi-modal communities that reduce travel and traffic congestion.

248. **Policy 7**
Encourage the clustering of development to reduce the cost of providing utilities and other public services.

249. **Policy 8**
Locate new industries and new commercial areas so that they will be well-related to their markets and suppliers, and to residential areas and transportation facilities.

250. **Policy 9**
Locate community facilities on sites that will be convenient to the people they are intended to serve.

251. **Policy 10**
Discourage uses which are major sources of noise, air, and light pollution.

252. **Policy 11**
Encourage and implement siting and design solutions that seek to reduce exposure to natural hazards, including those related to climate change, flooding, and sea level rise.

253. **Policy 12**
Prohibit new airfields, high-powered electromagnetic-radiation sources, and storage places for fuel and explosives from locating on sites where they will endanger or disrupt nearby communities.

254. **Policy 13**
Promote opportunities for the community to participate meaningfully in planning and development processes, including new forms of communication and social media.

255. **Objective B**
To plan and prepare for the long-term physical impacts of climate change.

256. **Policy 1**
Integrate climate change adaptation into the planning, design, and construction of all significant improvements to and development of the built environment.

257. **Policy 2**
Coordinate plans in the private and public sectors that support research, monitoring, and educational programs on climate change.
Policy 3
Prepare for the anticipated impacts of climate change and sea level rise on existing communities and facilities through remediation, mitigation, adaptation, managed retreat, and/or other measures in exposed areas.

Objective C
To develop the urban corridor stretching from Waiʻalae-Kāhala to Pearl City as the island’s primary urban center.

Policy 1
Provide downtown Honolulu and other major business centers with a well-balanced mixture of uses.

Policy 2
Encourage the development of attractive residential communities in downtown and other business centers.

Policy 3
Maintain and improve downtown as the financial and office center of the island, and as a major retail center.

Policy 4
Provide for the continued viability of the Hawai‘i Capital District as a center of government activities and as an attractive park-like setting in the heart of the city.

Policy 5
Foster the development of Honolulu’s waterfront as the State’s major port and maritime center, as a people-oriented mixed-use area, and as a major recreation area with accommodation for sea level rise.

Objective D
To develop a secondary urban center in ‘Ewa with its nucleus in the Kapolei area.

Policy 1
Allocate funds from the City and County’s capital improvement program for public projects that are needed to facilitate development of the secondary urban center at Kapolei.

Policy 2
Encourage the development of a major residential, commercial, and employment center within the secondary urban center at Kapolei.

Policy 3
Encourage the continuing development of the area encompassing Campbell Industrial Park, Kalaeloa Barbers Point Harbor, and West Kapolei as a major industrial center.
Policy 4
Coordinate plans for the development of the secondary urban center at Kapolei with the State and Federal governments, major landowners and developers, and the community.

Policy 5
Cooperate with the State and Federal governments in the improvements to the deep-water harbor at Kalaeloa Barbers Point.

Policy 6
Encourage the development of the Ocean Pointe/Hoakalei Community as a major residential and recreation area emphasizing recreational activities through the provision of a major marina and a related maritime commercial center containing light-industrial, commercial, and visitor accommodation uses.

Objective E
To maintain those development characteristics in the urban-fringe and rural areas which make them desirable places to live.

Policy 1
Develop and maintain urban-fringe areas as predominantly residential areas characterized by generally lower-rise, lower-density development which may include significant levels of retail and service commercial uses as well as satellite institutional and public uses geared to serving the needs of households.

Policy 2
Coordinate plans for developments within the ‘Ewa and Central O‘ahu urban-fringe areas with the State and Federal governments, major landowners and developers, agricultural industries, and the community.

Policy 3
Maintain a “green belt” of open space and agricultural land around developed communities in the ‘Ewa and Central O‘ahu areas of O‘ahu.

Policy 4
Maintain rural areas that reflect an open and scenic setting, dominated by small to moderate size agricultural pursuits, with small towns of low-density and low-rise character, and which allows modest growth opportunities tailored to address area residents’ future needs.

Policy 5
Encourage the development of a variety of housing choices including affordable housing in rural communities, to give people the choice to continue to live in the community that they were raised in.
Policy 6
Ensure the social and economic vitality of rural communities by supporting infill development and modest increases in heights and densities around existing rural town areas where feasible to maintain an adequate supply of housing for future generations.

Objective F
To create and maintain attractive, meaningful, and stimulating environments throughout O‘ahu.

Policy 1
Encourage distinctive community identities for both new and existing communities and neighborhoods.

Policy 2
Require the consideration of urban design principles in all development projects.

Policy 3
Require developments in stable, established communities and rural areas to be compatible with the existing communities and areas.

Policy 4
Provide design guidelines and controls that will allow more compact development and intensive use of lands in the primary urban center, and along the rail transit corridor.

Policy 5
Seek to protect residents’ quality of life and to maintain the integrity of neighborhoods by strengthening regulatory and enforcement strategies that address the presence of inappropriate non-residential activities.

Policy 6
Promote public and private programs to beautify the urban and rural environments.

Policy 7
Design public structures to meet high aesthetic and functional standards and to complement the physical character of the communities they will serve.

Policy 8
Design public street networks to be safe and accessible for users of all ages and abilities, to accommodate multiple modes of travel to be visually attractive and to support sustainable ecological processes, such as stormwater infiltration.

Policy 9
Recognize the importance of using Native Hawaiian plants in landscaping to further the traditional Hawaiian concept of mālama ʻāina and to create a more Hawaiian sense of place.
**Objective G**

To promote and enhance the social and physical character of O‘ahu’s older towns and neighborhoods.

**Policy 1**
Encourage new construction in established areas to be compatible with the character and cultural values of the surrounding community.

**Policy 2**
Encourage, wherever desirable, the rehabilitation of existing substandard structures.

**Policy 3**
Provide and maintain roads, public facilities, and utilities without damaging the character of older communities.

**Policy 4**
Seek the satisfactory relocation of residents before permitting their displacement by new development, redevelopment, or neighborhood rehabilitation.

**Policy 5**
Acknowledge the cultural and historical significance of *kuleana* lands, and the ancestral ownership of *kuleana* lands, and promote policies that preserve and protect *kuleana* lands.

**Policy 6**
Support and encourage cohesive neighborhoods which foster interactions among neighbors, promote vibrant community life, and enhance livability.
VIII. PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

296. **Objective A**
To prevent and control crime and maintain public order.

297. **Policy 1**
Provide a safe environment for residents and visitors on O‘ahu.

298. **Policy 2**
Provide adequate, safe, and secure criminal justice facilities.

299. **Policy 3**
Provide adequate training, staffing, and support for City and County law enforcement agencies.

300. **Policy 4**
Emphasize improvements to police and prosecution operations which will result in a higher proportion of wrongdoers who are arrested, convicted, and punished for their crimes.

301. **Policy 5**
Support policies and programs that expand access to treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry programs for adult and juvenile offenders.

302. **Policy 6**
Keep the public informed of the nature and extent of criminal activity on O‘ahu.

303. **Policy 7**
Establish and maintain programs to encourage public cooperation in the prevention and solution of crimes and to promote strong community-police relationships.
304. **Policy 8**
Seek the help of State and Federal law-enforcement agencies to curtail the activities of organized crime syndicates on O’ahu.

305. **Policy 9**
Conduct periodic reviews of criminal laws to ensure their relevance to the community's needs and values.

306. **Policy 10**
Cooperate with other law-enforcement agencies to develop new methods of fighting addressing crime. Support communication and coordination across Federal, State and County law enforcement and corrections agencies.

307. **Policy 11**
Encourage the improvement of rehabilitation programs and facilities for criminals and juvenile offenders.

308. **Objective B**
To protect residents and visitors and their property against natural disasters and other emergencies, traffic and fire hazards, and unsafe conditions.

309. **Policy 1**
Keep up-to-date and enforce all City and County safety regulations.

310. **Policy 2**
Require all developments in areas subject to floods and tsunamis, and coastal erosion to be located and constructed in a manner that will not create any health or safety hazards or cause harm to natural and public resources.

311. **Policy 3**
Participate with State and Federal agencies in the funding and construction of flood-control projects, and prioritize the use of ecologically sensitive flood-control strategies whenever feasible.

312. **Policy 4**
Collaborate with State and Federal agencies to provide emergency warnings, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery, during and after major emergencies such as tsunamis, hurricanes, and other high-hazard events.

313. **Policy 5**
Cooperate with State and Federal agencies to provide protection from war, civil disruptions, pandemics, and other major disturbances.

314. **Policy 6**
Reduce hazardous traffic conditions.
315. **Policy 7**
Provide adequate resources to effectively prepare for and respond to natural and manmade threats to public safety, property, and the environment.

316. **Policy 8**
Create disaster-ready communities and households, through implementation of resilience hubs and other resiliency strategies.

317. **Policy 9**
Plan for the impacts of climate change and sea level rise on public safety, in order to minimize potential future hazards.

318. **Policy 10**
Develop emergency management plans, policies, programs, and procedures to protect and promote public health, safety, and welfare of the people.

319. **Policy 11**
Provide educational materials on emergency management preparedness, fire protection, traffic hazards, and other unsafe conditions.
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IX. HEALTH AND EDUCATION

320. **Objective A**
To protect the health and well-being of residents and visitors.

321. **Policy 1**
Encourage the provision of health-care facilities that are accessible to both employment and residential centers.

322. **Policy 2**
Provide prompt and adequate ambulance and first-aid services in all areas of O‘ahu.

323. **Policy 3**
Coordinate City and County health codes and other regulations with State and Federal health codes to facilitate the enforcement of air-, water-, and noise-pollution controls.

324. **Policy 4**
Integrate public health concerns such as air and water pollution as a consideration in land use planning decisions.

325. **Policy 5**
Encourage healthy lifestyles by supporting opportunities that increase access to and promote consumption of fresh, locally grown foods.

326. **Policy 6**
Encourage healthy lifestyles through walkable and livable communities, safe street crossings, safe routes to schools, and parks and pathways for pedestrians and bicyclists.

327. **Policy 7**
Support efforts to make health-care more accessible and affordable for everyone.
328. **Policy 8**
Support efforts to improve and expand access to mental health, drug treatment, community-based programs, and other similar programs for those requiring such services.

329. **Policy 9**
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.

330. **Policy 10**
Plan for our aging population’s growing health-care, personal service, and diverse daily activity needs, and encourage these services to be provided in a timely manner, including age-specific social activities.

331. **Objective B**
To provide a wide range of educational opportunities for the people of O‘ahu.

332. **Policy 1**
Support education programs that encourage the development of employable skills.

333. **Policy 2**
Encourage the provision of informal educational programs for people of all age groups.

334. **Policy 3**
Encourage the after-hours use of school buildings, grounds, and facilities.

335. **Policy 4**
Encourage the construction of school facilities that are designed for flexibility and high levels of use.

336. **Policy 5**
Facilitate the appropriate location of childcare facilities as well as learning institutions from the preschool through the university levels.

337. **Policy 6**
Encourage outdoor learning opportunities and venues that reflect our unique natural environment and Native Hawaiian culture.

338. **Objective C**
To make Honolulu the center of higher education in the Pacific.
339. **Policy 1**
Encourage continuing improvement in the quality of higher education in Hawai‘i, as well as ways to make higher education more affordable.

340. **Policy 2**
Encourage the development of diverse opportunities in higher education.

341. **Policy 3**
Encourage research institutions to establish branches on O‘ahu.

342. **Policy 4**
Celebrate Honolulu as a “home to the wisdom of nations” by recognizing its status as a knowledge center and international Pacific crossroads hub.
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Objective A
To foster the multiethnic culture of Hawai‘i and respect the host culture of the Native Hawaiian people.

Policy 1
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.

Policy 2
Promote the preservation and enhancement of local cultures, values and traditions.

Policy 3
Encourage greater public awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the cultural heritage and contributions to Hawai‘i made by O‘ahu’s various ethnic groups.

Policy 4
Encourage equity and increased opportunities for better interaction among people with different ethnic, social, and cultural backgrounds.

Policy 5
Preserve the identities of the historical communities of O‘ahu.

Objective B
To protect, preserve and enhance O‘ahu’s cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.
350. **Policy 1**
Promote the restoration and preservation of early Hawaiian structures, artifacts, and landmarks.

351. **Policy 2**
Identify and, to the extent possible, preserve and restore buildings, sites, and areas of social, cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological significance.

352. **Policy 3**
Cooperate with the State and Federal governments in developing and implementing a comprehensive preservation program for social, cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.

353. **Policy 4**
Promote the interpretive and educational use of cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological sites, buildings, and artifacts.

354. **Policy 5**
Seek public and private funds, and encourage public participation and support, to protect, preserve and enhance social, cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.

355. **Policy 6**
Provide incentives for the restoration, preservation, maintenance, and enhancement of social, cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.

356. **Policy 7**
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.

357. **Objective C**
To foster the visual and performing arts.

358. **Policy 1**
Encourage and support programs and activities for the visual and performing arts.

359. **Policy 2**
Encourage creative expression and access to the arts by all segments of the population.

360. **Policy 3**
Provide permanent art in appropriate City public buildings and places.

361. **Objective D**
To provide a wide range of recreational facilities and services that are readily available to residents and visitors alike, and to balance access to natural areas with the protection of those areas.
Policy 1
Develop, maintain, and expand a community-based park system to meet the needs of the diverse communities on O‘ahu.

Policy 2
Develop, maintain, and expand a system of regional parks and specialized recreation facilities, based on the cumulative demand of residents and visitors.

Policy 3
Develop, maintain, and improve urban parks, squares, and beautification areas in high-density urban places.

Policy 4
Encourage public and private natural reserves and botanical and zoological parks to foster greater awareness and appreciation of the natural environment.

Policy 5
Encourage the State to develop, improve, and maintain a system of natural resource-based parks, such as beach, shoreline, and mountain parks.

Policy 6
Ensure that public recreational facilities balance the demand for facilities against capital and operating cost constraints so that they are adequately sized and properly maintained.

Policy 7
Ensure and maintain convenient and safe access to beaches, ocean environments, and mauka recreation areas in a manner that protects natural and cultural resources.

Policy 8
Encourage ocean and water-oriented recreation activities that do not adversely impact the natural environment and cultural assets, or result in overcrowding or overuse of beaches, shoreline areas and the ocean.

Policy 9
Require all new developments to provide their residents with adequate recreation space.

Policy 10
Utilize our unique natural environment in a responsible way to promote cultural events and activities, and maintain cultural practices.

Policy 11
Encourage the after-hours, weekend, and summertime use of public school facilities for recreation.

Policy 12
Provide for safe and secure use of public parks, beaches, and recreation facilities.
374. **Policy 13**
Create and promote recreational venues for kūpuna and keiki and for kamaʻāina and malihini.

375. **Policy 14**
Encourage the State and Federal governments to transfer excess and underutilized land to the City and County for public recreation use.
XI. GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT

376. **Objective A**
To promote increased efficiency, effectiveness, and responsiveness in the provision of government services by the City and County of Honolulu.

377. **Policy 1**
Maintain and adequately fund City and County government services at the level necessary to be effective.

378. **Policy 2**
Promote alignment and consolidation of State and City and County functions whenever more efficient and effective delivery of government programs and services can be achieved.

379. **Policy 3**
Ensure that government attitudes, actions, and services are sensitive to community needs and concerns and held accountable to the public trust.

380. **Policy 4**
Sufficiently fund and staff the timely preparation, maintenance, and update, and publicize of public policies and plans, which are adequate to guide and coordinate City programs and regulatory responsibilities.

381. **Policy 5**
Broaden the use of technology across all City agencies to achieve greater transparency, efficiency, and accountability to the general public throughout...
government operations.

382. **Objective B**
To ensure fiscal integrity, responsibility, and efficiency by the City and County government in carrying out its responsibilities.

383. **Policy 1**
Provide for a balanced budget.

384. **Policy 2**
Allocate fiscal resources of the City and County to efficiently implement the policies of the General Plan and the DPs and SCPs.

385. **Policy 3**
Ensure accountability and transparency in government operations.

386. **Objective C**
To achieve equitable outcomes for City programs, policies, and allocation of resources throughout the Oahu community.

387. **Policy 1**
Promote policies that actively address and eliminate disparate outcomes for historically underserved communities.

388. **Policy 2**
Seek equitable distribution of City investments towards promoting employment opportunities, infrastructure, and other community benefits appropriate to the community needs and proportionate to the population size.

389. **Policy 3**
Promote adherence to processes that advance procedural, distributional, structural, intergenerational, and cultural equity within the City.

390. **Policy 4**
Provide resources for City employees to understand and actively advance equity solutions within all agencies of City government.