From: Sophia"s Mom
To: LPCtestimony; WPCtestimony
Subject: Please consider my testimony on The Hawai"i General Plan
Date: Friday, November 22, 2024 12:02:42 PM

Aloha Honorable Planning Commissioners of Hawai'i County & Director Kern,

Regarding the General Plan and cultural resources you focused on today, many cannot be obtained as objectives with collaboration and partnerships. They must have a foundation of trust and commitments of financial support which will not happen unless we manage our citizens money by disclosing audited, financial reports to the citizens, whose money the administration of this county is responsible for. This is the adoption of a measure that will incentivize the participation of the most important resource, being the people of Hawaii nei, including our neglected indigenous Hawaiian people!

With mandatory disclosure, including all income, all paid employees, names of contractors and amounts paid for services, work, any consulting costs for the County; including all capital projects and utilities; i.e., our cost of solid waste services, we will not be aware nor be able to evaluate how effective the General Plan can be. When this is mandated and we then mandate money for the restoration, preservation and maintenance of sacred places and educational opportunities to learn about our Hawaiian culture and its significance, this will be the usual rhetoric with no implementation. I agree the today's presentation was impressive but I didn't see any Hawaiian people involved. So even regarding this presentation, your objective is not being met in my opinion.

Regarding the General Plan and cultural resources, you know these cannot be obtained as objectives with collaboration and

partnerships, because they must have a foundation of trust and commitments of financial support which will not happen unless we manage our citizens money by disclosing audited, financial reports to the citizens, whose money the administration of this county is responsible for. This is the adoption of a measure that will incentivize the participation of our true resource which is the people of Hawaii nei, including our neglected indigenous Hawai'ian people!

Without Geo engineered weather, which is visually observable by anyone with fairly good eyesight and an open mind, it has been scientifically challenged. The question of whether climate change is real, or more propaganda in the well-financed plan of the WEF, World Economic Forum, to create a Geo-Engineering is so questionable, we DO NOT WANT TO place our children's future on disinformation. It could be so much the indoctrination to commit the crime of stealing our land, our rights and our resources as we've seen in 3rd world countries already!

I agree with the native born Hilo, Leslie, and others that have already testified that the CDP needs to be completed for a very important area of our island Hilo and that all emergency plans need to have organized interaction with the civil defense, which is not happening now under this governor. I helped form the Waikoloa Village CDP, ever working 100 hours on the logistics committee to found it. We need to have the inclusion of amateur Ham radio operators in The General Plan. This would've made a huge difference in the disaster that occurred in Lahaina Maui.

We need to make, as our priority over all these sections, our safety first until all hazards for various areas of our island are

covered within the plan have been carefully laid out and financed in the plan with the accounting needed to quell objections. The Plan needs to do delineate the repair of these bridges that are vital and have been not repaired since they were damaged long time ago. We need to make sure that areas that landslide as soon as the rain becomes .6”/hour need to be solved. We have an area at I’ole between Kapa’au and Hawi that does this.
We also have our entry into the emergency shelter for an entire North Kohala area line with albezia (sic?) trees. Why in the world would we allow these things to grow the 20-25 feet when we know they will prevent access to our main emergency shelter in the earthquake that’s coming someday ?
We must protect the people first these are the most important issues and as Brenda Ford mentioned, we cannot frack a rock which requires its structure in order to produce those lenses of drinkable water.

Mahalo for your kokua,
April

April Lee
PO Box 190705
Hawi, HI 96719

Sent with Proton Mail secure email.

From:	donna grabow
To:	LPCtestimony
Subject:	General Plan 2045 - Pls remove exaggerations about Climate Change
Date:	Friday, November 22, 2024 8:41:28 AM

Please consider the following as a testimony today, November, 2024

"Sea levels have risen on average 1.6 millimeters (0.063 inches) per year between 1900 and 2018."

1900 scientists have signed a World Declaration literally stating, "There is No Climate Danger". Review it here https://clintel.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/WCD-241023.pdf

The declaration states: "To believe the outcome of a climate model is to believe what the model makers have put in. This is precisely the problem of today's climate discussion to which climate models are central. Climate science has ***degenerated*** *into a discussion based on beliefs,* ***not on sound self-critical science****. Should not we* ***free ourselves from the naive belief in immature climate models?"***

John Coleman, Good Morning America's first weather man and the founder of the Weather channel states, "There is No Global Warming". Find it here https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K56fms2VZTc

"Sea levels have risen on average 1.6 millimeters (0.063 inches) per year between 1900 and 2018."

That means the sea level has risen a little over 7.4 inches in the last 118 years! Does that show the world is in danger of being engulfed by water? No. It shows that it will be a very, very, very long time before humans are in danger. Does that mean documentaries like "An Inconvenient Truth" are telling lies?

Sincerely,
Donna Grabow
Hilo

From: sharkgss
To: WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject: Re: General Plan Needs Major Overhaul
Date: Friday, November 22, 2024 11:50:41 AM

Aloha,

In addition to my testimony comments, this link should be a mandatory read for all county planning officials. https://nwri.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/How-Public-Officials-can-Recognize-Agenda-21.pdf

Mahalo,
Donna Thompson

Sent with Proton Mail secure email.

On Friday, November 22nd, 2024 at 10:39 AM, sharkgss <sharkgss@protonmail.com> wrote:

> Aloha,
>
> After commenting on the 2045 General Plan online, providing extensive testimony and attending workshops it is clear this document needs a great deal of revision and citizens are not aligned with the draconian template handed down to local communities in Western countries by the World Economic Forum. The original version in 2005 plan contains the words "homeowner" and "farmer" while the 2045 plan is written by and for "stakeholders!"
>
> **This is outrageous** and the words "homeowner" and "farmer" do not appear anywhere! "Farmer" is in the 2005 GENERAL PLAN fourteen (14) times and "homeowner" appears four (4) times.
>
> In addition to my original testimonies below being re-submitted I want to add a few more points:
>
> 1. The State and the County corporations have no right to acquire land. The State has no right to any County property, including harbors.
> 2. Remove any reference to "Hawai'i State Wildlife Action Plan" it is not relevant for our island.
> 3. Remove reference to climate change caused by humans, this is unproven and being used as a psychological control mechanism by the top 1%. This includes removing references to "carbon footprint", "net zero", "greenhouse gas", "green infrastructure" and / or "climate adaptation". Carbon dioxide sequestration is a really really stupid idea, waste of tax payer funds, and will further degrade our flora.
> 4. Remove the section 2.2 Biocultural Stewardship Goal (1.13) because State and County corporations are not acting on behalf of its residents and clearly acting on behalf of stakeholders.
> 5. Remove the word "stakeholder" from everywhere it appears, and instead use the words "land owner" or "farmer/rancher".
> 6. Zoning needs to be re-visited - why is Agricultural land being reduced by 40%, unacceptable!!!
> 7. Remove the words "equity" and "equitable" from everywhere they appear. More emphasis should be on equality of opportunity rather than equity of results. We do not want to move into communism, people need to work for what they get, and people who have worked and succeeded need to keep the fruits of their labors. Equity cannot be legislated.
> 8. Remove the word "sustainability" from everywhere it appears. This term has NO SCIENTIFIC PARAMETERS, NO EFFECTIVE DEFINITION for anything to do with lawmaking !!
> 9. Revise the proposed land use maps, they are not fully relevant to our vast micro climates.
> 10. REMOVE 32c and 32p and 20e because all have to do with the egregious concept of "smart" cities. This is a rural island.
> 11. Remove ANY reference to digital currencies.
> 12. Remove ANY use of the word "resilience." This is a psychological term that has NO PLACE in a government document.
> 13. Close down the County Office of Sustainability, Climate, Equity, and Resilience (OSCER) as NOBODY VOTED FOR THIS OFFICE TO BE STARTED. Remove ANY reference to such office from the proposed general plan.
> 14. Reword the governments intention for "inspection" or "surveillance" or "inventory" of land that will not be a violation of privacy rights.
> 15. Add language regarding the danger of 5G and beyond technology easements and studies.
> 16. Remove ANY reference to incentivizing or regulating water use and incentivize catchment.
> 17. Remove the phrase "circular systems". This is a concept only vaguely defined and certainly without any solid demonstration of its use.
> 18. Remove the phrase "Vision Zero" as it has NO RELEVANCE for our island.
> 19. Remove the phrase "One Water" as it refers to a North America group and has NO RELEVANCE for our island.
>
> Testimony submitted 27 March 2024
>
> Aloha,
>
> Please consider appointing a team comprised of "stewards" of the community to review and re-write this document. We need a plan that is by the people and for the people.
>
> Providing comments on the county version live document is a very cumbersome process and not user friendly. Below are relevant comments combined from a few county residents including myself.
>
> Mahalo,
> Donna Thompson
> Kamuela, HI
>
> **General Comments are as follows:**
> Suggest subtitle **"Stewardship Plan for Hawai'i County"**
>
> Overall the plan lacks presentation of relevant issues, proposes some harmful initiatives, contains garbled language, and lacks vital public input. There is no clear plan for strengthening infrastructure and power grid against space weather.

Stakeholders are stated in the document 47 times. Who are the Stakeholders and Partners with the government? What private and nonprofit agencies are involved in this process? It is deeply concerning that partnership with landowners and the general public is not stated anywhere.

The plan should not be finalized until the State legislative session is over, the Governor is done signing/vetoing bills, and the override deadline has passed to allow for accommodation of relevant changes.

The document appears to be a template handed down from the United Nations Agenda 21 initiative that is using human based climate change models to implement a one world government attempting to "capture" local governments. Thousands of scientists have come forward in recent years explaining that the human effect on climate is minuscule as compared to the sun.

The document contains no explanation how the county will handle a breakdown of critical infrastructure (supply chain, energy, communications) due to impending space weather/solar events in which the Federal Government has been diligently preparing for.

This document lacks sufficient detail in many areas to include tables, and maps. Syntax is sometimes garbled. Few acronyms are explained. There are notes indicating information may be added later. The table of contents and appendix are missing. Concerns raised by commenters need to be addressed, and another round of public meetings held, before the plan goes to the Planning Commissions and County Council.

The comment period needs to be extended, the document is too vague and the code of ethics and professional conduct of the American Institute of Certified Planners shall provide timely, adequate, clear, and accurate information on planning issues to all affected persons and to governmental decision makers. See page 4.

Purpose and Authority

Authority Limits of the General Plan

The 2045 General Plan contains **no authority** to change previously existing subdivisions or Zoning without collective collaboration. It's hard for community collaboration when the document contains obscure and garbled language. Clarify what is meant by “specific to the actions” and “because, as” Hawai‘i Island Goals The goals of the General Plan synthesize those concepts and value statements adopted by ordinance in the 2005 General Plan and CDPs. The appendix includes tables used to complete the goals, including the source material from the 2005 General Plan and CDPs. page 8

The LUPAG maps contain numerous zoning changes. Regulatory Implementing Actions in the 2045 General Plan, future land use maps, policies, and standards are **specific to the actions** through which zoning ordinances, subdivisions, and public improvements or projects are initiated or adopted because, as they must conform to and implement the general plan in accordance with the County Charter §3-15. p. 7

Climate Mitigation

A great deal of content is based on Climate Mitigation from human activity which has a minuscule effect on the earth's overall climate. Over 99% of the climate affects are driven by solar activity, cycles, and space weather. The document completely fails to mention the threat of space weather and is almost entirely focused on carbon emissions promoted by the United Nations Climate Agenda. Our Federal Government has been preparing for space weather threats for many years, yet the Hawai'i island plan lacks any reference to this even though critical infrastructure (energy, communications, transportation, and supply chain) is at risk due to increased solar radiation from our weakening magnetosphere. In 2015 the magnetosphere was down by 40% according to this Federal Doc.
https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/citations/AD1040918#:~:text=The%20research%20evaluates%20the%20impacts,reversals%20and%20adverse%20space%20weather

In October of 2016 President Obama issued the following executive order Coordinating Efforts To Prepare the Nation for Space Weather Events - Executive order 13744 (https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/DCPD-201600692)

Section 1. *Policy*. Space weather events, in the form of solar flares, solar energetic particles, and geomagnetic disturbances, occur regularly, some with measurable effects on critical infrastructure systems and technologies, such as the Global Positioning System (GPS), satellite operations and communication, aviation, and the electrical power grid. Extreme space weather events—those that could significantly degrade critical infrastructure—could disable large portions of the electrical power grid, resulting in cascading failures that would affect key services such as water supply, healthcare, and transportation. Space weather has the potential to simultaneously affect and disrupt health and safety across entire continents. Successfully preparing for space weather events is an all-of-nation endeavor that requires partnerships across governments, emergency managers, academia, the media, the insurance industry, non-profits, and the private sector.

It is the policy of the United States to prepare for space weather events to minimize the extent of economic loss and human hardship. The Federal Government must have (1) the capability to predict and detect a space weather event, (2) the plans and programs necessary to alert the public and private sectors to enable mitigating actions for an impending space weather event, (3) the protection and mitigation plans, protocols, and standards required to reduce risks to critical infrastructure prior to and during a credible threat, and (4) the ability to respond to and recover from the effects of space weather. Executive departments and agencies (agencies) must coordinate their efforts to prepare for the effects of space weather events.

Sec. 2. *Objectives*. This order defines agency roles and responsibilities and directs agencies to take specific actions to prepare the Nation for the hazardous effects of space weather. These activities are to be implemented in conjunction with those identified in the 2015 *National Space Weather Action Plan* (Action Plan) and any subsequent updates. Implementing this order and the Action Plan will require the Federal Government to work across agencies and to develop, as appropriate, enhanced and innovative partnerships with State, tribal, and local

governments; academia; non-profits; the private sector; and international partners. These efforts will enhance national preparedness and speed the creation of a space-weather-ready Nation.
https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/10/18/2016-25290/coordinating-efforts-to-prepare-the-nation-for-space-weather-events

In October 2016 (about 10 days before the above executive order was signed) the Russian Government hosted a training event of 40 million civilians, 200,000 emergency rescuers and 50,000 units of equipment from October 4 to October 7, 2016. It took 3 days to do a mock evacuation of 40 million civilians into 5000 bunkers.This was a massive exercise carried out for the first time in modern history. A spokesman said in a statement: “The main goal of the drill is to practice organization of management during civil defense events and emergency and fire management, to check preparedness of management bodies and forces of civil defense on all levels to respond to natural and man-made disasters and to take civil defense measures.”

https://www.express.co.uk/news/world/717446/russia-evacuate-40-million-people-emergency-drill-vladimir-putin-ww3

Additional info on this: Cataclysmic Polarity Shift , Part 2 - How Can I Prepare For Such An Event? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GSHnF2PTz5s

Safe Zones and Disasters
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qplLRrxCMiw

Solar Micronova is Going to Happen
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cEMXp1HlzUs&t=0s

Earth Disaster is Coming | ALL The Evidence https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j635Cv2aOlA&t=0s

Man made geoengineering is an operation primarily used to block out solar radiation and create, distribute, and deflect weather systems. Its use over many decades is outside the scope of public knowledge and having significant impacts on our environment/weather to include increased super storms, fires, flooding, droughts, and causing very high levels of aluminum in the soil and tissue samples of all mammals. I personally have tested hundreds of humans and animals and seen very high levels in all hair analysis tests. This is why Monsanto developed aluminum resistant seeds, soil in North America is testing 40,000 times higher rates of aluminum in the last 2 decades.
https://www.geoengineeringwatch.org/links-to-geoengineering-patents/

Tennessee and New Hampshire have recently introduced bills to ban this practice.
https://www.tennessean.com/story/news/local/2024/03/20/tennessee-senate-passes-bill-banning-chemtrails-what-to-know/73027586007/

Maui county council passed a bill in 2010 to ban geoengineering and this link explains how it is being used to lessen the effects of solar radiation. There has been no public oversight or consent to these projects.
http://mauiskywatch.org/info-official-reports/

It is clear based on the above information the governments of the world are preparing for space weather effects due to the weakening magnetic field, therefore it is critical that the county review and adopt their own contingency plans. Hawaii county should implement a ban on geoengineering before soil is too toxic with aluminum and when combined with glyphosate it can cross the blood brain barrier.

Some suggested solutions are environmentally unfriendly, and nuclear power is catastrophically dangerous. Potential of micro nuclear was mentioned on page 15.

Hawaii State Constitution, article XI, section 8
NUCLEAR ENERGY
Section 8. **No nuclear fission power plant shall be constructed or radioactive material disposed of in the State** without the prior approval by a two-thirds vote in each house of the legislature.

We live on an active volcano with frequent earthquakes, threats of hurricanes, tsunamis and unexpected lava flows. Having a nuclear power plant on this island is a huge liability. It could be **cataclysmic** and there will always be the issue of storage leaks. In 2011 I experienced the 5.8 earthquake in Orange, VA. It shut down the Lake Anna Nuclear facility for almost 2 years.

There are numerous other types of energy to explore, to include water generated motors that are now used in places like Pakistan and India. These kits allow existing vehicles to be fitted that use only 2% fuel consumption and 98% water. We should be looking at ways to harness ocean water for energy. The ocean thermal energy conversion, or OTEC, which uses seawater to turn solar energy into electricity or hydrokinetic energy or marine renewable energy, is a renewable power source that is harnessed from the natural movement of water, including waves, tides, and river and ocean currents. These should be considered since water surrounds the entire island.

Climate change threats p. 19

3.3 Collaborate with government, private and nonprofit agencies, and other **stakeholders** to monitor impacts that may be specific to Hawai‘i County due to its unique exposure to climate change and sea level rise impacts. Hawai'i County needs to first and foremost collaborate with the general public. Transparency is needed on exactly how government agencies, private corporations, nonprofit agencies are involved and explain who these “stakeholders” are.

The planning department should take into consideration that over 1,900 scientists from around the world have signed a declaration that there is no climate emergency. Climate change has been occurring on this planet all along driven by solar activity and cycles. https://clintel.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/WCD-version-081423.pdf

John Coleman, the founder of the weather channel, the first meteorologist on Good Morning America in the 1970's and the winner of the Meteorologist of the Year award by the US Association for Meteorology in 1982, has spent 60 years studying the weather. He presents his view that there is no significant man-made global warming in this half-hour PowerPoint presentation. https://youtu.be/K56fms2VZTc?si=ZuTpJ-bEnNPCGOkf

WASTE-TO-ENERGY
Two "waste-to-energy" proposals (2008 and 2015) for Hawai'i Island were rejected after months of divisive debate. It was concluded the island doesn't generate enough garbage to make it cost effective. O'ahu taxpayers are paying **penalties** to H-Power because O'ahu can't generate enough waste to fulfill the contract.

While some advanced waste treatment technologies are promoted as alternative energy producing, the energy conserved by recycling and composting the source materials exceeds the amount of energy produced by these technologies by three to five times. There are some "glass type" building materials that can be produced by the incineration process. Incineration is a form of Destructive Disposal via combustion or thermal conversion/treatment, using high temperatures of discarded materials into ash/slag, syngas, flue gas, fuel, or heat. Incineration includes facilities and processes that may be stationary or mobile, may recover energy from heat or power and may use single or multiple stages. Some forms of incineration may be described as resource recovery, energy recovery, trash to steam, waste to energy, energy from waste, fluidized bed, catalytic cracking, biomass15, steam electric power plant (burning waste), pyrolysis, thermolysis, gasification, plasma arc, thermal depolymerization or refuse derived fuel.

Sustainable Development and Resilient Communities
Section 1: Land Use
Table 4: Land Use Challenges Regulations
The current regulatory process dictates that the State Land Use Commission must preside over boundary amendments that exceed 15 acres, which limits the efficiency of ensuring consistency in the land use pattern. p. 25

Land Use Commission protections against unwise development should be maintained when it comes to outside large scale developers. However, **property owners should not have more regulations** and rules than they already have.

Table 5: Land Use Opportunities
Coordinate with the Department of Health (DOH) to address unique land use situations on the island related to individual wastewater systems (IWS) and prioritization of resources. p. 26
Clarification is needed on the meaning of land use situations

Explain clearly what the "rezoning" will be and clarify if AG land will be affected. The current zoning for Hawaii island is 80% AG. Any reduction of AG is contrary to sustainable production of food.

Transparency is needed on what the "preferred land use pattern" is. The current system should remain, so developments are proposed one by one, and agencies and communities have time and energy to address impacts.

Policies
Sentence types are mixed, hampering comprehension.
4.3 Zoning, subdivision, and other applicable ordinances shall provide for and protect
open space areas. These new zonings shall not hinder current land owners who have a right to own their property unhindered by governmental policies.

Declarative sentence
4.4 Support mechanisms, such as Planned Unit Development and Cluster Plan
Development, that cluster density to preserve open space, recreational areas, or scenic viewsheds. p. 27
Define "cluster density". This **should not** be in regards to developing apartment style homes.

ENERGY
4.9 Route selection for high-voltage transmission lines should include consideration for setbacks from major thoroughfares and residential areas. Where feasible, delineate energy corridors for such high-voltage transmission lines. p. 27
Encourage - incentivize "off grid" or distributed power sources, instead of centralized, to increase resiliency.

Priority Actions
4.a Develop a process for County-initiated State Land Use boundary reclassification. p. 28 See related comment for p. 26.
Transparency for "boundary reclassification" is needed. What exactly are the boundaries in question and what will it be reclassified to?

6.d Amend the Zoning Code to allow for Planned Unit Developments (PUD) to become administrative permits and subject to the approval of the Planning Director. p. 29 **This should be deleted**! The people do not want to live in Units and these "planned units" are against current zoning codes.

Table 6: Urban Land Use

Urban Expansion Reserve Allows for a mix of high density, medium density, low density, industrial-commercial mix, and/or natural designations in areas where growth may be desirable, but where specific settlement and infrastructure have not yet been determined. p. 32 **This should be deleted!** Mixing housing, industrial, and natural uses can result in severe impacts on safety, health, and natural resources.

Priority Actions
9.d Amend the Zoning Code and Subdivision Code to establish Clustered Rural Subdivision PUD. p. 60
The meaning of "Clustered Rural Subdivision PUD" should be explained.

Objective 10 Support the active use of Productive Agricultural lands.
Policies p. 62 A policy to support small-scale agriculture should be **added**
.
10.5 Support the development of small-scale visitor accommodations that directly promote the agriculture industry, health and wellness industry, or are near points of interest. p. 62 Only accommodations that directly promote agriculture should be allowed. More **transparency** is needed in reference to the "**health and wellness industry**" and why they are in this section or remove it. Those industries are not an integral part of AG land use. They are a bi-product of good farming practices.

10.6 Any subdivision or farm labor housing complex developed on Productive Agricultural Lands should be clustered to minimize impact. p. 62 Define clustered, subdivisions should not be developed on these lands.

There is no proof carbon sequestration will be effective, it is expensive, obtrusive, and the entire premise of global warming from CO2 level increase is unfounded. Earthquakes, eruptions, floods, and other events release carbon stored underground. CO2 only makes up 0.04% of our atmosphere and is necessary for photosynthesis.

Priority Actions
10.b Conduct a study to review a maximum developed area consideration for properties designated as Productive Agricultural lands. p. 62 This should be deleted. Private property AG land should not be considered for anything other than what the property owner desires. It should not be considered for "maximum development".

10.c Create and adopt a County Agricultural Tourism program p 62
The plan has no merit. Private land owners don't want to be disturbed. It is also a liability with livestock and trespassing.

10.g Amend the Zoning Code to require Plan Approval for commercial open area recreational uses in the County Agricultural District. p 62 Zoning should NOT be amended in AG land, it is important for sustainability.

Section 2: Transportation Access and Mobility
Table 18: Transportation Key Trends
Investment in Electric Vehicles is counter productive to the environment. Electric Vehicles add a **huge strain on the electric grid.** They are very costly to own both in price of car, maintenance, and electric bill. The companies that make EV use fossil fuels. The new gas driven cars are much lower in emissions and cheaper to buy. Lastly, the batteries in EVs are dangerous during car accidents and toxic to the environment.

Table 20: Transportation Opportunities
Continuing, Comprehensive, and Cooperative Planning p 68
Traffic plans submitted to planning commissions and County Council typically include
many pages dealing with vehicular traffic and very few pages on bicycles, walking,
wheelchairs, etc. Requirements should be changed so alternative modes receive at least equal consideration, safe bike lanes should be a high priority to cut down emissions.

Objective 14 Reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT). p. 78
The Planning Department can create easier and safer methods of travel but have no right to dictate how many miles people drive. The people's right to travel shall not be impeded. **Delete this section.**

Developers should not be granted relief from requirements for sidewalks, bike lanes, etc.

Priority Actions p. 78
The County traffic lights should be set to staggered operating hours for both public and private sectors, to lessen traffic congestion and improve safety.

Drinking Water p 89
The County, In cooperation with State and Federal government, should support people
on catchment with information about system design, construction, operation,
troubleshooting, and repair, including readily accessible information and assistance for
safeguarding health. Wastewater p 89

Federal government should be removed. This could be a simple information packet that supports off grid lifestyles. Alternatives to sewers and septic systems should be considered, such as toilets that use little or no water, and water recycling.

Table 25: Public Utility Opportunities

Be a net power producer with hydrogen and waste management. p 91
The meaning of “Be a net power producer with…waste management” should be **clarified**. **Add what are the benefits to hydrogen fuel, how will vehicles be retrofitted to carry this technology?**

Priority Actions
Drinking-Water Conservation p 102
New water bottling plants should be prohibited to prevent depletion of the aquifer.

Drinking-Water Prioritization p. 102
There should be standard requirements for new water wells so parts are
interchangeable. Presently, different developers install different types of wells. So when repairs are needed, parts are not interchangeable and must be special ordered, often with lengthy delays.

23.k Develop criteria and standards for all variances in water supply p 103
“Variances in water supply” should be explained.

3.5: Wastewater Treatment and Reuse p. 105
Water recycling should be encouraged wherever possible.
24.n Amend HCC, Section 21-26-1(a) requiring “all sewer extensions shall be approved by resolution of the County council” to read, “all sewer extensions outside of Urban Growth Areas shall be approved by resolution of the County council.” p 109
This should be deleted and County Council oversight should be maintained. This is an overreach of the government.

Section 4: Public Facilities and Services
4.1: Introduction
Table 29: Public Facilities and Services Opportunities

Solid Waste
Investigate and implement innovative waste management technologies and practices, which may include...waste-to-energy conversion...p. 118
“waste-to-energy conversion” should be deleted. See comments for p. 15.

4.5: Recreation
Objective 30
Priority Actions
Recreational Facilities Maintenance and Improvement
30.y…Note: Edit to reflect future code updates. p. 138
30.z …Note: Confirm that this is adequate. p. 138
The edit and confirmation should have been in the draft plan so the **public could Comment.**

4.6: Community Health and Wellness
Objective 31
Priority Actions
31.h Amend county zoning and building codes as necessary to accommodate home and community-based care elderly care. PD Phase 1 CODE AMENDMENT p. 144
Add “and residential facilities for people with disabilities”.

Section 5: Housing for All
Priority Actions
Neighborhood covenants that require houses to have a minimum square footage should be prohibited. This leads to unnecessary expense and unnecessary use of resources, and makes housing unaffordable for many people.

Table 40: Economic Key Trends
Poverty Persists p. 161
Information on the number of wealthy people on the island to include total land ownership should be included.

Job Market Characteristics
Tourism drives the arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services industries and much of the retail trade, representing a large portion of employment. p. 162
Measures should be taken to reduce dependence on tourism and focus on producing
food and other necessities locally.

Table 41: Economic Challenges
General p. 163
Data centers are a tremendous drain on electricity and need water for cooling. They generate stressful levels of noise 24 hours a day. **Data centers and nuclear power plants should not be considered.**

Agriculture and Food Systems p.164
Support should be Increased for backyard farmers, including gardening advice.

Section 8: Agriculture and Food Systems p. 169
This should be section 7, since it is a higher priority.

Objective 42
Increase interagency coordination, programs, and policy initiatives that improve local agriculture infrastructure.

Priority Actions
42.g Amend bulk regulations including building materials for agricultural facilities and infrastructure. (CODE AMENDMENT | PD | phase 1) p. 175
Need more transparency. The plan should be specified with proposed amendments.

42.i Evaluate grubbing and grading ordinances as they pertain to agriculture including the creation of exemption categories for water storage and aquaculture. (CODE AMENDMENT | PD | phase 1) p. 175

42.m Amend Hawai'i County Code to include provisions for suitable agricultural infrastructure projects financed by County bonds and liens on real property of participating agricultural stakeholders, whether such assessments on TMKs involve contiguous parcels of lands encumbered under an "Agricultural Improvement District". (CODE AMENDMENT | PD | phase 1) p. 175
More transparency is needed in regards to County bonds and liens on property.
"TMK" should be **defined**.

GENERAL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
Introduction

Local Engagement
Foster grassroots participation and balancing of interests by providing opportunities for active civic engagement, where citizens have the means to collaborate with the government and are empowered to effect positive change consistent with plans developed under this chapter. p. 202
"The government" should be removed and replaced with the County.
See comment for p. 182.

Community Development Plans p. 204
Urban Development Plans p. 205
Special Area Plans p. 206

Public Agency Functional Plans and Programs p. 206
The General Plan draft should cite statutory authority for each of these.

Public Agency Functional Plans and Programs p. 206
Blocks of text for this section appear to be moved to the wrong spot on the page.

Priorities and Phases
The first phase is the consistency phase and will require a hard look at our policy and planning framework to ensure consistency with this General Plan. It includes implementation actions such as auditing codes to determine needed updates and updating our Community Development Plans and other relevant plans. p. 209
There should be ample opportunity for the public to comment. Transparency regarding **which codes will be audited and how is crucial.**

Phase 1 2024-2029
Revamp of CIP process p. 209
"CIP" should be explained. Proposed changes should be more fully described.
.
COMPARISON OF 2005 AND 2045 PLANS
The 2045 Plan is lacking many features of the 2005 Plan that provided information and facilitated understanding.

Public comment is hampered by the lack of a table of contents for 2045, and by no mechanism to copy text from the 2005 plan PDF.

2005 2045
Table of Contents none, unless you happen to click on an Icon on the left, which yields a brief table of contents. Things that are needed include:

- List of Tables
- List of Maps
- Statement of assumptions

- Projections re. employment and population
- Citation of sources for tables
- Maps other than LUPAG maps
- Lava hazard zones
- Historic sites
- Schools
- Libraries
- Police stations
- Fire stations
- Courts
- Correctional facilities
- Hospitals
- Landfills and transfer stations
- Cemeteries
- Electric power generating facilities
- Water wells and springs
- Wastewater treatment plants
- Parks—County, State, Federal
- Roadways—detailed maps for various districts
- Airports
- Wharfs and harbors
- Government owned lands: Federal, State, DHHL
-

Military installations

Testimony comments submitted 25 September 2024 click below

Hide original message

Aloha,

After attending 23 September workshop in Waimea regarding the 2045 Hawaii County plan, it was very clear **no one that attended was in favor of the final proposed draft**. The language was not practical for the needs of the community with the most common concern being lack of water to sustain the projected population growth, followed by land use, lack of affordable housing and transportation needs. My intention as a 33 year national security expert is to provide overview testimony of more imminent issues in emergency management we as a community must prepare for in addition to long term planning based on population growth.

Agenda for the 21st Century by Non Governmental Organizations - Stakeholders
In the first sentence of policy rationale executive summary in the 2023 Integrated Climate Action Plan (ICAP) for Hawaii states "The United Nations (UN) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has concluded in its most recent report that human activities have unequivocally caused global warming."
https://records.hawaiicounty.gov/WebLink/1/edoc/135070/County%20of%20Hawaii%20-%20Integrated%20Climate%20Action%20Plan%20(2023).pdf

This ICAP template is solely focused on human based activities which have less than 1% impact on our climate according to numerous sources. ICAP also fails to mention space weather events which have far more repercussions to all lifeforms and human civilization. The UN and other non governmental organizations such as the World Economic Forum (WEF) have been touting this narrative for decades as a mechanism to implement Agenda 21. The Hawaii County Planning Department should educate on the history of this agenda which is linked to consolidation of power by the few (Stakeholders) to form a New World Order with full intention to erode individual freedom and sovereign nations. Dr. Jacob Nordangard provides a historical overview in the video link below. These policies fail to uphold our God given rights and legislators captured by this Agenda have already begun to introduce draconian bills without understanding repercussions of their actions upon the community. https://rumble.com/v1qxp4i--full-history-of-the-wef-un-the-climate-change-hoax-covid-19-and-the-people.html

On September 22, 2024 the UN consolidated its reach into sovereign nations despite pushback and adopted the Pact for the Future, in which Heads of State and Government — representing the peoples of the world — made 56 pledges to action seeking to protect the needs and interests of present and future generations amid the climate change, crisis and conflict currently gripping the globe. "Nevertheless, at the outset of the meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation proposed an amendment (document A/79/L.3) to the Pact, stating that “no one is happy with this text”. That amendment proposed the addition of language **relating to the United Nations’ intervention in “matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State”** and to avoiding certain duplication of effort." https://press.un.org/en/2024/ga12627.doc.htm

The rationale behind the Hawaii County plan does not address significant earth changes even though world governments have been preparing for decades
As of 2015 "The Earth’s core is in the midst of a significant change. During the last 400 years, the geomagnetic field, or magnetosphere, **has declined in strength by a remarkable 40%.** Measurements by ESA’s SWARM geomagnetism monitoring satellite array have further confirmed this change with measurements indicating the magnetic field is weakening ten times faster than previously predicted. The weakening trend in the magnetic field clearly shows that the Earth’s core is undergoing a substantial transformation. The Earth’s geomagnetic field is responsible for both shielding the atmosphere and biosphere from the harmful effects of solar and cosmic radiation, and creating conditions on the surface that are ripe for life. The magnetosphere, then, is the invisible barrier that has played a significant role in protecting the Earth from the harmful effects of space."
https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/pdfs/AD1040918.pdf

Although man-made weather modification thru geoengineering patents are also implicated for the uptick in many local and regional events to include storms, flooding, and fires (including Lahaina which was blamed on a hurricane over 500 miles away) over the last few decades; it is worth noting that our sun, planetary alignments, cycles, and space weather ultimately drive weather patterns. According to 50 year meteorologist David Dilley among others, we are entering a cooling pattern. https://www.geoengineeringwatch.org/links-to-geoengineering-patents/

While non governmental organizations such as the WEF tout climate change is coming from human carbon emissions, world governments are preparing for adverse space weather during a polarity transition building vast underground infrastructure.

In October 2016 the Obama administration issued Executive Order 13744 to all departments Coordinating Efforts To Prepare the Nation for Space Weather Events. This executive order was written after the 2015 research document by Tyler J. Williams, Captain, USAF (above link) that evaluated the impacts to US infrastructure of increases in solar and cosmic radiation regarding the weakening magnetosphere of our planet.
https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/10/18/2016-25290/coordinating-efforts-to-prepare-the-nation-for-space-weather-events

Wandering magnetic north pole moving out of Canada toward Siberia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earth's_magnetic_field

Just 10 days before the above executive order was signed, the Russian Government hosted a training event of 40 million civilians, 200,000 emergency rescuers and 50,000 units of equipment from October 4 to October 7, 2016. It took 3 days to do a mock evacuation of 40 million civilians into 5000 bunkers. This was a massive civil defense exercise carried out for the first time in modern history. It is worth noting that a nuclear war scenario would not allow time to evacuate that amount of civilians into bunkers.
https://www.express.co.uk/news/world/717446/russia-evacuate-40-million-people-emergency-drill-vladimir-putin-ww3

Hawaii General plan mentions the potential to sequester C02 as rationale to reduce man made impacts, even though temperature levels are drastically lower now than they have been in 485 million years (see chart above)

Photosynthesis activity in plants requires C02 and only makes up 0.04% of our atmosphere. Reduction of this necessary element would have a catastrophic chain reaction and is a risk to ALL carbon based lifeforms. Several long-term studies have provided strong support demonstrating that growing crops under elevated [CO_2] can increase photosynthesis and result in an increase in yield, flavour and nutritional content (including but not limited to Vitamins C, E and pro-vitamin A). In the case of tomato, increases in yield by as much as 80% are observed when plants are cultivated at 1000 ppm [CO_2], which is consistent with current commercial greenhouse production methods in the tomato fruit industry. These results provide a clear demonstration of the potential for elevating [CO_2] for improving yield and quality in greenhouse crops.
https://academic.oup.com/hr/article/10/4/uhad026/7049409?login=false

This testimony is to provide overall big picture of extinction level event(s) to instigate community emergency preparedness as part of the overall plan

Increased solar radiation as a result of the earths weakening magnetosphere and polarity shift will significantly impact survivability of our community. There will be significant disruptions of the supply chain, challenges with food production, energy blackouts, and limited communications. Community preparedness for such events are not documented in the draft general plan, meanwhile many eastern hemisphere nations including Russia, Thailand, and Japan have been preparing for these events with local civil defense for years. Citizens of Hawaii county are aware of the influx of billionaires over the last 20 years that have had impact on county policy and planning. Many have taken permanent residence and hedging Hawaii island has a good chance of survivability during these changes.

In light of this information, my suggestion is for our county to birth its own plan based on the needs of the community expressed in numerus testimonies and include space weather scenarios as potential hazards. County officials would be wise to form a committee of experienced personnel from various departments - including the local community members with relevant capabilities that can prioritize and draft a community plan that includes emergency preparedness that is relevant to our our island. We need to focus on independence with agricultural food production, innovative energy and building technologies and resilience thru preparation to create our own future we want to see.

Mahalo for your service,
Donna Thompson
Kamuela, HI

From: sharkgss
To: WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject: General Plan Needs Major Overhaul
Date: Friday, November 22, 2024 10:40:52 AM

Aloha,

After commenting on the 2045 General Plan online, providing extensive testimony and attending workshops it is clear this document needs a great deal of revision and citizens are not aligned with the draconian template handed down to local communities in Western countries by the World Economic Forum. The original version in 2005 plan contains the words "homeowner" and "farmer" while the 2045 plan is written by and for "stakeholders!"

This is outrageous and the words "homeowner" and "farmer" do not appear anywhere! "Farmer" is in the 2005 GENERAL PLAN fourteen (14) times and "homeowner" appears four (4) times.

In addition to my original testimonies below being re-submitted I want to add a few more points:

1. The State and the County corporations have no right to acquire land. The State has no right to any County property, including harbors.
2. Remove any reference to "Hawai'i State Wildlife Action Plan" it is not relevant for our island.
3. Remove reference to climate change caused by humans, this is unproven and being used as a psychological control mechanism by the top 1%. This includes removing references to "carbon footprint", "net zero", "greenhouse gas", "green infrastructure" and / or "climate adaptation". Carbon dioxide sequestration is a really really stupid idea, waste of tax payer funds, and will further degrade our flora.
4. Remove the section 2.2 Biocultural Stewardship Goal (1.13) because State and County corporations are not acting on behalf of its residents and clearly acting on behalf of stakeholders.
5. Remove the word "stakeholder" from everywhere it appears, and instead use the words "land owner" or "farmer/rancher".
6. Zoning needs to be re-visited - why is Agricultural land being reduced by 40%, unacceptable!!!
7. Remove the words "equity" and "equitable" from everywhere they appear. More emphasis should be on equality of opportunity rather than equity of results. We do not want to move into communism, people need to work for what they get, and people who have worked and succeeded need to keep the fruits of their labors. Equity cannot be legislated.
8. Remove the word "sustainability" from everywhere it appears. This term has NO SCIENTIFIC PARAMETERS, NO EFFECTIVE DEFINITION for anything to do with lawmaking !!
9. Revise the proposed land use maps, they are not fully relevant to our vast micro climates.
10. REMOVE 32c and 32p and 20e because all have to do with the egregious concept of "smart" cities. This is a rural island.
11. Remove ANY reference to digital currencies.
12. Remove ANY use of the word "resilience." This is a psychological term that has NO PLACE in a government document.
13. Close down the County Office of Sustainability, Climate, Equity, and Resilience (OSCER) as NOBODY VOTED FOR THIS OFFICE TO BE STARTED. Remove ANY reference to such office from the proposed general plan.
14. Reword the governments intention for "inspection" or "surveillance" or "inventory" of land that will not be a violation of privacy rights.
15. Add language regarding the danger of 5G and beyond technology easements and studies.
16. Remove ANY reference to incentivizing or regulating water use and incentivize catchment.
17. Remove the phrase "circular systems". This is a concept only vaguely defined and certainly without any solid demonstration of its use.
18. Remove the phrase "Vision Zero" as it has NO RELEVANCE for our island.
19. Remove the phrase "One Water" as it refers to a North America group and has NO RELEVANCE for our island.

Testimony submitted 27 March 2024

Aloha,

Please consider appointing a team comprised of "stewards" of the community to review and re-write this document. We need a plan that is by the people and for the people.

Providing comments on the county version live document is a very cumbersome process and not user friendly. Below are relevant comments combined from a few county residents including myself.

Mahalo,
Donna Thompson
Kamuela, HI

General Comments are as follows:
Suggest subtitle **"Stewardship Plan for Hawai'i County"**

Overall the plan lacks presentation of relevant issues, proposes some harmful initiatives, contains garbled language, and lacks vital public input. There is no clear plan for strengthening infrastructure and power grid against space weather.

Stakeholders are stated in the document 47 times. Who are the Stakeholders and Partners with the government? What private and nonprofit agencies are involved in this process? It is deeply concerning that partnership with landowners and the general public is not stated anywhere.

The plan should not be finalized until the State legislative session is over, the Governor is done signing/vetoing bills, and the override deadline has passed to allow for accommodation of relevant changes.

The document appears to be a template handed down from the United Nations Agenda 21 initiative that is using human based climate change

models to implement a one world government attempting to "capture" local governments. Thousands of scientists have come forward in recent years explaining that the human effect on climate is minuscule as compared to the sun.

The document contains no explanation how the county will handle a breakdown of critical infrastructure (supply chain, energy, communications) due to impending space weather/solar events in which the Federal Government has been diligently preparing for.

This document lacks sufficient detail in many areas to include tables, and maps. Syntax is sometimes garbled. Few acronyms are explained. There are notes indicating information may be added later. The table of contents and appendix are missing. Concerns raised by commenters need to be addressed, and another round of public meetings held, before the plan goes to the Planning Commissions and County Council.

The comment period needs to be extended, the document is too vague and the code of ethics and professional conduct of the American Institute of Certified Planners shall provide timely, adequate, clear, and accurate information on planning issues to all affected persons and to governmental decision makers. See page 4.

Purpose and Authority

Authority Limits of the General Plan

The 2045 General Plan contains **no authority** to change previously existing subdivisions or Zoning without collective collaboration. It's hard for community collaboration when the document contains obscure and garbled language. Clarify what is meant by “specific to the actions” and “because, as” Hawai‘i Island Goals The goals of the General Plan synthesize those concepts and value statements adopted by ordinance in the 2005 General Plan and CDPs. The appendix includes tables used to complete the goals, including the source material from the 2005 General Plan and CDPs. page 8

The LUPAG maps contain numerous zoning changes. Regulatory Implementing Actions in the 2045 General Plan, future land use maps, policies, and standards are **specific to the actions** through which zoning ordinances, subdivisions, and public improvements or projects are initiated or adopted because, as they must conform to and implement the general plan in accordance with the County Charter §3-15. p. 7

Climate Mitigation

A great deal of content is based on Climate Mitigation from human activity which has a minuscule effect on the earth's overall climate. Over 99% of the climate affects are driven by solar activity, cycles, and space weather. The document completely fails to mention the threat of space weather and is almost entirely focused on carbon emissions promoted by the United Nations Climate Agenda. Our Federal Government has been preparing for space weather threats for many years, yet the Hawai'i island plan lacks any reference to this even though critical infrastructure (energy, communications, transportation, and supply chain) is at risk due to increased solar radiation from our weakening magnetosphere. In 2015 the magnetosphere was down by 40% according to this Federal Doc.
https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/citations/AD1040918#:~:text=The%20research%20evaluates%20the%20impacts,reversals%20and%20adverse%20space%20weather

In October of 2016 President Obama issued the following executive order Coordinating Efforts To Prepare the Nation for Space Weather Events - Executive order 13744 (https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/DCPD-201600692)

Section 1. *Policy*. Space weather events, in the form of solar flares, solar energetic particles, and geomagnetic disturbances, occur regularly, some with measurable effects on critical infrastructure systems and technologies, such as the Global Positioning System (GPS), satellite operations and communication, aviation, and the electrical power grid. Extreme space weather events—those that could significantly degrade critical infrastructure—could disable large portions of the electrical power grid, resulting in cascading failures that would affect key services such as water supply, healthcare, and transportation. Space weather has the potential to simultaneously affect and disrupt health and safety across entire continents. Successfully preparing for space weather events is an all-of-nation endeavor that requires partnerships across governments, emergency managers, academia, the media, the insurance industry, non-profits, and the private sector.

It is the policy of the United States to prepare for space weather events to minimize the extent of economic loss and human hardship. The Federal Government must have (1) the capability to predict and detect a space weather event, (2) the plans and programs necessary to alert the public and private sectors to enable mitigating actions for an impending space weather event, (3) the protection and mitigation plans, protocols, and standards required to reduce risks to critical infrastructure prior to and during a credible threat, and (4) the ability to respond to and recover from the effects of space weather. Executive departments and agencies (agencies) must coordinate their efforts to prepare for the effects of space weather events.

Sec. 2. *Objectives*. This order defines agency roles and responsibilities and directs agencies to take specific actions to prepare the Nation for the hazardous effects of space weather. These activities are to be implemented in conjunction with those identified in the 2015 *National Space Weather Action Plan* (Action Plan) and any subsequent updates. Implementing this order and the Action Plan will require the Federal Government to work across agencies and to develop, as appropriate, enhanced and innovative partnerships with State, tribal, and local governments; academia; non-profits; the private sector; and international partners. These efforts will enhance national preparedness and speed the creation of a space-weather-ready Nation.
https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/10/18/2016-25290/coordinating-efforts-to-prepare-the-nation-for-space-weather-events

In October 2016 (about 10 days before the above executive order was signed) the Russian Government hosted a training event of 40 million civilians, 200,000 emergency rescuers and 50,000 units of equipment from October 4 to October 7, 2016. It took 3 days to do a mock evacuation of 40 million civilians into 5000 bunkers.This was a massive exercise carried out for the first time in modern history. A spokesman said in a statement: “The main goal of the drill is to practice organization of management during civil defense events and emergency and fire management, to check preparedness of management bodies and forces of civil defense on all levels to respond to natural and man-made disasters and to take

civil defense measures."

https://www.express.co.uk/news/world/717446/russia-evacuate-40-million-people-emergency-drill-vladimir-putin-ww3

Additional info on this: Cataclysmic Polarity Shift , Part 2 - How Can I Prepare For Such An Event? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GSHnF2PTz5s

Safe Zones and Disasters
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qpILRrxCMiw

Solar Micronova is Going to Happen
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cEMXp1HlzUs&t=0s

Earth Disaster is Coming | ALL The Evidence https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j635Cv2aOIA&t=0s

Man made geoengineering is an operation primarily used to block out solar radiation and create, distribute, and deflect weather systems. Its use over many decades is outside the scope of public knowledge and having significant impacts on our environment/weather to include increased super storms, fires, flooding, droughts, and causing very high levels of aluminum in the soil and tissue samples of all mammals. I personally have tested hundreds of humans and animals and seen very high levels in all hair analysis tests. This is why Monsanto developed aluminum resistant seeds, soil in North America is testing 40,000 times higher rates of aluminum in the last 2 decades.
https://www.geoengineeringwatch.org/links-to-geoengineering-patents/

Tennessee and New Hampshire have recently introduced bills to ban this practice.
https://www.tennessean.com/story/news/local/2024/03/20/tennessee-senate-passes-bill-banning-chemtrails-what-to-know/73027586007/

Maui county council passed a bill in 2010 to ban geoengineering and this link explains how it is being used to lessen the effects of solar radiation. There has been no public oversight or consent to these projects.
http://mauiskywatch.org/info-official-reports/

It is clear based on the above information the governments of the world are preparing for space weather effects due to the weakening magnetic field, therefore it is critical that the county review and adopt their own contingency plans. Hawaii county should implement a ban on geoengineering before soil is too toxic with aluminum and when combined with glyphosate it can cross the blood brain barrier.

Some suggested solutions are environmentally unfriendly, and nuclear power is catastrophically dangerous. Potential of micro nuclear was mentioned on page 15.

Hawaii State Constitution, article XI, section 8
NUCLEAR ENERGY
Section 8. **No nuclear fission power plant shall be constructed or radioactive material disposed of in the State** without the prior approval by a two-thirds vote in each house of the legislature.

We live on an active volcano with frequent earthquakes, threats of hurricanes, tsunamis and unexpected lava flows. Having a nuclear power plant on this island is a huge liability. It could be **cataclysmic** and there will always be the issue of storage leaks. In 2011 I experienced the 5.8 earthquake in Orange, VA. It shut down the Lake Anna Nuclear facility for almost 2 years.

There are numerous other types of energy to explore, to include water generated motors that are now used in places like Pakistan and India. These kits allow existing vehicles to be fitted that use only 2% fuel consumption and 98% water. We should be looking at ways to harness ocean water for energy. The ocean thermal energy conversion, or OTEC, which uses seawater to turn solar energy into electricity or hydrokinetic energy or marine renewable energy, is a renewable power source that is harnessed from the natural movement of water, including waves, tides, and river and ocean currents. These should be considered since water surrounds the entire island.

Climate change threats p. 19

3.3 Collaborate with government, private and nonprofit agencies, and other **stakeholders** to monitor impacts that may be specific to Hawai'i County due to its unique exposure to climate change and sea level rise impacts. Hawai'i County needs to first and foremost collaborate with the general public. Transparency is needed on exactly how government agencies, private corporations, nonprofit agencies are involved and explain who these "stakeholders" are.

The planning department should take into consideration that over 1,900 scientists from around the world have signed a declaration that there is no climate emergency. Climate change has been occurring on this planet all along driven by solar activity and cycles. https://clintel.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/WCD-version-081423.pdf

John Coleman, the founder of the weather channel, the first meteorologist on Good Morning America in the 1970's and the winner of the Meteorologist of the Year award by the US Association for Meteorology in 1982, has spent 60 years studying the weather. He presents his view

that there is no significant man-made global warming in this half-hour PowerPoint presentation. https://youtu.be/K56fms2VZTc?si=ZuTpJ-bEnNPCGOkf

WASTE-TO-ENERGY
Two “waste-to-energy” proposals (2008 and 2015) for Hawai’i Island were rejected after months of divisive debate. It was concluded the island doesn’t generate enough garbage to make it cost effective. O’ahu taxpayers are paying **penalties** to H-Power because O’ahu can’t generate enough waste to fulfill the contract.

While some advanced waste treatment technologies are promoted as alternative energy producing, the energy conserved by recycling and composting the source materials exceeds the amount of energy produced by these technologies by three to five times. There are some "glass type" building materials that can be produced by the incineration process. Incineration is a form of Destructive Disposal via combustion or thermal conversion/treatment, using high temperatures of discarded materials into ash/slag, syngas, flue gas, fuel, or heat. Incineration includes facilities and processes that may be stationary or mobile, may recover energy from heat or power and may use single or multiple stages. Some forms of incineration may be described as resource recovery, energy recovery, trash to steam, waste to energy, energy from waste, fluidized bed, catalytic cracking, biomass15, steam electric power plant (burning waste), pyrolysis, thermolysis, gasification, plasma arc, thermal depolymerization or refuse derived fuel.

Sustainable Development and Resilient Communities
Section 1: Land Use
Table 4: Land Use Challenges Regulations
The current regulatory process dictates that the State Land Use Commission must preside over boundary amendments that exceed 15 acres, which limits the efficiency of ensuring consistency in the land use pattern. p. 25

Land Use Commission protections against unwise development should be maintained when it comes to outside large scale developers. However, **property owners should not have more regulations** and rules than they already have.

Table 5: Land Use Opportunities
Coordinate with the Department of Health (DOH) to address unique land use situations on the island related to individual wastewater systems (IWS) and prioritization of resources. p. 26
Clarification is needed on the meaning of land use situations

Explain clearly what the “rezoning” will be and clarify if AG land will be affected. The current zoning for Hawaii island is 80% AG. Any reduction of AG is contrary to sustainable production of food.

Transparency is needed on what the “preferred land use pattern” is. The current system should remain, so developments are proposed one by one, and agencies and communities have time and energy to address impacts.

Policies
Sentence types are mixed, hampering comprehension.
4.3 Zoning, subdivision, and other applicable ordinances shall provide for and protect open space areas. These new zonings shall not hinder current land owners who have a right to own their property unhindered by governmental policies.

Declarative sentence
4.4 Support mechanisms, such as Planned Unit Development and Cluster Plan Development, that cluster density to preserve open space, recreational areas, or scenic viewsheds. p. 27
Define “cluster density”. This **should not** be in regards to developing apartment style homes.

ENERGY
4.9 Route selection for high-voltage transmission lines should include consideration for setbacks from major thoroughfares and residential areas. Where feasible, delineate energy corridors for such high-voltage transmission lines. p. 27
Encourage - incentivize “off grid” or distributed power sources, instead of centralized, to increase resiliency.

Priority Actions
4.a Develop a process for County-initiated State Land Use boundary reclassification. p. 28 See related comment for p. 26.
Transparency for “boundary reclassification” is needed. What exactly are the boundaries in question and what will it be reclassified to?

6.d Amend the Zoning Code to allow for Planned Unit Developments (PUD) to become administrative permits and subject to the approval of the Planning Director. p. 29 **This should be deleted**! The people do not want to live in Units and these “planned units” are against current zoning codes.

Table 6: Urban Land Use
Urban Expansion Reserve Allows for a mix of high density, medium density, low density, industrial-commercial mix, and/or natural designations in areas where growth may be desirable, but where specific settlement and infrastructure have not yet been determined. p. 32 **This should be deleted!** Mixing housing, industrial, and natural uses can result in severe impacts on safety, health, and natural resources.

Priority Actions
9.d Amend the Zoning Code and Subdivision Code to establish Clustered Rural Subdivision PUD. p. 60
The meaning of "Clustered Rural Subdivision PUD" should be explained.

Objective 10 Support the active use of Productive Agricultural lands.
Policies p. 62 A policy to support small-scale agriculture should be **added**
.
10.5 Support the development of small-scale visitor accommodations that directly promote the agriculture industry, health and wellness industry, or are near points of interest. p. 62 Only accommodations that directly promote agriculture should be allowed. More **transparency** is needed in reference to the "**health and wellness industry**" and why they are in this section or remove it. Those industries are not an integral part of AG land use. They are a bi-product of good farming practices.

10.6 Any subdivision or farm labor housing complex developed on Productive Agricultural Lands should be clustered to minimize impact. p. 62
Define clustered, subdivisions should not be developed on these lands.

There is no proof carbon sequestration will be effective, it is expensive, obtrusive, and the entire premise of global warming from CO2 level increase is unfounded. Earthquakes, eruptions, floods, and other events release carbon stored underground. CO2 only makes up 0.04% of our atmosphere and is necessary for photosynthesis.

Priority Actions
10.b Conduct a study to review a maximum developed area consideration for properties designated as Productive Agricultural lands. p. 62
This should be deleted. Private property AG land should not be considered for anything other than what the property owner desires. It should not be considered for "maximum development".

10.c Create and adopt a County Agricultural Tourism program p 62
The plan has no merit. Private land owners don't want to be disturbed. It is also a liability with livestock and trespassing.

10.g Amend the Zoning Code to require Plan Approval for commercial open area recreational uses in the County Agricultural District. p 62
Zoning should NOT be amended in AG land, it is important for sustainability.

Section 2: Transportation Access and Mobility
Table 18: Transportation Key Trends
Investment in Electric Vehicles is counter productive to the environment. Electric Vehicles add a **huge strain on the electric grid.** They are very costly to own both in price of car, maintenance, and electric bill. The companies that make EV use fossil fuels. The new gas driven cars are much lower in emissions and cheaper to buy. Lastly, the batteries in EVs are dangerous during car accidents and toxic to the environment.

Table 20: Transportation Opportunities
Continuing, Comprehensive, and Cooperative Planning p 68
Traffic plans submitted to planning commissions and County Council typically include
many pages dealing with vehicular traffic and very few pages on bicycles, walking,
wheelchairs, etc. Requirements should be changed so alternative modes receive at least equal consideration, safe bike lanes should be a high priority to cut down emissions.

Objective 14 Reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT). p. 78
The Planning Department can create easier and safer methods of travel but have no right to dictate how many miles people drive. The people's right to travel shall not be impeded. **Delete this section.**

Developers should not be granted relief from requirements for sidewalks, bike lanes, etc.

Priority Actions p. 78
The County traffic lights should be set to staggered operating hours for both public and private sectors, to lessen traffic congestion and improve safety.

Drinking Water p 89
The County, In cooperation with State and Federal government, should support people
on catchment with information about system design, construction, operation,
troubleshooting, and repair, including readily accessible information and assistance for
safeguarding health. Wastewater p 89

Federal government should be removed. This could be a simple information packet that supports off grid lifestyles. Alternatives to sewers and septic systems should be considered, such as toilets that use little or no water, and water recycling.

Table 25: Public Utility Opportunities
Be a net power producer with hydrogen and waste management. p 91
The meaning of "Be a net power producer with…waste management" should be **clarified**. **Add what are the benefits to hydrogen fuel, how will vehicles be retrofitted to carry this technology?**

Priority Actions
Drinking-Water Conservation p 102
New water bottling plants should be prohibited to prevent depletion of the aquifer.

Drinking-Water Prioritization p. 102
There should be standard requirements for new water wells so parts are
interchangeable. Presently, different developers install different types of wells. So when repairs are needed, parts are not interchangeable and must be special ordered, often with lengthy delays.

23.k Develop criteria and standards for all variances in water supply p 103
"Variances in water supply" should be explained.

3.5: Wastewater Treatment and Reuse p. 105
Water recycling should be encouraged wherever possible.
24.n Amend HCC, Section 21-26-1(a) requiring "all sewer extensions shall be approved by resolution of the County council" to read, "all sewer extensions outside of Urban Growth Areas shall be approved by resolution of the County council." p 109
This should be deleted and County Council oversight should be maintained. This is an overreach of the government.

Section 4: Public Facilities and Services
4.1: Introduction
Table 29: Public Facilities and Services Opportunities

Solid Waste
Investigate and implement innovative waste management technologies and practices, which may include...waste-to-energy conversion...p. 118
"waste-to-energy conversion" should be deleted. See comments for p. 15.

4.5: Recreation
Objective 30
Priority Actions
Recreational Facilities Maintenance and Improvement
30.y…Note: Edit to reflect future code updates. p. 138
30.z …Note: Confirm that this is adequate. p. 138
The edit and confirmation should have been in the draft plan so the **public could Comment.**

4.6: Community Health and Wellness
Objective 31
Priority Actions
31.h Amend county zoning and building codes as necessary to accommodate home and community-based care elderly care. PD Phase 1 CODE AMENDMENT p. 144
Add "and residential facilities for people with disabilities".

Section 5: Housing for All
Priority Actions
Neighborhood covenants that require houses to have a minimum square footage should be prohibited. This leads to unnecessary expense and unnecessary use of resources, and makes housing unaffordable for many people.

Table 40: Economic Key Trends
Poverty Persists p. 161
Information on the number of wealthy people on the island to include total land ownership should be included.

Job Market Characteristics
Tourism drives the arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services industries and much of the retail trade, representing a large portion of employment. p. 162
Measures should be taken to reduce dependence on tourism and focus on producing
food and other necessities locally.

Table 41: Economic Challenges
General p. 163
Data centers are a tremendous drain on electricity and need water for cooling. They generate stressful levels of noise 24 hours a day. **Data centers and nuclear power plants should not be considered.**

Agriculture and Food Systems p.164
Support should be Increased for backyard farmers, including gardening advice.

Section 8: Agriculture and Food Systems p. 169

This should be section 7, since it is a higher priority.

Objective 42
Increase interagency coordination, programs, and policy initiatives that improve local agriculture infrastructure.

Priority Actions
42.g Amend bulk regulations including building materials for agricultural facilities and infrastructure. (CODE AMENDMENT | PD | phase 1) p. 175
Need more transparency. The plan should be specified with proposed amendments.

42.i Evaluate grubbing and grading ordinances as they pertain to agriculture including the creation of exemption categories for water storage and aquaculture. (CODE AMENDMENT | PD | phase 1) p. 175

42.m Amend Hawai'i County Code to include provisions for suitable agricultural infrastructure projects financed by County bonds and liens on real property of participating agricultural stakeholders, whether such assessments on TMKs involve contiguous parcels of lands encumbered under an "Agricultural Improvement District". (CODE AMENDMENT | PD | phase 1) p. 175
More transparency is needed in regards to County bonds and liens on property.
"TMK" should be **defined**.

GENERAL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
Introduction

Local Engagement
Foster grassroots participation and balancing of interests by providing opportunities for active civic engagement, where citizens have the means to collaborate with the government and are empowered to effect positive change consistent with plans developed under this chapter. p. 202
"The government" should be removed and replaced with the County.
See comment for p. 182.

Community Development Plans p. 204
Urban Development Plans p. 205
Special Area Plans p. 206

Public Agency Functional Plans and Programs p. 206
The General Plan draft should cite statutory authority for each of these.

Public Agency Functional Plans and Programs p. 206
Blocks of text for this section appear to be moved to the wrong spot on the page.

Priorities and Phases
The first phase is the consistency phase and will require a hard look at our policy and planning framework to ensure consistency with this General Plan. It includes implementation actions such as auditing codes to determine needed updates and updating our Community Development Plans and other relevant plans. p. 209
There should be ample opportunity for the public to comment. Transparency regarding **which codes will be audited and how is crucial.**

Phase 1 2024-2029
Revamp of CIP process p. 209
"CIP" should be explained. Proposed changes should be more fully described.
.
COMPARISON OF 2005 AND 2045 PLANS
The 2045 Plan is lacking many features of the 2005 Plan that provided information and facilitated understanding.

Public comment is hampered by the lack of a table of contents for 2045, and by no mechanism to copy text from the 2005 plan PDF.

2005 2045
Table of Contents none, unless you happen to click on an Icon on the left, which yields a brief table of contents. Things that are needed include:

- List of Tables
- List of Maps
- Statement of assumptions

- Projections re. employment and population
- Citation of sources for tables
- Maps other than LUPAG maps
- Lava hazard zones
- Historic sites
- Schools
- Libraries
- Police stations
- Fire stations
- Courts
- Correctional facilities
- Hospitals
- Landfills and transfer stations
- Cemeteries
- Electric power generating facilities
- Water wells and springs
- Wastewater treatment plants
- Parks—County, State, Federal
- Roadways—detailed maps for various districts
- Airports
- Wharfs and harbors
-

Government owned lands: Federal, State, DHHL

- Military installations

Testimony comments submitted 25 September 2024 click below

Hide original message

Aloha,

After attending 23 September workshop in Waimea regarding the 2045 Hawaii County plan, it was very clear **no one that attended was in favor of the final proposed draft**. The language was not practical for the needs of the community with the most common concern being lack of water to sustain the projected population growth, followed by land use, lack of affordable housing and transportation needs. My intention as a 33 year national security expert is to provide overview testimony of more imminent issues in emergency management we as a community must prepare for in addition to long term planning based on population growth.

Agenda for the 21st Century by Non Governmental Organizations - Stakeholders
In the first sentence of policy rationale executive summary in the 2023 Integrated Climate Action Plan (ICAP) for Hawaii states "The United Nations (UN) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has concluded in its most recent report that human activities have unequivocally caused global warming." https://records.hawaiicounty.gov/WebLink/1/edoc/135070/County%20of%20Hawaii%20-%20Integrated%20Climate%20Action%20Plan%20(2023).pdf

This ICAP template is solely focused on human based activities which have less than 1% impact on our climate according to numerous sources. ICAP also fails to mention space weather events which have far more repercussions to all lifeforms and human civilization. The UN and other non governmental organizations such as the World Economic Forum (WEF) have been touting this narrative for decades as a mechanism to implement Agenda 21. The Hawaii County Planning Department should educate on the history of this agenda which is linked to consolidation of power by the few (Stakeholders) to form a New World Order with full intention to erode individual freedom and sovereign nations. Dr. Jacob Nordangard provides a historical overview in the video link below. These policies fail to uphold our God given rights and legislators captured by this Agenda have already begun to introduce draconian bills without understanding repercussions of their actions upon the community. https://rumble.com/v1qxp4i--full-history-of-the-wef-un-the-climate-change-hoax-covid-19-and-the-people.html

On September 22, 2024 the UN consolidated its reach into sovereign nations despite pushback and adopted the Pact for the Future, in which Heads of State and Government — representing the peoples of the world — made 56 pledges to action seeking to protect the needs and interests of present and future generations amid the climate change, crisis and conflict currently gripping the globe. "Nevertheless, at the outset of the meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation proposed an amendment (document A/79/L.3) to the Pact, stating that “no one is happy with this text”. That amendment proposed the addition of language **relating to the United Nations’ intervention in “matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State”** and to avoiding certain duplication of effort." https://press.un.org/en/2024/ga12627.doc.htm

The rationale behind the Hawaii County plan does not address significant earth changes even though world governments have been preparing for decades
As of 2015 "The Earth’s core is in the midst of a significant change. During the last 400 years, the geomagnetic field, or magnetosphere, **has declined in strength by a remarkable 40%**. Measurements by ESA’s SWARM geomagnetism monitoring satellite array have further confirmed this change with measurements indicating the magnetic field is weakening ten times faster than previously predicted. The weakening trend in the magnetic field clearly shows that the Earth’s core is undergoing a substantial transformation. The Earth’s geomagnetic field is responsible for both shielding the atmosphere and biosphere from the harmful effects of solar and cosmic radiation, and creating conditions on the surface that are ripe for life. The magnetosphere, then, is the invisible barrier that has played a significant role in protecting the Earth from the harmful effects of space."
https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/pdfs/AD1040918.pdf

Although man-made weather modification thru geoengineering patents are also implicated for the uptick in many local and regional events to include storms, flooding, and fires (including Lahaina which was blamed on a hurricane over 500 miles away) over the last few decades; it is worth noting that our sun, planetary alignments, cycles, and space weather ultimately drive weather patterns. According to 50 year meteorologist David Dilley among others, we are entering a cooling pattern. https://www.geoengineeringwatch.org/links-to-geoengineering-patents/

While non governmental organizations such as the WEF tout climate change is coming from human carbon emissions, world governments are preparing for adverse space weather during a polarity transition building vast underground infrastructure.

In October 2016 the Obama administration issued Executive Order 13744 to all departments Coordinating Efforts To Prepare the Nation for Space Weather Events. This executive order was written after the 2015 research document by Tyler J. Williams, Captain, USAF (above link) that evaluated the impacts to US infrastructure of increases in solar and cosmic radiation regarding the weakening magnetosphere of our planet.
https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/10/18/2016-25290/coordinating-efforts-to-prepare-the-nation-for-space-weather-events

Wandering magnetic north pole moving out of Canada toward Siberia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earth's_magnetic_field

Just 10 days before the above executive order was signed, the Russian Government hosted a training event of 40 million civilians, 200,000 emergency

rescuers and 50,000 units of equipment from October 4 to October 7, 2016. It took 3 days to do a mock evacuation of 40 million civilians into 5000 bunkers. This was a massive civil defense exercise carried out for the first time in modern history. It is worth noting that a nuclear war scenario would not allow time to evacuate that amount of civilians into bunkers.
https://www.express.co.uk/news/world/717446/russia-evacuate-40-million-people-emergency-drill-vladimir-putin-ww3

Hawaii General plan mentions the potential to sequester C02 as rationale to reduce man made impacts, even though temperature levels are drastically lower now than they have been in 485 million years (see chart above)

Photosynthesis activity in plants requires C02 and only makes up 0.04% of our atmosphere. Reduction of this necessary element would have a catastrophic chain reaction and is a risk to ALL carbon based lifeforms. Several long-term studies have provided strong support demonstrating that growing crops under elevated [CO_2] can increase photosynthesis and result in an increase in yield, flavour and nutritional content (including but not limited to Vitamins C, E and pro-vitamin A). In the case of tomato, increases in yield by as much as 80% are observed when plants are cultivated at 1000 ppm [CO_2], which is consistent with current commercial greenhouse production methods in the tomato fruit industry. These results provide a clear demonstration of the potential for elevating [CO_2] for improving yield and quality in greenhouse crops.
https://academic.oup.com/hr/article/10/4/uhad026/7049409?login=false

This testimony is to provide overall big picture of extinction level event(s) to instigate community emergency preparedness as part of the overall plan
Increased solar radiation as a result of the earths weakening magnetosphere and polarity shift will significantly impact survivability of our community. There will be significant disruptions of the supply chain, challenges with food production, energy blackouts, and limited communications. Community preparedness for such events are not documented in the draft general plan, meanwhile many eastern hemisphere nations including Russia, Thailand, and Japan have been preparing for these events with local civil defense for years. Citizens of Hawaii county are aware of the influx of billionaires over the last 20 years that have had impact on county policy and planning. Many have taken permanent residence and hedging Hawaii island has a good chance of survivability during these changes.

In light of this information, my suggestion is for our county to birth its own plan based on the needs of the community expressed in numerus testimonies and include space weather scenarios as potential hazards. County officials would be wise to form a committee of experienced personnel from various departments - including the local community members with relevant capabilities that can prioritize and draft a community plan that includes emergency preparedness that is relevant to our our island. We need to focus on independence with agricultural food production, innovative energy and building technologies and resilience thru preparation to create our own future we want to see.

Mahalo for your service,
Donna Thompson
Kamuela, HI

From:	Eileen Downing
To:	LPCtestimony
Subject:	Revise Hawaii General Plan
Date:	Friday, November 22, 2024 7:22:53 AM
Attachments:	preview.png preview.png preview.png preview.png

Here are some concerns:
1. The word "Stakeholder," defined in the plan, is written 86 times and literally means anyone in the entire world can have input on this plan.

Please recommend Stakeholder change to the following: "Local Communities". Local Communities are local Big Island farmers, homeowners, renters, organizations, businesses, and individuals who live on Big Island or have property on Big Island that will be personally affected by projects, decisions, or activities in the general plan. Effective local community engagement and management are crucial for the success and sustainability of any initiative, as it helps ensure that diverse perspectives and interests are considered.

2. The OSCER Department in the plan will null and void all public input and leave decisions to unelected officials. This is NOT okay! This department should not be created. This is on page 188, 40.8.

3. The Planning Department has sent out letters too many homeowners telling them their land use will be changed from resident to recreation due to the General Plan 2045. This will drastically lower their property value and opens the door to rezone the area. This is not pono. It breaks the Aloha Spirit law § 5-7.5. To reduce someone's property value is not okay. This must be made pono again.

4. There is a huge section on climate change and things that will be affected. This needs to be further researched. There are over 1900 credentialed scientist that say there is no climate danger. Here is the pdf showing the scientist and what country they are from. https://clintel.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/WCD-241023.pdf John Coleman, the first weather man for Good Morning America and the Founder of the Weather Channel has gone on CNN and other media outlets stating, "There is no climate danger". He explain the reason for this narrative is the investors, in renewable energy, want to make these changes.

5. Hilo does not have a Community Development Plan. How can a Big Island General Plan move forward without that? Hilo is 22% of the island.

6. This plan wants to turn land into "conservation". The exact opposite is what is needed for Big Island! We need to turn land into Ag Villages and grow more food! Steve Shropshire, a resident of Papaikou, has created an Ag Villages plan.

Ag Village to add to the General Plan:

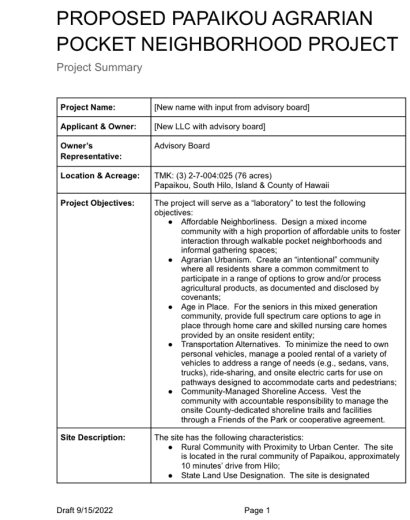
Papaikou Ag Village Objectives: Papaikou Site Plan: Papaikou Development:

A Hawaiian born Kanaka revised the Collaborative Biocultural Stewardship that is in the plan. You can see it in the pdf below:

Here is a longer revised version of the plan from locals:

The way this plan is written is very far from what will support our island.

Eileen Downing



PROPOSED PAPAIKOU AGRARIAN
POCKET NEIGHBORHOOD PROJECT

Project Summary

Project Name:	[New name with input from advisory board]
Applicant & Owner:	[New LLC with advisory board]
Owner's Representative:	Advisory Board
Location & Acreage:	TMK: (3) 2-7-004:025 (76 acres) Papaikou, South Hilo, Island & County of Hawaii
Project Objectives:	The project will serve as a "laboratory" to test the following objectives: • Affordable Neighborliness. Design a mixed income community with a high proportion of affordable units to foster interaction through walkable pocket neighborhoods and informal gathering spaces; • Agrarian Urbanism. Create an "intentional" community where all residents share a common commitment to participate in a range of options to grow and/or process agricultural products, as documented and disclosed by covenants; • Age in Place. For the seniors in this mixed generation community, provide full spectrum care options to age in place through home care and skilled nursing care homes provided by an onsite resident entity; • Transportation Alternatives. To minimize the need to own personal vehicles, manage a pooled rental of a variety of vehicles to address a range of needs (e.g., sedans, vans, trucks), ride-sharing, and onsite electric carts for use on pathways designed to accommodate carts and pedestrians; • Community-Managed Shoreline Access. Vest the community with accountable responsibility to manage the onsite County-dedicated shoreline trails and facilities through a Friends of the Park or cooperative agreement.
Site Description:	The site has the following characteristics: • Rural Community with Proximity to Urban Center. The site is located in the rural community of Papaikou, approximately 10 minutes' drive from Hilo; • State Land Use Designation. The site is designated

Draft 9/15/2022 Page 1

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PDF Document · 63 KB

https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_5e4cdb02efeb46a5ae949a3579aff00d.pdf

Preserving Papaikou For Future Development

General Plan
The purpose of the General Plan is to guide the pattern of future development in the County of Hawaii based on long-term goals for all of its residents.

The Hawaii County General Plan directs future urban growth on the Hamakua Coast to lands that are adjacent to existing towns. This concentrates settlement, makes the best use of existing infrastructure, reduces impacts on regional agriculture and enhances community. These are some of the factors why Papaikou has been designated in the General Plan Land Use Allocation Map as Low Density Residential.

These are all elements of what the planning world calls "Smart Growth". Hamakua needs more of this, not less.

Other principals of "Smart Growth" include:

- Create a Range of Housing Opportunities and Choices
- Create Walkable Neighborhoods
- Foster Distinctive, Attractive Communities with a Strong Sense of Place
- Strengthen and Direct Development Towards Existing Communities
- Provide a Variety of Transportation Choices
- Encourage Community and Stakeholder Collaboration in Development Decisions

Affordable Housing - The Affordability Challenge
Statistics suggest that young families on the Hamakua Coast have largely moved away, moved in with their parents or moved to Puna for inexpensive and under-served housing options. This out-migration has left local schools with declining populations and once thriving plantation towns with vacant storefronts. This is the case for KALANIANAOLE ELEMENTARY & INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL, across the street from the site and in need of students to ensure its viability.

Building modern, affordable housing is no easy task anywhere in Hawaii. For residential developers today, affordability has to include the cost of sewage collection and treatment, new domestic water sources, modern road and intersection improvements, County and State impact fees and much more. The only way to produce affordable pricing is to build a mix of housing products that allows higher-end housing to carry the shared infrastructure expenses and subsidize the affordable product. Producing future affordable units in Hamakua will require careful land selection, the use of existing infrastructure capacity and a mix of product to carry the costs of modern building requirements.

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Chapter 2. Collaborative Biocultural Stewardship - (pages 37 to 54)

Page 38 ~ 2.1 Introduction

Collaborative biocultural stewardship is an approach to sustainable development that emphasizes a collaboration and partnership building among stakeholders and integrates natural and cultural resource management strategies to promote conservation, sustainability, and resilience. This framework is foundational to the General Plan as it seeks to balance economic, social, and environmental goals. native Hawaiian communities, cultural practitioners, homeowners, and government. Review, evaluate and identify from previous years successes or failures of biocultural stewardship. Review all current state and federal laws supporting biocultural stewardship. Evaluate if current laws are succeeding in reaching environmental goals. Cooperative efforts aimed at achieving successful management of ecological systems are crucial important for protecting our natural and built environments. Land use planning and management should be holistic, inclusive, and adaptive to reflect the native Hawaiian people, homeowners and community values, knowledge, and aspirations. The General Plan provides key strategies to achieve biocultural stewardship by including the native Hawaiian people, cultural practitioners homeowners and community engagement, partnership building, collaborative decision-making, and collective action.

Environmental and social systems are complex and dynamic. These systems will require adaptive management, and continuous learning research, evaluation, and transparency as we navigate the future. The policies presented in this section seek to foster partnerships that are based on mutual respect, trust, and shared values, honesty, transparency, full disclosure, fair and equitable for the native Hawaiian people. The community engagement process must be inclusive to incorporate diverse perspectives and knowledge systems into conservation and development strategies. Following such practices can promote the co-creation of knowledge, the sharing of resources, and the empowerment of communities. By leveraging the strengths and resources of different stakeholders, we can enhance the capacity of communities to manage natural and cultural resources sustainably. We can also facilitate the creation of new networks and alliances, promoting social cohesion and resilience.

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PDF Document · 209 KB

Legend:

- Black: Directly out of General Plan
- Red: Edit
- Yellow Highlighted is requesting text to be **Removed**
- Pink Highlighted is a **Concern/Comments**

Page: 27

Implementation Strategies

"Zoning & Land Use Regulations
Update regulations to align with the goals of the General Plan."

Please change to: "Update regulations" to "align with the goals of local Communities and the General Plan."

"Public-Private Partnerships Collaborate with private entities and homeowners to achieve mutual development and conservation objectives."

CONCERN: The word "Homeowner" is not written anywhere in the entire plan. That is VERY concerning. Why are you leaving homeowners out of the general plan that will affect them and their future generations? Please include "homeowner" wherever "stakeholder" is and where suggested in this document. Also, please be clear about who these private entities are that you want to collaborate with so this is more transparent.

"Community Engagement Continuously engage residents and stakeholders in the decision-making process."

CONCERN: The community deserves to know who "Stakeholders" are and EXACTLY what they have stake in. Please define.

Page: 28

1.1 The purposes of the General Plan are to:

- Provide the framework for regulatory
  decisions, capital improvement priorities, acquisition strategies, and other pertinent government programs within the County organization and coordinated with State and Federal programs.

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PDF Document · 969 KB

From: ptanok12@gmail.com on behalf of Moku Loa Hawaii Island Sierra Club
To: LPCtestimony
Subject: Testimony on draft General Plan 2045
Date: Friday, November 22, 2024 9:19:02 AM
Attachments: GP2040, Aug. 2019 draft, Public Access thru Cultural&Historic Preservation.pdf

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November 22, 2024

Leeward Planning Commission
101 Pauahi St, Ste 103
Hilo HI 96720

Re: Final draft General Plan 2045

Aloha Madame Chair and members of the Commission,

Mahalo nui loa for your volunteer service to our community on one of the most important, consequential boards and commission in our county.
HIG's testimony today is as follows:

Public Comments
HIG is asking for clarification on the public comments provided to the Commission in its board packet for yesterday's meeting.

The draft General Plan 2045 (GP2045) is a complete rewrite and reorganization of the current General Plan. In addition, GP2045 is a complete rewrite and reorganization of the draft General Plan 2040 (GP2040) released in 2019. The comments received by the Planning Department (PD) after the comprehensive review was begun in 2015 were comments on the current General Plan. The comments received by the PD after the GP2040 was release in 2019 were on that draft.

Because GP2045 is a complete gut-and-replace of the current GP and of GP2040, the only comments that are relevant to the draft GP2045 are those received after GP2045 was released in September 2023.
HIG would like to know if the comments provided in the board packet are solely all comments received since September 2023 or if other comments prior to that time are included.

HIG would like to reiterate its request that the comment provided to the Commission be separated into the relevant sections of GP2045. For instance, since the Commission is reviewing Collaborative Biocultural Stewardship today, the Commission would be able to compare the comments list to GP2045 and determine which comments were or were not included.
In addition, comments on the GP2045 land use map should be listed by District so that the Commission can better determine if those comments have resulted in any changes to the land use map.

Standards
Section 3-15 of the county Charter states, in part, "The general plan shall contain a statement of development objectives, standards and principles with respect to the most desirable use of land within the county...".

Unfortunately, all Standards listed in the current General Plan have been removed.

Therefore, HIG requests that, at a minimum, the following Standards in the current General Plan related to Collaborative Biocultural Stewardship be restored in GP2045:

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, Section 4.4 STANDARDS

a) Pollution shall be prevented, abated, and controlled at levels that will protect and preserve the public health and well being, through the enforcement of appropriate Federal, State and County standards.

b) Incorporate environmental quality controls either as standards in appropriate ordinances or as conditions of approval.

c) Federal and State environmental regulations shall be adhered to.

FLOODING AND OTHER NATURAL HAZARDS, Section 5.4 STANDARDS

a) "Storm Drainage Standards," County of Hawaii, October, 1970, and as revised.

b) Applicable standards and regulations of Chapter 27, "Flood Control," of the Hawaii County Code.

c) Applicable standards and regulations of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

d) Applicable standards and regulations of Chapter 10, "Erosion and Sedimentation Control," of the Hawaii County Code.

e) Applicable standards and regulations of the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

HISTORIC SITES, Section 6.4 STANDARDS

The evaluation of the importance of specific historic sites is necessary for future action. The following standards establish a framework for evaluating sites.

a) Importance in the life or activities of a major historic person.

b) Associated with a major group or organization in the history of the island or community.

c) Associated with a major historic event (cultural, economic, military, social, or political.

d) Associated with a major recurring event in the history of the community (such asannual celebrations).

e) Associated with a past or continuing institution that has contributed substantiallyto the life of the community.

f) Unique example of a particular style or period.

g) One of the few of its age remaining.

h) Original materials and/or workmanship that can be valued in themselves.

i) Sites with a preponderance of original materials in context and complexes ratherthan single isolated sites unless they are of great significance.

j) Sites of traditional and cultural significance.

NATURAL BEAUTY, Section 7.4 STANDARDS

The following standards provide guidelines for designating sites and vistas of extraordinary natural beauty that shall be protected.

a) Distinctive and identifiable landforms distinguished as landmarks, e.g. Mauna Kea, Waipio Valley.

b) Coastline areas of striking contrast , e.g. Laupahoehoe Point.

c) Vistas of distinctive features.

d) Natural or native vegetation attractive to a particular area.

e) Areas that are harmoniously developed and enhanced by man to appear natural.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND SHORELINE, 8.4 STANDARDS

The following shall be considered for the protection and conservation of natural resources.

a) Areas necessary for the protection and propagation of specified endangered native wildlife, and conservation for natural ecosystems of endemic plants, fish and wildlife.

b) Lands necessary for the preservation of forests, park lands, wilderness and beach areas.

c) Lands with a general slope of 20 per cent or more that provide open space amenities or possess unusual scenic qualities.
d) Lands necessary for the protection of watersheds, water sources and water supplies.
e) Lands with topographic, locational, soils, climate or other environmental factors that may not be normally adaptable or required for urban, rural, agricultural or public use.
f) The Coastal Zone and Special Management Area as defined by statute and in accordance with the adopted objectives and guidelines.

Carryover Sections from GP240 Relevant to Collaborative Biocultural Stewardship

HIG strongly urges the Commission to revise GP2045, Collaborative Biocultural Stewardship, to include the relevant Sustainability Objective, Policy, Action, and Agency Action sections and language in GP2040, pp. 102-117. The language contained within these sections of GP2040 better articulate and implement the draft General Plan (attached to this e-mail), including:

- Promoting Active Living Through Recreation, Trails, and Public Access: Public Access and Trails,
- Preserving Our Cultural and Historical Legacies: Native Hawaiian Values and Practices,
- Preserving Our Cultural and Historical Legacies: Multi-cultural Heritage,
- Preserving Our Cultural and Historical Legacies: Historic Preservation
- Protecting Scenic Resources

Mahalo for this opportunity to testify and provide additional information to assist in this most important task any Planning Commission can undertake.

--

Moku Loa (Hawaii Island) Group, Sierra Club

We work hard to advance Sierra Club's mission to explore, enjoy, and protect the wild places of the earth; to practice and promote the responsible use of the earth's ecosystems and resources; to educate and enlist humanity to protect and restore the quality of the natural and human environment; and to use all lawful means to carry out these objectives.

PROMOTING ACTIVE LIVING THROUGH RECREATION, TRAILS, & PUBLIC ACCESS

Public Access & Trails

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE

Number of public access sites created through acquisition or easement or enhanced with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

POLICY

404. The County of Hawai'i shall establish: public access to and along the shoreline to significant historic sites, public transit along the top of cliff, streams and other natural water courses, mauka trails, facilities, and access to sites for gathering, hunting, and other recreational purposes and in accordance with Hawai'i County Code Chapter 34.
[Rationale: Based on existing County Code 34, General Plan Policy 12.3 (l, m), Ka'ū CDP Policy 81, and Hāmākua CDP Policy 48]

405. Subdividers of six or more lots, parcels, units, or interests shall be required to dedicate land for public access for pedestrian travel from a public highway or street to the land below the high-water mark on any coastal shoreline or to areas in the mountains where there are existing facilities for hiking, hunting, fruit-picking, ti leaf sliding, and other recreational purposes, and where there are existing mountain trails.
[Rationale: Based on existing HRS 46-6.5 and HCC 34-4(c)).]

406. Prior to disposing of, leasing, or transferring public lands, including public roads or trails, public access potentials shall be assessed, documented and protected if public access use is in the public's interest.
[Rationale: Based on existing HRS Section 46-1.5, Hāmākua CDP Policy 50, and General Plan 12.3 (n).]

407. Ensure that publicly owned historic trails and roads are properly identified, and consultation occurs to protect the public's interests.
[Rationale: Based on the Highways Act of 1892, Hāmākua CDP Policy 50, and the General Plan 12.3 (n).]

408. Alignment of coastal trails shall consider flexibility for realignment for sea level rise and other dynamic shoreline changes. [Climate Change]
[Rationale: Based on current status of some impacted coastal areas and research relating

DRAFT

to projected sea level rise impacts on coastal assets. See also California Coastal Commission Sea Level Rise Policy Guidance.]

409. Determine the location and ownership of historic trails and roads as early as possible in the land use application process.
[Rationale: Based on identified challenges with ownership of historic trails and roads and the subsequent legal implications. See also General Plan Policy 13.2.3 (q)]

410. Where a subdivision is traversed by a natural water course, drainage way, channel, or stream, the Planning Director should require a pedestrian, equestrian, and/or bicycle path when the opportunity exists to connect to existing or future drainage or trail corridors.

411. Trails may also be used as emergency access routes, where appropriate.

412. Support the development of a Rails to Trails type program to facilitate the conversion of old railway segments to a public trail network.

413. Seek private-public partnerships to manage and maintain public access to the shoreline, public trails, hunting areas, scenic places and vistas, and significant historic sites, buildings, and objects of public interest. [Public Access]

414. Explore options and collaborate with community groups to increase access to former sugar cane roads to be used as non-motorized trails where feasible and appropriate.

ACTION

4.49 Amend code to require bicycle and walking path easements be developed in urban areas to increase walkability and multimodal transportation options. [Code]

4.50 Work with the State and adjacent landowners in establishing old railroad right-of-ways as pedestrian and bicycle trails.

4.51 Identify by GPS coordinates all existing historic trail alignments that (a) have been recommended for preservation by SHPD, (b) appear on historic maps and/or are known by oral tradition, and incorporate these into the County GIS database.

4.52 Actively implement the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail Memorandum of Understanding.

4.53 Appropriate, finance, allot, and encumber Capital Improvement Projects in support of trail development as part of a regional trail system.

4.54 Add public access requirements as listed in Hawai‘i County Code Chapter 34 Public Access to apply to Chapter 23 Subdivision Code, SMA review, zoning code, special permits, etc. [Code]

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4.55 Develop and implement a public-private program to establish and manage specific access points and trails.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE

Develop and maintain a public access program that integrates recreation, subsistence, and cultural access priorities.

POLICY

415. Integrate Public Access into County department priorities in the following ways:
    a) Incorporate public access and development into a program overseen by the Planning Department as per Chapter 34.
    b) Integrate PONC property management and maintenance into the Parks and Recreation code in Chapter 2: Article 11 and Chapter 15: Parks and Recreation.
    c) Develop adequate staff to carry out the provisions of Chapter 2 Article 42, relating to the PONC maintenance fund (as per: Section 2-214.2 (b). Pursuant to section 10-16(c) of the Charter, the maintenance fund shall be administered and managed by the department of parks and recreation. Adequate staff to carry out the provisions of this article and section 10-16 of the Charter shall be provided in the department of parks and recreation.

    [Rationale: Based on identified gaps in addressing or applying public access regulations and procedures consistently between the various County Departments. The County lacks capacity to fulfill its existing public access objectives without increasing staff capacity, maintenance capacity, and without having clearer directives between the various departments to implement a cohesive public access program.]
416. Integrate County public access priorities in all aspects of land use decisions and permit reviews.
417. Consistently integrate public access development and maintenance into Parks and Recreation department priorities.
418. Support facility development for access management at access points and along trail corridors.

ACTION

4.56 Establish a County of Hawai'i Public Access and Trail Program with sufficient staff and resources. Staff will be required to consult/consider recommendations of this program in all permit reviews. Elements of this program may include:

DRAFT

a) A comprehensive access inventory;
b) A public access rating system to help with prioritization;
c) Comprehensive reviews of projects (on public or private lands) that will affect public accesses and trails;
d) Inventory of ancient trails, cart roads, and old government roads in coordination with appropriate State agencies.
e) Public outreach and coordination element.
f) Identify agencies/groups to develop, administer, and maintain public accesses, including developing County capacity for this purpose;
g) Identify funding sources to purchase and manage public access easement to priority areas;
h) When public access goals will involve several landowners, acquire the public access incrementally as opportunities arise to do so;
i) Public accesses that cross private land will be acquired and held until appropriate management of the accesses is in place;
j) Collaborate with State and Federal agencies on public accesses that require multi-agency involvement;
k) Develop a standardized template to promote consistency and comprehensiveness in the public access plans required by landowners;
l) Partner with community organizations capable of assisting with public access management;
m) Work with State agencies (particularly with DOFAW) to coordinate, survey, develop, and manage public trails and roads leading to forest reserves;
n) In co-sponsorship with the State when possible, acquire land for public access to historic sites and objects and to the shoreline where safe transit does not already exist;
o) Reinstitute a Public Access Wayfinding program managed by the Planning Department to assist interested community groups in maintaining appropriate signage at public access points;
p) Provide cultural and safety information at trailheads;
q) Provide for substantive community input to the County Planning Department and the County Council in order to finalize and accept priority access. Include community input in program policy.
r) Whenever the County assumes the responsibility for posting and maintaining signage and maintaining public accesses and other public infrastructure, a specific County agency will be identified and assigned the aforementioned responsibilities. [Code, Public Access]

DRAFT

4.57 Amend the subdivision code to better address public access issues in the following ways:

a) Revise/Develop enforcement protocols for public access violations, including fines for noncompliance and mechanisms to remove private obstructions from public accesses;

b) Review Hawai‘i County Code Chapter 34 requirements for public access standards, including design that fits into surrounding community, environment, and conditions. Establish parameters for requiring appropriate right-of-way, parking, and comfort stations for various types of public accesses/trails and incorporate these into Chapter 34;

c) Amend Hawai‘i County Code Chapter 34 to develop a clear methodology to modify public access routes in order to adapt to sea level rise, landslides and erosion, and other impacts related to environmental impacts and climate change;

d) Amend Hawai‘i County Code Chapter 34, Rule 21, Chapter 23, and Chapter25 CA 1.1.1 to ensure access and trail rights-of-way during subdivision. [Code]

4.58 Complete an inventory and database of significant natural resource areas with recreational and trail connectivity value.

4.59 Adopt an on-going program of identification, designation, and acquisition of areas with existing or potential recreational resources, such as land with sandy beaches and other prime areas for shoreline recreation in cooperation with appropriate governmental agencies.

4.60 Develop procedural rules and templates for public access agreements and Grant of Easement (GOE) to facilitate consistency and to provide mechanisms for tracking, follow-through, and geographic information system (GIS) identification in County of Hawai‘i systems, etc.

4.61 Develop procedural guidelines for renegotiating access agreements.

4.62 Renegotiate public accesses that were developed prior to Chapter 34 to be consistent with Chapter 34.

4.63 Evaluate and initiate Charter & code amendments related to Public Access, Open Space and Natural Resource Preservation (PONC). These may include:

a) Clearly distinguish categories of PONC property, such as active or passive use, conservation, restoration, natural buffer areas, access uses, etc. (for

DRAFT

instance, lands acquired to provide access versus lands acquired to preserve from development that may not be appropriate for public access).

b) Amend Charter Section 10-5 c & f to allow PONC funds to be used for the planning, design, development of new buildings, facilities, (including comfort stations) or infrastructure such as roads, paths, bridges, culverts, ramps, or drainage features if such improvements are necessary to meet the objectives of public safety and to meet the purposes outlined in Hawai'i County Code 2-214.1. [Code]

c) Interpret or amend Charter Section 10-15 (c) 3 and County Code Section 2-214.1 c) 3 referring to natural resource buffer zones to include buffer zones for natural hazard areas, such as properties facing sea level rise, lava inundation, steep slopes, or identified priority viewsheds. [Code]

d) Include assessments of tax revenue implications for lands nominated for PONC consideration.

e) Amend Charter section 10-15 (c) and County Code Section 2-214.1 (c) to be consistent with each other. For example, the County Code allows PONC funds to be used for "significant habitat or ecosystems" but the Charter does not include those terms. [Code]

4.64 Amend Chapter 15 to include PONC and trail development as part of the Parks and Recreation Department's priorities to be consistent with Chapter 34 in partnership with the Planning Department.[Code]

4.65 Conduct a performance review of the PONC Maintenance Fund and Stewardship Grant program to identify and implement ways to improve PONC management system.

4.66 Amend Hawai'i County Code Section 2-218 Prioritized list of qualifying lands worthy of preservation to establish a means to evaluate the socio-environmental equity of the lands nominated by district. Such as:

a) When there are multiple lands under consideration at any one time, priority shall be given to coastal lands and lands where matching funding is available to leverage the County contribution;

b) Consideration should be given to lands within districts under-represented by PONC preservation program. [Code]

DRAFT

AGENCY ACTION

4.67 Coordinate with State agencies to improve access and access/trail management resources (including policies, conditions, identification, cataloguing, enforcement, maintenance, etc.).

4.68 Consider establishing a working group with surrounding land owners and the user-community to educate users and manage ATV use to ensure that non-pedestrian allowances are not permitted within sections of modern trails that overlap, are congruent, or correspond to ancient or historic trails and its associated features.

4.69 Coordinate with hunting associations and other land stewards, to establish clear hunting policies and disseminate education regarding these policies.

4.70 To facilitate greater public access to and along the shoreline and elsewhere, amend Hawai'i Revised Statutes 520, Hawai'i's Recreational Use Statute (RUS), to make it less ambiguous and to discourage frivolous lawsuits.

PRESERVING OUR CULTURAL & HISTORIC LEGACIES

Native Hawaiian Values & Practices

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE

Native Hawaiian language, values and practices are integrated into all County processes.

POLICY

419. Ensure Native Hawaiian access rights are clearly expressed in County code, policies, and procedures.
[Rationale: Based on identified gaps in County code and an over-reliance on State statutes to address Native Hawaiian rights. See HRS Section 1-1, 7-1 and Article 12 Section 7 of the Constitution of the State of Hawai'i.]

420. Protect all rights, customarily and traditionally exercised for subsistence, cultural, and religious purposes and possessed by ahupua'a tenants who are descendants of Native Hawaiians who inhabited the Hawaiian Islands prior to 1778, subject to the right of the State to regulate such rights. [Public Access, Natural Resources, Health]
[Rationale: Based on identified gaps in County code and an over-reliance on State statutes to address Native Hawaiian rights. See HRS Section 1-1, 7-1 and Article 12 Section 7 of the Constitution of the State of Hawai'i.]

DRAFT

421. Prioritize and maintain an education and awareness program for County employees regarding Native Hawaiian culture, values, and resource management.
[Rationale: Based on identified gaps in County capacity to sensitively address Native Hawaiian issues.]

422. County shall staff include qualified personnel versed in Hawaiian language, Hawaiian history, and historic preservation to provide dedicated expertise in support of the objectives, polices, and actions stated in this plan.
[Rationale: Based on identified gaps in County capacity to sensitively address native Hawaiian issues.]

423. Ensure access for cultural practitioners in areas that may not be appropriate for public access (e.g. Burial sites, specific heiau).
[Rationale: Based on examples of sensitive areas that may need special treatment based on cultural protocol.]

424. Support festivals and events that promote Native Hawaiian history and culture.

425. Support the development a multi-sector public education program regarding historic sites that target the hospitality industry, real estate agents, site developers, consultants, schools, youth groups, civic organizations, etc.

ACTION

4.71 Codify protections of Native Hawaiian customs and gathering rights related to access and cultural preservation.

4.72 Identify and inventory important Native Hawaiian cultural and historic places, traditional cultural properties, traditions, and practices, through the use of architectural, archaeological, ethnographic surveys, and oral histories. [Mapping]

4.73 Develop an inventory of Native Hawaiian cultural resources and practices with potential to be impacted by sea level rise. Work with Native Hawaiian communities to determine steps they want to take regarding climate impacts. [Climate Change]

4.74 Amend the County building code to add standards for structures utilizing traditional Hawaiian building design and construction methods. There may be certain limitations placed on the occupancy or use of these structures, such as for cultural purposes, accessory uses and/or occasional gatherings only. [Code]

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PRESERVING OUR CULTURAL & HISTORIC LEGACIES

Multi-Cultural Heritage

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE

At least one yearly cultural event is supported by the County in each district.

POLICY

426. Support festivals and events that promote the island's multi-cultural heritage.
427. Represent Hawai'i as a place that embraces not only its own multi-cultural heritage, but all world cultures in inclusive and celebratory ways.
428. Promote educational and celebratory opportunities for cultural exchanges with other world cultures.
429. Promote opportunities for 'sister city' and other types of place-based cultural enrichment opportunities with international communities.

ACTION

4.75 Establish and maintain a County Program (including grants) to support festivals and events that promote history and culture.

PRESERVING OUR CULTURAL & HISTORIC LEGACIES

Historic Preservation

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE

Achieve 100% preservation of sites identified for preservation by State Historic Preservation Division.

POLICY

430. Historic Preservation shall represent the full range and diversity of the multi-cultural heritage of Hawai'i Island.
[Rationale: Based on General Plan Goals 6.2, and Policies 6.3 (a-o).]

DRAFT

431. The County shall maintain an inventory of significant cultural and historic sites and districts compatible with that of the State Historic Preservation Division. The inventory shall identify the location of sites on the Hawai'i and National Register, the State Inventory of Historic Places, and may also include sites of community significance identified as being:
    a) Important in the life or activities of a major historic person;
    b) Associated with a major group or organization in the history of the island or community;
    c) Associated with a major historic event (cultural, economic, military, social, or political);
    d) Associated with a past or continuing institution that has contributed substantially to the life of the community;
    e) Unique example of a particular style or period;
    f) One of the few of its age remaining;
    g) Original materials and/or workmanship that can be valued in themselves;
    h) Sites with a preponderance of original materials in context and complexes rather than single isolated sites unless they are of great significance; and
    i) Sites of traditional and cultural significance.

    [Rationale: General Plan 6.3 (a-o).]

432. Preservation plans shall be completed for all subdivisions with cultural or historical properties (sites, buildings, objects, landscapes) identified for preservation prior to approval of the final plat map or any site work.

    [Rationale: Based on identified issues where development commences prior to County permit approvals, thereby possibly damaging historic sites or areas. See also General Plan 6.3 (a-o).]

433. The County shall develop a comprehensive management plan for historic and cultural resources that are on County owned properties or on properties managed by the County. [Rationale: General Plan 6.3 (a-o).]

434. Require completion of preservation plans for all significant sites identified for preservation.

    [Rationale: Based on identified issues where development commences prior to County permit approvals, thereby possibly damaging historic sites or areas. See also General Plan 6.3 (a-o).]

435. Require completion of mitigation plans for identified sites, or resources that have been identified as historic but will not be preserved.

    [Rationale: Based on identified issues where development commences prior to

DRAFT

completion of mitigation plans, thereby possibly damaging historic sites or areas. See also General Plan 6.3 (a-o).]

436. Require stewardship and/or protection of sites, buildings, objects, and landscapes of significant cultural and historical importance to the County.
[Rationale: Based on General Plan 6.3 (b).]

437. Partner with DLNR-SHPD to outline how each agency will cooperate to ensure historic and cultural protections, verify that approved Preservation Plans are being implemented, and promote appropriate restoration of historic sites and cultural landscapes.
[Rationale: Based on identified needs for further collaboration between State and County agencies and on General Plan 6.3 (a).]

438. Through the Hawai'i County Cultural Resources Commission, the County shall engage in consultation with Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act, and shall use this opportunity to engage the community, especially those with generational and traditional environmental knowledge, in the consultation process.
[Rationale: Based on Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act and the HCC Chapter 2 Article 44.]

439. Subdivisions subject to cultural or historic surveys shall have all sites approved for preservation, including any required buffers or access easements, identified on the plat maps of the subdivision prior to granting of final subdivision approval. The metes and bounds descriptions of the preservation easements and all applicable covenants and restriction pertaining to the preservation easements, shall be added to applicable deeds prior to the transfer of subdivided properties. [code/mapping]
[Rationale: Based on consultation with Administrative Permit Division of Planning Department and identified gaps in comprehensive recordkeeping in subdivision files. See also General Plan 6.3 (g).]

440. Outstanding natural or cultural features, such as scenic resources, water courses, fine groves of trees, heiau, and historical sites and structures, shall be identified and preserved during subdivision.
[Rationale: Based on preserving public trust, and Hawai'i County Code Section 23-26, and General Plan Goals of 6.2, 6.3 (g).] [Mapping]

441. The County shall use and promote the use of interpretive signage and/or other appropriate methods to recognize landscapes, sites, buildings, and objects of significant historical and cultural importance.

DRAFT

442. Partner with Community Development Plan Action Committees and the Cultural Resource Commission to develop design guidelines for designated communities containing significant historic buildings, sites, or landscapes.

443. Partner with DLNR's State Historic Preservation Division to increase, maintain, and regularly update the State inventory of Historic Places database with significant historical and culturally important sites, buildings, objectives, and landscapes on Hawai'i Island.

444. Seek private-public partnerships to maintain and steward the preservation of sites, buildings, objects, and landscapes of significant cultural and historical importance.

445. For new County community facilities, incorporate and consider cultural design elements appropriate for the region.

446. Establish Historic Districts, Heritage Landscapes, Corridors, Areas, and Centers as land use designations for purposes of preserving, conserving, or restoring historic properties for the benefit of communities' sense of place and appropriate adaptive reuse for future generations.

ACTION

4.76 Identify and map valued cultural and historic places, structures, traditions, and practices, and Hawai'i's multi-cultural heritage through the use of architectural, archaeological, ethnographic surveys, and oral histories. [Mapping]

4.77 Compile and maintain a list of cultural/historic experts by island districts who may be consulted, as needed.

4.78 Complete community-level historic surveys.

4.79 Amend the subdivision code, Section 23-69 to include a requirement that the final plat map reflect information from the preservation plan, including any required buffers or access easements. [Code]

4.80 Down-zone identified State and County-owned parcels that have special cultural and/or scenic value.

4.81 Amend the zoning code to include criteria for requiring cultural preservation plans prior to development. [Code]

4.82 Adopt rules that establish when ethnographic Surveys or Cultural Impact Assessments will be required and what standards should be followed.

4.83 Develop County-wide Cultural Resource Commission processes for reviewing permit applications that relate to identified cultural or historic resources.

DRAFT

4.84 Develop protocols for receiving community input during capital project siting and design. Consult with and solicit input from community members with generational knowledge to minimize the impact of proposed changes to the use of land on cultural practices, cultural sites, and culturally significant areas, including burials.

4.85 Adopt design guidelines for designated communities containing significant historic buildings, sites, or landscapes.

4.86 Prepare Cultural Landscape Reports, prioritizing Historic Districts to articulate preservation goals, objectives, and policies that provide the basis for making sound decisions about management, treatment, and use of historic and cultural resources. [Report]

4.87 Promote the real-property tax incentives for preservation of historic properties.

PROTECTING SCENIC RESOURCES

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE

Increase participation in scenic preservation programs (Heritage Corridors, Scenic Byways, Scenic Corridors and Exceptional Trees)

POLICY

447. Hawai'i County shall use the following place types as guidelines for designating sites and viewsheds that shall be protected:
   a) Distinctive and identifiable landforms distinguished as landmarks and/or cultural landscapes, e.g. Mauna Kea, Waipi'o Valley.
   b) Coastline areas of striking contrast, e.g. Laupāhoehoe Point
   c) Vistas of distinctive features
   d) Natural or native vegetation attractive to a particular area.
   e) Landscapes that are harmoniously developed, enhanced by man while maintaining their natural appearance, e.g. Pu'ukoholā, 'Akaka Falls.
   f) Lands with a general slope of 20 percent or more that provide open space amenities or possess unusual scenic qualities.

   [Rationale: Based on the Standards from General Plan 7.4 (a-e) and 8.4 (c).]

448. Visual impact assessments shall include photo simulations or balloon tests with views from various vantage points to show visual impact of a proposed project.

   [Rationale: Creating visual modeling through photo simulations or balloon tests are

common strategies used in visual impact assessments in other municipalities. These visual impact assessment tools would help achieve General Plan 7.2 Goals and policies 7.3 (b, e, h, i).]

449. Prioritize maintaining the views at scenic overlooks with a frequently maintained vegetation management program which includes eradication of invasive species. Coordinate this work with regular roadway vegetation management maintenance program.
[Rationale: Based on identified challenges with vegetative management of existing scenic overlook and the prevalence of the views being obstructed by invasive species or other vegetation. See also Hāmākua CDP 38, Kōkua Action 9, and General Plan 7.2 (b), 7.3 (a, b, c, f).]

450. Maintain a continuing program to identify and inventory exceptional trees, forest areas, or groves/stands of trees.
[Rationale: Based on Standards from General Plan 7.3 (g) and policies 7.4 (a-e) 8.3 (j, k, m.]

451. Maintain the Exceptional Tree Program for the recognition and protection of trees with significant or unique historical, ecological, cultural and/or aesthetic significance.
[Rationale: Based on General Plan policy 7.3 (g).]

452. No variance shall be granted unless appropriate conditions are imposed to minimize adverse impacts on public views to, from, and along the shoreline.
[Rationale: Based on Hāmākua CDP Policy 17, General Plan goals 7.2 (a-c), and policies 7.3 (b), 8.3 (c, d). See also HRS 205A.

453. Do not allow incompatible development in areas of natural beauty that have been identified through the Scenic Resources Protection Program.
[Rationale: Based on an identified need to identify natural beauty areas through a scenic resource protection program and restrict development appropriately to ensure scenic resources are not lost to development. Based also on General Plan policies 7.3 (h, i).]
[Mapping]

454. Applications for Special Permits and environmental assessment reports for proposed changes of zone on property that may impact open space, viewsheds, and areas of natural beauty shall include visual impact assessments and propose conditions to mitigate scenic impacts.
[Rationale: Based on identified needs to protect scenic resources, open space and natural beauty in the special permit process. Also based on Hāmākua CDP policy 33 and Kaʻū CDP policy 57.]

DRAFT

455. Hawai‘i County shall seek to minimize, any development which would substantially interfere with or detract from the line of site toward the sea from the State highway nearest the coast.
[Rationale: Based on Hāmākua CDP Policy 35, Ka‘ū CDP Policy 54, General Plan policy 7.2 (b) and 7.3 (f).]

456. Ensure that new developments are compatible with their visual environment by designing and locating such developments to minimize the alteration of natural landforms and existing public views to and along the shoreline.
[Rationale: Based on an identified need to ensure that development is managed appropriately to protect natural landforms and viewplanes. Based also on General Plan policies 7.3 (h, i).] [Land Use]

457. Preserve roadway corridors that have historic, scenic, or unique physical attributes that enhance the character and scenic resources of communities.

458. Support the development and promotion of Heritage Corridors and Scenic Byways where appropriate.

459. Support the designation of scenic byways through the State Scenic Byway Program.

460. In reviewing Special Permit applications, rezoning, and other land use changes in the Agricultural District, appropriate conditions should be determined to preserve existing viewsheds to and along the coastline. [Land Use]

ACTION

4.88 Develop and establish viewshed regulations to preserve and protect from obstruction scenic resources, vistas, viewsheds, open space, prominent landscapes, and areas of natural beauty identified in the General Plan.

4.89 Develop and maintain a program to identify, inventory, preserve, acquire, and develop (where appropriate) viewing sites on the island. [Transportation]

4.90 Collaborate with the State to modify zoning on publicly-owned parcels that have been identified as having special cultural and/or scenic value. [Land Use]

4.91 Identify valued scenic resources in the Coastal Zone Management area. [Land Use, Mapping]

4.92 Identify and develop scenic lookouts along highways to ensure important views (coastal, mountain, and waterfall) are preserved from development, create various opportunities to view these scenic resources, and develop a vegetation maintenance program.

DRAFT

4.93 Establish a Scenic Resources Protection Program to identify, inventory, and protect areas of significant beauty. The program would include:

a) Rate viewsheds and roadway corridors documented in the Scenic Resources Inventory and Mapping Project (June, 2016)
b) Develop scenic resource and viewshed corridor maps
c) Develop administrative rules to implement Hawai'i County Code section 25-6-60
d) Develop Scenic Corridor Management Plan(s) for specific corridors identified. Scenic Corridor Management Plan(s) should include permit conditions, such as design guidelines, landscaping, screening, or structural setbacks from major thoroughfares and highways, to mitigate any visual impacts from development.
e) Prepare Urban Design and Scenic Resource Protection Guidelines
f) Staff and Planning Commission Training;
g) Set Guidelines for Development Compatibility Standards. [Program]

4.94 Develop, maintain, and implement design standards to protect important viewsheds and ensure structural setbacks from major thoroughfares and highways.

4.95 Develop Scenic Corridor Management Plans.

4.96 Adopt administrative rules to implement Hawai'i County Code for Scenic Corridors.

4.97 Perform a feasibility study on developing a scenic route from Waipi'o Valley Lookout extending mauka to connect Mud Lane at the entrance of Waimea and a scenic park with a viewing area of Hi'ilawe Falls.

4.98 Coordinate with the State to upgrade the viewing site from the rim of Pololū Valley.

AGENCY ACTION

4.99 Encourage the State to develop and maintain scenic lookouts along highways where appropriate to ensure ocean, mountain, pastoral, and waterfall views are preserved from development, and coordinate a regular roadway vegetation maintenance program.

4.100 Consider adding/improving viewing locations and interpretive signage near the scenic bridges for safe parking and views of the areas' waterfalls and coastline and along Saddle Road (Route 200) for views of the summit.

DRAFT

From: Michelle Melendez
To: WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject: General Plan Testimony About Electric Vehicles.
Date: Saturday, November 23, 2024 4:11:26 PM

Aloha Commissioners,

Here is the information you need to know before recommending electric cars come to the Big Island.

https://youtu.be/K5vDWhMHTwE?si=dZdYkT-zdV-QCMap

It will explain What really happens when an electric car catches on fire? And does your fire department know how to put these raging infernos out?

Please do not bring these cars to the island. It will be like the mongoose, fire ants, and more!

Mahalo,
Michelle Melendez-Freedom Activist
Fitness and Wellness Expert Since 1996
Author Of The Best Selling and 4x Award Winning Book,
End Dieting Hell: How to find peace in your body and release the weight
Order your copy of End Dieting Hell Click Here
"Great Maui Land Grab" NOW Available here

On Sat, Nov 23, 2024 at 8:50 AM Michelle Melendez <michelle@blossominnerwellness.com> wrote:

> Aloha Commissioners,
>
> If this is a plan locals have supported and they're being contacted with each new draft, as Mr. Kern stated yesterday, why hasn't one person shown up?
>
> Mr. Kern wasn't sworn in and asked to raise his right hand to swear to tell the truth. I think he should be.
>
> Concerns about the plan:
>
> - **"Reduced Miles Traveled"** should be changed to "Travel Alternatives". It's against the Constitution to deprive people of their right to travel. That language must be removed from the plan or you, and all those who created this plan are in violation of your oath of office. (No disrespect intended. That is simply the truth.)
>
> - **Electric Vehicles (EV):** They want to put charging stations around Big Island for EV which will have more impact on the already impacted grid. How this is being considered disturbs me greatly. There are already power-shortages on the island. This would hinder it even more.
>
> Plus, as I've stated in my previous email, EV's are dangerous. Here is a quote from a firefighter. *"The problem with EVs is that the lithium-ion batteries can actually propagate a fire. In fact, they can actually encourage a fire. If a fire has already started and you have*

lithium-ion batteries, they can ignite a lot more vigorously compared to any other cars ," said Captain Rahul Khanna, the Global Head of Marine Consulting at Allianz; he has 26 years' experience in the shipping and maritime industry and 14 years in various ranks on merchant ships. . Source: "Is It Safe To Ship Thousands Of Electric Cars On Big Ships?" by Mark Vaughn, May 10, 2022.https://www.autoweek.com/news/industry-news/a39951439/is-it-safe-to-ship-thousands-of-electric-cars-on-big-ships/

How will we remove these dangerous cars once they are retired?
What about the **cost to dispose of EV batteries** once they are no longer in use?
These batteries **cannot simply be thrown away. They are toxic to the environment and people.** Hawaii is an island. So will you ship these batteries off island or store them and their toxic waste on the island? They should not be allowed here.

What happens if the grid goes down? How will people charge their EV?

- **Off Grid Living:** This plan wants to work with the DOH around water catchment. The last thing locals want are more regulations and fines for off grid living. Not one person has died from unhealthy water catchment. This should be removed from the plan. Locals know how to take care of themselves. That is not the government's job. Please help stop government overreach.

- **Carbon:** There is a section on the plan about reducing carbon. This should be removed. It is government overreach and will increase regulations and reduce freedom for people under a false premise. The General Plan manager stated that they did research with the Federal Government, not actual weather experts and scientists. Gregg Braden is a geologist, five-time New York Times best-selling author, scientist, international educator, and renowned as a pioneer in the emerging paradigm based in science, social policy, and human potential, had this to say about the dangers of carbon on the planet: "*The idea that carbon dioxide is a poison is a false narrative to begin with. We are carbon-based beings. By demonizing carbon dioxide and carbon life, we're actually demonizing ourselves.* Source: "Gregg Braden - Why "THE POWERS THAT BE" are So Desperate to Reduce Carbon Dioxide on OUR Planet?" by Gregg Braden Official, January 11, 2023. https://youtu.be/7vJ-Qefos8A?si=BviOKcdznXx6tgSQ

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From:	Michelle Melendez
To:	WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject:	IMPORTANT Testimony on General Plan 2045 (Mahalo for your kōkua)
Date:	Saturday, November 23, 2024 8:51:16 AM

Aloha Commissioners,

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How will we remove these dangerous cars once they are retired?
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From: Michelle Melendez
To: WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject: GP 2045 Commissioner Rodiguez"s question
Date: Sunday, November 24, 2024 11:17:57 AM

Aloha Commissioners,

Commissioner Rodiguez asked if "Climate Change" could be changed to "Pollution to get more people on board" with the plan.

You can't just change a word and keep all the regulations and policies in the plan. That proves the reason for the regulations is false.

I have sent you numerous **experts from around the world** that state there is no climate danger. Even a judge in Great Britain. What evidence has the Planning Department shown that there is climate danger? None. Is Hilo or Kona underwater or have any indication that it is a threat? No.

Their "Climate Change" narrative is a theory with no evidence. The entire section on "Climate Change" must be taken out.

Look at the plan. Look at all the regulations and policies and rezoning language. Look at how the land use, and many other areas in the plan will take private property for "conservation". Is that what the Big Island needs? People are stewards of the land. They shouldn't be kicked off it. We should be growing food, not conserving land.

I appreciate that a Commissioner wants people to be on board with the plan. However, we will never be on board with a plan that wants to regulate us to death, take private property, and has so much government overreach that our keiki will not be able to own land or live free if this plan moves forward. That is not over exaggerating. It is the truth.

This plan was not created by locals.There is no way locals would have wanted any of this. The things that are important to the people are not included in the plan at all. It should not move forward.

With Respect,
Michelle Melendez-Freedom Activist
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It will explain What really happens when an electric car catches on fire? And does your fire department know how to put these raging infernos out?

Please do not bring these cars to the island. It will be like the mongoose, fire ants, and more!

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From: Michelle Melendez
To: WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject: Electric Vehicle Danger too Big Island General Plan Testimony About Electric Vehicles.
Date: Sunday, November 24, 2024 10:44:43 AM

Aloha Commissioners,

Homeowner questions EV safety after fire destroys her Nocatee home
https://youtu.be/SIpXkQhq1ps?si=GvZusjNOx7-hvNUi

These cars **should not** be brought to Big Island. What if this happens in Waikoloa or another fire danger zone. Another Lahaina disaster!

Arizona woman trapped in Tesla after battery dies
https://youtu.be/zxzlLnZJyfk?si=yISCaXkoVwDgIEX7

Billionaire Dies After Accidentally Backing Tesla Into Pond
https://youtu.be/taWMcCs1sVg?si=rTfdoclprJ-zFdgl

These cars will wreak havoc on our power grid and are dangerous to the Big Island and its residents. Recommend they be removed from the plan.

Kind Regards,
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From: Michelle Melendez
To: WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject: General Plan Testimony About Hawaiian Land
Date: Sunday, November 24, 2024 1:08:58 PM

Aloha Commissioners,

Hawaii House Minority Leader Representative Diamond Garcia said, "The Homeland Commission Act was passed in 1920 by Republican Congressman Prince Kuhio, and put into law in 1921. It was set to have 208,000 acres of Hawaii land for native Hawaiians."

Why does the State want to take more land from the people instead of honouring this law and give land back to Hawaiian natives?

This plan will not support Big Island or her people.

You do not have to go through the motions and move it forward. There are so many things wrong with it. You can stop it.

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> How will we remove these dangerous cars once they are retired?
> What about the **cost to dispose of EV batteries** once they are no longer in use?
> These batteries **cannot simply be thrown away. They are toxic to the environment and people.** Hawaii is an island. So will you ship these batteries off island or store them and their toxic waste on the island? They should not be allowed here.
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they did research with the Federal Government, not actual weather experts and scientists. Gregg Braden is a geologist, five-time New York Times best-selling author, scientist, international educator, and renowned as a pioneer in the emerging paradigm based in science, social policy, and human potential, had this to say about the dangers of carbon on the planet: "*The idea that carbon dioxide is a poison is a false narrative to begin with. We are carbon-based beings. By demonizing carbon dioxide and carbon life, we're actually demonizing ourselves.* Source: "Gregg Braden - Why "THE POWERS THAT BE" are So Desperate to Reduce Carbon Dioxide on OUR Planet?" by Gregg Braden Official, January 11, 2023. https://youtu.be/7vJ-Qefos8A?si=BviOKcdznXx6tgSQ

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- **Climate Change:** This entire section should be removed. It is absolute government overreach again on a false premise. An article at Britannica.com written by Thor Arthur Hansen, Professor of Invertebrate Paleontology, Paleoecology, and Evolution at Western Washington University, U.S., and Carl Fred Koch, Professor of Geological Sciences at Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia. It was fact-checked by The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica and last updated on Feb 7, 2024. The article said that sea level was higher primarily because the water in the **ocean basins** was displaced by the enlargement of mid-oceanic ridges . It was not due to carbon! It was due to the Earth's mantle. Source: "Cretaceous Period," by Carl Fre Koch, Thor Arthur Hansen, https://www.britannica.com/science/Cretaceous-Period

If you need more experts proving what they are saying in the plan is false, let me know. It is important to have experts give their opinion and not those invested in renewable energy.

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There are no sections in the plan for:

- Supporting people to grow more food.
- The needed CDP for Hilo
- More roads to evacuate from South Kona, Waikoloa, and Puna
- No mention of the fracking that is going on here
- Supporting and enhancing the systems that are already here

This plan does not support this island. It is a massive government overreach.

Mahalo for your time. My passion is not meant to be disrespectful. I know you are volunteers and I more than appreciate what you're doing. Standing up and saying this is a no go, won't be easy. For the future of this island and the keiki, I hope you're brave enough to do it.

Mahalo Nui Loa,
Michelle Melendez-Freedom Activist
Fitness and Wellness Expert Since 1996
Author Of The Best Selling and 4x Award Winning Book,
End Dieting Hell: How to find peace in your body and release the weight
Order your copy of End Dieting Hell Click Here
"Great Maui Land Grab" NOW Available here

From:	Michelle Melendez
To:	WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject:	General Plan: Question About Your Comments After Testimonies
Date:	Sunday, November 24, 2024 4:23:08 PM

Aloha Commissioners,

I heard that you changed "Stakeholders" to "Interested Parties". That was not the issue.

Even though the word "Stakeholder" should be changed, the issue is the definition. It reads as if anyone in the entire world can influence the Big Island GP. That is the problem we have. Change the definition along with the name.

It would be better to change it to "Local Communities". The definition could be: All local communities including homeowners, farmers, Big Island investors, renters, business owners.

I sent you an email about this earlier with the complete definition. I'd be very grateful if you used that.

Local Communities are who should have the most influence on our GP, not just anyone.

Agenda 21 is **not in the plan.** We were talking about the fact that this GP 2045 is **modeled** like the UN Agenda 21 plan. This is not good.

You will understand more if you watch Rosa Koire, who went around the nation **speaking to County Councils.** She was a 30 year director of transportation for the State of California and an expert witness on Eminent Domain. https://youtu.be/o8-bcAwc28s?si=inEsFE-ZYs2k86hk

The video above will let you know why we are all very concerned about this plan. **It would be greatly appreciated if you watched it. Even if it's only 10 minutes.**

Page 32: Environmental Protection should be changed to **Environmental Stewardship.** Protection implies more rules and regulations and "incentives" i.e. higher taxes if people don't comply. Not okay.

We need to grow more food and be stewards of the land so Big Island is more self-sufficient and not reduce the use of available land to grow more food on.

Here is an amazing Ag Village plan that should absolutely be in the plan:
Ag Village to add to the General Plan:
Papaikou Ag Village Objectives:
https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_2cb1cc6d604f4cdd971ad40831c745bc.pdf

Papaikou Site
Plan: https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_5e4cdb02efeb46a5ae949a3579aff00d.pdf

Papaikou Development:
https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_c2af52c8b3c645b1a6868a724eee8304.pdf

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Lastly, page 32 "Social & Cultural Equity" should change to "Thriving Communities". The word "Equity" opens the door to more rules and regulations. It means fairness. Who gets to decide what is fair?

I think we've all had enough of the models of "fairness" in the world that are separating people.

Make it "Thriving Communities" and instead of focusing on what is fair, let's focus on how our communities can thrive together.

I really appreciate you all making an effort to understand what we are talking about.

This plan will set up the future of our island. We **must get it right** for future generations to thrive and be happy.

Mahalo for your amazing diligence,

Michelle Melendez-Freedom Activist
Fitness and Wellness Expert Since 1996
Author Of The Best Selling and 4x Award Winning Book,
End Dieting Hell: How to find peace in your body and release the weight
Order your copy of End Dieting Hell Click Here
"Great Maui Land Grab" NOW Available here

On Sun, Nov 24, 2024 at 1:08 PM Michelle Melendez <michelle@blossominnerwellness.com> wrote:

> Aloha Commissioners,
>
> Hawaii House Minority Leader Representative Diamond Garcia said, "The Homeland Commission Act was passed in 1920 by Republican Congressman Prince Kuhio, and put into law in 1921. It was set to have 208,000 acres of Hawaii land for native Hawaiians."
>
> Why does the State want to take more land from the people instead of honouring this law and give land back to Hawaiian natives?
>
> This plan will not support Big Island or her people.
>
> You do not have to go through the motions and move it forward. There are so many things wrong with it. You can stop it.
>
> Mahalo,
>
> Michelle Melendez-Freedom Activist
> Fitness and Wellness Expert Since 1996
> Author Of The Best Selling and 4x Award Winning Book,
> *End Dieting Hell: How to find peace in your body and release the weight*
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> ***"Great Maui Land Grab"*** NOW Available here

On Sat, Nov 23, 2024 at 4:10 PM Michelle Melendez <michelle@blossominnerwellness.com> wrote:

> Aloha Commissioners,
>
> Here is the information you need to know before recommending electric cars come to the Big Island.
>
> https://youtu.be/K5vDWhMHTwE?si=dZdYkT-zdV-QCMap

It will explain What really happens when an electric car catches on fire? And does your fire department know how to put these raging infernos out?

Please do not bring these cars to the island. It will be like the mongoose, fire ants, and more!

Mahalo,
Michelle Melendez-Freedom Activist
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On Sat, Nov 23, 2024 at 8:50 AM Michelle Melendez <michelle@blossominnerwellness.com> wrote:

> Aloha Commissioners,
>
> If this is a plan locals have supported and they're being contacted with each new draft, as Mr. Kern stated yesterday, why hasn't one person shown up?
>
> Mr. Kern wasn't sworn in and asked to raise his right hand to swear to tell the truth. I think he should be.
>
> Concerns about the plan:
>
> - **"Reduced Miles Traveled"** should be changed to "Travel Alternatives". It's against the Constitution to deprive people of their right to travel. That language must be removed from the plan or you, and all those who created this plan are in violation of your oath of office. (No disrespect intended. That is simply the truth.)
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Order your copy of End Dieting Hell Click Here
"Great Maui Land Grab" NOW Available here

From: Rebecca Melendez
To: LPCtestimony; WPCtestimony
Subject: General Plan Opposing Testimony
Date: Monday, November 25, 2024 7:41:55 PM

Dear Council Members,

I ask you to please sincerely look at and ask why the Hawai'i Planning Department is changing Land Titles all over the Big Island in their General Plan because this will affect the people who own these lands and their families' futures, as well please look for high-end developers Land Title changes from agriculture to urban because this will cause serious issues on the Big Island and high-end developers land titles should NOT be changed in a General Plan.

The Big Island has a lot of resource issues and high-end developer's land should NOT have their Land Titles changed in the General Plan.

Here are a few resource News Articles that prove my point about Big Island resources:

Hawaiian Electric Customers On Big Island Urged To Conserve Power - Honolulu Civil Beat

Microsoft Word - Unit Blueprint - Hawaii's Freshwater Ecosystems.doc

Here is a petition that will give you more information on Big Island resources with 530 signatures asking for no more developments because the island's resources need to be addressed Petition · Help Big Island Resources and Infrastructure Stay Safe For ALL Who Live Here and Visit - United States · Change.org

This General Plan is extremely vague at times and it could mean more than one thing in many different areas. They need to make this plan extremely clear for all of us to understand their true intentions.

This General Plan's map is very challenging to understand, and CANNOT be understood by the average resident. They need a map that will show simple photos of what they want to change and why, with who made all these changes and where is their research on why these changes are a good idea. https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/f073ef273f054cea97b12bf658def023/page/Land-Use/

Why are they not using any of the past General Plan's? This is a good question to ask to learn why they want to completely change Big Island.

I was sent this information. Please watch for this kind of information in their General Plan.

I just saw the new plans for Kona by SmartCode which was published by New Urban Publications Inc. A guide line used for other communities. Basically expect more apartment buildings, smaller communities within walking distance to transits. Also more lower income apartments instead of houses. The Civic center that will be built will stand out above all other buildings. It will be the gathering place for communities. Skimming through these plans I see no need for vehicles, churches or homes. 1.3.3 Block and Building- f.ThatCIVIC BUILDINGS and public gathering places be provided as locations that reinforce community

identity and support self-government. g.ThatCIVIC BUILDINGS be distinctive and appropriate to a role more important than the other buildings that constitute fabric of village. Kind of reminds me of hunger games and a 15min city combined.

PLEASE STAND AND STOP THIS GENERAL PLAN FROM CREATING A COMPLETELY DIFFERENT KIND OF COMMUNITY ON THE ISLAND THAT WILL FAVOR HIGH-END DEVELOPERS. PLEASE KEEP THE BIG ISLAND'S LAND AND COMMUNITY SAFE FOR ALL WHO LIVE HERE. PLEASE PROTECT PERSONAL PRIVATE LANDS FROM LAND USE TITLE CHANGES AND OTHER CHANGES STATED IN THIS PLAN THAT WILL AFFECT THEIR LAND FOREVER.

Thank you for hearing our voices.

Sincerely,
Rebecca Melendez

P.S.

Please watch for the above issues in this General Plan because the Hawai'i Planning Director Zendo Kern is NOT for the preservation of the land, is NOT for community voices, is NOT for the protection of marine life and island resources, and IS for high-end developers:

Hundreds Of Hawaii Island Residents Protest Proposed Housing Project In Punaluu - Honolulu Civil Beat and the Hawai'i Planning Director didn't listen to community voices and favored this developer.

petition: All Who Oppose the Resort in Punaluʻu Kaʻū This petition has almost 19,000 signatures trying to SAVE Punalu'u from development and still Zendo Kern gave the "green light" for this development.

Polluted runoff in Hawaii endangers green sea turtlesChemservice News This article was written 10 years ago saying harmful pollution has come from developments and Zendo Kern still favored high-end developments for years after.

New Directors of Housing, Planning In Hawaiʻi County Tied to Developers

Conflict of interest? Kern signs off on approval of project he represented as a planning consultant - West Hawaii Today

From: ascendingstarseed
To: WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject: Revise Hawaii General Plan Testimony Here
Date: Saturday, November 30, 2024 12:24:11 PM

Aloha Commissioners,

The Big island Plan cannot go through the way it is designed. It is hard to believe any local helped design this plan.

Here are some concerns:

- There is a huge part of the plan dedicated to "Climate Change". However, why do most experts state there is NO climate danger? Climate Experts Speak Out Against Climate Danger Click Here!

- The word "Stakeholder," defined in the plan, is written 86 times and literally means anyone in the entire world can have input on this plan.

- Please recommend Stakeholder change to the following: "Local Communities". Local Communities are local Big Island farmers, homeowners, renters, organizations, businesses, and individuals who live on Big Island or have property on Big Island that will be personally affected by projects, decisions, or activities in the general plan. Effective local community engagement and management are crucial for the success and sustainability of any initiative, as it helps ensure that diverse perspectives and interests are considered.

- The OSCER Department in the plan will null and void all public input and leave decisions to unelected officials. This is NOT okay! This department should not be created. This is on page 188, 40.8.

- The Planning Department has sent out letters too many homeowners telling them their land use will be changed from resident to recreation due to the General Plan 2045. This will drastically lower their property value and opens the door to rezone the area. This is not pono. It breaks the Aloha Spirit law § 5-7.5. To reduce someone's property value is not okay. This must be made pono again.

- There is a huge section on climate change and things that will be affected. This needs to be further researched. There are over 1900 credentialed scientist that say there is no climate danger. Here is the pdf showing the scientist and what country they are from. https://clintel.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/WCD-241023.pdf John Coleman, the first weather man for Good Morning America and the Founder of the Weather Channel has gone on CNN and other media outlets stating, "There is no climate danger". He explain the reason for this narrative is the investors, in renewable energy, want to make these changes.

- Hilo does not have a Community Development Plan. How can a Big Island General Plan move forward without that? Hilo is 22% of the island.

- 1.13 under "Increase the biodiversity and resilience of native habitats" reads, *"Incentivize private land management practices that protect and enhance natural resource values and, when appropriate, pursue the acquisition of lands for the protection of natural resources."* "Incentives" mean more taxes. "Protection" means more rules. Who's "values" is this plan referring too because it's not the locals? "Pursue the acquisition of lands" does this say they are going to pursing taking people's private property? Again with "protection of natural

resources". This plan should be focused on people growing more food and it is doing the exact opposite!

- This plan wants to turn land into "conservation". The exact opposite is what is needed for Big Island! We need to turn land into Ag Villages and grow more food! Steve Shropshire, a resident of Papaikou, has created an Ag Villages plan.

Ag Village to add to the General Plan:

Papaikou Ag Village Objectives:

https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_2cb1cc6d604f4cdd971ad40831c745bc.pd

Papaikou Site Plan:
https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_5e4cdb02efeb46a5ae949a3579aff00d.pdf

Papaikou Development:

https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_c2af52c8b3c645b1a6868a724eee8304.pdf

A Hawaiian born Kanaka revised the Collaborative Biocultural Stewardship that is in the plan. You can see it in the pdf below:

Part One:
https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_0a1d5be8f1d140069415f7b691725786.pdf

Part Two: https://86fc0cbd-8207-4076-85fa-5a62e4e933b4.usrfiles.com/ugd/86fc0c_ecc498ba192d4a7689ebf31c3681c2ec.pdf

Here is a longer revised version of the plan from locals:

https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_b34739e4c99c461685de4c0207bf286e.pdf

The way this plan is written is very far from what will support our island.

Annette O'Toole

From:	L Pasco
To:	WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony; Ken; Michelle Melendez
Subject:	response to Hawaii County General Plan 2045
Date:	Sunday, December 1, 2024 11:15:46 AM
Attachments:	The County of Hawaii General Plan 2045 needs to be rewritten 2.pages
Importance:	High

Hawaii County Planning Commissioners -

The County of Hawaii General Plan 2045 needs to be trashed and rewritten.

This general plan 2045 is full of double-speak, in the guise of politically-correct jargon. It proposes to give powers to the County and State governments that will destroy our constitutional republic.

The General Plan 2045 severely abridges the right of personal liberty which our constitution so preciously, and jealously guards for the people, and for posterity. You, who are putting the words together in this planning document, callously override the most important value and spirit of our republic, that of liberty, without a word of discussion or dissent about these abridgements.

The destruction of personal liberty may appear to be justified under our present, manmade climate-fear mainstream narrative, but what are the actual facts that prove the existence of a manmade climate catastrophe which you are using to allow for the possible abridging of the people's rights?

Certainly the sea level rise problem has not happened, as Liliuokalani Park in Hilo is still not inundated after 100 years. What other errors, distortions, and lies have been pushed as real facts? Are you certain that there are no other scientists with opposing facts and information? Are you working with facts or are you working with politicized ideologies? Where is your due diligence? These is **your** responsibility.

Ignorance has no place in scientific inquiry. To ignore any fact-based and reasoned presentation of contrary information is ignorance. Making policy decisions based on these one-sided, unscientific and politicized ideologies is the ruin of honest government and in our case the destruction of our constitutional republic.

The ramifications of proceeding with this commission's approval of General Plan 2045 and its proveably unscientific reasoning will result in a future where only the wealthy will own businesses, and property, and homes. The liberties and rights of the people, presently guaranteed protection by our constitution, will be eliminated.

You and your progeny will curse this document that you expect the County Council to ratify and make into a legally referenced guide for the future. You and your families will have to live with the unconstituional overreach and tyranical abuse that the hypnotic language of this plan would allow.

The people will own nothing but will ***not*** be happy!

Aloha ,
Loretta Pasco

From:	Eileen Downing
To:	WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject:	Revise Hawaii General Plan
Date:	Monday, December 2, 2024 11:41:55 AM
Attachments:	Big Island General Plan 2045 Testimony .pdf

Aloha Commissioners,

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- There is a huge section on climate change and things that will be affected. This needs to be further researched. There are over 1900 credentialed scientist that say there is no climate danger. Here is the pdf showing the scientist and what country they are from. https://clintel.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/WCD-241023.pdf John Coleman, the first weather man for Good Morning America and the Founder of the Weather Channel has gone on CNN and other media outlets stating, "There is no climate danger". He explain the reason for this narrative is the investors, in renewable energy, want to make these changes.

- Hilo does not have a Community Development Plan. How can a Big Island General Plan move forward without that? Hilo is 22% of the island.

- 1.13 under "Increase the biodiversity and resilience of native habitats" reads, *"Incentivize private land management practices that protect and enhance natural resource values and, when appropriate, pursue the acquisition of lands for the protection of natural resources." "*Incentives" mean more taxes. "Protection" means more rules. Who's "values" is this plan referring too because it's not the locals? "Pursue the acquisition of lands" does this say they are going to pursing taking people's private property? Again with "protection of natural resources". This plan should be focused on people growing more food and it is doing the exact opposite!

- This plan wants to turn land into "conservation". The exact opposite is what is needed for Big Island! We need to turn land into Ag Villages and grow more food! Steve Shropshire, a resident of Papaikou, has created an Ag Villages plan.

Ag Village to add to the General Plan:

Papaikou Ag Village Objectives:

https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_2cb1cc6d604f4cdd971ad40831c745bc.pdf

Papaikou Site Plan:
https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_5e4cdb02efeb46a5ae949a3579aff00d.pdf

Papaikou Development:

https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_c2af52c8b3c645b1a6868a724eee8304.pdf

A Hawaiian born Kanaka revised the Collaborative Biocultural Stewardship that is in the plan. You can see it in the pdf below:

Part One:
https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_0a1d5be8f1d140069415f7b691725786.pdf

Part Two: https://86fc0cbd-8207-4076-85fa-5a62e4e933b4.usrfiles.com/ugd/86fc0c_ecc498ba192d4a7689ebf31c3681c2ec.pdf

Here is a longer revised version of the plan from locals:

https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_b34739e4c99c461685de4c0207bf286e.pdf

The way this plan is written is very far from what will support our island.

Respectfully,

Eileen Downing

Legend:

- Black: Directly out of General Plan
- Red: Edit
- Yellow Highlighted is requesting text to be **Removed**
- Pink Highlighted is a **Concern/Comments**

Page: 27

Implementation Strategies

“Zoning & Land Use Regulations
Update regulations to align with the goals of the General Plan.”

Please change to: “Update regulations” to “align with the goals of local Communities and the General Plan.”

“Public-Private Partnerships Collaborate with private entities and homeowners to achieve mutual development and conservation objectives.”

CONCERN: The word “Homeowner” is not written anywhere in the entire plan. That is VERY concerning. Why are you leaving homeowners out of the general plan that will affect them and their future generations? Please include “homeowner” wherever “stakeholder” is and where suggested in this document. Also, please be clear about who these private entities are that you want to collaborate with so this is more transparent.

“Community Engagement Continuously engage residents and stakeholders in the decision-making process.”

CONCERN: The community deserves to know who “Stakeholders” are and EXACTLY what they have stake in. Please define.

Page: 28

1.1 The purposes of the General Plan are to:

- Provide the framework for regulatory
  decisions, capital improvement priorities, acquisition strategies, and other pertinent government programs within the County organization and coordinated with State and Federal programs.

This sounds like you want to take people's property through acquisition and regulate the heck out of locals.

Please change to the following: Provide framework that supports local farmers and communities without further regulations, capital improvement priorities, and other pertinent **local** and government programs within the County organization and coordinate with State and Federal programs to support thriving communities.

- "Promote and safeguard the public interest and the interest of the County as a whole."

Please change to the following: """Promote and safeguard the public interest and the interest of the County as a whole without violating personal freedoms, the Constitution or further regulating the public."

- "Effect political and technical coordination in community improvement and development."

CONCERN: This sounds like you will bring politics into community living. That is not pono.

Please change to: "Effect strategies that support community improvements and development for locals."

"The 2045 General Plan is the primary policy document for county agencies, planning commissions, elected officials, landowners, developers, and citizens to guide land use policy decisions for the Island of Hawai'i."

Please change to: The 2045 General Plan is the primary policy document for county agencies, planning commissions, elected officials, landowners, homeowners, developers, and locals to guide land use policy decisions for the Island of Hawai'i.

Please add: (a) The general plan shall contain a statement of development objectives, standards and principles with respect to the most desirable use of land within the county for residential, recreational, agricultural, commercial, industrial and other purposes which shall be consistent with proper conservation of natural resources without violating personal rights and freedoms, and supporting local communities to prosper, and the preservation of our natural beauty and historical sites, while still giving access to the public; the most desirable density of population in the several parts of the county (Remove)

(b) The council shall enact zoning, subdivision, and such other ordinances which shall contain the necessary provisions to support thriving communities, farmers and homeowners. The way it is currently written describes zoning people out of their homes with more regulations and fines.

Page 29:

(d) Amendments to the general plan may be initiated by the council or the planning director giving adequate notice to the public for needed testimony.

Page 32:

CONCERN WITH THE THREE CIRCLE “SUSTAINABILITY” DIAGRAM: The words: Sustainability and Equity are part of a political woke vocabulary and should not be in the Hawaii General Plan. Also, “Social and Culture Equity” should be removed. It is not the responsibility of the planning department to control the behavior of people. That again is a “woke” agenda. Nor does this language reflect a thriving community. “Environmental Protection” gives the impression of more regulations and a reduction of people’s rights. Please remove it.

Instead call it: INNOVATION with these 3 circles: Economic Alternatives, Environmental Support, Thriving Communities

The goal of the planning department should be to create an environment of prosperity and not one of over regulation and constraints on locals. We can do those through new innovations and not sustainability. Sustainability moves Big Island backwards not forward!

1.4 **Innovation Principles and Practices**

CONCERN: Big Island needs to move toward free energy, which is available and not more regulations on what we have.

Change: Integrating innovation into the General Plan is crucial for fostering long-term resilience and thriving communities.

Change: “This includes increasing the effectiveness of new technologies to support local communities, improving coordination among various agencies and levels of government, and finding new and innovative ways to support our natural and cultural resources. for better development that supports a thriving environment, economic alternatives (sharing without taxes, trading without regulation), and flourishing communities. The General Plan recognizes this need and aligns with the Hawai‘i 2050 Sustainability Plan[1], which sets a strategic framework for achieving a sustainable future. By embedding sustainability principles into its core, this Plan sets forth a cohesive and forward- thinking strategy that addresses key challenges and anticipates future needs.” Please remove what is highlighted!

CONCERN: By using the word “Sustainable” you are not supporting Hawaii to move forward. You are creating more control of the environment, and communities. That is not Pono and violates the HS [§5-7.5] "Aloha Spirit": *"Aloha" means mutual regard and affection and extends warmth in caring with no obligation in return.* If the planning department creates a general plan that adds more regulations and constraints on locals, they violate the Aloha Spirit law.

The Hawai‘i 2050 Innovation Plan “created the State’s first definition of sustainability” (remove): A Hawai‘i that achieves the following:

1. Respects the culture, character, beauty, and history of our state’s island communities;
2. Support a thriving community both socially and economically as we support our environment to heal and prosper; and
3. Meets the needs of the present without violating freedoms or compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Page 33:

In the diagram:

“Regulatory Measures”

- County Code
- Administrative Rules
- Permits

This shows that this general plan will increase restrictions and fees on farmers and other locals. This is not Pono. The plan should reflect innovation not constraints against the population. Please change to

CHANGE TO:

“Innovation Practices”

- Implement new resources
- Administration support
- Economic Alternatives

Remove “permits”. Stop trying to permit the population to death!

CURRENTLY: The Plan also incorporates guidelines to serve as strategic directions and standards to inform decisions regarding topics such as land use, infrastructure, housing, and resource management. These guidelines help to ensure consistency in planning and implementation, promoting sustainable growth, environmental stewardship, and community well-being. (This is a complete overreach of the government. You cannot tell people what to do with their property! It is NOT the responsibility of the planning department to ensure people's well-being! This should be revised to support environment, innovations, and thriving communities.)

• **Vision**: The ability to plan for the future with creativity and innovation in support of thriving communities.

• **Goal**: To see Hawaii Island become self-sustaining as communities and the environment prosper

• **Objective**: Measurable, achievable, and time-bound milestones toward achieving a goal.

• **Guideline**: A stated course of action that shall take precedence when addressing areas of concern and should be followed, unless a determination is made that it is not the most desirable in a particular case; thus, a guideline may be deviated from without penalty or sanction as long as it supports thriving communities, economic alternatives and supporting the environment.

Page 34

Regulatory Implementing Actions (Locals DO NOT need more regulations and hoops to jump through. That will not support thriving communities.)

Regulatory implementing actions are one of two types of approaches used in the General Plan to pursue the vision, goals, and objectives. Regulatory actions are controlling in that they define boundaries, development parameters, and measures intended to implement goals or objectives. The three regulatory implementing actions in the Plan include:

Please change the last paragraph to:

Work with local communities to pursue the vision, goals, and objectives. Find fair and supportive directions to define boundaries, development parameters, and measures intended to implement goals or objectives. Three actions in the Plan include:

- **General Plan Land Use Map**: A map that graphically delineates the areas of intended future land use types that support thriving communities and environmental support and do not hinder personal freedoms.
- **Policy**: A general rule for action focused on a specific issue, derived from more general goals[3] that also support thriving communities and supporting the environment.
  • **Standard**: A supportive measure that defines the meaning, quality, or quantity of a policy by providing a way to measure its attainment.

In the General Plan, future land use maps, policies, and standards are specific to the actions through which zoning ordinances, subdivisions, and public improvements or projects are initiated or adopted through innovations and are flexible to support thriving communities. "because, as they must **conform** to and implement the general plan in accordance with the County Charter, Section 3-15." Remove! The word "conform" is concerning. We are not in Communist China. Please revise to support thriving communities.

Non-regulatory implementing actions typically involve community engagement, education and outreach, partnership development, and resource allocation to **encourage support from the community (remove "compliance")** and proactive efforts. This approach allows for flexibility and innovation in achieving the Plan's vision.

Throughout the General Plan, the objectives and policies are followed by a set of implementing actions. There are three types:

Add: **Community Support:** Taking testimony and revisions from the community seriously and implementing where possible.

Page 35:

1.6 Grounded Vision and Goals

As we navigate our future, maintaining a balance between economic alternatives, environmental support, and thriving communities is paramount.

By integrating those established values and principles, the General Plan ensures continuity and reflects the collective vision of Hawai'i Island residents, guiding new innovation developments while honoring our unique cultural and environmental heritage.

The four primary chapters of the Plan encompass the innovation pillars of environment, community, and economy, as outlined in the Hawai‘i State Planning Act Goals.

General Plan Vision Statement

Hawai‘i Island is an exemplary leader with healthy and resilient communities that are built by innovative developments, a thriving and diversified local economy, and collaborative biocultural stewardship with locals.

General Plan Chapter	Goal
Collaborative Biocultural Stewardship	Natural and cultural resources are thriving and sustainably managed, preserved, and restored to maintain our unique and diverse environment and use innovative techniques if and when appropriate to support future growth.
Addressing Climate Change for Island-Wide Health CONCERN: Please realize there is no climate change emergency. 1944 credentialed scientists from around the world have signed a “No Climate Change Emergency Declaration”. You can find it here: https://clintel.org/world-climate-declaration/ Humans have less than 1% affect on climate. Please do your own research on this.	Ensure the science is followed and investigate credentialed scientists and the Milankovitch cycles of which both have shown the earth is cooling. Since humans have less than 1% impact on climate, start supporting ways that we can maintain a healthy island by incorporating policies, programs, infrastructure, and decision-making that support the environment and thriving communities. And NOT policies that take away more freedoms and regulate locals to death! Hawaii Island will not believe in false narratives with political agendas.
Innovative Development & Thriving	We strategically apply innovative land use

Communities It is **NOT** the responsibility of the planning department to manage the health and safety of communities. That is an overreach of the government!	strategies incorporating indigenous and contemporary knowledge and place-based practices to direct and manage growth for thriving communities. Each community is connected by a multimodal and modernized transportation network that provides a system for safe, efficient, and comfortable movement of people and goods. Our communities are adequately served by innovation and efficient public infrastructure, utilities, and services based on existing and future growth needs, sound design principles, and effective maintenance practices. Our communities are thriving and supported and have access to integrative health, education, and social services to support a high quality of life for all residents. Residents have access to adequate (change to: comfortable) and affordable housing to meet the needs of the population and provide equitable (remove) opportunities for household flexibility and mobility. We employ integrated systems that are efficient, equitable (remove), fair, and organized to facilitate coordination and collaboration.
Thriving, Diversified, Competitive with Economic Alternatives	Our economy is competitive, innovative, and supportive. It helps our communities thrive and increases local economic opportunities. Agriculture is a robust sector that supports local farmers and includes a broad range of agricultural-based businesses that highlight value, organic and good health practices. A high quality of life for locals is maintained when a supportive visitor industry balances economic growth with natural and cultural

	responsibility.

Page: 38

2.1 Introduction

Collaborative biocultural (remove) stewardship is an approach to innovation development that emphasizes collaboration and partnership building among stakeholders (Who are they and what do they have stake in?), and homeowners and integrates natural and cultural resource management strategies to promote thriving communities. conservation, sustainability, and resilience (remove).

Cooperative efforts aimed at achieving innovative development sustainable management (remove) of ecological systems are crucial for protecting our natural and built environments. Land use planning and management should be holistic, inclusive (remove), and adaptive to reflect thriving communities values, knowledge, and aspirations (remove). The General Plan provides key strategies to achieve biocultural (remove) supportive stewardship, including community engagement, partnership building, collaborative decision-making, and collective action.

Environmental and social systems are complex and dynamic. These systems will require adaptive management and continuous learning as we navigate the future. The policies presented in this section seek to foster partnerships that are based on mutual respect, trust, and shared values. The community engagement process must be inclusive to incorporate diverse perspectives and knowledge systems into conservation and development strategies. Following such practices can promote the co-creation of knowledge, the sharing of resources, and the empowerment of communities. By leveraging the strengths and resources of different stakeholders REMOVE (Who are they and what do they have stake in?), and homeowners we can enhance the capacity of communities to manage natural and cultural resources sustainably (remove). We can also facilitate the creation of new networks and alliances, promoting social cohesion and resilience. Ultimately, the collaborative biocultural stewardship approach can foster a more integrated, inclusive, and equitable approach to conservation and development that reflects the aspirations and needs of local communities. (REMOVE THIS IS LANGUAGE IT

IS DESIGNED TO REDUCE FREEDOMS INCREASE GOVERNMENT AND STAKEHOLDER OVERREACH AND BRING IN MORE GOVERNMENT CONTROL)

CHANGE TO: We can also facilitate the creation of new innovative programs that support and reflect the aspirations of thriving local communities.

This fundamental element of the Plan strives to cultivate a sense of place and connection to the environment and recognizes that the management of natural and cultural resources requires the participation of local communities, government, homeowners and other agencies diverse actors, including communities, governments, non-governmental organizations, and private sector entities. By promoting collaborative decision-making and collective action, we can enhance the effectiveness, equity, and legitimacy of conservation and development and innovative policies. By promoting community-based conservation and restoration strategies, we can enhance ecological integrity, promote biodiversity, and preserve cultural heritage and scenic landscapes.(Redundant Remove) Biocultural stewardship acknowledges the role of cultural diversity in shaping environmental perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors (Remove. People do not want to be manipulated). [It recognizes that cultural practices arising from traditional ecological knowledge are integral to maintaining ecosystem services and biological diversity.] (remove)

Change to: Cultural practices arising from traditional ecological knowledge are integral to supporting the growth of thriving communities that wish to improve their environment.

Page 39:

Table 1: Biocultural (change to Land) Stewardship Challenges

The word “Bioculture” is reflective of both biological and cultural factors that affect human behavior. Locals do not want the planning department to affect our behavior. Your job is to support the land, environment, and thriving communities.

Native Habitat

• Hawai‘i has been known as the extinction capital of the world.

• Climate change and sea level rise pose threats to existing habitats for native flora and fauna. REMOVE (Again, according to 1944 credential scientists from around the world, there is no climate danger. This is a narrative created by the “stakeholders” to move their agenda forward.

https://clintel.org/world-climate-declaration/) Has the water level risen in any of the towns in Hawaii?

• Longer and/or more severe weather and climate change may increase the likelihood of wildfires. REMOVE (The Maui fire was NOT normal. A fire where trees do not burn but glass is melted out of cars, where animals and humans are left recognizable, and where plastic doesn't burn or even melt is not normal. That was an attack and murder of our Lahaina ohana. That is why only 20 building permits have been issued after a year! AND why Lahahina is STILL locked down!)

• Invasive species continue to pose a threat to native and endemic species as well economic, environmental, and human health. (Reminder: It is not the responsibility of the planning department to protect people's health.)

• The carrying capacity of our resources is not comprehensively modeled and monitored. (Modeled and monitored should be for government agencies.)
• The County lacks specific regulations for wetlands, riparian ecosystems, or other valuable habitats.

Stewardship

• The County has a limited budget for its large-scale geographic responsibility for the protection of public trust natural and cultural resources. (Revise. This doesn't make sense. What are you trying to say? What responsibility are you talking about? What does the protection of public trust mean?)

• Hawai'i Island has a large variation of unique biomes and ecosystems.
• The difference between traditional and modern practices along with varying mauka to makai ownership makes it difficult to comprehensively steward natural resources.

Page 40

Native Habitat

The County can collaborate with the State Office of Planning and Sustainable Development to create models for monitoring the carrying capacity of natural resources that will support farmers and thriving communities.

• Ongoing conservation work can continue to evolve from species-specific conservation (e.g., Albizia eradication) to focus on ecosystem restoration across multiple land ownership to protect Hawai‘i’s biodiversity and support local farms.

• Maintaining healthy, native-dominant forests offers immense savings of land biocultural (Remove) and water resources that might otherwise be lost to the impacts of climate change (Remove) and invasive species.

• Conservation lands hold significant value in the water resources they represent.
• Incentivizing and developing regenerative land uses without further regulations or fines, such as agroforestry, can provide sustainable opportunities to ecosystems and communities.

• Hawai‘i can become a statewide adaptation and resiliency leader by focusing on its unique strengths and diversity to evolve with changing realities.

• Urban forestry can be prioritized or incentivized in the County Code. This means more regulations and possible fines. No thank you! Change to: Support the further growth of current urban forestry

Watersheds

- Establish more place-based watershed partnerships to create unique management plans that incorporate the generational knowledge of those water systems and protect our island’s watersheds and local farms.

• Strengthen the integration of Hawaiian biocultural remove resource management and traditional ecological knowledge across County government to support local farms.

• Practice an integrated approach to ecosystem-based collaborative management that considers the entire ecosystem and local communities.

• Watershed protection and management require collaboration and coordination across all levels of government and must include effective community engagement. Revise to: Support Watershed and management coordination which integrates local communities.

Stewardship

- Hawai‘i Island has a large variation of its unique natural biomes and ecosystems.

- Ongoing interagency coordination, including consultation with place-based land stewards,cultural and historical advisory groups, land and homeowners, and other stakeholders being transparent of what they hold stake in.

• The County can take a more proactive role in exercising its protective public trust role for natural and cultural resources. This sounds like government overreach. Again, the planning department is NOT responsible for protecting the public. That is a byproduct of what you do but it is NOT the main part of your job! Revise to: The County can take a more proactive role in supporting thriving communities and their natural and cultural resources.

• Maintain and increase involvement with existing partnerships and identify new partners that help promote and enhance biocultural (remove) Land stewardship.

• Collaborate to complete additional EPA-approved watershed plans to increase eligibility for future conservation funding.

Page 41

2.2 Biocultural Stewardship Goal, Objectives, Policies, and Actions

Objective 1

Increase the biodiversity and resilience of native habitats.

Policies

1.4 Maintain the shoreline for recreational, cultural, educational, and/or scientific uses in a manner that is protective of nature, respectful of resources, and is of the maximum benefit to the general public.

1.8 Prioritize native landscaping for all County projects while allowing communities to enjoy it at their leisure.

1.11 Encourage and incentivize green belts, tree plantings, and landscape plans and designs in urban areas without further regulations or fines.

1.13 Incentivize private land management practices that protect and enhance natural resource and values without further regulations or fines. and, when appropriate, pursue the acquisition of lands for the protection of natural resources (Remove! This is a 110% overreach of the government.)

1.14 Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, farmers, homeowners, and other stakeholders (What do they have a stake in? Who are they?) to:

Page 42:

a) Implement the Hawai'i State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) (What is this plan? Where can it be found?)
b) Better understand and model carrying capacities of the island's habitats and resources
c) Improve the inventory of forested lands and associated ecosystem services
d) Encourage the continued identification and inclusion of unique wildlife habitat areas of Native Hawaiian habitat within the Natural Area Reserve System
e) Anticipate future habitat migration, especially wetlands and coastal ecosystems
f) Prioritize quantitative wetland assessment to identify wetlands
g) Expand native and/or endemic forest cover
h) Improve enforcement for illegal activities that harm or degrade endemic habitats (Who is defining endemic habitats and how is it defined? I MUST be defined by Hawaii citizen commission and not anyone outside Hawaii. Mainland people should NOT be able to define this.)

1.18 Public landscaping and irrigation shall be designed to maximize water use efficiency and native plants.

Actions

1.b Review tree survey requirements and amend the Code to incorporate as part of site planning for public use.

1.h Develop buffer policies to protect native forests, wildlife, rivers, streams, coastal waters, and other native habitats without. This is too vague. What policies are you considering and will that come with penalties? If so, remove this.

Page 43

1.i Create incentives for landowners to retain and re-establish forest cover in upland watershed areas with an emphasis on native forest species without further regulations or fines.

1.k Amend the landscape standards in Rule or Code (Remove) to require the use of native plants for screening or landscaping.

Change to: Support local education on the importance of using native plants for screening or landscaping.

1.l Amend the Code to incentivize (Remove) Replace with Support local education on the importance of the establishment of threatened and endangered endemic plant species within their habitable ranges during development approvals.

1.m Review the Code and consider amendments to encourage site clustering of development in order to avoid critical environmental areas and assets. REMOVE

This is more unneeded regulations. This is BIG Island. People do not need to be ontop of each other. You're promoting too many regulations.

1.n Develop and establish Open Space Network Overlay on current unoccupied territory for natural landscape features, such as beaches and dunes, forests, streams, floodplains, wetlands, estuaries, or recharge areas that have the inherent capacity to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the impacts of climate change (Remove)

1.q Develop comprehensive programs and policies and provide resources for enhancing urban forestry canopy cover in unoccupied areas and without further regulations or fines for local farmers.

1.u Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders and local farmers to develop a program for the identification and protection of plant species of special status, including plants significant for cultural practitioners.

Page 44:

2.7 Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, farmers, and homeowners, and other stakeholders (Remove. Who are these people and what do they have stake in?) to:

- a) Implement a comprehensive conservation plan that identifies priority watershed areas for habitat restoration and enhancement without further regulations or fines on locals.
- b) Review and designate forest, river corridors, and watershed areas into the conservation district during State land use boundary comprehensive reviews.

- c) Monitor nearshore water quality and impacts to reefs and marine environments and address land-based sources of impacts.
- d) Protect and restore wetlands and riparian corridors to ensure more pristine water quality, decrease erosion, and increase sediment management, groundwater infiltration, nutrient/pollutant uptake, soil moisture retention, stormwater abatement, and cultural/community connections without further regulations or fines on locals..
- e) Develop reasonable standards to improve stream and coastal water quality monitoring and encourage local communities to develop such projects without further regulations or fines on locals.

Page 45

Objective 3

Increase direct community restoration and collaborative efforts to conserve and nourish the island's biocultural resources.

Policies

3.1 Encourage an overall conservation ethic in the use of Hawai'i's resources by protecting, preserving, and conserving critical and significant natural resources without further fines and regulation on the population.

Pg 47

Actions

4.b Change from: Reassess Certified Local Government status to ensure the support of farmers and homeowners and maximize funding opportunities for self-supporting communities.

4.h Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, farmers, homeowners, other local communities, and other stakeholders (remove or let us know what they have stake in) to develop design guidelines for designated communities containing significant historic buildings, sites, or landscapes.

4.i Assess and prioritize County-owned lands for historic site restoration in collaboration with government, private and nonprofit agencies, farmers, homeowners, other local communities, and other stakeholders (remove or let us know what they have stake in).

Page 48

Objective 5

Protect, restore, and enhance our communities' unique scenic character.

Policies

5.c Develop a process for reviewing and revising guidelines for designating Natural Beauty Sites without invasion of current resident areas or local farms.

5.d Establish a Scenic Resources Protection Program to identify, inventory, and protect areas of significant beauty. The program could include recommendations from the Scenic Resources Inventory and Mapping Project (2016) without invasion of current resident areas or local farms.

Page 56

3.1 Introduction

The climate change section of the General Plan is intended to be used as a policy guide for the coordinated climate mitigation and adaptation efforts on Hawai'i Island. This element provides a high-level policy framework, building on the scientific knowledge and government-level strategies and actions developed in the Integrated Action Plan (ICAP) for the island of Hawai'i.

This is VERY Concerning!

As stated earlier the World Climate Declaration was signed currently by 1,944 scientists stating there is no climate danger. Here is what a few more scientists have to say. On the *Boston Globe*'s YouTube channel, on May 14, 2010, MIT Professor of Meteorology Richard Lindzen shared the following:

> *"If one asks, "Is the temperature increasing or decreasing?" it's always doing one or the other. I have no concern about that. By asking people to worry about whether it's going up or down, you're immediately establishing dishonesty. The Earth is always changing. Climate change is nothing you have to prove. It always is happening. It always has happened. So, to make that into something alarming seems a little bit weird to me*[1]*."*

[1] "Global warming: why you should not worry," by the Boston Globe, May 14, 2010.

Dr. David Dilley, a former Meteorologist with the National Weather Service, United States Air Force, Senior Research Meteorologist, and Climatologist at Global Weather Oscillations Inc., has 50 years' experience in meteorology and climatology. He's also a working partner in the International Hurricane Protection Association. This is what he has to say about global warming:

> *"Global warming begins in the Arctic and Antarctic. It has about a 230-year cycle. When it comes back, it takes about 20 years for it to hit its peak. It started in the 1990s and hit its peak this past year. With global warming, the Antarctic and higher regions warm up. As it warms up, you have less cold air available to filter south into the middle latitudes, and it warms the middle latitudes. That is global warming[2]."*

Dilley explained that the same thing happens with global cooling but in reverse, as the temperature increases and decreases in cycles. Dilley then shared that 2022 was the coldest spring and summer on record, with the winter of 2021 being the coldest winter on record. He also shared that in April 2023, five months before the Lahaina Fire, the Earth was running low-to-normal temperatures, and the Arctic was actually cooling down.

Dilley is also an expert of the "Milankovitch Cycle," which illustrates the rotation of the Earth, sun, and the moon, and their effects on global warming. According to Dilley, every 120,000 years, the Earth comes closest to the sun. Then, about 68,000 years later, it's the furthest approach from the sun. He says that our closest approach was 8,000 years ago. Dilley states, "*We were warmer 6,000 to 8,000 years ago than we are today. The reason was that we were the closest approach to the sun and we had just come out of an Ice Age. We're 8,000 years off the peak now, and so we're actually cooling down."*

John Coleman, also an expert on the weather, shares the same thoughts. Coleman was the original weatherman on *Good Morning America* in the 1970s. He founded The Weather Channel in the 1980s. In 1982, he was voted "Meteorologist of the Year" by the American Meteorology Society. With regards to the Arctic and sea levels, Coleman states:

> *"They tell us that we're melting the polar ice caps. The Antarctic polar ice cap is at an all-time high, and the Arctic ice cap is increasing again after diminishing. They tell us that we're flooding the shorelines. Do you live on the coast? How much has the water come up in your lifetime? They manufactured data to make it look like we're increasing the water level of the oceans, but we're not[3]."*

Professor Richard Lindzen states:

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https://youtu.be/pwvVephTIHU?si=XoxAcPc51JNOXdeR

[2] "Signals - Global Cooling Cycle Beginning - Global Warming Ending -Professor David Dilley," by David Dilley GlobalWeatherCycles, May 10, 2023. https://youtu.be/sa-_tlITPnM?si=67zNptmdOoWQzWqF

[3] "John Coleman's case against significant man-made global warming," by Kusi News, June 24, 2013. https://youtu.be/K56fms2VZTc?si=Cn-ApS8z2Y_kiI76

> *"At any given place, traditionally, sea level is measured by what are called tide gauges: a stick in the water, basically. Two things that change are what a tide gauge shows: the land moving up and down and the sea moving up and down. In most places, it's the land that has the biggest effect, and so you don't have a good measure of sea level rise[141]."*

Let's review the danger of water rising and engulfing coastline towns. Is there one city or town on the shoreline that is in danger of being underwater? Is Venice, a town that lives at sea level, in danger of being lost to the sea? Have home insurance companies stopped giving insurance policies to homeowners who live on the coastline because they'll soon be underwater? The answer would be no!

On August 21, 2020, NASA published an article titled "NASA-led Study Reveals the Causes of Sea Level Rise Since 1900." It reads:

> *"Sea levels have risen on average 1.6 millimeters (0.063 inches) per year between 1900 and 2018[4]."*

That means the sea level has risen a little over 7.4 inches in the last 118 years! Does that show the world is in danger of being engulfed by water? No. It shows that it will be a very, very, very long time before humans are in danger. Does that mean documentaries like "An Inconvenient Truth" are telling lies?

An article was published in the Seattle Times on October 12, 2007, titled "British judge ruled the Oscar-winning film on global warming, "An Inconvenient Truth," contains "nine errors[5]."".

Here is the list of inaccuracies found in Court taken from the "Friends Of Science" website[6].

The inaccuracies in the documentary include:

1. The film claims that melting snow s on Mount Kilimanjaro evidence global warming. The Government's expert was forced to concede that this is not correct.

2. The film suggests that evidence from ice cores proves that rising CO_2 levels cause temperature increases over 650,000 years. The Court found that the film was misleading: over that period, the rises in CO_2 lagged behind the temperature rises by 800-2,000 years.

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[4] "NASA-led Study Reveals the Causes of Sea Level Rise Since 1900," by Ian J. O'Neill / Jane J. Lee, August 21, 2020. https://climate.nasa.gov/news/3012/nasa-led-study-reveals-the-causes-of-sea-level-rise-since-1900/

[5] "Truth is, Gore film has 9 errors, British judge rules," by Mary Jordan, Oct 12, 2007. https://www.seattletimes.com/nation-world/truth-is-gore-film-has-9-errors-british-judge-rules/

[6] "Inaccuracies in Al Gore's An Inconvenient Truth - A Ruling of the British High Court" https://friendsofscience.org/assets/documents/FOS%20Essay/British_High_Court_Ruling_on_An_Inconvenient_Truth.html

3. The film uses emotive images of Hurricane Katrina and suggests that this has been caused by global warming. The Government's expert had to accept that it was "not possible" to attribute one-off events to global warming.

4. The film shows the drying up of Lake Chad and claims that this was caused by global warming. The Government's expert had to accept that this was not the case.

5. The film claims that a study showed that polar bears had drowned due to disappearing arctic ice. It turned out that Mr. Gore had misread the study: in fact, four polar bears drowned, and this was because of a particularly violent storm.

6. The film threatens that global warming could stop the Gulf Stream, throwing Europe into an ice age. The Claimant's evidence was that this was a scientific impossibility.

7. The film blames global warming for species losses, including coral reef bleaching. The Government could not find any evidence to support this claim.

8. The film suggests that sea levels could rise by 7 meters, causing the displacement of millions of people. In fact, the evidence is that sea levels are expected to rise by about 40 centimeters over the next 100 years and there is no such threat of massive migration.

9. The film claims that rising sea levels has caused the evacuation of certain Pacific islands to New Zealand. The Government was unable to substantiate this, and the Court observed that this appears to be a false claim.

Also, the Court's interim ruling included the following:

1. The film suggests that the Greenland ice covering could melt, causing sea levels to rise dangerously. The evidence is that Greenland will not melt for a millennia.

2. The film suggests that the Antarctic ice covering is melting; the evidence was that it is, in fact, increasing.

High Court Judge Michael Burton stated:

> *"Former Vice President Al Gore, the documentary's moderator, makes nine statements in the film that are not supported by the current mainstream scientific consensus. For instance, Gore's script implies that Greenland or West Antarctica might melt soon, creating a sea-level rise of up to 20 feet that would cause devastation from San Francisco to the Netherlands to Bangladesh[139]."*

The judge called this "distinctly alarmist" and said the consensus view is that if Greenland melted, it would release this amount of water *"but only after, and over, a millennia."*

The climate change narrative will destroy people's freedom and add more regulations, fines and fees. Do not allow this government narrative to continue on the Big Island. The people do NOT

want more laws, regulations, and fines based on a false narrative that completely changes community infrastructures from self-reliant to "sustainable" living, with "stakeholders" carrying the purse strings and the power. That is NOT Pono!

Gregg Braden is a geologist, five-time New York Times best-selling author, scientist, international educator, and renowned as a pioneer in the emerging paradigm based in science, social policy, and human potential, had this to say about the dangers of carbon on the planet: "*The idea that carbon dioxide is a poison is a false narrative to begin with. We are carbon-based beings. By demonizing carbon dioxide and carbon life, we're actually demonizing ourselves*[7]*."*

Science 101 shows us that plants take in carbon dioxide and give off oxygen. If plants die due to lack of carbon dioxide, so do humans for lack of oxygen. During the Cretaceous Period, which began 145 million years ago and ended 66 million years ago, we had a lot more carbon than we do today - tons more! This was the time of the dinosaurs, and everything was huge! Plants were much larger than they are now.

The sea levels were also a lot higher during the Cretaceous Period. Was that due to more carbon dioxide? Not according to an article at Britannica.com written by Thor Arthur Hansen, Professor of Invertebrate Paleontology, Paleoecology, and Evolution at Western Washington University, U.S., and Carl Fred Koch, Professor of Geological Sciences at Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia. It was fact-checked by The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica and last updated on Feb 7, 2024. The article said that sea level was higher primarily because the water in the **ocean basins** was displaced by the enlargement of mid-oceanic ridges[8]. **It was not due to carbon!** It was due to the Earth's mantle.

On January 11, 2023, in an episode titled "Why "THE POWERS THAT BE" are So Desperate to Reduce Carbon Dioxide on OUR Planet?" posted on geologist and scientist Gregg Braden's YouTube channel, John L. Petersen of the Arlington Institute stated:

"If you could look at the ice cores in Antarctica and Greenland, you would see that the temperature of the Earth increases or decreases around ***800 years before the change in carbon dioxide.*** *That means* ***carbon dioxide does not drive the change****; it is the response to the temperature change*[9]*."*

In the same interview, Braden stated:

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[7] "Gregg Braden - Why "THE POWERS THAT BE" are So Desperate to Reduce Carbon Dioxide on OUR Planet?" by Gregg Braden Official, January 11, 2023. https://youtu.be/7vJ-Qefos8A?si=BviOKcdznXx6tgSQ

[8] "Cretaceous Period," by Carl Fre Koch, Thor Arthur Hansen, https://www.britannica.com/science/Cretaceous-Period

[9] "Why 'THE POWERS THAT BE' are So Desperate to Reduce Carbon Dioxide on OUR Planet?" by Gregg Braden, January 11, 2023. https://youtu.be/7vJ-Qefos8A?si=cz2jDjrSmJaITiDx

"We're being led to believe that carbon levels of $C0_2$ have never been higher; that the Earth is going to be destroyed if they are higher; and that $C0_2$ is the driving temperature, both of which are not true[147]*."*

Gregg showed a graph indicating that during the Cretaceous Period, carbon dioxide levels were over three times higher than they are today. Carbon dioxide levels were between 800-1,000 parts per million. During this period, there was an extreme greening of the Earth. Plants and life thrived!

According to Braden:

"If CO_2 drops below 184 parts per million, that seems to be the threshold where we (humans) are in trouble! If CO_2 drops below those levels, we are actually cutting off the very life-force that is providing oxygen on this planet."

Is the entire CO_2 narrative intended to increase the bankroll of the "stakeholders" around the world invested in renewable energy with no regard for human life?

Stakeholders who've invested in progressive and "sustainable energy" have a lot to gain in their pocketbooks by populations living in fear of climate change and believing they will be "saving" the Earth by going along with renewable energy and electric vehicles. They'll also be giving up a lot of their freedoms in doing so.

Page 59

Transportation

The General Plan further discusses strategies for decreasing vehicle reliance and (Remove) improving public **Transportation Access and Mobility.** You have no right to hinder people's right to travel. Please take ANYTHING out that references decreasing people's use of their vehicle!

The County can reduce its footprint by increasing the percentage of renewable fuel used to power public facilities and infrastructure, reducing VMT, (REMOVE). YOU CANNOT LIMIT PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO TRAVEL. THAT VIOLATES THE CONSTITUTION AND IS BEYOND YOUR JURISDICTION

Page 61

The General Plan expands on opportunities for climate-conscious land development in the **Land Use** section without violating people's rights, over regulating or increasing fines.

Page 63

The General Plan further expands on strategies to increase resilience in the **Transportation Access and Mobility**, **Public Utilities**, and **Public Facilities and Services** sections without violating the Constitution, or over regulating farmers and homeowners.

The General Plan expands on renewable energy in the **Public Utilities** section with safety studies prior to installation, and without increasing costs to the public.

Page 66

Transportation

• Promoting the use of electric vehicles through expanding charging infrastructure and educating the public on the safety studies done for the use of these vehicles from third parties.

Renewable Energy

• Increasing the use of green technology (including third party safety studies) will increase the energy independence of individuals and businesses on the island.
• Supporting renewable energy technologies, such as solar, wind, ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC), and geothermal (Remove. This practice is not safe for an island with active volcanoes!)

Land Use & the Built Environment

• Implementing smart growth strategies, without violating people's right to travel can reduce urban sprawl and create more walkable communities.
• Developing a County building code that balances health and safety, affordability, and carbon footprint (REMOVE! This is more regulations and fines. NOT Pono! It is NOT your responsibility to focus on people's health. That is for each individual! This is an overreach!

• Encouraging the construction of energy-efficient buildings and retrofitting existing buildings being sure to prove any additional technology is safe for the public..
• Promoting regenerative agriculture practices that reduce emissions and enhance carbon sequestration while not further regulating farms or increasing fines.
• Greening urban areas increases the availability of cool areas for residents to live and recreate.
• Integrating energy savings and waste management, without more regulations and fines on the population, provides an opportunity to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions in new development.

Conservation

• Protecting reefs and marine ecosystems that act as carbon sinks, without hindering public use.
• Implementing a One Water strategy and other water-saving technologies and practices can reduce the energy required for water treatment and distribution. This is NOT a good idea. If this goes down, where will people get their water? Remove or revise.
• Conserving natural habitats without hindering public use to preserve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem resilience to climate change.
• Efforts to expand renewable energy, with third party safety studies and without hindering public

use, can consider the preservation of unique and diverse ecosystems, avoiding negative impacts on wildlife and natural habitats.

Additional Measures

• Improving public engagement about climate change and encouraging sustainable practices. (Remove and educate yourself on the fact that scientists from around the world have stated there is no climate danger.)
• Implementing policies and regulations that support climate mitigation efforts, without further regulations or fines on locals. (Please educate yourself)
• Supporting research into new technologies and approaches for reducing emissions and enhancing resilience and include third party safety studies while ensuring no further cost to the public.

Page 67

Water Resources • Management

Promoting a One Water strategy can create cross-agency collaboration to identify and address overlapping challenges in adapting to sea level rise and building more resiliency into infrastructure across water, wastewater and stormwater sectors. How does this promote collaboration? This seems like a monopoly.

Agriculture & • Food Security

Encouraging the cultivation of climate-resilient and diversified crops to enhance food security without further regulations and fines.

Infrastructure & Urban Planning

Retrofitting or relocating bridges and roads provides an opportunity to reduce GHG emissions by reducing miles traveled. (REMOVE) THIS VIOLATES THE CONSTITUTION. YOU CANNOT DEPRIVE PEOPLE OF THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL. ALSO, HOW ARE YOU GOING TO "RELOCATE" LOCAL BRIDGES. THIS SHOULD BE REMOVED!

- Implement zoning and land use planning policies that consider climate risks and promote sustainable development after a full investigation of the climate change narrative is examined. (Do not further regulate and fine people without fully investigating the climate change narrative and proving that any additional technology is safe for the human life.)

Social Equity

- Engage communities in planning and decision-making processes to ensure that adaptation measures are socially inclusive (Remove. This is woke language.) and culturally appropriate.

- Increasing equitable resilience to climate hazards will benefit historically marginalized and frontline Engage communities (What does this mean?) and those that are vulnerable to climate change impacts.

Energy & • Transportation

- Invest in renewable energy sources that are proven safe and affordable to the public to reduce GHG emissions and increase energy resilience.
- Promote energy efficiency in buildings and transportation that are proven safe and affordable to the public to reduce overall energy consumption and without increasing regulations or fines

Biodiversity & Ecosystems

- Managed retreat strategies and new shoreline setback regulations would expand open space along the shoreline to support coastal ecosystems such as anchialine pools without hindering public access.
- Supporting conservation programs that are proven safe for the people and the environment can help protect native species and habitats from climate change impacts without hindering public access and without increasing regulations and fines.
- Strengthening measures to control and eradicate invasive species can help protect local ecosystems.
- Enhance habitat connectivity to allow species to migrate in response to changing environmental conditions without hindering public access and without increasing regulations and fines.

Education & Capacity Building

- Build capacity for local government agencies by providing training and resources that improve their ability to plan and implement climate adaptation initiatives without increasing regulations and fines.
- Collaborate and coordinate with the County's Office of Sustainability, Climate, Equity, and Resilience (OSCER). This is woke language and should be removed.
- Support research and monitoring efforts to better understand climate impacts and the effectiveness of adaptation measures. **(Please educate yourself on this false narrative)**
- Develop and implement educational programs to raise awareness about climate change and adaptation strategies. REMOVE (This is a FALSE narrative that you would be perpetuating.)

3.2 Climate Change Goal, Objectives, Policies, and Actions

This ENTIRE section should be removed. Rosa Korie WARNED that what is planned for this country through the planning departments ***"is an erasure of jurisdictional boundaries. It is a loss of private property rights, a loss of sovereignty - both personal physical sovereignty and physical sovereignty in terms of our nation - and it's a loss of our freedom."***

From Rosa Koire's special presentation to the New Hampshire Legislature.
https://youtu.be/350IbVtpzyw?si=u_NNsNoL9XtGxDEA

Page 71

8.3 Collaborate with farmers, government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders REMOVE Who are they? What do they have stake in? to monitor impacts that may be specific to Hawai'i County due to its unique exposure to climate change and sea level rise impacts. (Please educate yourself on this false narrative. Is Kona or Hilo or any Hawaiian town close to being underwater? NO!)

8.11 Partner with government (e.g., State Office of Planning and Sustainable Development [OPSD]), private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders REMOVE Who are they? What do they have stake in? to analyze conservation buffers to accommodate shifting native habitats impacted by climate change, particularly wetlands and high-elevation forests. (Remove this ENTIRE section! We do NOT want "buffer" zones! You want to take away the ability for people to be in nature. That is NOT pono!)

8.b Support and partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders REMOVE Who are they? What do they have stake in? on research for adaptive policies and technology that includes safety studies to the public and environment, that increase resilience without further regulations and fines on the public..

8.d Adopt a land acquisition program with potential leaseback options for the purchase of hazard- prone locations or those with beneficial attributes for climate adaptation and mitigation. REMOVE. THIS IS GOVERNMENT OVERREACH! THIS IS NOT A COMMUNIST COUNTRY! YOU CANNOT TAKE PEOPLE'S PROPERTY!

8.e Collaborate with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders REMOVE Who are they? What do they have stake in? to implement environmentally beneficial upgrades for wastewater, irrigation, and/or landscaping, including sea level rise, storm, and other climate change considerations. (Remove). Getting at least three bids for contracts from different companies.

Pg 74

- 4.1.1 Introduction

1st para: “achieve sustainable development and” (Remove)
change “resilient” to safe

2nd para: “Sustainable development is a key objective of land use planning for the County. By strategically” and in the sentence “Land use planning is essential. (Remove) change “resilient” to safe.

3rd para: - change “resilience” to safety. “and the impacts of climate change” (Remove) Better prepared for and protected against potential disasters. Change: “sustainable” to diversified. “desirable” to fair, equitable.

Last para 5th line down: Change: “should” to may

Pg 75

Economic Opportunity Planning: “other growth sectors.” Need to be specific, identify other growth sectors.
Last sentence: “muck like the weave of sustainability,” (Remove)

Pg. 76 Table 16: Land Use Key Trends
Changing & Aging Population: “Over the next 25 years …..0.9% per annum” decline in population already seen and projected needs to addressed as to why the population is in decline. How you do Planning if you don’t address reasons for population decline. This is crucial.
Housing Affordability & Choice: “In 2010…” down to “However, on average, Hawaii County’s overcrowding…..”

Shifting Visitor Accommodation Types: - Change “With the upward trend….” to “rentals.” & “There is also a shift..” Revise that entire sentence.

Job Availability & Growth: - Revise last sentence “In 2020, 14% of the…..”

Pg. 77 Table 17: Land Use Challenges

Revise:

Infrastructure section

Regulations section

Funding & Financing entire section

Land Use Compatibility entire section

Public Engagement entire section

- (My note is What is NIMBYism?)

Pg. 78 Table 18: Land Use Opportunities

Infrastructure:: last sentence "County departments can provide….."

Regulations: Red: "Collaborate across State and County agencies to….." (Need more public input and ideas);

"The most direct role the County plays..,..property tax policy." (**Need much more research on property tax rates, regulations, policies & scrutinized by the public who are affected by paying property taxes. This should be the most glaring concern so that we do not leave tax burden for future generations who may lose their properties to taxes paid to the government).**

Funding & Financing: "Partner with the State and other counties to create a capacity building plan…..stakeholders." (Remove)

Market Conditions: "Seek to acquire land for affordable housing developments…." Add: without violating people's right to own property or take this out. Revise it. This is government overreach!

Land Use Compatibility: "Demonstrate smart growth developments." (Remove)

Public Engagement: "Encourage affordable housing projects to meet the needs of neighborhoods (YIMBY) without further regulations and fines." (What is YIMBY?) and next line "Apply strategies to…." "stakeholder". Who are these stakeholders? What do they have stake in?

Pg. 79

4.1.2 Land Use Goal, Objectives, Policies, and Actions

Item 9.7 - Red: "Encourage" change to Mandate developers

Item 9.8 - Red: "Route selection for ….." that entire sentence. (This is a high priority revision as it pertains directly to 5G dangers. Here is where the people/public need to have direct input/approval/changes.

Item 9.a - Red: "Develop a process for County….." this is crucial for public scrutiny & opportunity for the public to get transparency. Transparency can only be realized if we, the public include ourselves into all governmental processes. If not, we will not get transparency, period!

Pg 80 Land Use Goal, Objectives, Policies, and Actions - continued

Item 9.e - "Conduct a review and re-evaluation…." entire sentence to be revised.

Item 10.3 "Proposed discretionary permits for large developments…..Ka'u Districts" -Not clear needs revision.

Item 10.b "Amend…….allow CPDs to be applied to all zoning districts…" - Why amend the Zoning Code? We need to compare current Zoning Codes to what they propose to amend to see if the people or the developers have the advantage. What are CPDs?

Item 10.c - Red: "Collaborate with the State Office of Planning…..Native Hawaiian customary and traditional.." Need to revise to ensure that Hawaiian cultural experts, NOT the State government or its agencies have any input for preserving, protecting, educating, safeguarding, sharing, marketing, ..every aspect of utilizing our native Hawaiian (kanaka maoli) heritage of language, practices, traditions, religion & more belong exclusively to the kanaka maoli elders, experts, kupuna, kahuna, healers NEVER the government or its agencies…NEVER!!!

Pg 81 continue
Item 11.4 "Concurrency reviews should incorporate….. (Remove)" entire sentence absolutely NO!

Actions
11.a - Red: "Collaborate with the SHPD to create….." entire sentence - Need experts.

11.d - Red: “Amend Zoning Code….” do not give the Planning Director more power, it’s time to decrease power for that position, we need to humble these government workers/servants. Now is that time as history has shown us, when they have power, they want more; when they have more power, it’s not enough & the cycle continues while the people suffer. STOP giving away the power from the people.

11.f - “Update traffic impact…..” (Remove) entire sentence. Travel should not be the Planning Board’s power to take away from me or you, ever.

Objective 12 Reduce the threat to life and property from natural hazards and disasters.
Policies
The above sentence - Red: add “unnatural & natural hazards” - It is important to identify the reality that unnatural hazards have always existed, therefore, why is that omitted?

12.3 Red: “Consider natural …….” Again add in unnatural & force the Planning Board to address DE disasters, weather machine disasters which are human created disasters, which is criminal. Why shouldn’t the Planning Board include these disasters as they certainly affect the health & safety of the people & our environment.

12.8 Red: “Encourage the development….” entire sentence. Again, must address DE/Weather machines/human initiated disasters.

Pg 82 Actions
Item 12.a - Red: “Update the Building Code…..” entire sentence need extreme revisions, I initially wanted to delete, but it is necessary to revise to include unnatural/man made disasters & address “carbon footprint”. These are areas to not hide by deleting, but rather talk about them through revisions.

Item 12.g - “Amend the Zoning Code….” (Remove) Until they can prove climate change is happening, delete this section that refers to climate change as that is a false narrative that we the people/public should not allow to continue. I do not want to tell a lie over & over again until everyone believes it. That’s breaking the 10 commandments.

Pg. 83 4.1.3 Overview of Land Use Designations and Maps

No changes.

Pg. 84 Table 19: General Plan Land Use Designations and Maps

No Changes

Pg. 85 Agriculture and Natural Land Use
No Changes

Pg 86 4.1.4 Urban Growth Areas

2nd para: Red: “Smart Growth” change to something safer, know what it represents not hidden meanings. Black out: the word “sustainable” and from “More specifically, urban centers have been designed to create…. Driving.” - The government or its agencies should not impede or alter the rights of citizens to travel it’s call our right to travel, which is constitutional.

Pg 87 Objective 13 Increase the use of Smart Growth principles to focus development within designated urban centers.

Policies Red: change “Smart Growth” to Evaluate and analyze development within designated urban centers.

Item 13.3 Red: “Incentivize” what is that & how does it benefit the public?

13.6 Red: “may include additional acreages to account for…..” must revise section to make it clearer as to how this inclusion will work to the advantage or disadvantage of historic sites, public access, parks, & open spaces. More clarity is necessary because saying ok to unclear “PLANNING” should never be accepted.

Item #13.12 - Red: Revise entire sentence “Urban renewal, rehabilitation….” need to include people or the public not just communities, businesses, & governmental agencies. Planning Boards should always include the people/public. This will give people the power to make decisions, not just testify for 3 minutes at a Planning Commission hearing. That needs to change. More people/public involvement needs to be promoted. This involvement may be the inspiration or motivation for people to become active in planning for themselves, their future generations. It is time for governments & businesses to take a back seat!

Item 13.13 Red: Revise entire sentence. “Support master planning by …..” it’s not “Support” it should be to Scrutinize, evaluate, analyze and recommend by experts and the people.

Pg. 88 Commercial - Industrial

Item 13.28 Red: "Discretionary permit applications….. Entire sentence need revision as it is not fair to have Discretionary permit applications for new commercial developments. Everyone follows the rules, no exceptions by the Planning Board.

Resort

Item 13.49 - Red: Revise "On-site affordable housing and workforce units shall be excluded from the total permitted visitor unit counts….." Again, how does this exclusion help the people, the visitors, the workforce? How does it affect permitted visitor unit counts?

Pg 90 Actions

13.c Red: revise "Amend the Subdivision Code to ensure block sizes are based…." What are the current codes & what are the proposed amendments to compare who will have the advantage or disadvantage of this proposal to Amend Subdivision Code.

Pg. 91 Urban Character Guidelines Table 20: Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Character Guidelines
No Changes.
Pg. 92 Table 21: Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND) Character Guidelines
No Changes
Pg. 93 Table 22: Urban Neighborhood Center Character Guidelines
No Changes
Pg. 94 Table 23: Industrial Center Character Guidelines
No Changes
Pg. 95 Table 24: Criteria for Industrial Land Conversion to Commercial/Mixed-Use
No Changes
Pg. 96 Table 25: Resort Area Character Guidelines
No Changes

Pg. 97 4.1.5 Rural
No Changes

Pg. 98 Objective 14 Maximize the use of Rural designated lands to preserve rural character and lifestyle. Policies

All items from 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.5, 14.6 - Red: Must revise all items as the Planning Board is asking for Support of everything they are doing, which contradicts any changes that the public may be deemed detrimental. Asking for "blind" support is ridiculous.

Actions - Items 14.a, 14.b, 14.c, & 14.d Red: Revise all items as it is asking to Amend Zoning Code, zoning districts which is crucial to see current codes compared to amendments. How are these amendments affecting the public to their advantage vs. disadvantages. This is very important to NOT just accept amendments. Thorough research is necessary to protect the public.

Pg. 99 Table 26: Rural Neighborhood Character Guidelines

No Changes

Pg. 100 4.1.6 Agriculture

Last para: "The General Plan provides planning tools to incentivize the highest and best use of productive agricultural lands. The Plan's policies…… entire paragraph need to be revised. I am especially concerned with the word "incentivize the highest and best use… here again what does this mean, how will it be done, who benefits.

Pg. 101 Objective 15 Support the active use of Productive Agricultural lands.
Actions
All items 15.a, 15.b, 15.c. 15.d, 15.e must be revised Not just Amend.

Pg. 102 Actions (continue)
Item 15.f - Revise "Update the Real Property Tax Code….." need public input for transparency.
Item 15.g Revise "Amend the Zoning Code…" again do not just accept Amending

Item 15.k Revise "Collaborate with USDA and the State…. It's not just collaborate, it's what are the decisions based upon, what are the final decisions, how are these decisions helping farmers. Since, we have passed hundreds of years farming in Hawaii you would think we have identified major problems, why these problems do not get resolved, who are responsible for the non-resolutions. This is just repeating ….USDA, the State who have been in charge of agriculture, I want to see a report card that covers 1950s to 2023. Report cards are

transparency mechanisms to identify who & what are creating our farmer's problems. We cannot fix anything without transparency. Politicians say it, but absolutely no actions. This section is entitled ACTION. Let us begin to act.

Pg. 104 4.2.1 Introduction

Third para: "Resilience…." I don't want the word resilience to be an escape mechanism for the government or its agencies. That word should change.
The last para: "The Plan is focused on improving connectivity within ….." this sounds good, but I don't see good results as I am pass 70 yrs old. We should not accept "rinse & repeat". What did the Planning Board learn from over 100 yrs. Of past failures? They say they focus on improving, yet we cannot determine how they will improve. Stronger language to **ensure that the public can know they plan to improve.**

Pg. 105 Table 27: Transportation Key Trends

No Changes

Pg. 106

Table 28: Transportation Challenges

All items Red: Revisions necessary. It refers to electric cars, Pre-COVID-19 (false narratives that must be stopped)

Pg. 107

Table 29: Transportation Opportunities

All items Red: Need revisions since they want to establish metrics, improve interagency collaboration, prepare projects, standardize interagency agreements. It contains a multitude of changes that are unclear, very ambiguous, & again, transparency is lacking.

Pg. 108

4.2.2 Transportation Goal, Objective, Policies, and Actions

All items Red: Requires revisions. Examples: item 16.2 "Encourage safe and convenient use …... non-polluting" What is non-polluting to the Planning Board? What do they know about pollution as they don't know that EMFs are dangerous pollutants. And example: Item 16.10 "Identify and evaluate transportation….. energy and climate issues." We need **to stop the false**

Pg. 109 Actions - continue

All items - Red: Revisions necessary. Same reasons as above for Pg. 108.

Sorry Michelle - did not complete pages 104 to 118-119. Can do later/Kalei K. completed today, Monday 9-23-24 at 12:01 pm.

Pg. 110 4.2.3 Active Living Corridors and Public Access

No Changes

Pg. 111 Objective 17 Increase transportation connectivity.

Policies

All items Red: Need revisions. Example: Item 17.1 “Ensure Native Hawaiian access rights are clearly expressed….” This is an area of talk talk talk & no action. Again, what violations have already occurred, how long have these violations been going on, have these violations stopped? Just putting in a sentence in a Plan does not mean it has been adhered to. Therefore, these proposals are weak. As a native Hawaiian it is imperative to get enforcement for these violations, identify violations, how long it’s been happening, why & who are responsible to stop violations, protect native Hawaiian access rights. If this item # is weak, which it is - than the others need revisions.

Pg. 112 Table 30: Public Access Spacing Standards

No Changes

Pg. 4.2.4 Mass Transit

All paragraphs need revisions Red: revisions necessary. Mass Transit has been proven wrong on Oahu, the Rail. Over budgeted, from hundreds of millions of dollars (budgeted) to billions of dollars, NOT budgeted. Who is paying for this government error? You, me & our visitors. We have an historic example from the City & County of Honolulu. The people protested against this “Rail”, but years later a Mayor brought back the Rail & all Mayors thereafter continue with this project. Please investigate this “Planning” before Hawaii County repeats history. All words in this section/page are the same words use by the Planning Dept. of the City & County of Honolulu. Absolutely requires total revisions to 4.2.4 Mass Transit

Pg. 114 Objective 18 Increase mass transit ridership by 50 percent by 2045 Policies

All items are basic objectives. No changes (yet)

Pg. 115 4.2.5 Roadways

2nd to last para: What is the County’s Vision Zero Action Plan Pink: Concern

Pg. 116 Objective 19 Reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT)

All items Red: Need revisions Concern - What is reduce vehicle miles traveled? Why reduce vehicle miles traveled? What is this agenda for & what will it accomplish? Who will benefit? Again, our right to travel cannot be altered or impeded as that right is protected by the US Constitution & God.

Pg. 117 Objective 20 Achieve a transportation system that employs all modes of transportation at a community scale.

All items need to be revised

Pg. 117 continue: Objective 21 Incorporate green infrastructure to reduce stormwater runoff. Policies

All items Red: Concern See item 21.1 “green infrastructure strategies, and pollution prevention procedures….” Again, sine the Planning Board does not understand EMF pollution & its dangerous - what are they talking about here “pollution prevention procedures..”

Pg. 118 continue from above. Actions & Objective 22 Increase transportation safety for transportation’s most vulnerable users and reduce traffic fatalities.Policies

All items Red: revise

Pg. 119 Continue from above.

All items from 22.7 to 22.9 Red: revise Concern.

22.7 ~~Develop roadway standards to accommodate emerging technology for connected and automated vehicles.~~ This appears to be referencing the very unproven technology of ‘driverless cars??’ Emerging technology needs to go through rigorous standards of testing before being released onto roadways. This text here, with a clear reference to something that is already proving dangerous on the roadways and the subject of lawsuits does not belong in our County Plan.

22.8 Maintain dedicated roadway standards that are appropriate to roadway type and achieve active transportation and safety goals.

22.9 Engage and collaborate with the owners of private roads and local community groups to help identify and develop road management agreements that mitigate road closures to provide emergency evacuation routes.

Actions

22.a Amend the County Code to incorporate Vision Zero safety principles and Complete Street design principles. This is too vague and should be elaborated in detail. These safety principles need to be spelled out or they don't belong in the County Plan.

- 22.b Develop educational programs promoting traffic safety. Where something is designated an 'action' in a County General Plan Document, sufficient detail should be provided. This is too vague and should be elaborated in detail.

● Objective 23

Adequately maintain public transportation systems.

Policies

- 23.1 Maintain an Asset Management Program aimed at utilizing maintenance plans for pavement, bridges, and other road infrastructure to prolong the life of our transportation system as well as reduce its whole-life cost.
- 23.2 Maintain the unique features of historic bridges, while balancing safety needs and preserving historic and scenic character.
- 23.3 Prioritize the replacement of deficient and inadequate bridges and maintain pedestrian/bicycle access across bridges.
- 23.4 Design new bridges and bridge improvements to accommodate and not negatively impede identified scenic resources.
- 23.5 Evaluate freight routes identified in the State Freight Master Plan for required improvements to meet roadway standards.
- 23.6 Encourage the adoption of innovative materials and methods that improve roadway sustainability and resilience.

Actions

- 23.a Create an asset management program.
- 23.b Continue the bridge inspection program and expand rehab or replacement to include active transportation accommodations.

Roadway Standards

The County adheres to several federal and industry standards for roadway design. These include the AASHTO Green Book and Roadside Design Guide, the MUTCD, the NACTO, and the Highway Capacity Manual.[5] Examples of topics addressed by these guidelines include road geometry (e.g., curves, sight distance), safety within ROWs adjacent to travel ways, design speeds, level of service, signs/striping/signaling, and urban transit. In addition to these sources, the County adheres to the following locally defined standards.

Street Standards

Highways shall not be wider than four through travel lanes that accommodate single occupancy vehicles and should be limited to the most populated areas typically connecting residential areas with employment centers.

Integrate transportation networks to prioritize the most vulnerable roadways users and the greenest modes of travel through a Multimodal Hierarchy (Figure 7) that prioritizes investments in the following order:

1. Pedestrian
2. Public Transit

3. Bicycle
4. Auto

This is a directive for future transportation policy ? It is 4 words and yet it is a giant reach toward a set of ideals and it is not explained at all in detail.

OBJECTION : This 'policy directive' reflects a radical socialist agenda of forcing people to give up automobiles and give up their autonomy at the same time. This shows contempt for the most basic principles of freedom. . We refer you to : The United States Constitution which "protects the freedom to move about within the country, both domestically and internationally. This fundamental right is deeply rooted in American liberty and has been recognized and protected by the Supreme Court. "

The priorities established in a General Plan should reflect careful consideration of the island's economy and how to best support our island economy but instead this prioritization of pedestrians 'first' and 'automobile' transport reflects an obsession with addressing carbon as a 'cause' for an alleged crisis for our climate. . It's strange to us that in this document that purports to be about a plan for 'development' there is barely a focus on the actual economy. Here instead we see a document 'prioritizing' Pedestrian travel (on an island with very few densely populated urban centers) without context of what will actually promote agriculture, commerce, industries, jobs and economic activities. This directive would make more sense for an Oahu General Plan because of the size of the land mass and ratio of population. If it is in this document without

much explanation then it appears to be a reflection of a ‘fad’ in transportation policy rather than a practical and well thought out policy directive.

The minimum roadway width standards to accommodate the County Roadway Classifications were adopted in Resolution 779-20. The following provides an overview of this standard with reference to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Functional Classification system.

4.2.6 Transportation Terminals: Airports and Harbors

As a major hub for tourism, commerce, and connectivity, Hawai‘i County recognizes the importance of effective planning and management of its airports and harbors. These key infrastructure components serve as lifelines that facilitate economic growth, enhance regional connectivity, and provide essential services for residents and visitors. Airports and harbors connect the County to the rest of the world, allowing for the efficient movement of goods, people, and ideas. They are essential nodes within the transportation network, acting as important economic drivers for the region. Efficient airports and harbors directly contribute to the success of various industries, including tourism, agriculture, trade, and logistics. Moreover, they are instrumental in supporting emergency response efforts, disaster management, and ensuring the overall resilience of the region’s transportation system.

Again, over and over the objection ‘in general’ to this General Plan 2045 is that the document references ‘economic growth’ and yet does not address the actual drivers of the economy in detail. As public servants it is your best service to our island if you would study how you can support the farmers, producers of goods and services to build a great economy together. Unfortunately there are dozens of instances where legislators and public servants have imposed restrictions, fees and taxes on those very ‘drivers’ of our economy. Airport Terminals and Harbors do not ‘cause’ the economy to grow and are not drivers of the economy and yet we see a General Plan with weighted emphasis on ‘transportation’ and urban development without seeing evidence of a study of what will actually support the individuals and households that produce economic value for our actual economy. This is an extremely poor outcome for a document that presents as a ‘guide’ for legislators and policy makers for the next 20 plus years.

The principal concerns of planning for transportation terminals involve a comprehensive approach that addresses various aspects, including location, zoning of adjacent land, infrastructure development, capacity management, safety and security measures, environmental sustainability, integration with other modes of transportation, and financing and programming of improvements and services through capital improvement projects. While the State of Hawai‘i Department of Transportation (DOT) is responsible for the actual design, construction, and operation of terminals and supporting facilities, the General Plan addresses

the location of these facilities in relation to the pattern of overall land uses. There are two deep draft harbors on the island, one in Hilo and another in Kawaihae.

While improvements continue to be made, both harbor terminals lack adequate docking and

Harbor has increased significantly as the population and development in West Hawai‘i continue to grow. In 2011, the Hawai‘i Commercial Harbors 2035 Master Plan was developed by the State to accommodate the future needs of facilities

CONCERN: THE HARBORS SHOULD NOT BE CONTROLLED BY THE STATE OF HAWAII. THEY ARE HARBORS CRUCIAL TO THE ECONOMY OF OUR ISLAND AND WERE PREVIOUSLY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE COUNTY. WHAT HAPPENED TO HOME RULE? WHERE WAS THE CONSULTATION OF THE PUBLIC WHEN DECISIONS WERE MADE TO HAND OVER CONTROL OF OUR HARBORS TO THE STATE ?.

Air terminals that transportation are in Hilo, Waimea, ‘Upolu, and Kona. The terminals at Hilo and Kona are overseas facilities. Overseas flights at the Kona International Airport at Keahole will continue to increase with the growth of resort areas in Kona and Kohala. Overseas flights through Hilo International Airport have been important for agriculture in East Hawai‘i.

What is concerning about this County General Plan 2045 is the lack of analysis about our actual economy. WHY DO WE SEE A DOCUMENT THAT STATES ‘OVERSEAS FLIGHTS WILL CONTINUE TO INCREASE WITH THE GROWTH OF RESORT AREAS?’ THIS PLAN SEEMS FLAWED DUE TO LACKING IN CRITICAL ‘ARGUMENTS’ FOR THE PLANNED GROWTH BASED ON ACTUAL NUMBERS AND STUDIES . IF THERE ARE STUDIES AND STATISTICS THAT DO SUPPORT THE ASSERTIONS MADE MULTIPLE TIMES IN THE GENERAL PLAN ABOUT PROJECTED ECONOMIC GROWTH THEN THEY SHOULD BE REFERENCED AND INCLUDED IN THE PLAN. ALSO CITATIONS OF WHERE THIS INFORMATION WAS PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC IN ‘CONSULTATIONS’

- STRANGELY THE HILO PLAN IS MISSING FROM THE GENERAL PLAN DOCUMENT AND THIS IS ONE OF TWO URBAN CENTERS AND THE CENTER FROM WHICH TWO OF THE ‘HARBORS’ AND ‘TERMINALS’ OPERATE? THIS SEEMS (AGAIN) A GLARING OMISSION.

Since 2011, the DOT has embarked on a $2.3 billion Hawai‘i Airports Modernization Program to improve the safety, capacity, and efficiency of our major passenger and cargo airports.

As the population becomes more mobile and as resident and visitor populations increase, there will be a greater demand for new and expanded transportation facilities that are adjacent to compatible land uses and include alternative and active transportation connections to decrease the demand for cars and reliance on fossil fuels. OBJECTION TO THIS SENTENCE IS THAT IT IS NOT SUPPORTED BY ANY FACTS OR AN ARGUMENT MADE FOR THE CASE BEING PRESENTED. AGAIN THE CONCERN ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT IS THAT IT IS

COMMITTING OUR ENTIRE COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND OUR LEGISLATURE TO A RADICAL COURSE OF ACTION BASED ON THE PREMISE THAT FOSSIL FUELS ARE TO BE ERADICATED AND THAT PERSONAL AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORTATION SHOULD ALSO BE ERADICATED AND OR COMPLETELY ELIMINATED. THESE PREMISES ARE PART OF A RADICAL SOCIALIST AGENDA THAT VIOLATES THE CONSTITUTION SINCE IT WILL UNDOUBTEDLY LIMIT THE FREEDOM OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS TO FREELY MOVE ABOUT.

service

inter-island

Objective 24

Improve accessibility to airports, harbor systems, and support facilities.

Policies

- 24.1 Encourage the programmed improvement of existing terminals, including adequate provisions for control of pollution and appropriate and adequate covered storage facilities for agricultural products.
- 24.2 The State Department of Transportation should continue to implement its plans for transportation terminals and related facilities to promote and follow desired land use policies.
- 24.3 Transportation terminals should be developed in conjunction with the different elements of the overall transportation system.
- 24.4 Encourage maximum use of the island's airport and harbor facilities.
- 24.5 Encourage the development, maintenance, and enhancement of Hilo and Kawaihae Harbors as detailed within the State’s Hawai‘i Commercial Harbors 2035 Master Plan. THIS COULDN’T BE MORE VAGUE AS A STATED OBJECTIVE. IT DOESN’T REFERENCE THE VERY PRACTICAL MATTERS OF ECONOMIC DRIVERS AND OVERALL ECONOMIC HEALTH OF OUR ISLAND. WHERE IS DISCUSSION ABOUT THE ACTUAL ECONOMY IN THIS ENTIRE DOCUMENT ? THIS ALSO OMITS MENTION THAT A PROSPEROUS AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY WOULD BE THE RATIONALE FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE AT KAWAIHAII AND HILO HARBORS. AGAIN THERE IS AN OBJECTION TO HANDING OVER HARBORS TO THE STATE OF HAWAII WHERE THEY ARE CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE TO THE ISLAND .
- 24.6 Support the State’s objectives to acquire rights within the runway clear-zones, limit heights within approach zones, and restrict noise-sensitive uses within designated noise contours determined by the State. CONCERN: THIS APPEARS TO REFERENCE PROPERTY ACQUISITION AND SUGGESTS THAT THE COUNTY SHOULD ‘SUPPORT’ THE STATE TO RESTRICT USES AND ACTIVITIES IN CERTAIN AREAS

‘NEAR TO AIRPORTS?’ THIS AGAIN IS ONE MORE COMMUNIST LAND GRAB PRACTICE. THIS DOESN’T BELONG IN OUR COUNTY PLAN DOCUMENT FOR 2045.

- 24.7 Future land uses in the vicinity of airports and harbors should have an adequate open space buffer and/or be compatible with the anticipated noise exposure and industrial nature in the vicinity.
- 24.8 Encourage pedestrian-oriented connectivity around harbors and small boat harbors.
- 24.9 Encourage master planning of small boat harbors to accommodate commercial and recreational fishing, tour boats, as well as business and recreational ocean activities, that balance economic vitality and environmental sensitivity. CONCERN THERE HAS BEEN AN ONGOING ATTEMPT TO EXCLUDE MANY USERS FROM ACCESS TO
  HARBORS (SAILING COMMUNITY, FISHING COMMUNITY HAVE EXPERIENCED HIGHER USER FEES AND MORE RESTRICTIONS OF USE IN RECENT YEARS) AND MANY OF THE HARBORS IN THE STATE HAVE BECOME PRIVATIZED. (If privatization occurs, then management controls everything. .) .

Actions

- 24.a Create a strategic improvement plan, including mapping, for County owned and/or managed boat harbors and develop an island-wide needs assessment to better serve regional gaps in ocean accesses.
- 24.b Ensure collaboration with State agencies to offer a variety of transportation options at airports and harbors.

4.3 PUBLIC UTILITIES

4.3.1 Introduction

In Hawai‘i County’s pursuit of a prosperous and resilient future, public utilities stand as pillars of essential infrastructure. THERE IS A LOFTY CLAIM MADE BY THIS ENTIRE EXERCISE TO SUGGEST THAT THE DOCUMENT ITSELF REPRESENTS ANY KIND OF PLAN FOR A PROSPEROUS AND RESILIENT FUTURE. THERE ARE MANY BUZZWORDS THAT ARE BEING USED IN THIS DOCUMENT THAT ARE HOLLOW. THESE WORDS THEMSELVES DON’T CONJURE UP A FUNCTIONING ECONOMY BUT THEY DO OFTEN GIVE PUBLIC SERVANTS THE WARM FEELING THAT THESE WORDS CAN ‘DO ALL THE WORK.’ THIS DOCUMENT IS LACKING IN A GROUNDING OF ACTUAL ECONOMIC STUDY AND LACKS THE INSIGHTS INTO THE OBVIOUS WAYS THAT COUNTY GOVERNMENT COULD SUPPORT THE AGRICULTURE AND TOURISM SECTOR AND ENCOURAGE NEW INDUSTRY ON THE ISLAND.

These are services regulated by the government and provided in response to existing and prospective patterns of development. Changes in land use, population density, and development usually generate changes in the demand and supply of utilities. As the backbone of modern society, public utilities encompass a wide range of vital services that support the health, safety, and sustainability of our communities. This critical infrastructure allows us to function in many ways, including the ability to maintain healthy living conditions, proper sanitation, and access reliable energy to power our homes and businesses.

Public utilities play a key role in forming the foundation upon which social, economic, and environmental progress is built. Such essential services enhance the quality of life for residents, visitors, and businesses while safeguarding the natural resources and cultural heritage of our island. The significance of public utilities can be understood through their contributions in the areas of environmental sustainability, economic prosperity, and social well-being.

Public utilities drive environmental stewardship by promoting clean energy generation, efficient water management, waste reduction, and recycling initiatives.

AS PART OF GENERAL PLANNING AND GOOD MANAGEMENT PRACTICE, WHY HAS THERE BEEN NO AUDIT OF THE WASTEWATER DIVISION OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT? NO DOCUMENT PURPORTING TO PLAN AHEAD FOR 2O PLUS YEARS CAN COVER FOR THE FACT THAT MALADMINISTRATION AND POOR LEADERSHIP HAS LEAD TO MULTIPLE ‘FAILS’ OF RAW SEWAGE TREATMENT WHERE LEAKS OCCURRED AND THE PUBLIC WASN’T ADEQUATELY INFORMED. THE PLAN SHOULD START WITH A MORE SERIOUS ASSESSMENT OF THE FAILURES OF THE CURRENT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IN OUR WASTEWATER SYSTEM.

Through the application of sustainable practices and technologies, public utilities protect our fragile ecosystems, mitigate climate change impacts, and preserve the beauty of our island for future generations. HOW DO 'PUBLIC UTILITIES' 'MITIGATE' 'CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ? This is an example of a wild overstatement and is not supported by fact. Additionally, robust and reliable infrastructure attracts investment, supports economic growth, and fosters job creation. From powering local industries to enabling efficient transportation networks, public utilities are catalysts for economic development, making our communities more resilient in the face of challenges. Waste to Energy incinerators have been opposed multiple times in the past in Hawaii County and each time a massive multi million dollar contract for construction of an incinerator was required which the public was going to be financing over many years. We notice that the Incinerator 'Waste to Energy' proposal is in this County General Plan 2045 in spite of all the protests in the past. This history of pushing forward unpopular projects that have seen community objection and then forcing the property

Access to safe and affordable utilities is a fundamental right of every individual.

Really ?? Who wrote this ? As a general comment, it has been pointed out repeatedly that this 'General Plan' document is poorly written and has many flaws.Here we see misuse of the term 'fundamental rights' where there is no such 'fundamental right.' While 'Safe and Affordable utilities' may be considered 'essential' for a 'standard of living' or to meet the definition of 'economic prosperity' but use of the phrase 'fundamental right' is a confusion of what the legal understanding is concerning 'fundamental rights.' The 'fundamental rights' of say .. 'freedom to move' ARE (as cited elsewhere in the transportation section) the rights that this document happily waives aside (ignoring the Constititution in the process) .

Further, there should be statistics included about what proportion of the island currently is 'off grid' since that proportion is very high and those numbers would provide a necessary context for all discussion about proposals to provide utilities 'affordably' AND 'universally.'

Public utilities ensure equitable distribution of resources, allowing residents of all socioeconomic backgrounds to enjoy necessities such as clean water, affordable energy, and accessible internet-based services. These services enhance public health, education, and overall quality of life, fostering thriving and inclusive communities. '

As with previous comment, this entire section seems flawed due to lacking in facts. This statement reflects 'wishes' rather than a series of steps toward an attainable goal.

Given the unique challenges posed by our geography and vulnerable ecosystem, the General Plan aims to effectively guide the development, maintenance, and improvement of these critical services. This section of the Plan is primarily concerned with the planning aspects of our, water, wastewater, stormwater, electricity, and telecommunications systems. Planning for the location of utility facilities such as reservoirs, pumping stations, and sewage treatment plants is an important aspect of the land planning process, as it makes way for development opportunities.

Where is the context for this statement? Here we see the notion of 'development opportunities' being introduced without context or explanation. This is objectionable since it could be interpreted by future administrations or legislatures as a 'mandate' for growth while lacking any parameters.

Unintegrated utilities can burden developments with lower levels of service and may limit or even prevent development. The integration and availability of public utilities in priority growth areas are imperative. CONCERN: Why isn't this spelled out more ? Why is there no clear explanation here of what is meant by 'priority growth area' .

Changes in the intensity of land use greatly influence the quantitative design of utilities and services, particularly their design capacity. There may be distinctions in the type of services offered for each utility as land use intensities vary. These distinctions also depend on local codes and ordinances, health and sanitary considerations, and practices followed by utility companies.

Table 33: Public Utilities Challenges

General

• Funding and financing the development, conversion, repair, operations, and maintenance of public utilities are central challenges for communities, developers, and county government. WHAT IS MISSING HERE IS REFERENCE TO THE IDEA THAT HOMEOWNERS WILL ALL BE ASKED TO PAY FOR CONVERSION FROM CESSPOOL/ SEPTIC OVER TO ACTUAL COUNTY SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE. THIS TOPIC DESERVES A FULL DISCUSSION.

DITTO WHAT IS CONCERNING IS THAT THE PUBLIC CAN BE REQUIRED TO PAY FOR 'DEVELOPMENT' OF PUBLIC UTILITIES..

• Any large infrastructure expansions are paid for by developers and the costs are not to scale for financing.

• Geographical variability and obstacles require creative solutions for utility buildout.
• Aging public utility infrastructure must become more resilient to natural hazards, extreme

weather events, and climate change impacts. WHERE ARE THE CITED STUDIES PROVING THAT CLIMATE CHANGE IS CAUSING WEATHER EVENTS / CLIMATE WEATHER ? IN THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT WE SEE NONE REFERENCED.

• Absent, aging, or dilapidated infrastructure limits new development where it is needed, consistent with strategic land use patterns and inhibits existing development. THIS SENTENCE IS POORLY WRITTEN WITH THE RESULT OF CONFUSING THE READER. WHY ARE WE LEFT WONDERING WHAT IS BEING SAID HERE?

• Outdated utility systems and practices can pose environmental and health concerns and are expensive to change.

• Disputes over water source capacity can prevent development where it is needed and consistent with desired development patterns.

• Water commitments have been assigned to parcels that are not being developed or lack development potential. THIS NEEDS TO BE TAKEN OUT OR ELSE EXPLAINED SO THAT THE MEANING IS CLEAR.

• Guidelines for assigning water units per system need to be updated.
• Modeling of water demand and potential demand needs to be closely aligned to land use. • The water systems serving, North Kohala, South Kohala, North Kona, and Puna will require additional water source development.
• On-site wastewater disposal can adversely impact groundwater resources. THIS APPEARS TO BE A REFERENCE TO SEPTIC /CESS POOL SYSTEMS. ELABORATION AND A LOT MORE DETAIL SHOULD BE REQUIRED HERE.

• Wastewater planning and policy primarily focus on maintaining and servicing existing systems and do not proactively plan for developing new systems to accommodate growth or to extend existing lines to align with urban zoning.

• County policy has largely relied on private developers to develop commercial and private wastewater systems for new development, which ultimately leaves significant municipal service gaps in urban areas.

• Many County wastewater systems may not be able to accommodate unserved, existing zoned capacity and projected growth.

• Landowners and developers may incur the costs of constructing private systems or upgrades due to the insufficiency and lack of wastewater systems in many areas.

• Wastewater requirements hinder the redevelopment or rehabilitation of existing structures and are often seen as an affordable housing issue.

• Treated wastewater is typically discharged into ocean waters or injected into the ground and is not generally reused.

• Wastewater infrastructure improvement and development costs are not fiscally planned for, either in the County budget or through County wastewater fee valuation.

• Individual wastewater systems (IWS) are associated with limitations and regulations. Currently, the Department of Health's rules do not allow single-family dwellings and additional dwelling units (ADU) on a single IWS system.

• Reliance on IWS is an impediment to compact development due to minimum lot size requirements for IWS, thereby contributing to sprawl.

• Coastal residential neighborhoods without centralized wastewater are contaminating near- shore waters with pollution from IWS. ELABORATION AND A LOT MORE DETAIL SHOULD BE REQUIRED HERE. THIS SEEMS TO IMPLY A POLICY DIRECTIVE THAT IS SPECIFIC TO APPLY TO COASTAL NEIGHBORHOODS ? IMPOSING FINES OR HIGH COSTS TO HOME OWNERS TO ADDRESS A NEW REQUIREMENT FOR MAINS SEWER OR EVEN SEPTIC TANK INSTALLATION IN ROCKY TERRAIN WILL LEAD TO DELINQUENCY AND THEN FINES AND POTENTIAL SEIZURE OF PROPERTY. THIS IS A VERY 'DANGEROUS' POLICY DIRECTIVE TO LEAVE AMBIGUOUS. THE CONSEQUENCES OF THIS POLICY DIRECTIVE MUST BE EXPLORED AND CLEARLY STATED.

THIS DOCUMENT IS CITING THE HUGE OBSTACLES TO ADDRESSING THE PROBLEMS OF OUR ISLAND WHERE SO MANY HOUSEHOLDS RELY ON CESSPOOLS. WHILE THERE ARE EXAMPLES OF INNOVATIVE BIO-REMEDIATION METHODS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL 'WASTEWATER TREATMENT' NO STUDIES ARE INCLUDED, NO MENTION OF THESE KINDS OF OPTIONS ARE INCLUDED. BIO REMEDIATION WOULD MOST CERTAINLY BELONG IN A DOCUMENT LIKE THIS SINCE SUCH METHODS SHOULD BE EXPLORED AS A COST SAVING MEASURE AND DATA IS AVAILABLE TO DEMONSTRATE EFFECTIVENESS. FURTHER THE IMPACT TO COASTAL ECO SYSTEMS OF INADEQUATELY TREATED WASTEWATER AND RAW SEWAGE ARE WORTHY OF MENTION HERE IN THIS DOCUMENT.

TO CITE A WELL KNOWN EXAMPLE: THE 'GENKI BALL' EXPERIMENTS HAVE BEEN DONE IN SEVERAL POLUTED WATERWAYS IN HAWAII. MOST NOTABLY THE 'GENKI BALLS' USED AT ALA WAI CANAL IN HONOLULU RESULTED IN BETTER WATER QUALITY AND FISH RETURNING TO THE AREA. WHERE A COMBINATION OF CULTURED 'BOKASHI' AND CLAY WERE INTRODUCED TO THE WATERWAYS THUS BILLIONS OF MICROBES WERE RELEASED CAPABLE OF REDUCING ECOLI AND OTHER LEVELS OF BACTERIA IN THE WATER. THIS AND OTHER KINDS OF BIOREMEDIATION BELONGS IN A PLANNING DOCUMENT FOR HAWAII ISLAND.

• The looming deadline to convert cesspools to sewer or other IWS may create lack of local expertise to meet demand if not properly planned.

• The future impacts of climate change on future rainfall volumes are uncertain. WHERE IS THE FACTUAL EVIDENCE THAT THERE IS SUCH A THING AS 'MAN MADE CLIMATE CHANGE'?

• Outdated codes limit the effectiveness of stormwater infrastructure and stormwater-related practices.

• Water quality changes caused by non-point source pollution, human activities, erosion, and sediment transport can negatively impact environmental systems and processes.

• A lack of incentives and flexibility exists in the permitting process for stormwater and green infrastructure.

• There is a lack of a dedicated funding source for public systems.

• There is a heavy reliance on imported fossil fuels for power generation.

• The State of Hawai'i has the highest electricity rates in the United States.

• Building codes, design perspectives, and construction practices can increase electrical demand.

• There is a constant need to update and renovate electrical systems and infrastructure.

• The adoption of renewable energy practices may offload environmental costs to other distant communities, which can offset positive climate action. POORLY WRITTEN , AMBIGUOUS GENERALIZING STATEMENTS LIKE THIS DO NOT BELONG IN A COUNTY GENERAL PLAN . WHAT EXACTLY IS MEANT BY THE TERM RENEWABLE ENERGY 'PRACTICES?' WHAT ENVIRONMENT COSTS ARE REFERRED TO HERE? HOW ARE COSTS 'OFFLOADED TO DISTANT COMMUNITIES' HOW ARE THESE OFFSETTING 'POSITIVE CLIMATE ACTION?'

• Renewable energy developments can be controversial, such as geothermal and wind turbines. THIS STATEMENT IS OBJECTIONABLE. THE REASON THESE 'ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS' ARE 'CONTROVERSIAL' IS THAT THEY HAVE INJURED MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC AND ARE KNOWN TO CAUSE HARM. WE NOTE THAT NUCLEAR POWER WAS IN THE ORIGINAL FIRST DRAFT OF THIS DOCUMENT AND IS ALSO CONTROVERSIAL.IF MAKING A CASE FOR GEOTHERMAL OR WIND TURBINES (OR NUCLEAR ENERGY) OPPORTUNITY TO SUBMIT DOCUMENTATION ACKNOWLEDGING THE RISKS SHOULD BE AFFORDED TO THE PUBLIC.

• Inadequate access disrupts efficiency and productivity and is a barrier to accessing public services and information. INADEQUATE ACCESS TO WHAT ? THIS IS A POOR SENTENCE AND IS AMBIGUOUS IN MEANING.

• Last mile infrastructure is often the most costly and difficult segment to deploy, especially for rural areas where distances from a central distribution point are greater and population density doesn't economically promote the deployment.

• Consistent and accurate service data is needed to provide a constantly improving network for the island.THE STATEMENT 'PROVIDING A CONSTANTLY 'IMPROVING NETWORK' CAN BE INTERPRETED TO REFERENCE THE INCREASINGLY INTENSE LEVELS OF SIGNAL BEING ESTABLISHED. 5 G WHILE BRINGING HIGHER SPEED LEVELS OF DATA TRANSFER IS PROVING TO POSE A HEALTH RISK TO HUMAN TISSUE. THE REGULATION OF 5G TOWERS WITH CONSIDERATIONS FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY IS AN URGENT ISSUE. WE NOTE THAT THE DIRECTOR OF PLANNING ZENDO KERN HAS RECENTLY RECOMMENDED GUIDELINES THAT WILL NOT STRINGENTLY ENFORCE SAFETY STANDARDS FOR THE COMMUNITY.

• Providers seeking to deploy broadband infrastructure face multiple layers of permitting and approvals at both the State and County level, in addition to community opposition regarding the installation of telecommunications towers. SEE ABOVE COMMENT. THIS REFLECTS AN INTENTIONAL DISREGARD FOR SAFETY CONCERNS THAT ARE WIDELY DOCUMENTED AND CURRENTLY THE SUBJECT OF LEGISLATION.

• Limited competition in broadband service providers and transpacific backhaul providers means high consumer rates due to a lack of competition within the market. (??? THIS IS JARGON THAT ISN'T EXPLAINED)

General

• Pursue creative funding and financing tools such as Community Facilities Districts (CFD) and Improvement Districts, for utility development, conversion, repair, operations, and maintenance.

THIS NEEDS BETTER EXPLANATION. 'CREATIVE FUNDING' IS AN OBJECTIONABLE TERM AND SOUNDS LIKE A PROCESS FOR SELLING OFF UTILITIES OR FINANCING CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS OR MAINTENANCE SO EITHER WAY, THE PUBLIC WILL PAY MORE FOR UTILITIES.

• Ensure that utility development matches desirable development priorities.
• Streamline the process of utility infrastructure development to achieve the highest possible

level of service for our communities.
• Lead the charge in resource conservation and assess creative solutions to incentivize

resource conservation for the public.
• Prioritize the conversion and modernization of outdated utility systems and practices.
• Use an integrated approach to value all water as a resource (e.g., drinking water,

wastewater, stormwater).

• Collaborate with asset management (e.g., road resurfacing and utility upgrades). ASSET MANAGEMENT IS A VAGUE TERM THAT IS NOT SUFFICIENTLY DEFINED.

• Explore public-private partnership opportunities to create circular systems. ANOTHER VAGUE TERM THAT IS NOT SUFFICIENTLY DEFINED. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS USUALLY IS ANOTHER WORD FOR INCREASING PUBLIC DEBT WHILE GIVING AWAY PUBLIC ASSETS TO PRIVATE CORPORATIONS. THIS IS MORE FROM THE PAGES OF SOCIALISM AND WE REJECT IT.

• Increase partnerships and enhance collaboration with government, private and nonprofit agencies, and other stakeholders. HERE 'OTHER STAKEHOLDERS' IS A VAGUE TERM THAT IS NOT SUFFICIENTLY DEFINED. PLEASE DEFINE IT CLEARLY OR TAKE IT OUT ALTOGETHER.

• Explore innovative ways to fund water infrastructure improvements to attract development that is consistent with desired density and the land use pattern. AGAIN A REFERENCE TO 'DESIRED DENSITY AND LAND USE PATTERNS' THIS HAS NOT BEEN SUFFICIENTLY EXAMINED IN THE PLANNING DOCUMENT AND IS BEING REFERENCE HERE AS A STANDARD

• Seek creative funding for significant expansion of water systems to reach new customers in non-service areas.

• Promote and practice water conservation practices to maximize efficient water use.

• Adopt One Water recommendations to standardize interagency collaboration in planning for and managing water resources.

• Rainfall collection can provide additional water capacity even where we have Department of Water Supply (DWS) systems. NEEDS CLEAR EXPLANATION.

• Align the Water Use Development Plan, Master Plan, General Plan, DWS Capital Improvements Program (CIP), DWS guidelines, DWS water commitments, and private improvements to the DWS system. NEEDS CLEAR EXPLANATION.

• Exercise some controls over the permitted uses within the defined zone of influence for downstream deep well sources. IN THIS GENERAL PLANNING DOCUMENT THERE APPEARS TO BE NO MENTION OF THE IMPACT OF MILITARY ON THE SOIL, WATER AND AIR QUALITY. HERE A REFERENCE TO POLLUTERS UPSTREAM OF WATER SOURCES AND YET MILITARY IS NOT MENTIONED? POHAKULOA MILITARY BASE CONTINUES TO LEASE FOR $1 AND CONDUCTS LIVE FIRE TRAINING DIRECTLY ABOVE THE ISLAND'S VAST AQUIFER. IT HAS BEEN A KNOWN FACT THAT DEPLETED URANIUM HAS BEEN SCATTERED ONTO THE BASE AND CONTINUES TO BE DISTURBED BY MILITARY ACTIVITIES UP THERE.

• Encourage groundwater recharge from regional scale master planning to on-site best management practices such as low-impact development (LID).

• Increase opportunities for recycled water. THIS SHOULD BE ELABORATED SINCE IT APPEARS TO BE A DIRECTIVE. THE PUBLIC IS ENTITLED TO BE CONSULTED ON SUCH MATTERS.

• Prioritize sewer for sensitive urban areas.

• Proactively seek grant funding to assist with wastewater development. AGAIN STATING THAT REFERENCING OVER AND OVER THE NEED FOR 'WASTEWATER DEVELOPMENT' WHILE DEDICATING NO TIME AND EFFORT TO EXPLORING ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF BIO REMEDIATION IS A MAJOR OMMISSION

• Advocate for expanding cesspool conversion tax credit to all cesspool conversions. THESE ARE MAJOR COSTS BEING PASSED ON TO HOME OWNERS.

• Explore opportunities for public-private partnerships as well as those for technology upgrades and innovation. THE TERM 'PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP' IS A TERM ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED DEBT FOR THE PUBLIC AND A REDUCTION (USUALLY) IN HARD ASSETS THAT ARE HANDED OVER TO CORPORATE PRIVATE INTERESTS.

• Promote the expanded use of greywater for landscape irrigation and groundwater recharge via rules for new construction and retrofits

• Advocate to the Department of Health (DOH) to adopt appropriately scaled requirements and standards and develop flexible guidelines for designing and permitting wastewater systems that meet environmental objectives.

• Low-pressure systems should be prioritized for retrofitting instead of gravity flow. • Higher-density development can contribute more to a centralized system. HERE AGAIN WE SEE AN ASSERTION THAT FUTURE DEVELOPMENT WILL BE HIGHER DENSITY AND THIS LACKS PUBLIC DISCUSSION AND YET

Drinking Water

Wastewater

Stormwater

Electricity & Energy

Telecommunications & Broadband

• Increase availability and access to information about private wastewater treatment plant capacities or expansion opportunities.

• Prioritize resiliency measures that support climate change impact scenarios.
• Regularly amend County codes to be as current and innovative as possible.

• Be a leader in prioritizing green infrastructure over gray infrastructure.
• Ensure that stormwater infrastructure decisions align with related plans and the CIP

budget.
• Green infrastructure practices may provide opportunities for creating or expanding

industry.
• Prioritize the use of native plants in landscaping.

• Promote and support the development of alternative energy production facilities.
• Be a net power producer with hydrogen and waste management. THIS STATEMENT WARRANTS ELABORATION OR IT DOESN'T BELONG IN THIS DOCUMENT.
• Hawai'i Island has the highest renewable energy percentage in the State and can continue

to support renewable energy projects to decarbonize our energy system and stabilize electricity costs. WHAT DOES 'DECARBONIZE OUR ENERGY SYSTEM' ACTUALLY MEAN ? ELECTRIC CARS ON THE ISLAND ARE CHARGED AT STATIONS THAT RELY ON POWER FROM DIESEL FUEL GENERATORS. IN OTHER WORDS ELECTRIC CARS REMAIN DEPENDENT ON THOSE FOSSIL FUELS BUT WE SEE OUR COUNTY GOVERNMENT PROMOTING ELECTRIC CARS AS PART OF AN ALTERNATIVE ENERGY STRATEGY. THE NOTION OF 'DECARBONIZING OUR ENERGY SYSTEM' IS FEEDING A MYTH ABOUT HOW RAPIDLY 'WE' CAN TRANSFORM OUR ENTIRE ECONOMY AND OUR WAY OF LIFE. THE IDEA OF 'DECARBONIZING' THE ENERGY SYSTEM IS VERY VERY RADICAL AND IS COMING FROM A SOCIALIST MYTH THAT CARBON (THE BUILDING BLOCK OF LIFE) IS 'BAD' AND THAT SOMEHOW 'CARBON' IS THE CAUSE OF WEATHER EVENTS AND 'CLIMATE CHANGE.' THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT SUPPORTS A RADICAL AGENDA TO 'DECARBONIZE' OUR ENTIRE ENERGY SYSTEM.

FURTHER, SINCE THIS WILL REQUIRE COMPLETE DISRUPTION TO THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM AND SINCE IT IS IMPLIED THAT PEOPLE WILL BE DISCOURAGED FROM MOVING ABOUT 'FREELY' THIS IS A RADICAL OVERHAUL OF OUR ECONOMY WHICH IS LIKELY TO PRODUCE MANY PAINFUL SHOCKS TO INDIVIDUALS, OHANA AND COMMUNITIES. THIS IS ABOUT THE CLEAREST EXAMPLE OF 'RECKLESS' ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT THAT ONE COULD POSSIBLY IMAGINE.

WHAT IS EXTREMELY DISTURBING ABOUT SEEING THE COUNTY DOCUMENT LINE UP SO CLOSELY WITH DECLARED GOALS OF AN ELITE INSTITUTION REPRESENTING THE WEALTHIEST 1% OF OUR PLANET ('THE WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM') IS THAT THIS ORGANIZATION APPOINTED ITSELF AS THE CUSTODIANS AND ARBITERS OF A PLAN TO BRING IN THE 4TH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION WHICH IS THE MOST RADICAL OF ALL THE TRANSITIONS AT ANY TIME IN HISTORY AND BROUGHT ABOUT THROUGH A SERIES OF CRISES: PANDEMIC DISEASE, 'CLIMATE EVENTS' THAT APPEAR AS A CRISIS AND ALSO FOOD SHORTAGES IN PART CAUSED BY INTERFERENCE WITH SUPPLY CHAIN THAT BEGAN WITH LOCKDOWNS IN 2020. THE CATCH PHRASE BY WEF LEADER KLAUS SCHWAB AT THE TIME OF INTRODUCING 'THE GREAT RESET' WAS 'BY 2030 YOU WILL OWN NOTHING AND YOU WILL BE HAPPY.'

WE SPECIFICALLY OBJECT TO TERMS SUCH AS 'DECARBONIZING OUR ENERGY SYSTEM' BECAUSE THIS IMPLIES THAT YOU HAVE THE CONSENT OF THE PUBLIC

A) TO ASSERT THAT CARBON IS A PROBLEM AS IF THERE IS CONSENSUS ON THIS TOPIC WHEN THERE IS NOT

AND B) TO TAKE EXTREMELY RADICAL AND DANGEROUS STEPS TO TRANSITION THE ENTIRE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM AWAY FROM FOSSIL FUELS IN A VERY SHORT PERIOD OF TIME.

Support the County's Broadband Initiative and coordination with the State to facilitate digital equity efforts (e.g., establishing broadband as a public utility, infrastructure deployment, providing training support, and coordinating funding strategies for broadband and telecommunication services). AFTER 5G THERE IS 6G COMING . WITH EACH OF THE INCREMENTAL INCREASES IN THE INTENSITY OF THE FREQUENCY ILLNESSES AND TISSUE DAMAGE RESULTS CONSISTENT WITH 'RADIATION POISONING' . THERE NEEDS TO BE A COMMITMENT TO REVIEW SAFETY INFORMATION AND TO TAKE AN APPROACH THAT HAS A PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE. THIS IS THE MINIMUM STANDARD OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

- Compact development and higher population densities where appropriate are favorable for commercial service providers as they contribute to more economically viable market conditions. WHICH 'COMMERCIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS' IS THIS REFERENCING ? THIS STATEMENT NEEDS TO BE EXPLAINED BETTER OR ELSE REMOVED FROM THIS SECTION.

- Providing consistent and accurate digital literacy data will promote a desirable level of service for all residents. WHAT IS DIGITAL LITERACY DATA AND HOW WILL THIS PROMOTE A DESIREABLE LEVEL OF SERVICE ? IS 'DIGITAL LITERACY DATA' A CLASS OF INFORMATION THAT COMES WITH VIGILANT PROTECTION OF EACH AND EVERY INDIVIDUAL; THEIR PRIVACY AND THEIR 1ST AMENDMENT RIGHTS ? WITHOUT PROTECTION OF THIS KIND, IF OUR COUNTY GOVERNMENT IS WAIVING ON THE INVASIVE DATA COLLECTION PRACTICES OF THE DIGITAL INDUSTRY, THEN IT MAY BE ENDANGERING THE PEOPLE OF THIS ISLAND. WE ARE REQUESTING THAT THE PRIMACY OF SAFETY AND DATA PRIVACY ABOVE THE INTERESTS OF INVESTORS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS ARE WRITTEN INTO THIS GENERAL PLAN. THERE IS A LOT OF DATA TO SUPPORT THAT WHEN THE SAFETY AND PRIVACY OF INDIVIDUALS ARE COMPROMISED, THE PUBLIC WILL BE ENDANGERED AND TYRANNY WILL LIKELY RESULT.

THESE ARE THE REASONS THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT IS FLAWED: WE DON'T SEE CARE TAKEN BY OUR COUNTY GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT INDIVIDUALS' HEALTH AND SAFETY. .

- Increasing digital inclusion efforts, which focus on ensuring both access to and ability to use a range of technologies, will contribute to better outcomes for health, public safety, economic opportunity, and civic participation. THE TERM 'digital inclusion' IS BASED ON AN ASSUMPTION THAT MORE ACCESS TO 5G AND HIGHER BANDWIDTH IS A POSITIVE THING. THIS PREMISE IS WIDELY PROMOTED IN THIS POLICY DOCUMENT AND YET NO SAFETY STUDIES ARE CITED.

- Streamlining permitting and approval processes will improve the efficiency of broadband and telecommunication development and delivery. THIS IS AMBIGUOUS AND MAY BE PROMOTION OF A LOOSE SET OF GUIDELINES FOR TOWER PLACEMENT THAT IS NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

- Pursue partnerships to develop public spaces with broadband access. THIS IS AMBIGUOUS AND MAY BE PROMOTION OF AN OBJECTIVE THAT IS NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

4.3.2 Public Utilities Goal, Objective, Policies, and Actions

Our communities are adequately served by sustainable and efficient public infrastructure, utilities, and services based on existing and future growth needs, sound design principles, and effective maintenance practices.

Objective 25

Improve the efficiency, reliability, and sustainability of essential infrastructure systems.

Policies

- 25.1 Public utility facilities shall be designed at a scale that meets the needs of future development. IN THIS DOCUMENT SO FAR, THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT AN ACTUAL FOCUS ON THE ECONOMY, ON THE SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY THAT REQUIRE SUPPORT, HAS ACTUALLY BEEN CONSIDERED. WHY IS THERE AN EMPHASIS ON 'FUTURE DEVELOPMENT' WITHOUT THE MAIN FOCUS BEING ECONOMIC GROWTH?
- 25.2 Provide utilities and service facilities that minimize total cost to the public and effectively serve the needs of the community.
- 25.3 Utility facilities shall be designed to complement adjacent land uses and minimize pollution or disturbance of the natural environment and natural resources.
- 25.4 Improvement of existing utility services shall be encouraged to meet the needs of users. THIS IS MEANINGLESS. WHY IS THIS SENTENCE NECESSARY ?
- 25.5 Encourage the clustering of developments to reduce the cost of providing utilities. WE ARE FAMILIAR WITH THIS IDEOLOGY. IT'S NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY DEVELOPMENT IT NEEDS TO BE NAMED FOR WHAT IT IT: 'SMART CITY' PROPAGANDA. STACK EM AND PACK EM HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS ARE A PART OF THE PLAN AND THIS IS A RADICAL COMMUNIST AGENDA THAT WE REJECT. IT IS THROUGHOUT THIS DOCUMENT WHICH IS EXTREMELY CONCERNING. THE SMART CITIES THAT ARE BEING DESIGNED GLOBALLY ARE ANOTHER REFLECTION OF WEF STATED GOALS TO CREATE URBAN CENTERS WHERE SURVEILLANCE AND CARBON MONITORING FORM THE JUSTIFICATION FOR CONFINING PEOPLE AND PREVENTING THEM FROM MOVING ABOUT FREELY. THIS IS AN EXTREMELY DANGEROUS AND TRAITOROUS PROPOSAL TO FIND IN A DOCUMENT THAT IS SUPPOSED TO BE DELIVERING TO OUR ISLAND A PLAN FOR OUR WELL BEING AS A COMMUNITY, FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND FOR THE CARE OF OUR 'AINA.
- 25.6 Develop short- and long-range capital improvements programs and plans for public utilities within its jurisdiction that are consistent with the General Plan.

- 25.7 Maintain an Asset Management Program aimed at utilizing maintenance plans to prolong the life of our utilities as well as reduce whole-life costs.

Actions

25.a Develop and adopt an Impact Fees Ordinance to aide in the expansion of public utilities.

4.3.3 Drinking Water Conservation

The Hawai‘i State Constitution provides that all public natural resources, including water, are held in trust by the State for the benefit of the people. The State Constitution further maintains that “the State has an obligation to protect, control, and regulate the use of Hawai‘i’s water resources for the benefit of its people.” Water availability is crucial to any type of development, whether urban, rural, or agricultural. Water availability is based on the sustainable yields of the groundwater hydrologic units established through the State Water Code.[1]

Land use allocation must be closely related to water availability, including the quantity and quality of the water, and the adequacy of the transmission and distribution system. The General Plan requires an understanding of water availability and capacity, current demands, and future demands based on planned and anticipated future growth and land uses. ‘

The County’s Department of Water Supply (DWS) is the primary agency that manages, controls, and operates the water supplies of the County and its properties. There are 23 individual water systems distributed throughout the island. Water demand is directly related to population and industry usage and is expressed as gallons per day (gpd) or million gallons per day (mgd). Demand does not represent domestic consumption alone, but also includes all agricultural, industrial, and commercial uses, fire protection, and other uses. In some areas, however, non-domestic users are likely to create the major demand, and careful attention must therefore be given in any study of probable future water needs.

In Hawai‘i, there are a multitude of public agencies that are either actively tasked with regulating water resources or whose policies affect water use. There are also a number of private entities that use and manage water resources. Over the decades, water management has become segregated in a way that

has created disjointed, mechanical approaches to a naturally continuous resource. The disconnection has included narrow perspectives that fail to see the larger picture. Hawai‘i County aspires to achieve water resource management that is free from the limitations and issues of siloed practices, processes, agencies, and government bodies. Achieving a One Water approach in Hawai‘i County includes actionable steps that can be adapted and adjusted to localize the One Water strategies.

QUESTION : WHY IS A PRIVATE COMPANY BEING SOLD THE RIGHTS TO BOTTLE WATER IN HILO ? WHY ISN'T A PLANNING DOCUMENT CONCERNED WITH FUTURE WATER ACCESS CLEAR THAT NO WATER IS TO BE 'SOLD' OR COMMERCIALIZED SINCE IT BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII?

One Water

One Water is a strategy that integrates the management of stormwater, wastewater, groundwater, sea water, freshwater, graywater, and recycled water to create resource and financial efficiencies. One Water will help the County of Hawai'i address climate change impacts by creating cross-agency coordination and advancing the capacity within agencies.

ANY PREMISE USED TO CONTROL WATER ACCESS, WATER RIGHTS WHETHER BY A CORPORATION OR A GOVERNMENT MUST BE REJECTED. WATER IS AN INCREASINGLY PRIVATISED COMMODITY ACROSS THE WORLD. THIS SHOULD CONCERN US. IT ALREADY SEEMS EXTREMELY CONCERNING THAT ON THE ONE HAND APPLICANTS HAVE REPEATEDLY ATTEMPTED VIA A COUNTY PERMITTING PROCESS TO PURCHASE THE RIGHTS TO BOTTLE WATER FROM OUR MAUNA KEA AQUIFER AND ON THE OTHER HAND THAT THE COUNTY WOULD BE PROMOTING CONTROL OF WATER MANAGEMENT IN A CENTRALIZED FASHION INVOLVING MULTIPLE 'UNDISCLOSED AGENCIES'

FURTHER, AGAIN THERE IS AN OBJECTION TO THE SUGGESTION THAT THE COUNTY OF HAWAII WILL ADDRESS 'CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS' WHEN THE VERY PREMISE OF CLIMATE CHANGE HAS BEEN CHALLENGED BY MULTIPLE LEADING AUTHORITIES AND IS THE SOURCE OF CONTROVERSY DUE TO THE LACK OF HARD EVIDENCE THAT 'CARBON' IS THE CAUSE OF 'CLIMATE CHANGE' AND 'CLIMATE EVENTS' THAT APPEAR TO REPRESENT AN EMERGENCY.

Objective 26

Increase the protection of existing and potential sources of drinking water.

Policies

- 26.1 All public water systems shall be designed and built to the DWS dedication standards. All other systems shall meet all relevant health and safety regulations and be designed and constructed by a licensed engineer.
- 26.2 Water sources shall be protected to prevent depletion and contamination from natural and man- made occurrences or events.

- 26.3 An effort by County, State, and private interests shall be coordinated to identify sources of additional water supply to be implemented and ensure the development of sufficient quantities of water for existing and future needs of high-growth areas and agricultural production.
- 26.4 Installation or rehabilitation of water distributions shall be sized to adequately meet fire protection.
- 26.5 Ensure the highest quality of water is reserved for the most valuable end-use.
- 26.6 Encourage the design of large development projects (200+ units) in the North Kohala, South Kohala, North Kona, South Kona, and Kaʻū Districts to be as water neutral as reasonably possible through water conservation, recharge, and reuse measures to reduce the water footprint.
- 26.7 Promote best practices in sustainable water collection and use for private water systems.
- 26.8 Water system improvements, including exploratory wells, shall correlate with the County's desired land use development pattern.
- 26.9 The DWS shall prioritize infill development and focus source development to serve designated Urban Growth Areas.
- 26.10 Waterdemandprojectionsshallincludeallconsumptiveandnon-consumptivedemands.
- 26.11 TheDWSandthePlanningDepartmentshallcoordinateprioritiesbeforetheadoptionofanynew water development or County land use plans.
- 26.12 AllCountypotablewatersystemsshouldhavebackupstandbysources.

One Water

- 26.13 Treat all water as a valuable resource in community design, and integrate designs for drinking water, stormwater, and recreational water needs. CONCERN: AN EXAMPLE OF YET MORE POORLY EXPRESSED LANGUAGE THAT SEEMS INAPPROPRIATE. WHAT IS MEANT BY ‘RECREATIONAL WATER NEEDS?’
- 26.14 Managewater,stormwater,andwastewaterasthesamenaturalresourceincollaborationwiththe DWS, DEM, DPW, and DOH.
- 26.15 New developments should be designed to reduce water demand, retain runoff, decrease flooding, and recharge groundwater.
- 26.16 Supportlocalized,small-scalesolutionstowaterreuseandon-sitesystems.

Actions

26.a In collaboration with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), conduct further research on localized rainfall modeling to accurately assess future precipitation trends.

- 26.b Expand water conservation programs, primarily aimed at reducing demand, such as leak detection, and rebates for low flow.
- 26.c Evaluate and amend the fee schedule for water use to take into account high water use and aquifer recharge projections. Use the funds generated to pay for conservation measures and infrastructure.
- 26.d Improve County water conservation practices to lead by example.
- 26.e Maintain the water master plan to consider water yield, present and future demand, alternative sources of water, guidelines, and policies for the issuing of water commitments.
- 26.f Collaborate with the DOH to develop standards and/or guidelines for the construction and use of rainwater catchment systems to minimize the intrusion of any chemical and microbiological contaminants.
- 26.g Promote the use of groundwater sources to meet DOH water quality standards.
- 26.h Seek state and federal funds to assist in financing projects to bring the County into compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- 26.i Explore the feasibility of incentive methods such as property tax deductions, conservation easements, or transfer of development rights to protect the defined zone of influence of existing or proposed public and private wells. AGAIN THIS SEEMS TO REFER VAGUELY TO THE PRIVATISATION OF WATER AND CONVERSELY TO PROPERTY ACQUISITION WHICH IS NOT CURRENTLY CONSIDERED THE RESPONSIBILITY OF OUR COUNTY GOVERNMENT. UNDER A COMMUNIST GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM ONE COULD EASILY EXPECT THAT A GOVERNMENT WOULD BE CRAFTING POLICY IN SUCH A WAY THAT TRANSFER OF PROPERTY FROM PRIVATE LANDOWNER TO GOVERNMENT WOULD BE FACILITATED.
- 26.j Investigate alternative financing options for expanding water systems to support infill growth consistent with the County’s desired land use development pattern. AGAIN THIS IS A VAGUE REFERENCE WHEN THAT SHOULD NOT BE LEFT AMBIGUOUS AND THIS IS CONCERNING BECAUSE IT COMPROMISES THE VALUE OF THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT.
- 26.k Collaborate with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders to develop, improve, and expand agricultural water systems in appropriate areas on the island.
- 26.l Continue to participate in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) exploratory well drilling program.
- 26.m Expand programs to provide agricultural irrigation water.

One Water

- 26.n Develop water conservation and stormwater management guidelines for commercial, industrial, and residential properties.
- 26.o Codify the administrative structure needed to develop a water resource program and interdepartmental collaboration framework.

- 26.p Collaborate with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders to develop and facilitate community partnerships between upstream and downstream communities.
- 26.q Develop public-private partnerships to leverage funding sources.

Table 35: Water System Standards Domestic Consumption Guidelines

Zoning Designation Residential: Single-Family or Duplex Multi-Family Commercial

Resort
Light Industry Schools and Parks Agriculture

Average Daily Demand

400 gals/unit
400 gals/unit
3000 gals/acre
400 gals/unit or 17,000 gal/acre 4000 gals/acre

4000 gals/acre or 60 gals/student 3400 gals/acre

4.3.4 Wastewater Treatment and Reuse

The General Plan recognizes the significance of wastewater treatment and reuse as essential components of the County’s comprehensive water management strategy. Adequate sewer systems are vital to maintain public health and protect the environment. As communities generate wastewater through various sources such as residential, commercial, and industrial activities, effective treatment is necessary to remove harmful pollutants and contaminants before the water is discharged back into the environment. Improperly treated wastewater can have detrimental effects on marine ecosystems, coastal waters, and freshwater resources, jeopardizing both human and ecological health.

An adequate system minimizes contamination of both the groundwater supply and coastal waters, beaches, and waterborne recreational areas and is not a visual and odor nuisance. Land development plans for resort-residential complexes located in shoreline areas pose a potential water quality problem for adjacent near-shore waters. Adequate treatment facilities are essential prerequisites for development.

HERE IN THIS DOCUMENT WITH NO REFERENCE TO BIO REMEDIATION AND WITH THE SHEER VOLUME OF HOUSEHOLDS OPERATING OFF GRID, THIS DOCUMENT IS CREATING 'CRIME' OUT OF REGULAR HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONS. THE FACT THAT THIS COUNTY ADMINISTRATION IS PROPOSING A POLICY DIRECTIVE TO MANDATE/ FORCE HOUSEHOLDS TO ADDRESS THE LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE ON OUR RURAL ISLAND IS A VERY RECKLESS DIRECTION TO TAKE.

REFER PREVIOUS COMMENTS 1) AN AUDIT SHOULD BE DONE OF THE CURRENT WASTEWATER DIVISION 2) ALTERNATIVE BIOREMEDIATION METHODS MUST BE INVESTIGATED AND FINDINGS PUBLISHED. MORE PUBLIC DISCUSSION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS IS NEEDED BEFORE THIS POLICY DIRECTIVE WOULD BE ADOPTED SINCE IT WILL LIKELY BRING GREAT FINANCIAL STRAIN TO MANY HOUSEHOLDS AND REQUIRE ONEROUS LEVELS OF 'ENFORCEMENT.'

Wastewater reuse, also known as water recycling or reclaimed water, involves treating wastewater to a level suitable for non-potable uses. Reusing treated wastewater provides an opportunity to conserve precious freshwater resources and reduce the strain on existing water supplies. For Hawai'i Island, where freshwater resources are limited and vulnerable to climate change impacts, the implementation of wastewater reuse projects becomes vital for ensuring water sustainability. By implementing appropriate treatment processes, treated wastewater can be used for a range of purposes, including irrigation of agricultural lands, landscape irrigation, industrial processes, and groundwater recharge. This practice helps meet non-drinking water needs, reducing the reliance on freshwater sources for non-potable purposes and leaving more available for essential uses like drinking water. THERE IS NO MENTION HERE OF THE SAFETY CONCERNS THAT MUST ACCOMPANY SUCH USES OF TREATED WASTEWATER.

The County operates municipal sewerage in Hilo, Pāpa'ikou, Kapehu, Pepe'ekeo, Honoka'a, Kealakehe, and Kaloko. The remaining communities are served by private wastewater treatment facilities or individual facilities, such as cesspools or septic tanks. In 2017, the Hawai'i State Legislature passed Act 125, mandating that all Hawai'i's cesspools be replaced by 2050. Cesspools are substandard sewage disposal systems as they do not treat wastewater. According to the latest report on the Hawai'i Cesspool Hazard Assessment and Prioritization Tool, Hawai'i Island contains an estimated 48,596 cesspools. Sewerage disposal system designs must be examined with the particular region in mind. Of critical importance in an examination of sewerage disposal for a community is the cost of the system, including construction and operation costs. These costs vary with the characteristics of each area.

The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 legislated the protection of all aquifers or portions of aquifers currently serving as drinking water sources and any other aquifer capable of yielding

consumable water. This mandate was based on a national concern for the quality of the groundwater and the increasing evidence of contamination of this valuable resource.

In 1976, the State Legislature enacted Act 84, relating to safe drinking water, which requires the State Department of Health (DOH) to establish an underground injection control program to protect the quality of the State's underground sources of drinking water. Because of the importance ofgroundwater as a source of municipal water supplies, the underground injection control program is considered a beneficial approach in the identification of aquifers that should be protected from subsurface disposal of wastewater through injection wells.

HERE AGAIN THERE IS NO MENTION OF THE PRIMARY POLLUTER OF THE AQUIFER : THE MILITARY BASE ON POHAKULOA. THERE IS ALSO NO MENTION OF TESTING WATER QUALITY AND TESTING FOR CONTAMINANTS. THIS IS ANOTHER DIVISION OF OUR COUNTY THAT SHOULD BE AUDITED. WHY IS NOTHING DONE ABOUT A MILITARY POTENTIAL 'SUPER FUND SITE' OPERATING ABOVE A PRISTINE AQUIFER?

The protection of these aquifers is established by designating areas currently being used or will be used in the future for drinking water supply. The Underground Sources of Drinking Water (USDW) will be protected from pollution by prohibiting the construction of new injection wells that may pollute the USDW. Injection wells are allowed in exempted areas. The boundary lines between the USDW and the exempted areas have been developed. ** PROVIDE THIS INFORMATION OR ELSE TAKE OUT THIS EXEMPTION REFERENCE. THE PUBLIC SHOULD BE BETTER INFORMED UPON READING THIS PLAN, NOT LEFT IN THE DARK TO WONDER . Under Chapter 62, Wastewater Systems, the DOH adopted a 1,000-foot setback of wastewater systems from all public drinking water wells and springs.

In compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92- 500), the DOH and the County jointly prepared the Water Quality Management Plan for Hawai'i County in 1978 and subsequently updated the plan in 1980. In 1979, the County Council adopted the plan through a resolution to serve as the planning guide for the development of regional waste treatment systems and the control of non- point sources of pollution. To implement the management plan, the County has prepared facility plans for various areas on the island. Facility plans are developed by the County to satisfy a requirement for the application of loans from the State to develop wastewater treatment facilities. The facility plans identify problems, potential solutions, and costs.

In 1985, the State Legislature enacted Act 282, Relating to Environmental Quality, which reassigns the County, effective July 1, 1987, or upon receipt of State funds, to assume complete administration and implementation for the regulation of sewerage and wastewater treatment system programs.

Source: Hawai'i News Now (2022).

Objective 27

Planned and developed municipal sewer capacity is expanded to serve our Urban Growth Areas and reduce sewage-related impacts on water quality.

Policies

- 27.1 A Sewerage Study for All Urban Areas, including appropriate water quality management strategies, shall be completed and used as guides for the general planning of sewerage disposal systems.
- 27.2 Private treatment systems shall be installed by land developers for major resorts and other developments along shorelines and sensitive higher inland areas, except where connection to nearby treatment facilities is feasible and compatible with the County's long-range plans, and in conformance with State and County requirements.
- 27.3 Immediate steps shall be taken to designate treatment plant sites, sewerage pump station sites, and sewer easements according to the facility plans to facilitate their acquisition.
- 27.4 The County shall obtain State and Federal funds to finance the construction of proposed sewer systems and improve existing systems.
- 27.5 Plans for wastewater reclamation and reuse for irrigation and biosolids composting (remaining solids from the treatment of wastewater are processed into a reusable organic material) shall be utilized where topographically feasible and needed for landscaping, agricultural purposes, or fire protection.

Wastewater and Environmental Quality Prioritization

- 27.6 Pollution shall be prevented, abated, and controlled at levels that will protect and preserve public health and well-being through the enforcement of appropriate Federal, State, and County standards.
- 27.7 Ensure municipal wastewater systems serve designated Urban Growth Areas (UGA) with the capacity to accommodate projected population growth.
- 27.8 The Department of Environmental Management and the Planning Department shall coordinate priorities before the adoption of any new wastewater development or land use plans.
- 27.9 Prioritize developing a multipronged approach to wastewater infrastructure funding, including proactively seeking grant funding for wastewater system expansion, improvements, and new development.
- 27.10 Ensurewastewaterfeesreflectactualcostsforservice,maintenance,andfutureimprovements.
- 27.11 Ensure that wastewater systems and improvements are designed and functioning to maximize system efficiencies, prevent accidental leaks or spills, and provide sanitary, reliable wastewater treatment that is not negatively impacting natural resources.

One Water-Recycled Water Expansion

- 27.12 Striveforanintegratedapproachtostormwaterandwastewater,andwaterresourcemanagement that is comprehensive and as efficient as possible.
- 27.13 Encourageon-sitewaterreusesolutionsforlargedevelopments.

27.14 Encourageandincentivizethecollectionofrainfallfornon-potableuse.

27.15 PrioritizetheuseofgraywaterinareasconnectedtoCountywaterandnotconnectedtoCounty wastewater.

Actions

Wastewater and Environmental Quality Prioritization

- 27.a Prioritize areas where on-site wastewater treatment should be converted to sewer and establish financial tools such as improvement districts to aid in implementation.
- 27.b Prioritize areas where wastewater treatment facilities are necessary to facilitate future growth and utilize financing tools such as community facilities district (CFD) or tax increment financing (TIF) to aid in implementation.
- 27.c Review, assess, and amend Codes relating to sewer connection requirements to ensure wastewater issues and requirements are addressed in a consistent, sustainable, and socially equitable way.
- 27.d Develop a wastewater master plan with a clear prioritization method for wastewater system expansions and improvements based on criteria involving land use, projected growth, social equity, and environmental factors.
- 27.e Develop plans to improve, connect, or develop new wastewater systems in unsewered urban coastal communities.
- 27.f Perform a study to assess individual wastewater systems (IWS) in unsewered urban growth areas to assess the rate of failures/negative impacts, determine rates of large capacity cesspools still in use, and develop plans to improve, connect, or develop new wastewater systems for unsewered urban communities.
- 27.g Proactively seek opportunities for public-private partnerships for wastewater collection and treatment development.
- 27.h Facilitate the use of infrastructure improvement districts and other types of localized funding mechanisms to fund improvements.
- 27.i Streamline the sewer connection loan program.
- 27.j Develop wastewater cost valuation in service fees (similar to the water model fee structure).
- 27.k Develop a criteria-based infrastructure prioritization tool to develop new or expand existing municipal wastewater systems. Base these priority areas on designated urban growth boundaries, urban zoning and density, population trends and anticipated growth, health/safety, and environmental factors.
- 27.l Implement innovative wastewater systems at a cost-effective scale for small communities.

- 27.m Amend the County Code, Section 21-26-1(a) requiring “all sewer extensions shall be approved by resolution of the County council” to read, “all sewer extensions outside of Urban Growth Areas shall be approved by resolution of the County council.”

REFERRING AGAIN TO CONCERNS THAT THIS IS AN UNFEASIBLE COST TO REGULAR HOUSEHOLDS. THIS IS A VERY CONCERNING POLICY DIRECTIVE AND AS ACKNOWLEDGED HERE, MORE STUDIES WOULD BE REQUIRED PRIOR TO ADMINISTERING SUCH POLICIES.. SO WHY ARE WE SEEING THIS EMPHASIS IN THE GENERAL PLAN ?

- 27.n In collaboration with the DOH Wastewater Branch, reevaluate and clarify the requirements set forth in Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR), Section 11-62-31.1(a) (1) (B) and amend County sewer requirements accordingly to accommodate needed housing units.
- 27.o Collaborate with the DOH to advance progressive wastewater technology and regulations.

One Water-Recycled Water Expansion

- 27.p In collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, develop a water resource strategy for efficient agricultural water use and reuse.
- 27.q Install non-potable systems, such as reclaimed wastewater, brackish groundwater, and untreated surface water in proximity to priority UGAs for non-potable water uses.
- 27.r Conduct supply and demand studies to determine a level of service for non-potable water needs.
- 27.s Facilitate greywater reuse systems through code amendments and through partnering with DOH for regulatory changes and incentives.

4.3.5 Stormwater Infiltration and Green Infrastructure

Stormwater management and the implementation of green infrastructure are critical elements of the General Plan for their vital role in sustainability on Hawai‘i Island. As an island ecosystem with limited freshwater resources and vulnerable coastal areas, managing stormwater effectively and integrating green infrastructure practices are essential for preserving our water resources and ensuring environmental sustainability.

Stormwater refers to the runoff from precipitation that flows over land surfaces, eventually entering water bodies such as streams, rivers, and oceans. Stormwater is a crucial element of the island's overall water landscape. While precipitation may be an obvious contributor to stormwater, all the phases of the hydrologic cycle are related to stormwater and are influenced by public utility decisions made in the built environment. Precipitation and surface runoff are often the phases of the hydrologic cycle that people recognize as stormwater, whereas evaporation, transpiration, and condensation are not as easily observed processes.

Uncontrolled stormwater runoff can lead to various detrimental effects on water resources and ecosystems. Polluted runoff, also known as nonpoint source pollution, from agriculture, urban development, forestry, recreational boating, marinas, and hydromodification activities is the leading cause of water pollution in waters across the country and in Hawai‘i. Uncontrolled stormwater runoff can also lead to localized flooding, causing damage to infrastructure, property, and even loss of life. Implementing stormwater management strategies helps to control the flow of stormwater, reducing the risk of flooding and associated hazards. Moreover, excessive stormwater runoff can cause soil erosion, leading to the loss of fertile topsoil, sedimentation in water bodies, and degradation of natural habitats. Proper stormwater management practices, including erosion control measures,

help minimize erosion and preserve the island's natural resources.

Stormwater is a prime example of the unavoidable connections that exist between the built environment and the natural environment. Increasing the opportunities for infiltration and transpiration can reduce the amount of evaporation that surface runoff requires. The social, environmental, and economic impacts of stormwater infrastructure have meaningful implications for our overall island sustainability as water is one of the most precious resources.

Point and Nonpoint Source Pollution

Engineering efficiency in conveying stormwater runoff using impervious surfaces (e.g., paved swales, channelized streams) must be balanced against environmental considerations. If the drainage is directed to streams, excessive freshwater volumes and sediment loads may impact coastal water resources (e.g., degrade water quality and smother coral reefs). If the drainage is directed to injection wells, more studies are needed to determine the impact of storm runoff on groundwater quality. Sediment basins, wetlands, or less impervious methods of conveyance (e.g., grass swales) should be considered where feasible to reduce nonpoint source pollution of the coastal waters from stormwater runoff and filter infiltrating water.

Green infrastructure refers to the network of natural or engineered features that manage stormwater while providing additional benefits to the environment and community. Such features may include rain gardens, permeable pavement, bioswales, and vegetated buffers. Green infrastructure is crucial for stormwater management, as it captures and absorbs runoff, reducing the volume and rate of runoff. By mimicking natural hydrological processes like sediment filtration and bioremediation, it helps to recharge groundwater, replenish streams, and

reduce stress on our water resources during periods of heavy rainfall.

CONCERN: HERE AT LEAST WE SEE REFERENCES TO BIOREMEDIATION. WHY IS THIS ‘ACCEPTABLE’ AS A STRATEGY WHERE TREATMENT OF WATER RUN OFF IS CONCERNED BUT NEVER ENTERTAINED IN THE MATTER OF RAW SEWAGE TREATMENT (A ‘SOLUTION’ AND POLICY DIRECTIVE HERE WHICH THREATENS TO BE COST PROHIBITIVE TO MANY HOUSEHOLDS?)

By retaining and infiltrating stormwater, green infrastructure reduces the reliance on freshwater sources for irrigation, thus conserving water resources. This is particularly important for our island communities where freshwater availability is limited. Green infrastructure features may also provide habitats for native plants and wildlife. They contribute to biodiversity conservation and help restore and enhance Hawai‘i Island’s natural ecosystems. Green infrastructure plays a key part in mitigating the impacts of climate change by reducing the urban heat island effect, moderating temperatures, and increasing resilience to extreme weather events. These measures align with the County’s sustainability goals and efforts to adapt to climate change.

Page 166

34.15 Encourage the expansion of digital access and equity through the resilient buildout of broadband infrastructure and facilities. *Does this take into account the safety of 5G+? Is this to facilitate surveillance of citizens in the future?*

Page167

34.a Implement a Safe Route to School (SR2S) program for all schools. *Will surveillance be implemented to ensure safety?*

Page169

4.4.6 Recreation

Housing developers should not bear a disproportionate burden, or be forced to contribute more than their fair share, as inequitable requirements could deter needed housing development. *This proviso seems to favor developers.*

Page171

35.a Provide funding for planning and acquisition,if necessary, of key corridor segments after corridor-zone plans are adopted. *Does this preclude the rezoning and acquisition of private property?*

35.k Maintain an on-going program of identification, designation, and acquisition of areas with existing or potential recreational resources, such as land with sandy beaches and other prime areas for shoreline recreation in collaboration with government, private and non profit agencies, and other stakeholders. *Please include private property owners in your definition of stakeholders.*

Page 175

4.4.7 Encouraging the establishment of farmers' markets, community gardens, and a range of agricultural activities can promote local food production and improve access to fresh nutritious food. *Please include home gardens.*

Page 177

36.g Support the distribution of telehealth support services, particularly to unserved and underserved communities. *Encourage instead person to person contact.*

36.j Amend the County Code to designate a lead agency for coordinating and responding to outbreaks of life-threatening, highly communicable diseases pursuant to the DOH direction. *While ensuring the statues of the Nuremberg Code are observed.*

Page 179

4.5.1 *Blueprint for the creation of a 15 minute island, clustering us together in* "a centralized, higher-density urban infill, supported by nearby, accessible public and private services and facilities."

Page 181

Under Housing Challenges Targets*:* "Homeownership for investment purposes that are kept vacant or used for transient accommodation rentals reduces available stock for long term resident ownership and rental opportunities."

Prohibits and discourages the rights of private ownership.

Page 182

37.6 Vacant lands in the urban growth boundary (UBG) should be prioritized for residential and supportive uses before additional agricultural lands outside the UBG are converted into urban uses.

With the consent of property owner should be included.

Page183
38.1 Enable data-driven research to support and maintain a housing inventory program that monitors existing housing.
38.a Perform existing housing inventory data analysis to identify structural conditions and needs for rehabilitation or demotion.

Both justify the necessity of more surveillance of the community. 38.a also precludes the private property owner's rights and opinions. Take this out or revise.

Page 184
39.5 Allow for and apply property tax and land use regulations to incentivize private property owners to provide affordable housing units in mix-use and urban areas and to discentivize the land banking of unimproved properties.

In other words land use regulations and property tax hikes will be weaponized against the private property owner. TAke this out or revise!

Page185
Table 40: Additional Infrastructure - Provide adequate broadband without invading people's privacy.

Ensuring future surveillance capabilities?

Page188
40.8 Require all County Departments to collaborate with the County Office of Sustainability, Climate, Equity, and Resilience (OSCER) as the lead agency to ensure the integration of the County's goals of sustainability, climate resilience, and equity into all county operations and planning initiatives.

To whom does OSCER answer? Who's watching the watchdog?
THIS ORGANIZATION WAS ESTABLISHED IN 2023. IT WAS PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC AS AN AGENCY THAT COULD ACCEPT GRANT FUNDS FROM GOVERNMENT AND NON GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS.

IT WAS NEVER SUPPOSED TO BE GRANTED EXTRA POWERS AS AN ADMIINISTRATIVE ARM OF THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT. WE SPECIFICALLY OBJECT TO THE LANGUAGE 'REQUIRING' 'ALL COUNTY DEPARTMENTS' TO COLLABORATE WITH THE OSCER. THE COUNTY'S 'GOALS' OF sustainability, climate resilience, and equity HAVE NOT BEEN ADEQUATELY DEBATED IN OUR COMMUNITY . WE CHALLENGE THE SUGGESTION THAT THERE IS CONSENSUS ON THIS MATTER AND WE SPECIFICALLY CHALLENGE THE OSCER 'AGENCY' TO PROVIDE EVIDENCE OF THE ABOVE. WE SPECIFICALLY CHALLENGE THE PLANNING DIRECTOR AND THE LEGISLATURE TO STAGE A FULL PUBLIC REVIEW OF BOTH SETS OF DATA AND BOTH ARGUMENTS THAT THERE IS A CLIMATE CRISIS CAUSED BY CARBON

*THE '*Office of Sustainability, Climate, Equity, and Resilience (OSCER)' BEGINS WITH A FLAWED AND DISPUTED PREMISE THAT THERE IS A CLIMATE 'CRISIS' AND THAT THE OTHER 3 'PILLARS' OF THE ORGANIZATION (SUSTAINABILITY, EQUITY AND RESILLIENCE) BELONG TOGETHER AS PART OF A 'SOLUTION.'

WHAT IS FLAWED ABOUT THE BUZZ WORD 'SUSTAINABILITY' IS THAT THIS WORD LEADS THE IDENTICAL AGENDAS OF CONTROLLING LAND USE, WATER RIGHTS, ACCESS TO PUBLIC SPACE, THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL, FARMING AND PASTURING OF ANIMALS AND FOOD SECURITY. THESE BUZZWORDS ARE COMING FROM WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM AND THE UNITED NATIONS. ALL OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS PLUS THE BILL AND MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION AND 'NET ZERO' PROMOTE A DANGEROUS AGENDA OF OVERRIDING SOVEREIGN HOME RULE LOCAL COUNTIES AND STATES AND REPLACING WITH 'GLOBAL AGENDAS' WHICH ARE BRINGING IN 'COMMUNIST' VALUES AND SYSTEMS OF PROPERTY ACQUISITION AND DESTRUCTION OF SMALL BUSINESS AND THE CORPORATIZATION OF PUBLIC ASSETS.

WHAT IS FLAWED ABOUT THE BUZZ WORD 'EQUITY' IS THAT IT IS QUICKLY BECOMING A WAY OF WAVING ON A COMMUNIST STYLE OF ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS WHICH PROMOTES LARGER PORTION OF THE POPULATION BEING ON WELFARE AND DIVERSITY HIRE PRACTICES THAT PROMOTE MEDIOCRITY AND NOT MERITOCRACY.

THE WORD 'RESILIENCE' ALSO HAS COME TO BE ANOTHER 'BUZZ WORD' THAT IS A RATIONALE FOR THE CATCH PHRASE 'BUILD BACK BETTER' AND THE IDEA THAT MORE RIGOROUS BUILDING CODES, MORE RESTRICTIONS AND MORE BUILDING COSTS AND INSURANCE COSTS WILL FOLLOW IN THE AFTERMATH OF EACH 'DISASTER.'

ELSEWHERE IN THIS DOCUMENT THERE WAS A CHALLENGE TO THE PREMISE THAT THE RECENT FIRE IN LAHAINA WAS 'NORMAL' AND THAT THE RESULTING LOCKDOWNS AND FAILURE OF GREEN ADMINISTRATION TO SUPPORT HOUSEHOLDS TO REBUILD ARE ALSO 'NORMAL.' TO THE CONTRARY, WHAT WE HAVE SEEN IN LAHAINA FOR THE PAST 13 MONTHS EXEMPLIFIES THE WAY THAT THE WORD 'RESILIENCE' HAS COME TO MEAN 'CONTROL OF A POPULATION AFTER A DISASTER TO THE POINT THAT MANY WILL BE DISPLACED AND WILL BE FORCED TO LEAVE THE AREA, FINDING NO WAY TO REBUILD AND RESTORE THEIR LIVES AND LIVELIHOOODS.'

Page194

Resulting in Longer Commutes: There are notable mismatches between locations of high population and job centers.

Further justification for clustering in population centers. Further policy directive to justify curtailing personal independent transportation options. This again is objectionable and shows contempt for a fundamental constitutional right and as such has no place in a policy document published by this County Administration.

Page 196

Table 43:Economic Opportunities / General

Increase broadband infrastructure to provide opportunities for participation in the digital economy while allowing for other economic alternatives.

CBDC's here we come!

Page 206

46.i Partner with government, private and non profit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders for carrying capacity studies of fisheries and the establishment of State community-based subsistence fishing areas.

More restrictions on fishing rights. Oddly in 5.3 ***Agriculture and Food Systems*** *there is no mention at all of hunting and gathering.*

Page 210

Wahi Pana

Need assurances our wahi pana and other natural assets will be protected from commodification and collateralization.

Page 213

49.1 [Encourage the] [i]ntegrat[ion] [of] ‘āina- place-based values

49.2 [Encourage] the accessibility

49.3 [Promote] a visitor industry

49.5 [Encourage] regenerative tourism efforts

49.6 [Foster] initiatives and improve[d] efforts

49.h and farmers, homeowners, and other residents to develop and support place-based educational programs

COMMENT: FINALLY HERE IS A DIRECTIVE THAT SPEAKS TO SUPPORTING THE EXISTING ECONOMY AND THE PEOPLE WHO ALREADY LIVE ON THIS ISLAND. THE FACT THAT THIS IS SHOWING UP ON PAGE 214 SHOULD BE CONCERNING TO ANYONE UNDERSTANDING THAT THIS DOCUMENT IS SUPPOSED TO GUIDE THE PRIORITIES OF OUR COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATURE. THE OPENING SECTION OF THE DOCUMENT SHOULD BE ABOUT SUPPORTING THE EXISTING CULTURE AND ECONOMY OF THE ISLAND. THE CAPACITY TO SUPPORT AND HELP GROW IN THIS AREA WOULD BE ALL

Page 215

6.1 para 2 presenting [residents a true voice] for the future of Hawaii Island.

1 [where citizens collaborate with the County to effect change consistent with plans developed under this chapter.]

3 Ensure consistency among the General Plan and respective regional plans **[What are regional plans?]**

4 set forth in the General Plan’s **[Should this be plural or possessive?]**

5 Establish an implementation system that is based on county-wide, regional, and agency levels **[What are regional and agency levels?]**

Page 216

Top para by promoting [economic] growth,

2nd para collaboration among various [residents]

“ Key areas of focus include fostering [understanding of the role of government in] ensuring community engagement and input, securing funding, and coordinating priorities.

Page217

6.2.1

Para 1 Community Development Plan Framework

During the General Plan Comprehensive Review process, existing community plans were used to guide the CDP framework. From the adoption of the Kona, Puna, North and South Kohala CDPs in 2008, Kaʻū CDP in 2017, and Hāmākua CDP in 2018, there has been much to learn and grow from as we look to the future. The General Plan also benefited from years of collective participation in CDP implementation efforts through regional committees that implement their respective CDP. [NOTE: Hilo was not included in this CFP framework. Although there had been Hilo meetings in the past that dealt with some issues contained in the General Plan, no mechanism was put in place that paralleled the multi-year single-purpose work that was undertaken in the other six districts.]

Para 2 To build on these lessons learned, future CDPs[, which it is hoped will include a CDP for Hilo,] shall be drafted

The purpose of a CDP is threefold:

3. Provide a process for citizens to engage in civic dialogue [through open-forum townhalls where vigorous question-answer format is primary, eliciting the priorities of the community.]

Page 218
6. Social Capital and Community Network Mapping
During the process of reviewing a Community Development Plan, instances where community needs are not met may be identified. Examples of this may include a need for community gathering spaces such as parks or recreation hubs. Community Development Plans may identify such needs and outline a plan of action for community members and other [Hawaii Island residents] to coordinate efforts, combine and collect resources, and connect public and private sector agents to advocate for such enhancements to their community. [In the case of Hilo, where a CDP was never initiated by the Planning Department, an examination of why this was neglected must be addressed, for the purpose of getting input from this district even though the General Plan may have been already implemented. This could be accomplished through addendums to the General Plan at future dates.]

Page 224
6.4.3
Para 1 The General Plan is a comprehensive framework designed to guide [innovative] development patterns, [and provide assistance toward] future opportunities and public investments.

Para 3 The tables are intended to provide a clear and concise reference for agencies, policymakers, communities, farmers, homeowners, and other residents

Page 225
Table 45

Climate change, carbon footprint, net zero,GHG emissions, green infrastructure projects, climate adaptation

The above terms, taken from Table 45, derive from the United Nations Agenda 21 Sustainable Development, inaugurated in 1992 at the United Nations Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. Residents of Hawaii Island have never had the opportunity to engage in discussions in every town, using every venue, to discuss the entire subject of climate change. It is a foundational subject, as it is the substrate upon which so much of the General Plan is predicated. It is un-Democratic to simply take ideas from other places and cement them into the plans we make for our own people, our own land, our own island, without engaging in an unhurried, full-blown examination of this agenda, neighbor with neighbor. Until such time as this takes place, we must place this draft of a General Plan on hold.

Table 46
Objectives
13. Increase the use of Smart Growth principles to focus development within designated urban centers.

As above, SMART is an acronym taken from the World Economic Forum that pertains to Internet-Of-Things technology. Its purpose is linkage of devices for the purpose of control and monitoring. No island-wide discussion has taken place as to the merits of SMART GROWTH. Again, it is a concept from far away, irreversible once implemented, without so much as a real attempt to inform residents. How can a General Plan proceed on concepts alien to the people?

Table 47
21. [Engineer infrastructure] to reduce stormwater runoff.

Page 227
Table 48
25. Improve the efficiency and reliability, and sustainability of essential infrastructure systems.
28. Increase green infrastructure practices.

Example Indicators
Annual funding allocated for [efficient] infrastructure initiatives
Percentage of new development projects including [efficient] infrastructure elements

Table 49
Our communities are adequately served by sustainable and efficient public infrastructure

P232
6.4.4 1.a Seek [procedure] to support wetland identification and assessments.
1.j Identify partners and [S]upport a public awareness and education campaign to elevate recognition of the value of urban trees as essential infrastructure.

3.b Create special (business) improvement districts to engage in environmental research, restoration and maintenance, natural resource management, climate change or sea level rise

adaptation or other purposes to improve environmental conditions and provide community benefit.

4.a [Seek Hawaii Island residents and groups] to maintain and steward the preservation of sites, buildings, objects, and landscapes of significant cultural and historical importance.

4.c Support the identification of Heritage Landscapes, Corridors, Areas, and Centers. *Heritage* designation is UNESCO. It is crucial that Hawaii Island maintain control of its lands and natural resources, free of encumbrances of global organizations

4.h [Foment discussion among] government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders farmers, homeowners, and other residents
4.i private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders farmers, homeowners, and other residents

Table 54: Climate Change
[Delete Table 54: Climate Change has not been debated across Hawaii County in a systematic way. Such a debate would entail townhall presentations by each side, allowing all the time necessary to absorb the decades of information circulating through media and academia. At some later time, these information-gathering events could then be followed by public open debates. Hawaii Island residents at that juncture would then be ready to decide whether they wished to premise all future growth on the notion of Climate Change, or reject it as unscientific.]

240
Table 56 Transportation Access and Mobility
20.e Adopt a Complete Streets ordinance. [Complete Streets derives from Agenda 21's SMART Cities designation. It has nothing to do with residents of Hawaii Island, until such time as they can be apprised of the overall design of Agenda 21, as it entails constricting traffic, expanding bike lanes and bus routes, installing islands - many changes that may or may not be workable. Hilo and Kona have very different requirements, and a cookie-cutter approach levels differences. Just because it is recommended by a national or international association does not mean it is suitable here. Again, it must be thoroughly discussed across the island before a decision can be made.]

22.a Amend the County Code to incorporate Vision Zero safety principles and Complete Street design principles. [Vision Zero, as stated above with Complete Streets, is an internationally utilized approach to pedestrian safety that first needs a full discussion here to see to what extent it is workable, if at all.]

243-255
27.d social equity, [No relevance to this category]

27.g Proactively seek opportunities for [strategies] for wastewater collection and treatment development.

28.c Update the DPW Storm Drainage Standards to reflect current data and to incorporate strategies and standards of green infrastructure and low impact development.

28.f Create a green infrastructure dedication standard.

28.l Identify County parks and recreation, rights-of-way, and other County owned sites for green infrastructure demonstration projects

29.a Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, farmers, homeowners, and other residents for the research and development of alternative/renewable energy resources.

30.d Collaborate with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities and other [Hawaii Island residents]

30.i [Encourage private] funding for broadband initiatives and deployments.

30.m Foster [private investments] to support the development and expansion of broadband infrastructure,

32.c Review county lighting and landscaping ordinances to implement CPTED. CPTED is a component of a SMART City that watches, listens, announces, tracks, records. It is a creation of Agenda 21 and the WEF and the UN. It must be rejected by the residents of Hawaii Island unless/until it is thoroughly discussed and debated.

32.p This point to be deleted
[In light of the controversy in the aftermath of the Lahaina fire, to be formulating a redevelopment plan, *IN ADVANCE* of an incident, creates a climate of distrust and anger. This subject must be handled very carefully in discussions with groups and individuals across the island.]

35.c Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, farmers, homeowners, and other residents

35.d Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, farmers, homeowners, and other residents

35.i government, private and nonprofit agencies, farmers, homeowners, and other residents

35.k private and nonprofit agencies, farmers, homeowners, and other residents

36.d communities, and other farmers, homeowners, and other residents

36.f communities, and other farmers, homeowners, and other residents

Page 254
45.k Partner with government (e.g., DOT, DBEDT, etc.), private and nonprofit agencies, communities, farmers, homeowners, and other residents to monitor

45.l Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies (e.g., business associations, realtors, chambers of commerce, etc.), communities, farmers, homeowners, and other residents

45.m expand the research and development industry for **[innovative]** economic development.

46.i private and nonprofit agencies, communities, farmers, homeowners, and other residents

From: Michelle Melendez
To: WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject: Re: Testimony on General Plan Climate Change
Date: Monday, December 2, 2024 3:41:58 PM

It's not about the "climate change" word. It's the entire part of the plan that will regulate us to death. I'm listening to your comments on https://www.youtube.com/live/EDLoHi2SLcg?si=K3laGG5Wjskg2Rll Timestamep 2:50:00 and I can't believe you're wanting to change the words and not disregard part of the plan.

It doesn't matter if you change the word. It matters that you change and/or disregard that area of the plan that is not good for our island.

Then someone says, "educate people so they understand what it means". We know what it means.

We are telling you it is false. **This is not from me.** This is from **Good Morning America's first weatherman, the founder of the weather channel, 50 meteorologists for the US Navy, MIT professor and more.**

Will you please look at the information I sent and take into account this narrative is wrong?

That section in the plan should be taken out. It is based on a false premise and again, that comes from numerous scientists from around the world.

Kind regards,
Michelle Melendez-Freedom Activist
Fitness and Wellness Expert Since 1996
Author Of The Best Selling and 4x Award Winning Book,
End Dieting Hell: How to find peace in your body and release the weight
Order your copy of End Dieting Hell Click Here
"Great Maui Land Grab" NOW Available here

From: Michelle Melendez
To: WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject: You Are Ignoring My Testimony on General Plan Per YOUR Comments
Date: Monday, December 2, 2024 3:29:13 PM

Aloha Commissioners,

I'm very disturbed that you have ignored my testimony on "climate change".

I believe it was the Chair at timestamp 2:49:00 who said that there is evidence of climate change and sea level rising. WHERE? Do you see it in Hilo, Kona or ANY land mass on the planet?

I have given **numerous experts** sharing information to the contrary of climate danger, which I will share again below.

Commissioner Rodriguez wants to change the name "climate change" so everyone can get on board with **ALL the regulations and rules** that this plan wants to put in place because of this false narrative.

If you change the name, you MUST eliminate that section because it then has NO Standing. There is no reason for that section of the plan.

Will you Please look at the evidence I'm sharing?

I have a right to be heard. This is NOT a Conspiracy Theory!

Are Climatologists, Meteorologists, and other scientists from around the world lying?

Here is the evidence (please review):

Over 1900 credentialed scientists have signed a World Declaration literally stating, "There is No Climate Danger". Review it here https://clintel.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/WCD-241023.pdf

> *The declaration states: "To believe the outcome of a climate model* ***is to believe what the model makers have put in.*** *This is precisely the problem of today's climate discussion to which climate models are central. Climate science has* ***degenerated*** *into a discussion based on beliefs,* ***not on sound self-critical science****. Should not we* ***free ourselves from the naive belief in immature climate models?"***

John Coleman, Good Morning America's first weatherman and the founder of the Weather channel stated, "There is No Global Warming". Find his talk here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K56fms2VZTc

50 Years as Meteorologist with the US Airforce and Climatologist Professor David Dilley, says the earth is cooling not warming. He explains the earth was closer to the sun 800 years ago. He shares the Milankovitch Cycles here: https://youtu.be/sa-_tlITPnM?si=0-ubPSELxpFnAVH5

On the Boston Globe's YouTube channel, on May 14, 2010, MIT Professor of Meteorology Richard Lindzen shared, "If one asks, "Is the temperature increasing or decreasing?" it's always doing one or the other. I have no concern about that. By asking people to worry about whether it's going up or down, you're immediately establishing dishonesty. The Earth is always changing. Climate change is nothing you have to prove. It always is happening. It always has happened. So, to make that into something alarming seems a little bit weird to me." Find his interview here https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pwvVephTIHU

Profession Lindzen also stated, "At any given place, traditionally, sea level is measured by what are called tide gauges: a stick in the water, basically. Two things that change are what a tide gauge shows: the land moving up and down and the sea moving up and down. In most places, it's **the land that has the biggest effect,** and **so you don't have a good measure of sea level rise**."

It reads:

"Sea levels have risen on average 1.6 millimeters (0.063 inches) per year between 1900 and 2018."

That means the sea level has risen a little over 7.4 inches in the last 118 years! Does that show the world is in danger of being engulfed by water? No.

It shows that it will be a very, very, very long time before humans are in danger. Does that mean documentaries like "An Inconvenient Truth" are telling lies?

An article was published in the Seattle Times on October 12, 2007, titled "British judge ruled the Oscar-winning film on global warming, "An Inconvenient Truth," contains "nine errors.""

Here is the list of inaccuracies found in Court taken from the "Friends Of Science" website (Find the article here: https://friendsofscience.org/assets/documents/FOS%20Essay/British_High_Court_Ruling_on_An_Inconvenient_Truth.html):.

The inaccuracies in the documentary include:

1. The film claims that melting snows on Mount Kilimanjaro evidence global warming. The Government's expert was forced to

concede that this is not correct.

2. The film suggests that evidence from ice cores proves that rising CO2 levels cause temperature increases over 650,000 years. The Court found that the film was misleading: over that period, the rises in CO2 lagged behind the temperature rises by 800-2,000 years.

3. The film uses emotive images of Hurricane Katrina and suggests that this has been caused by global warming. The Government's expert had to accept that it was "not possible" to attribute one-off events to global warming

4. The film shows the drying up of Lake Chad and claims that this was caused by global warming. The Government's expert had to accept that this was not the case.

5. The film claims that a study showed that polar bears had drowned due to disappearing arctic ice. It turned out that Mr. Gore had misread the study: in fact, four polar bears drowned, and this was because of a particularly violent storm.

6. The film threatens that global warming could stop the Gulf Stream, throwing Europe into an ice age. The Claimant's evidence was that this was a scientific impossibility.

7. The film blames global warming for species losses, including coral reef bleaching. The Government could not find any evidence to support this claim.

8. The film suggests that sea levels could rise by 7 meters, causing the displacement of millions of people. In fact, the evidence is that sea levels are expected to rise by about 40 centimeters over the next 100 years and there is no such threat of massive migration.

9. The film claims that rising sea levels has caused the evacuation of certain Pacific islands to New Zealand. The Government was unable to substantiate this, and the Court observed that this appears to be a false claim.

Also, the Court's interim ruling included the following:

1. The film suggests that the Greenland ice covering could melt, causing sea levels to rise dangerously. The evidence is that Greenland will not melt for a millennia.

2. The film suggests that the Antarctic ice covering is melting; the evidence was that it is, in fact, increasing.

High Court Judge Michael Burton stated:

"Former Vice President Al Gore, the documentary's moderator, makes nine statements in the film that are not supported by the current mainstream scientific consensus. For instance, Gore's script implies that Greenland or West Antarctica might melt soon, creating a sea-level rise of up to 20 feet that would cause devastation from San Francisco to the Netherlands to Bangladesh."

The judge called this "distinctly alarmist" and said the consensus view is that if Greenland melted, it would release this amount of water "but only after, and over, a millennia."

You may be asking, "Why is this in the general plan and why is the climate change narrative in the media throughout the world if it isn't true?"

Because those who've invested in renewable energy will profit greatly and have more power over people if we adopt their narrative. They also own most of the news. I'm not a climate denier. I'm not a conspiracy theorist. I'm someone who researches until I discover the truth.

The truth is, if you put this plan through as it is, you will destroy freedom and prosperity on Big Island for future generations.

Regards,
Michelle Melendez-Freedom Activist
Fitness and Wellness Expert Since 1996
Author Of The Best Selling and 4x Award Winning Book,
End Dieting Hell: How to find peace in your body and release the weight
Order your copy of End Dieting Hell Click Here
"Great Maui Land Grab" NOW Available here

On Thu, Nov 21, 2024 at 5:10 PM Michelle Melendez <michelle@blossominnerwellness.com> wrote:

> Aloha Leeward Commission,
>
> Mahalo so much for listening to us today. I know you are all volunteers and I really appreciate your time.
>
> A huge part of the plan is dedicated to "Climate Change". However, I've researched and found many climate experts disagree with this narrative.
>
> This is VERY dangerous because this section will add more rules, and regulations and take away freedom. In the name of climate change it will restructure the Big Island way of life and give more power to the government.

Here is what you need to know:

Over 1900 credentialed scientists have signed a World Declaration literally stating, "There is No Climate Danger". Review it here https://clintel.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/WCD-241023.pdf

The declaration states: "To believe the outcome of a climate model ***is to believe what the model makers have put in.*** *This is precisely the problem of today's climate discussion to which climate models are central. Climate science has* ***degenerated*** *into a discussion based on beliefs,* ***not on sound self-critical science****. Should not we* ***free ourselves from the naive belief in immature climate models?"***

John Coleman, Good Morning America's first weatherman and the founder of the Weather channel stated, "There is No Global Warming". Find his talk here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K56fms2VZTc

50 Years as Meteorologist with the US Airforce and Climatologist Professor David Dilley, says the earth is cooling not warming. He explains the earth was closer to the sun 800 years ago. He shares the Milankovitch Cycles here: https://youtu.be/sa-_tlITPnM?si=0-ubPSELxpFnAVH5

On the Boston Globe's YouTube channel, on May 14, 2010, MIT Professor of Meteorology Richard Lindzen shared, "If one asks, "Is the temperature increasing or decreasing?" it's always doing one or the other. I have no concern about that. By asking people to worry about whether it's going up or down, you're immediately establishing dishonesty. The Earth is always changing. Climate change is nothing you have to prove. It always is happening. It always has happened. So, to make that into something alarming seems a little bit weird to me." Find his interview here https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pwvVephTIHU

Profession Lindzen also stated, "At any given place, traditionally, sea level is measured by what are called tide gauges: a stick in the water, basically. Two things that change are what a tide gauge shows: the land moving up and down and the sea moving up and down. In most places, it's **the land that has the biggest effect,** and **so you don't have a good measure of sea level rise**."

On August 21, 2020, NASA published an article titled "NASA-led Study Reveals the Causes of Sea Level Rise Since 1900." Find the article here: https://climate.nasa.gov/news/3012/nasa-led-study-reveals-the-causes-of-sea-level-rise-since-1900/

It reads:

"Sea levels have risen on average 1.6 millimeters (0.063 inches) per year between 1900 and 2018."

That means the sea level has risen a little over 7.4 inches in the last 118 years! Does that show the world is in danger of being engulfed by water? No.

It shows that it will be a very, very, very long time before humans are in danger. Does that mean documentaries like "An Inconvenient Truth" are telling lies?

An article was published in the Seattle Times on October 12, 2007, titled "British judge ruled the Oscar-winning film on global warming, "An Inconvenient Truth," contains "nine errors.""

Here is the list of inaccuracies found in Court taken from the "Friends Of Science" website (Find the article here: https://friendsofscience.org/assets/documents/FOS%20Essay/British_High_Court_Ruling_on_An_Inconvenient_Truth.html):.

The inaccuracies in the documentary include:

1. The film claims that melting snows on Mount Kilimanjaro evidence global warming. The Government's expert was forced to concede that this is not correct.

2. The film suggests that evidence from ice cores proves that rising CO2 levels cause temperature increases over 650,000 years. The Court found that the film was misleading: over that period, the rises in CO2 lagged behind the temperature rises by 800-2,000 years.

3. The film uses emotive images of Hurricane Katrina and suggests that this has been caused by global warming. The Government's expert had to accept that it was "not possible" to attribute one-off events to global warming

4. The film shows the drying up of Lake Chad and claims that this was caused by global warming. The Government's expert had to accept that this was not the case.

5. The film claims that a study showed that polar bears had drowned due to disappearing arctic ice. It turned out that Mr. Gore had misread the study: in fact, four polar bears drowned, and this was because of a particularly violent storm.

6. The film threatens that global warming could stop the Gulf Stream, throwing Europe into an ice age. The Claimant's evidence was that this was a scientific impossibility.

7. The film blames global warming for species losses, including coral reef bleaching. The Government could not find any evidence to support this claim.

8. The film suggests that sea levels could rise by 7 meters, causing the displacement of millions of people. In fact, the evidence is that sea levels are expected to rise by about 40 centimeters over the next 100 years and there is no such threat of massive

migration.

9. The film claims that rising sea levels has caused the evacuation of certain Pacific islands to New Zealand. The Government was unable to substantiate this, and the Court observed that this appears to be a false claim.

Also, the Court's interim ruling included the following:

1. The film suggests that the Greenland ice covering could melt, causing sea levels to rise dangerously. The evidence is that Greenland will not melt for a millennia.

2. The film suggests that the Antarctic ice covering is melting; the evidence was that it is, in fact, increasing.

High Court Judge Michael Burton stated:

“Former Vice President Al Gore, the documentary’s moderator, makes nine statements in the film that are not supported by the current mainstream scientific consensus. For instance, Gore’s script implies that Greenland or West Antarctica might melt soon, creating a sea-level rise of up to 20 feet that would cause devastation from San Francisco to the Netherlands to Bangladesh.”

The judge called this “distinctly alarmist” and said the consensus view is that if Greenland melted, it would release this amount of water “but only after, and over, a millennia.”

You may be asking, "Why is this in the general plan and why is the climate change narrative in the media throughout the world if it isn't true?"

Because those who've invested in renewable energy will profit greatly and have more power over people if we adopt their narrative. They also own most of the news. I'm not a climate denier. I'm not a conspiracy theorist. I'm someone who researches until I discover the truth.

The truth is, if you put this plan through as it is, you will destroy freedom and prosperity on Big Island for future generations.

You have the power to help bring light to this plan. I trust in God and I trust in you.

Mahalo,
Michelle Melendez-Freedom Activist
Fitness and Wellness Expert Since 1996
Author Of The Best Selling and 4x Award Winning Book,
End Dieting Hell: How to find peace in your body and release the weight
Order your copy of End Dieting Hell Click Here
"Great Maui Land Grab" NOW Available here

From: donna grabow
To: LPCtestimony
Subject: Dec. 5 Meeting, General Plan 2045
Date: Tuesday, December 3, 2024 8:50:12 AM

Aloha County Council,

From reading what the document proposes, General Plan 2045 is a worldwide concept (and not just for Hawaii), that wants to regroup the land and rewrite maps in order to rehouse people and remove their rights and freedom.

Plan 2045 uses “Global Warming” or “Climate Change” as a guise to justify reducing human rights, and to be able the control of land - to have unlimited power in redistricting land and neighborhoods.

Concerns Include:

- Land Use changing Residential to Recreation DROPS property value!
- Plan could set up MANY opportunities for State to take your land & Rezone!
- Plan could regulate OFF-GRID living!
- Plan will further STRESS electric grid increasing prices

Please vote against the regressive proposals of General Plan 2045
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
Thank you for listening.

~ Donna Grabow, Hilo
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

From: Lisa Kerman
To: LPCtestimony
Subject: Proposed General Plan for Big Island
Date: Tuesday, December 3, 2024 3:21:46 PM

To All Concerned,

I am adamantly opposed to the proposed general plan for the Big Island. This plan will not serve the people of Hawaii. It will open up the doors for state government to rezone property if they feel the need to do so. Rezoning residential properties to recreational property decreases the value of these properties. It will further burden the already over burdened electrical grid. These are only a few of the disasters that this plan will create. In no way is this a positive situation for the population of Big Island. I urge you to do what's right for the people and veto this "Plan".

Thank you,
Lisa Kerman
Kauai

Sent from my iPad

From: Marianna Kovalev
To: LPCtestimony
Subject: General Plan concerns.
Date: Wednesday, December 4, 2024 9:50:03 AM
Attachments: Big Island General Plan 2045 Testimony .pdf

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https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_b34739e4c99c461685de4c0207bf286e.pdf

Sent from my iPhone

Legend:

- Black: Directly out of General Plan
- Red: Edit
- Yellow Highlighted is requesting text to be **Removed**
- Pink Highlighted is a **Concern/Comments**

Page: 27

Implementation Strategies

“Zoning & Land Use Regulations
Update regulations to align with the goals of the General Plan.”

Please change to: “Update regulations” to “align with the goals of local Communities and the General Plan.”

“Public-Private Partnerships Collaborate with private entities and homeowners to achieve mutual development and conservation objectives.”

CONCERN: The word “Homeowner” is not written anywhere in the entire plan. That is VERY concerning. Why are you leaving homeowners out of the general plan that will affect them and their future generations? Please include “homeowner” wherever “stakeholder” is and where suggested in this document. Also, please be clear about who these private entities are that you want to collaborate with so this is more transparent.

“Community Engagement Continuously engage residents and stakeholders in the decision-making process.”

CONCERN: The community deserves to know who “Stakeholders” are and EXACTLY what they have stake in. Please define.

Page: 28

1.1 The purposes of the General Plan are to:

- Provide the framework for regulatory
  decisions, capital improvement priorities, acquisition strategies, and other pertinent government programs within the County organization and coordinated with State and Federal programs.

This sounds like you want to take people's property through acquisition and regulate the heck out of locals.

Please change to the following: Provide framework that supports local farmers and communities without further regulations, capital improvement priorities, and other pertinent **local** and government programs within the County organization and coordinate with State and Federal programs to support thriving communities.

- "Promote and safeguard the public interest and the interest of the County as a whole."

Please change to the following: """Promote and safeguard the public interest and the interest of the County as a whole without violating personal freedoms, the Constitution or further regulating the public."

- "Effect political and technical coordination in community improvement and development."

CONCERN: This sounds like you will bring politics into community living. That is not pono.

Please change to: "Effect strategies that support community improvements and development for locals."

"The 2045 General Plan is the primary policy document for county agencies, planning commissions, elected officials, landowners, developers, and citizens to guide land use policy decisions for the Island of Hawai'i."

Please change to: The 2045 General Plan is the primary policy document for county agencies, planning commissions, elected officials, landowners, homeowners, developers, and locals to guide land use policy decisions for the Island of Hawai'i.

Please add: (a) The general plan shall contain a statement of development objectives, standards and principles with respect to the most desirable use of land within the county for residential, recreational, agricultural, commercial, industrial and other purposes which shall be consistent with proper conservation of natural resources without violating personal rights and freedoms, and supporting local communities to prosper, and the preservation of our natural beauty and historical sites, while still giving access to the public; the most desirable density of population in the several parts of the county (Remove)

(b) The council shall enact zoning, subdivision, and such other ordinances which shall contain the necessary provisions to support thriving communities, farmers and homeowners. The way it is currently written describes zoning people out of their homes with more regulations and fines.

Page 29:

(d) Amendments to the general plan may be initiated by the council or the planning director giving adequate notice to the public for needed testimony.

Page 32:

CONCERN WITH THE THREE CIRCLE “SUSTAINABILITY” DIAGRAM: The words: Sustainability and Equity are part of a political woke vocabulary and should not be in the Hawaii General Plan. Also, “Social and Culture Equity” should be removed. It is not the responsibility of the planning department to control the behavior of people. That again is a “woke” agenda. Nor does this language reflect a thriving community. “Environmental Protection” gives the impression of more regulations and a reduction of people’s rights. Please remove it.

Instead call it: INNOVATION with these 3 circles: Economic Alternatives, Environmental Support, Thriving Communities

The goal of the planning department should be to create an environment of prosperity and not one of over regulation and constraints on locals. We can do those through new innovations and not sustainability. Sustainability moves Big Island backwards not forward!

1.4 **Innovation Principles and Practices**

CONCERN: Big Island needs to move toward free energy, which is available and not more regulations on what we have.

Change: Integrating innovation into the General Plan is crucial for fostering long-term resilience and thriving communities.

Change: “This includes increasing the effectiveness of new technologies to support local communities, improving coordination among various agencies and levels of government, and finding new and innovative ways to support our natural and cultural resources. for better development that supports a thriving environment, economic alternatives (sharing without taxes, trading without regulation), and flourishing communities. The General Plan recognizes this need and aligns with the Hawai‘i 2050 Sustainability Plan[1], which sets a strategic framework for achieving a sustainable future. By embedding sustainability principles into its core, this Plan sets forth a cohesive and forward- thinking strategy that addresses key challenges and anticipates future needs.” Please remove what is highlighted!

CONCERN: By using the word “Sustainable” you are not supporting Hawaii to move forward. You are creating more control of the environment, and communities. That is not Pono and violates the HS [§5-7.5] "Aloha Spirit": *"Aloha" means mutual regard and affection and extends warmth in caring with no obligation in return.* If the planning department creates a general plan that adds more regulations and constraints on locals, they violate the Aloha Spirit law.

The Hawai‘i 2050 Innovation Plan “created the State’s first definition of sustainability” (remove): A Hawai‘i that achieves the following:

1. Respects the culture, character, beauty, and history of our state’s island communities;
2. Support a thriving community both socially and economically as we support our environment to heal and prosper; and
3. Meets the needs of the present without violating freedoms or compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Page 33:

In the diagram:

“Regulatory Measures”

- County Code
- Administrative Rules
- Permits

This shows that this general plan will increase restrictions and fees on farmers and other locals. This is not Pono. The plan should reflect innovation not constraints against the population. Please change to

CHANGE TO:

“Innovation Practices”

- Implement new resources
- Administration support
- Economic Alternatives

Remove “permits”. Stop trying to permit the population to death!

CURRENTLY: The Plan also incorporates guidelines to serve as strategic directions and standards to inform decisions regarding topics such as land use, infrastructure, housing, and resource management. These guidelines help to ensure consistency in planning and implementation, promoting sustainable growth, environmental stewardship, and community well-being. (This is a complete overreach of the government. You cannot tell people what to do with their property! It is NOT the responsibility of the planning department to ensure people's well-being! This should be revised to support environment, innovations, and thriving communities.)

• **Vision**: The ability to plan for the future with creativity and innovation in support of thriving communities.

• **Goal**: To see Hawaii Island become self-sustaining as communities and the environment prosper

• **Objective**: Measurable, achievable, and time-bound milestones toward achieving a goal.

• **Guideline**: A stated course of action that shall take precedence when addressing areas of concern and should be followed, unless a determination is made that it is not the most desirable in a particular case; thus, a guideline may be deviated from without penalty or sanction as long as it supports thriving communities, economic alternatives and supporting the environment.

Page 34

Regulatory Implementing Actions (Locals DO NOT need more regulations and hoops to jump through. That will not support thriving communities.)

Regulatory implementing actions are one of two types of approaches used in the General Plan to pursue the vision, goals, and objectives. Regulatory actions are controlling in that they define boundaries, development parameters, and measures intended to implement goals or objectives. The three regulatory implementing actions in the Plan include:

Please change the last paragraph to:

Work with local communities to pursue the vision, goals, and objectives. Find fair and supportive directions to define boundaries, development parameters, and measures intended to implement goals or objectives. Three actions in the Plan include:

- **General Plan Land Use Map**: A map that graphically delineates the areas of intended future land use types that support thriving communities and environmental support and do not hinder personal freedoms.
- **Policy**: A general rule for action focused on a specific issue, derived from more general goals[3] that also support thriving communities and supporting the environment.
  • **Standard**: A supportive measure that defines the meaning, quality, or quantity of a policy by providing a way to measure its attainment.

In the General Plan, future land use maps, policies, and standards are specific to the actions through which zoning ordinances, subdivisions, and public improvements or projects are initiated or adopted through innovations and are flexible to support thriving communities. "because, as they must **conform** to and implement the general plan in accordance with the County Charter, Section 3-15." Remove! The word "conform" is concerning. We are not in Communist China. Please revise to support thriving communities.

Non-regulatory implementing actions typically involve community engagement, education and outreach, partnership development, and resource allocation to **encourage support from the community (remove "compliance")** and proactive efforts. This approach allows for flexibility and innovation in achieving the Plan's vision.

Throughout the General Plan, the objectives and policies are followed by a set of implementing actions. There are three types:

Add: **Community Support:** Taking testimony and revisions from the community seriously and implementing where possible.

Page 35:

1.6 Grounded Vision and Goals

As we navigate our future, maintaining a balance between economic alternatives, environmental support, and thriving communities is paramount.

By integrating those established values and principles, the General Plan ensures continuity and reflects the collective vision of Hawai'i Island residents, guiding new innovation developments while honoring our unique cultural and environmental heritage.

The four primary chapters of the Plan encompass the innovation pillars of environment, community, and economy, as outlined in the Hawai‘i State Planning Act Goals.

General Plan Vision Statement

Hawai‘i Island is an exemplary leader with healthy and resilient communities that are built by innovative developments, a thriving and diversified local economy, and collaborative biocultural stewardship with locals.

General Plan Chapter	Goal
Collaborative Biocultural Stewardship	Natural and cultural resources are thriving and sustainably managed, preserved, and restored to maintain our unique and diverse environment and use innovative techniques if and when appropriate to support future growth.
Addressing Climate Change for Island-Wide Health CONCERN: Please realize there is no climate change emergency. 1944 credentialed scientists from around the world have signed a “No Climate Change Emergency Declaration”. You can find it here: https://clintel.org/world-climate-declaration/ Humans have less than 1% affect on climate. Please do your own research on this.	Ensure the science is followed and investigate credentialed scientists and the Milankovitch cycles of which both have shown the earth is cooling. Since humans have less than 1% impact on climate, start supporting ways that we can maintain a healthy island by incorporating policies, programs, infrastructure, and decision-making that support the environment and thriving communities. And NOT policies that take away more freedoms and regulate locals to death! Hawaii Island will not believe in false narratives with political agendas.
Innovative Development & Thriving	We strategically apply innovative land use

Communities It is **NOT** the responsibility of the planning department to manage the health and safety of communities. That is an overreach of the government!	strategies incorporating indigenous and contemporary knowledge and place-based practices to direct and manage growth for thriving communities. Each community is connected by a multimodal and modernized transportation network that provides a system for safe, efficient, and comfortable movement of people and goods. Our communities are adequately served by innovation and efficient public infrastructure, utilities, and services based on existing and future growth needs, sound design principles, and effective maintenance practices. Our communities are thriving and supported and have access to integrative health, education, and social services to support a high quality of life for all residents. Residents have access to adequate (change to: comfortable) and affordable housing to meet the needs of the population and provide equitable (remove) opportunities for household flexibility and mobility. We employ integrated systems that are efficient, equitable (remove), fair, and organized to facilitate coordination and collaboration.
Thriving, Diversified, Competitive with Economic Alternatives	Our economy is competitive, innovative, and supportive. It helps our communities thrive and increases local economic opportunities. Agriculture is a robust sector that supports local farmers and includes a broad range of agricultural-based businesses that highlight value, organic and good health practices. A high quality of life for locals is maintained when a supportive visitor industry balances economic growth with natural and cultural

	responsibility.

Page: 38

2.1 Introduction

Collaborative biocultural (remove) stewardship is an approach to innovation development that emphasizes collaboration and partnership building among stakeholders (Who are they and what do they have stake in?), and homeowners and integrates natural and cultural resource management strategies to promote thriving communities. conservation, sustainability, and resilience (remove).

Cooperative efforts aimed at achieving innovative development sustainable management (remove) of ecological systems are crucial for protecting our natural and built environments. Land use planning and management should be holistic, inclusive (remove), and adaptive to reflect thriving communities values, knowledge, and aspirations (remove). The General Plan provides key strategies to achieve biocultural (remove) supportive stewardship, including community engagement, partnership building, collaborative decision-making, and collective action.

Environmental and social systems are complex and dynamic. These systems will require adaptive management and continuous learning as we navigate the future. The policies presented in this section seek to foster partnerships that are based on mutual respect, trust, and shared values. The community engagement process must be inclusive to incorporate diverse perspectives and knowledge systems into conservation and development strategies. Following such practices can promote the co-creation of knowledge, the sharing of resources, and the empowerment of communities. By leveraging the strengths and resources of different stakeholders REMOVE (Who are they and what do they have stake in?), and homeowners we can enhance the capacity of communities to manage natural and cultural resources sustainably (remove). We can also facilitate the creation of new networks and alliances, promoting social cohesion and resilience. Ultimately, the collaborative biocultural stewardship approach can foster a more integrated, inclusive, and equitable approach to conservation and development that reflects the aspirations and needs of local communities. (REMOVE THIS IS LANGUAGE IT

IS DESIGNED TO REDUCE FREEDOMS INCREASE GOVERNMENT AND STAKEHOLDER OVERREACH AND BRING IN MORE GOVERNMENT CONTROL)

CHANGE TO: We can also facilitate the creation of new innovative programs that support and reflect the aspirations of thriving local communities.

This fundamental element of the Plan strives to cultivate a sense of place and connection to the environment and recognizes that the management of natural and cultural resources requires the participation of local communities, government, homeowners and other agencies diverse actors, including communities, governments, non-governmental organizations, and private sector entities. By promoting collaborative decision-making and collective action, we can enhance the effectiveness, equity, and legitimacy of conservation and development and innovative policies. By promoting community-based conservation and restoration strategies, we can enhance ecological integrity, promote biodiversity, and preserve cultural heritage and scenic landscapes.(Redundant Remove) Biocultural stewardship acknowledges the role of cultural diversity in shaping environmental perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors (Remove. People do not want to be manipulated). [It recognizes that cultural practices arising from traditional ecological knowledge are integral to maintaining ecosystem services and biological diversity.] (remove)

Change to: Cultural practices arising from traditional ecological knowledge are integral to supporting the growth of thriving communities that wish to improve their environment.

Page 39:

Table 1: Biocultural (change to Land) Stewardship Challenges

The word “Bioculture” is reflective of both biological and cultural factors that affect human behavior. Locals do not want the planning department to affect our behavior. Your job is to support the land, environment, and thriving communities.

Native Habitat

• Hawai‘i has been known as the extinction capital of the world.

• Climate change and sea level rise pose threats to existing habitats for native flora and fauna. REMOVE (Again, according to 1944 credential scientists from around the world, there is no climate danger. This is a narrative created by the “stakeholders” to move their agenda forward.

https://clintel.org/world-climate-declaration/) Has the water level risen in any of the towns in Hawaii?

• Longer and/or more severe weather and climate change may increase the likelihood of wildfires. REMOVE (The Maui fire was NOT normal. A fire where trees do not burn but glass is melted out of cars, where animals and humans are left recognizable, and where plastic doesn't burn or even melt is not normal. That was an attack and murder of our Lahaina ohana. That is why only 20 building permits have been issued after a year! AND why Lahahina is STILL locked down!)

• Invasive species continue to pose a threat to native and endemic species as well economic, environmental, and human health. (Reminder: It is not the responsibility of the planning department to protect people's health.)

• The carrying capacity of our resources is not comprehensively modeled and monitored. (Modeled and monitored should be for government agencies.)
• The County lacks specific regulations for wetlands, riparian ecosystems, or other valuable habitats.

Stewardship

• The County has a limited budget for its large-scale geographic responsibility for the protection of public trust natural and cultural resources. (Revise. This doesn't make sense. What are you trying to say? What responsibility are you talking about? What does the protection of public trust mean?)

• Hawai'i Island has a large variation of unique biomes and ecosystems.
• The difference between traditional and modern practices along with varying mauka to makai ownership makes it difficult to comprehensively steward natural resources.

Page 40

Native Habitat

The County can collaborate with the State Office of Planning and Sustainable Development to create models for monitoring the carrying capacity of natural resources that will support farmers and thriving communities.

• Ongoing conservation work can continue to evolve from species-specific conservation (e.g., Albizia eradication) to focus on ecosystem restoration across multiple land ownership to protect Hawai‘i’s biodiversity and support local farms.

• Maintaining healthy, native-dominant forests offers immense savings of land biocultural (Remove) and water resources that might otherwise be lost to the impacts of climate change (Remove) and invasive species.

• Conservation lands hold significant value in the water resources they represent.
• Incentivizing and developing regenerative land uses without further regulations or fines, such as agroforestry, can provide sustainable opportunities to ecosystems and communities.

• Hawai‘i can become a statewide adaptation and resiliency leader by focusing on its unique strengths and diversity to evolve with changing realities.

• Urban forestry can be prioritized or incentivized in the County Code. This means more regulations and possible fines. No thank you! Change to: Support the further growth of current urban forestry

Watersheds

- Establish more place-based watershed partnerships to create unique management plans that incorporate the generational knowledge of those water systems and protect our island’s watersheds and local farms.

• Strengthen the integration of Hawaiian biocultural remove resource management and traditional ecological knowledge across County government to support local farms.

• Practice an integrated approach to ecosystem-based collaborative management that considers the entire ecosystem and local communities.

• Watershed protection and management require collaboration and coordination across all levels of government and must include effective community engagement. Revise to: Support Watershed and management coordination which integrates local communities.

Stewardship

- Hawai‘i Island has a large variation of its unique natural biomes and ecosystems.

- Ongoing interagency coordination, including consultation with place-based land stewards,cultural and historical advisory groups, land and homeowners, and other stakeholders being transparent of what they hold stake in.

• The County can take a more proactive role in exercising its protective public trust role for natural and cultural resources. This sounds like government overreach. Again, the planning department is NOT responsible for protecting the public. That is a byproduct of what you do but it is NOT the main part of your job! Revise to: The County can take a more proactive role in supporting thriving communities and their natural and cultural resources.

• Maintain and increase involvement with existing partnerships and identify new partners that help promote and enhance biocultural (remove) Land stewardship.

• Collaborate to complete additional EPA-approved watershed plans to increase eligibility for future conservation funding.

Page 41

2.2 Biocultural Stewardship Goal, Objectives, Policies, and Actions

Objective 1

Increase the biodiversity and resilience of native habitats.

Policies

1.4 Maintain the shoreline for recreational, cultural, educational, and/or scientific uses in a manner that is protective of nature, respectful of resources, and is of the maximum benefit to the general public.

1.8 Prioritize native landscaping for all County projects while allowing communities to enjoy it at their leisure.

1.11 Encourage and incentivize green belts, tree plantings, and landscape plans and designs in urban areas without further regulations or fines.

1.13 Incentivize private land management practices that protect and enhance natural resource and values without further regulations or fines. and, when appropriate, pursue the acquisition of lands for the protection of natural resources (Remove! This is a 110% overreach of the government.)

1.14 Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, farmers, homeowners, and other stakeholders (What do they have a stake in? Who are they?) to:

Page 42:

a) Implement the Hawai'i State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) (What is this plan? Where can it be found?)
b) Better understand and model carrying capacities of the island's habitats and resources
c) Improve the inventory of forested lands and associated ecosystem services
d) Encourage the continued identification and inclusion of unique wildlife habitat areas of Native Hawaiian habitat within the Natural Area Reserve System
e) Anticipate future habitat migration, especially wetlands and coastal ecosystems
f) Prioritize quantitative wetland assessment to identify wetlands
g) Expand native and/or endemic forest cover
h) Improve enforcement for illegal activities that harm or degrade endemic habitats (Who is defining endemic habitats and how is it defined? I MUST be defined by Hawaii citizen commission and not anyone outside Hawaii. Mainland people should NOT be able to define this.)

1.18 Public landscaping and irrigation shall be designed to maximize water use efficiency and native plants.

Actions

1.b Review tree survey requirements and amend the Code to incorporate as part of site planning for public use.

1.h Develop buffer policies to protect native forests, wildlife, rivers, streams, coastal waters, and other native habitats without. This is too vague. What policies are you considering and will that come with penalties? If so, remove this.

Page 43

1.i Create incentives for landowners to retain and re-establish forest cover in upland watershed areas with an emphasis on native forest species without further regulations or fines.

1.k Amend the landscape standards in Rule or Code (Remove) to require the use of native plants for screening or landscaping.

Change to: Support local education on the importance of using native plants for screening or landscaping.

1.l Amend the Code to incentivize (Remove) Replace with Support local education on the importance of the establishment of threatened and endangered endemic plant species within their habitable ranges during development approvals.

1.m Review the Code and consider amendments to encourage site clustering of development in order to avoid critical environmental areas and assets. REMOVE

This is more unneeded regulations. This is BIG Island. People do not need to be ontop of each other. You're promoting too many regulations.

1.n Develop and establish Open Space Network Overlay on current unoccupied territory for natural landscape features, such as beaches and dunes, forests, streams, floodplains, wetlands, estuaries, or recharge areas that have the inherent capacity to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the impacts of climate change (Remove)

1.q Develop comprehensive programs and policies and provide resources for enhancing urban forestry canopy cover in unoccupied areas and without further regulations or fines for local farmers.

1.u Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders and local farmers to develop a program for the identification and protection of plant species of special status, including plants significant for cultural practitioners.

Page 44:

2.7 Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, farmers, and homeowners, and other stakeholders (Remove. Who are these people and what do they have stake in?) to:

- a) Implement a comprehensive conservation plan that identifies priority watershed areas for habitat restoration and enhancement without further regulations or fines on locals.
- b) Review and designate forest, river corridors, and watershed areas into the conservation district during State land use boundary comprehensive reviews.

- c) Monitor nearshore water quality and impacts to reefs and marine environments and address land-based sources of impacts.
- d) Protect and restore wetlands and riparian corridors to ensure more pristine water quality, decrease erosion, and increase sediment management, groundwater infiltration, nutrient/pollutant uptake, soil moisture retention, stormwater abatement, and cultural/community connections without further regulations or fines on locals..
- e) Develop reasonable standards to improve stream and coastal water quality monitoring and encourage local communities to develop such projects without further regulations or fines on locals.

Page 45

Objective 3

Increase direct community restoration and collaborative efforts to conserve and nourish the island's biocultural resources.

Policies

3.1 Encourage an overall conservation ethic in the use of Hawai'i's resources by protecting, preserving, and conserving critical and significant natural resources without further fines and regulation on the population.

Pg 47

Actions

4.b Change from: Reassess Certified Local Government status to ensure the support of farmers and homeowners and maximize funding opportunities for self-supporting communities.

4.h Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, farmers, homeowners, other local communities, and other stakeholders (remove or let us know what they have stake in) to develop design guidelines for designated communities containing significant historic buildings, sites, or landscapes.

4.i Assess and prioritize County-owned lands for historic site restoration in collaboration with government, private and nonprofit agencies, farmers, homeowners, other local communities, and other stakeholders (remove or let us know what they have stake in).

Page 48

Objective 5

Protect, restore, and enhance our communities' unique scenic character.

Policies

5.c Develop a process for reviewing and revising guidelines for designating Natural Beauty Sites without invasion of current resident areas or local farms.

5.d Establish a Scenic Resources Protection Program to identify, inventory, and protect areas of significant beauty. The program could include recommendations from the Scenic Resources Inventory and Mapping Project (2016) without invasion of current resident areas or local farms.

Page 56

3.1 Introduction

The climate change section of the General Plan is intended to be used as a policy guide for the coordinated climate mitigation and adaptation efforts on Hawai'i Island. This element provides a high-level policy framework, building on the scientific knowledge and government-level strategies and actions developed in the Integrated Action Plan (ICAP) for the island of Hawai'i.

This is VERY Concerning!

As stated earlier the World Climate Declaration was signed currently by 1,944 scientists stating there is no climate danger. Here is what a few more scientists have to say. On the *Boston Globe*'s YouTube channel, on May 14, 2010, MIT Professor of Meteorology Richard Lindzen shared the following:

> *"If one asks, "Is the temperature increasing or decreasing?" it's always doing one or the other. I have no concern about that. By asking people to worry about whether it's going up or down, you're immediately establishing dishonesty. The Earth is always changing. Climate change is nothing you have to prove. It always is happening. It always has happened. So, to make that into something alarming seems a little bit weird to me*[1]*."*

[1] "Global warming: why you should not worry," by the Boston Globe, May 14, 2010.

Dr. David Dilley, a former Meteorologist with the National Weather Service, United States Air Force, Senior Research Meteorologist, and Climatologist at Global Weather Oscillations Inc., has 50 years' experience in meteorology and climatology. He's also a working partner in the International Hurricane Protection Association. This is what he has to say about global warming:

> *"Global warming begins in the Arctic and Antarctic. It has about a 230-year cycle. When it comes back, it takes about 20 years for it to hit its peak. It started in the 1990s and hit its peak this past year. With global warming, the Antarctic and higher regions warm up. As it warms up, you have less cold air available to filter south into the middle latitudes, and it warms the middle latitudes. That is global warming[2]."*

Dilley explained that the same thing happens with global cooling but in reverse, as the temperature increases and decreases in cycles. Dilley then shared that 2022 was the coldest spring and summer on record, with the winter of 2021 being the coldest winter on record. He also shared that in April 2023, five months before the Lahaina Fire, the Earth was running low-to-normal temperatures, and the Arctic was actually cooling down.

Dilley is also an expert of the "Milankovitch Cycle," which illustrates the rotation of the Earth, sun, and the moon, and their effects on global warming. According to Dilley, every 120,000 years, the Earth comes closest to the sun. Then, about 68,000 years later, it's the furthest approach from the sun. He says that our closest approach was 8,000 years ago. Dilley states, "*We were warmer 6,000 to 8,000 years ago than we are today. The reason was that we were the closest approach to the sun and we had just come out of an Ice Age. We're 8,000 years off the peak now, and so we're actually cooling down."*

John Coleman, also an expert on the weather, shares the same thoughts. Coleman was the original weatherman on *Good Morning America* in the 1970s. He founded The Weather Channel in the 1980s. In 1982, he was voted "Meteorologist of the Year" by the American Meteorology Society. With regards to the Arctic and sea levels, Coleman states:

> *"They tell us that we're melting the polar ice caps. The Antarctic polar ice cap is at an all-time high, and the Arctic ice cap is increasing again after diminishing. They tell us that we're flooding the shorelines. Do you live on the coast? How much has the water come up in your lifetime? They manufactured data to make it look like we're increasing the water level of the oceans, but we're not[3]."*

Professor Richard Lindzen states:

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https://youtu.be/pwvVephTIHU?si=XoxAcPc51JNOXdeR

[2] "Signals - Global Cooling Cycle Beginning - Global Warming Ending -Professor David Dilley," by David Dilley GlobalWeatherCycles, May 10, 2023. https://youtu.be/sa-_tlITPnM?si=67zNptmdOoWQzWqF

[3] "John Coleman's case against significant man-made global warming," by Kusi News, June 24, 2013. https://youtu.be/K56fms2VZTc?si=Cn-ApS8z2Y_kiI76

> *"At any given place, traditionally, sea level is measured by what are called tide gauges: a stick in the water, basically. Two things that change are what a tide gauge shows: the land moving up and down and the sea moving up and down. In most places, it's the land that has the biggest effect, and so you don't have a good measure of sea level rise[141]."*

Let's review the danger of water rising and engulfing coastline towns. Is there one city or town on the shoreline that is in danger of being underwater? Is Venice, a town that lives at sea level, in danger of being lost to the sea? Have home insurance companies stopped giving insurance policies to homeowners who live on the coastline because they'll soon be underwater? The answer would be no!

On August 21, 2020, NASA published an article titled "NASA-led Study Reveals the Causes of Sea Level Rise Since 1900." It reads:

> *"Sea levels have risen on average 1.6 millimeters (0.063 inches) per year between 1900 and 2018[4]."*

That means the sea level has risen a little over 7.4 inches in the last 118 years! Does that show the world is in danger of being engulfed by water? No. It shows that it will be a very, very, very long time before humans are in danger. Does that mean documentaries like "An Inconvenient Truth" are telling lies?

An article was published in the Seattle Times on October 12, 2007, titled "British judge ruled the Oscar-winning film on global warming, "An Inconvenient Truth," contains "nine errors[5]."".

Here is the list of inaccuracies found in Court taken from the "Friends Of Science" website[6].

The inaccuracies in the documentary include:

1. The film claims that melting snow s on Mount Kilimanjaro evidence global warming. The Government's expert was forced to concede that this is not correct.

2. The film suggests that evidence from ice cores proves that rising CO_2 levels cause temperature increases over 650,000 years. The Court found that the film was misleading: over that period, the rises in CO_2 lagged behind the temperature rises by 800-2,000 years.

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[4] "NASA-led Study Reveals the Causes of Sea Level Rise Since 1900," by Ian J. O'Neill / Jane J. Lee, August 21, 2020. https://climate.nasa.gov/news/3012/nasa-led-study-reveals-the-causes-of-sea-level-rise-since-1900/

[5] "Truth is, Gore film has 9 errors, British judge rules," by Mary Jordan, Oct 12, 2007. https://www.seattletimes.com/nation-world/truth-is-gore-film-has-9-errors-british-judge-rules/

[6] "Inaccuracies in Al Gore's An Inconvenient Truth - A Ruling of the British High Court" https://friendsofscience.org/assets/documents/FOS%20Essay/British_High_Court_Ruling_on_An_Inconvenient_Truth.html

3. The film uses emotive images of Hurricane Katrina and suggests that this has been caused by global warming. The Government's expert had to accept that it was "not possible" to attribute one-off events to global warming.

4. The film shows the drying up of Lake Chad and claims that this was caused by global warming. The Government's expert had to accept that this was not the case.

5. The film claims that a study showed that polar bears had drowned due to disappearing arctic ice. It turned out that Mr. Gore had misread the study: in fact, four polar bears drowned, and this was because of a particularly violent storm.

6. The film threatens that global warming could stop the Gulf Stream, throwing Europe into an ice age. The Claimant's evidence was that this was a scientific impossibility.

7. The film blames global warming for species losses, including coral reef bleaching. The Government could not find any evidence to support this claim.

8. The film suggests that sea levels could rise by 7 meters, causing the displacement of millions of people. In fact, the evidence is that sea levels are expected to rise by about 40 centimeters over the next 100 years and there is no such threat of massive migration.

9. The film claims that rising sea levels has caused the evacuation of certain Pacific islands to New Zealand. The Government was unable to substantiate this, and the Court observed that this appears to be a false claim.

Also, the Court's interim ruling included the following:

1. The film suggests that the Greenland ice covering could melt, causing sea levels to rise dangerously. The evidence is that Greenland will not melt for a millennia.

2. The film suggests that the Antarctic ice covering is melting; the evidence was that it is, in fact, increasing.

High Court Judge Michael Burton stated:

> *"Former Vice President Al Gore, the documentary's moderator, makes nine statements in the film that are not supported by the current mainstream scientific consensus. For instance, Gore's script implies that Greenland or West Antarctica might melt soon, creating a sea-level rise of up to 20 feet that would cause devastation from San Francisco to the Netherlands to Bangladesh[139]."*

The judge called this "distinctly alarmist" and said the consensus view is that if Greenland melted, it would release this amount of water *"but only after, and over, a millennia."*

The climate change narrative will destroy people's freedom and add more regulations, fines and fees. Do not allow this government narrative to continue on the Big Island. The people do NOT

want more laws, regulations, and fines based on a false narrative that completely changes community infrastructures from self-reliant to "sustainable" living, with "stakeholders" carrying the purse strings and the power. That is NOT Pono!

Gregg Braden is a geologist, five-time New York Times best-selling author, scientist, international educator, and renowned as a pioneer in the emerging paradigm based in science, social policy, and human potential, had this to say about the dangers of carbon on the planet: "*The idea that carbon dioxide is a poison is a false narrative to begin with. We are carbon-based beings. By demonizing carbon dioxide and carbon life, we're actually demonizing ourselves*[7]*."*

Science 101 shows us that plants take in carbon dioxide and give off oxygen. If plants die due to lack of carbon dioxide, so do humans for lack of oxygen. During the Cretaceous Period, which began 145 million years ago and ended 66 million years ago, we had a lot more carbon than we do today - tons more! This was the time of the dinosaurs, and everything was huge! Plants were much larger than they are now.

The sea levels were also a lot higher during the Cretaceous Period. Was that due to more carbon dioxide? Not according to an article at Britannica.com written by Thor Arthur Hansen, Professor of Invertebrate Paleontology, Paleoecology, and Evolution at Western Washington University, U.S., and Carl Fred Koch, Professor of Geological Sciences at Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia. It was fact-checked by The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica and last updated on Feb 7, 2024. The article said that sea level was higher primarily because the water in the **ocean basins** was displaced by the enlargement of mid-oceanic ridges[8]. **It was not due to carbon!** It was due to the Earth's mantle.

On January 11, 2023, in an episode titled "Why "THE POWERS THAT BE" are So Desperate to Reduce Carbon Dioxide on OUR Planet?" posted on geologist and scientist Gregg Braden's YouTube channel, John L. Petersen of the Arlington Institute stated:

"If you could look at the ice cores in Antarctica and Greenland, you would see that the temperature of the Earth increases or decreases around ***800 years before the change in carbon dioxide.*** *That means* ***carbon dioxide does not drive the change****; it is the response to the temperature change*[9]*."*

In the same interview, Braden stated:

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[7] "Gregg Braden - Why "THE POWERS THAT BE" are So Desperate to Reduce Carbon Dioxide on OUR Planet?" by Gregg Braden Official, January 11, 2023. https://youtu.be/7vJ-Qefos8A?si=BviOKcdznXx6tgSQ

[8] "Cretaceous Period," by Carl Fre Koch, Thor Arthur Hansen, https://www.britannica.com/science/Cretaceous-Period

[9] "Why 'THE POWERS THAT BE' are So Desperate to Reduce Carbon Dioxide on OUR Planet?" by Gregg Braden, January 11, 2023. https://youtu.be/7vJ-Qefos8A?si=cz2jDjrSmJaITiDx

"We're being led to believe that carbon levels of $C0_2$ have never been higher; that the Earth is going to be destroyed if they are higher; and that $C0_2$ is the driving temperature, both of which are not true[147]*."*

Gregg showed a graph indicating that during the Cretaceous Period, carbon dioxide levels were over three times higher than they are today. Carbon dioxide levels were between 800-1,000 parts per million. During this period, there was an extreme greening of the Earth. Plants and life thrived!

According to Braden:

"If CO_2 drops below 184 parts per million, that seems to be the threshold where we (humans) are in trouble! If CO_2 drops below those levels, we are actually cutting off the very life-force that is providing oxygen on this planet."

Is the entire CO_2 narrative intended to increase the bankroll of the "stakeholders" around the world invested in renewable energy with no regard for human life?

Stakeholders who've invested in progressive and "sustainable energy" have a lot to gain in their pocketbooks by populations living in fear of climate change and believing they will be "saving" the Earth by going along with renewable energy and electric vehicles. They'll also be giving up a lot of their freedoms in doing so.

Page 59

Transportation

The General Plan further discusses strategies for decreasing vehicle reliance and (Remove) improving public **Transportation Access and Mobility.** You have no right to hinder people's right to travel. Please take ANYTHING out that references decreasing people's use of their vehicle!

The County can reduce its footprint by increasing the percentage of renewable fuel used to power public facilities and infrastructure, reducing VMT, (REMOVE). YOU CANNOT LIMIT PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO TRAVEL. THAT VIOLATES THE CONSTITUTION AND IS BEYOND YOUR JURISDICTION

Page 61

The General Plan expands on opportunities for climate-conscious land development in the **Land Use** section without violating people's rights, over regulating or increasing fines.

Page 63

The General Plan further expands on strategies to increase resilience in the **Transportation Access and Mobility**, **Public Utilities**, and **Public Facilities and Services** sections without violating the Constitution, or over regulating farmers and homeowners.

The General Plan expands on renewable energy in the **Public Utilities** section with safety studies prior to installation, and without increasing costs to the public.

Page 66

Transportation

• Promoting the use of electric vehicles through expanding charging infrastructure and educating the public on the safety studies done for the use of these vehicles from third parties.

Renewable Energy

• Increasing the use of green technology (including third party safety studies) will increase the energy independence of individuals and businesses on the island.
• Supporting renewable energy technologies, such as solar, wind, ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC), and geothermal (Remove. This practice is not safe for an island with active volcanoes!)

Land Use & the Built Environment

• Implementing smart growth strategies, without violating people's right to travel can reduce urban sprawl and create more walkable communities.
• Developing a County building code that balances health and safety, affordability, and carbon footprint (REMOVE! This is more regulations and fines. NOT Pono! It is NOT your responsibility to focus on people's health. That is for each individual! This is an overreach!

• Encouraging the construction of energy-efficient buildings and retrofitting existing buildings being sure to prove any additional technology is safe for the public..
• Promoting regenerative agriculture practices that reduce emissions and enhance carbon sequestration while not further regulating farms or increasing fines.
• Greening urban areas increases the availability of cool areas for residents to live and recreate.
• Integrating energy savings and waste management, without more regulations and fines on the population, provides an opportunity to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions in new development.

Conservation

• Protecting reefs and marine ecosystems that act as carbon sinks, without hindering public use.
• Implementing a One Water strategy and other water-saving technologies and practices can reduce the energy required for water treatment and distribution. This is NOT a good idea. If this goes down, where will people get their water? Remove or revise.
• Conserving natural habitats without hindering public use to preserve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem resilience to climate change.
• Efforts to expand renewable energy, with third party safety studies and without hindering public

use, can consider the preservation of unique and diverse ecosystems, avoiding negative impacts on wildlife and natural habitats.

Additional Measures

• Improving public engagement about climate change and encouraging sustainable practices. (Remove and educate yourself on the fact that scientists from around the world have stated there is no climate danger.)
• Implementing policies and regulations that support climate mitigation efforts, without further regulations or fines on locals. (Please educate yourself)
• Supporting research into new technologies and approaches for reducing emissions and enhancing resilience and include third party safety studies while ensuring no further cost to the public.

Page 67

Water Resources • Management

Promoting a One Water strategy can create cross-agency collaboration to identify and address overlapping challenges in adapting to sea level rise and building more resiliency into infrastructure across water, wastewater and stormwater sectors. How does this promote collaboration? This seems like a monopoly.

Agriculture & • Food Security

Encouraging the cultivation of climate-resilient and diversified crops to enhance food security without further regulations and fines.

Infrastructure & Urban Planning

Retrofitting or relocating bridges and roads provides an opportunity to reduce GHG emissions by reducing miles traveled. (REMOVE) THIS VIOLATES THE CONSTITUTION. YOU CANNOT DEPRIVE PEOPLE OF THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL. ALSO, HOW ARE YOU GOING TO "RELOCATE" LOCAL BRIDGES. THIS SHOULD BE REMOVED!

- Implement zoning and land use planning policies that consider climate risks and promote sustainable development after a full investigation of the climate change narrative is examined. (Do not further regulate and fine people without fully investigating the climate change narrative and proving that any additional technology is safe for the human life.)

Social Equity

- Engage communities in planning and decision-making processes to ensure that adaptation measures are socially inclusive (Remove. This is woke language.) and culturally appropriate.

- Increasing equitable resilience to climate hazards will benefit historically marginalized and frontline Engage communities (What does this mean?) and those that are vulnerable to climate change impacts.

Energy & • Transportation

- Invest in renewable energy sources that are proven safe and affordable to the public to reduce GHG emissions and increase energy resilience.
- Promote energy efficiency in buildings and transportation that are proven safe and affordable to the public to reduce overall energy consumption and without increasing regulations or fines

Biodiversity & Ecosystems

- Managed retreat strategies and new shoreline setback regulations would expand open space along the shoreline to support coastal ecosystems such as anchialine pools without hindering public access.
- Supporting conservation programs that are proven safe for the people and the environment can help protect native species and habitats from climate change impacts without hindering public access and without increasing regulations and fines.
- Strengthening measures to control and eradicate invasive species can help protect local ecosystems.
- Enhance habitat connectivity to allow species to migrate in response to changing environmental conditions without hindering public access and without increasing regulations and fines.

Education & Capacity Building

- Build capacity for local government agencies by providing training and resources that improve their ability to plan and implement climate adaptation initiatives without increasing regulations and fines.
- Collaborate and coordinate with the County's Office of Sustainability, Climate, Equity, and Resilience (OSCER). This is woke language and should be removed.
- Support research and monitoring efforts to better understand climate impacts and the effectiveness of adaptation measures. **(Please educate yourself on this false narrative)**
- Develop and implement educational programs to raise awareness about climate change and adaptation strategies. REMOVE (This is a FALSE narrative that you would be perpetuating.)

3.2 Climate Change Goal, Objectives, Policies, and Actions

This ENTIRE section should be removed. Rosa Korie WARNED that what is planned for this country through the planning departments ***"is an erasure of jurisdictional boundaries. It is a loss of private property rights, a loss of sovereignty - both personal physical sovereignty and physical sovereignty in terms of our nation - and it's a loss of our freedom."***

From Rosa Koire's special presentation to the New Hampshire Legislature.
https://youtu.be/350IbVtpzyw?si=u_NNsNoL9XtGxDEA

Page 71

8.3 Collaborate with farmers, government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders REMOVE Who are they? What do they have stake in? to monitor impacts that may be specific to Hawai'i County due to its unique exposure to climate change and sea level rise impacts. (Please educate yourself on this false narrative. Is Kona or Hilo or any Hawaiian town close to being underwater? NO!)

8.11 Partner with government (e.g., State Office of Planning and Sustainable Development [OPSD]), private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders REMOVE Who are they? What do they have stake in? to analyze conservation buffers to accommodate shifting native habitats impacted by climate change, particularly wetlands and high-elevation forests. (Remove this ENTIRE section! We do NOT want "buffer" zones! You want to take away the ability for people to be in nature. That is NOT pono!)

8.b Support and partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders REMOVE Who are they? What do they have stake in? on research for adaptive policies and technology that includes safety studies to the public and environment, that increase resilience without further regulations and fines on the public..

8.d Adopt a land acquisition program with potential leaseback options for the purchase of hazard- prone locations or those with beneficial attributes for climate adaptation and mitigation. REMOVE. THIS IS GOVERNMENT OVERREACH! THIS IS NOT A COMMUNIST COUNTRY! YOU CANNOT TAKE PEOPLE'S PROPERTY!

8.e Collaborate with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders REMOVE Who are they? What do they have stake in? to implement environmentally beneficial upgrades for wastewater, irrigation, and/or landscaping, including sea level rise, storm, and other climate change considerations. (Remove). Getting at least three bids for contracts from different companies.

Pg 74

- 4.1.1 Introduction

1st para: “achieve sustainable development and” (Remove)
change “resilient” to safe

2nd para: “Sustainable development is a key objective of land use planning for the County. By strategically” and in the sentence “Land use planning is essential. (Remove) change “resilient” to safe.

3rd para: - change “resilience” to safety. “and the impacts of climate change” (Remove) Better prepared for and protected against potential disasters. Change: “sustainable” to diversified. “desirable” to fair, equitable.

Last para 5th line down: Change: “should” to may

Pg 75

Economic Opportunity Planning: “other growth sectors.” Need to be specific, identify other growth sectors.
Last sentence: “muck like the weave of sustainability,” (Remove)

Pg. 76 Table 16: Land Use Key Trends
Changing & Aging Population: “Over the next 25 years …..0.9% per annum” decline in population already seen and projected needs to addressed as to why the population is in decline. How you do Planning if you don’t address reasons for population decline. This is crucial.
Housing Affordability & Choice: “In 2010…” down to “However, on average, Hawaii County’s overcrowding…..”

Shifting Visitor Accommodation Types: - Change “With the upward trend….” to “rentals.” & “There is also a shift..” Revise that entire sentence.

Job Availability & Growth: - Revise last sentence “In 2020, 14% of the…..”

Pg. 77 Table 17: Land Use Challenges

Revise:

Infrastructure section

Regulations section

Funding & Financing entire section

Land Use Compatibility entire section

Public Engagement entire section

- (My note is What is NIMBYism?)

Pg. 78 Table 18: Land Use Opportunities

Infrastructure:: last sentence "County departments can provide….."

Regulations: Red: "Collaborate across State and County agencies to….." (Need more public input and ideas);

"The most direct role the County plays..,..property tax policy." (**Need much more research on property tax rates, regulations, policies & scrutinized by the public who are affected by paying property taxes. This should be the most glaring concern so that we do not leave tax burden for future generations who may lose their properties to taxes paid to the government).**

Funding & Financing: "Partner with the State and other counties to create a capacity building plan…..stakeholders." (Remove)

Market Conditions: "Seek to acquire land for affordable housing developments…." Add: without violating people's right to own property or take this out. Revise it. This is government overreach!

Land Use Compatibility: "Demonstrate smart growth developments." (Remove)

Public Engagement: "Encourage affordable housing projects to meet the needs of neighborhoods (YIMBY) without further regulations and fines." (What is YIMBY?) and next line "Apply strategies to…." "stakeholder". Who are these stakeholders? What do they have stake in?

Pg. 79

4.1.2 Land Use Goal, Objectives, Policies, and Actions

Item 9.7 - Red: "Encourage" change to Mandate developers

Item 9.8 - Red: "Route selection for ….." that entire sentence. (This is a high priority revision as it pertains directly to 5G dangers. Here is where the people/public need to have direct input/approval/changes.

Item 9.a - Red: "Develop a process for County….." this is crucial for public scrutiny & opportunity for the public to get transparency. Transparency can only be realized if we, the public include ourselves into all governmental processes. If not, we will not get transparency, period!

Pg 80 Land Use Goal, Objectives, Policies, and Actions - continued

Item 9.e - "Conduct a review and re-evaluation…." entire sentence to be revised.

Item 10.3 "Proposed discretionary permits for large developments…..Ka'u Districts" -Not clear needs revision.

Item 10.b "Amend…….allow CPDs to be applied to all zoning districts…" - Why amend the Zoning Code? We need to compare current Zoning Codes to what they propose to amend to see if the people or the developers have the advantage. What are CPDs?

Item 10.c - Red: "Collaborate with the State Office of Planning…..Native Hawaiian customary and traditional.." Need to revise to ensure that Hawaiian cultural experts, NOT the State government or its agencies have any input for preserving, protecting, educating, safeguarding, sharing, marketing, ..every aspect of utilizing our native Hawaiian (kanaka maoli) heritage of language, practices, traditions, religion & more belong exclusively to the kanaka maoli elders, experts, kupuna, kahuna, healers NEVER the government or its agencies…NEVER!!!

Pg 81 continue
Item 11.4 "Concurrency reviews should incorporate….. (Remove)" entire sentence absolutely NO!

Actions
11.a - Red: "Collaborate with the SHPD to create….." entire sentence - Need experts.

11.d - Red: “Amend Zoning Code….” do not give the Planning Director more power, it’s time to decrease power for that position, we need to humble these government workers/servants. Now is that time as history has shown us, when they have power, they want more; when they have more power, it’s not enough & the cycle continues while the people suffer. STOP giving away the power from the people.

11.f - “Update traffic impact…..” (Remove) entire sentence. Travel should not be the Planning Board’s power to take away from me or you, ever.

Objective 12 Reduce the threat to life and property from natural hazards and disasters.
Policies
The above sentence - Red: add “unnatural & natural hazards” - It is important to identify the reality that unnatural hazards have always existed, therefore, why is that omitted?

12.3 Red: “Consider natural …….” Again add in unnatural & force the Planning Board to address DE disasters, weather machine disasters which are human created disasters, which is criminal. Why shouldn’t the Planning Board include these disasters as they certainly affect the health & safety of the people & our environment.

12.8 Red: “Encourage the development….” entire sentence. Again, must address DE/Weather machines/human initiated disasters.

Pg 82 Actions
Item 12.a - Red: “Update the Building Code…..” entire sentence need extreme revisions, I initially wanted to delete, but it is necessary to revise to include unnatural/man made disasters & address “carbon footprint”. These are areas to not hide by deleting, but rather talk about them through revisions.

Item 12.g - “Amend the Zoning Code….” (Remove) Until they can prove climate change is happening, delete this section that refers to climate change as that is a false narrative that we the people/public should not allow to continue. I do not want to tell a lie over & over again until everyone believes it. That’s breaking the 10 commandments.

Pg. 83 4.1.3 Overview of Land Use Designations and Maps

No changes.

Pg. 84 Table 19: General Plan Land Use Designations and Maps

No Changes

Pg. 85 Agriculture and Natural Land Use
No Changes

Pg 86 4.1.4 Urban Growth Areas

2nd para: Red: “Smart Growth” change to something safer, know what it represents not hidden meanings. Black out: the word “sustainable” and from “More specifically, urban centers have been designed to create…. Driving.” - The government or its agencies should not impede or alter the rights of citizens to travel it’s call our right to travel, which is constitutional.

Pg 87 Objective 13 Increase the use of Smart Growth principles to focus development within designated urban centers.

Policies Red: change “Smart Growth” to Evaluate and analyze development within designated urban centers.

Item 13.3 Red: “Incentivize” what is that & how does it benefit the public?

13.6 Red: “may include additional acreages to account for…..” must revise section to make it clearer as to how this inclusion will work to the advantage or disadvantage of historic sites, public access, parks, & open spaces. More clarity is necessary because saying ok to unclear “PLANNING” should never be accepted.

Item #13.12 - Red: Revise entire sentence “Urban renewal, rehabilitation….” need to include people or the public not just communities, businesses, & governmental agencies. Planning Boards should always include the people/public. This will give people the power to make decisions, not just testify for 3 minutes at a Planning Commission hearing. That needs to change. More people/public involvement needs to be promoted. This involvement may be the inspiration or motivation for people to become active in planning for themselves, their future generations. It is time for governments & businesses to take a back seat!

Item 13.13 Red: Revise entire sentence. “Support master planning by …..” it’s not “Support” it should be to Scrutinize, evaluate, analyze and recommend by experts and the people.

Pg. 88 Commercial - Industrial

Item 13.28 Red: "Discretionary permit applications….. Entire sentence need revision as it is not fair to have Discretionary permit applications for new commercial developments. Everyone follows the rules, no exceptions by the Planning Board.

Resort

Item 13.49 - Red: Revise "On-site affordable housing and workforce units shall be excluded from the total permitted visitor unit counts….." Again, how does this exclusion help the people, the visitors, the workforce? How does it affect permitted visitor unit counts?

Pg 90 Actions

13.c Red: revise "Amend the Subdivision Code to ensure block sizes are based…." What are the current codes & what are the proposed amendments to compare who will have the advantage or disadvantage of this proposal to Amend Subdivision Code.

Pg. 91 Urban Character Guidelines Table 20: Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Character Guidelines
No Changes.
Pg. 92 Table 21: Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND) Character Guidelines
No Changes
Pg. 93 Table 22: Urban Neighborhood Center Character Guidelines
No Changes
Pg. 94 Table 23: Industrial Center Character Guidelines
No Changes
Pg. 95 Table 24: Criteria for Industrial Land Conversion to Commercial/Mixed-Use
No Changes
Pg. 96 Table 25: Resort Area Character Guidelines
No Changes

Pg. 97 4.1.5 Rural
No Changes

Pg. 98 Objective 14 Maximize the use of Rural designated lands to preserve rural character and lifestyle. Policies

All items from 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.5, 14.6 - Red: Must revise all items as the Planning Board is asking for Support of everything they are doing, which contradicts any changes that the public may be deemed detrimental. Asking for "blind" support is ridiculous.

Actions - Items 14.a, 14.b, 14.c, & 14.d Red: Revise all items as it is asking to Amend Zoning Code, zoning districts which is crucial to see current codes compared to amendments. How are these amendments affecting the public to their advantage vs. disadvantages. This is very important to NOT just accept amendments. Thorough research is necessary to protect the public.

Pg. 99 Table 26: Rural Neighborhood Character Guidelines

No Changes

Pg. 100 4.1.6 Agriculture

Last para: "The General Plan provides planning tools to incentivize the highest and best use of productive agricultural lands. The Plan's policies…… entire paragraph need to be revised. I am especially concerned with the word "incentivize the highest and best use… here again what does this mean, how will it be done, who benefits.

Pg. 101 Objective 15 Support the active use of Productive Agricultural lands.
Actions
All items 15.a, 15.b, 15.c. 15.d, 15.e must be revised Not just Amend.

Pg. 102 Actions (continue)
Item 15.f - Revise "Update the Real Property Tax Code….." need public input for transparency.
Item 15.g Revise "Amend the Zoning Code…" again do not just accept Amending

Item 15.k Revise "Collaborate with USDA and the State…. It's not just collaborate, it's what are the decisions based upon, what are the final decisions, how are these decisions helping farmers. Since, we have passed hundreds of years farming in Hawaii you would think we have identified major problems, why these problems do not get resolved, who are responsible for the non-resolutions. This is just repeating ….USDA, the State who have been in charge of agriculture, I want to see a report card that covers 1950s to 2023. Report cards are

transparency mechanisms to identify who & what are creating our farmer's problems. We cannot fix anything without transparency. Politicians say it, but absolutely no actions. This section is entitled ACTION. Let us begin to act.

Pg. 104 4.2.1 Introduction

Third para: "Resilience…." I don't want the word resilience to be an escape mechanism for the government or its agencies. That word should change.
The last para: "The Plan is focused on improving connectivity within ….." this sounds good, but I don't see good results as I am pass 70 yrs old. We should not accept "rinse & repeat". What did the Planning Board learn from over 100 yrs. Of past failures? They say they focus on improving, yet we cannot determine how they will improve. Stronger language to **ensure that the public can know they plan to improve.**

Pg. 105 Table 27: Transportation Key Trends

No Changes

Pg. 106

Table 28: Transportation Challenges

All items Red: Revisions necessary. It refers to electric cars, Pre-COVID-19 (false narratives that must be stopped)

Pg. 107

Table 29: Transportation Opportunities

All items Red: Need revisions since they want to establish metrics, improve interagency collaboration, prepare projects, standardize interagency agreements. It contains a multitude of changes that are unclear, very ambiguous, & again, transparency is lacking.

Pg. 108

4.2.2 Transportation Goal, Objective, Policies, and Actions

All items Red: Requires revisions. Examples: item 16.2 "Encourage safe and convenient use …... non-polluting" What is non-polluting to the Planning Board? What do they know about pollution as they don't know that EMFs are dangerous pollutants. And example: Item 16.10 "Identify and evaluate transportation….. energy and climate issues." We need **to stop the false**

Pg. 109 Actions - continue

All items - Red: Revisions necessary. Same reasons as above for Pg. 108.

Sorry Michelle - did not complete pages 104 to 118-119. Can do later/Kalei K. completed today, Monday 9-23-24 at 12:01 pm.

Pg. 110 4.2.3 Active Living Corridors and Public Access

No Changes

Pg. 111 Objective 17 Increase transportation connectivity.

Policies

All items Red: Need revisions. Example: Item 17.1 “Ensure Native Hawaiian access rights are clearly expressed….” This is an area of talk talk talk & no action. Again, what violations have already occurred, how long have these violations been going on, have these violations stopped? Just putting in a sentence in a Plan does not mean it has been adhered to. Therefore, these proposals are weak. As a native Hawaiian it is imperative to get enforcement for these violations, identify violations, how long it’s been happening, why & who are responsible to stop violations, protect native Hawaiian access rights. If this item # is weak, which it is - than the others need revisions.

Pg. 112 Table 30: Public Access Spacing Standards

No Changes

Pg. 4.2.4 Mass Transit

All paragraphs need revisions Red: revisions necessary. Mass Transit has been proven wrong on Oahu, the Rail. Over budgeted, from hundreds of millions of dollars (budgeted) to billions of dollars, NOT budgeted. Who is paying for this government error? You, me & our visitors. We have an historic example from the City & County of Honolulu. The people protested against this “Rail”, but years later a Mayor brought back the Rail & all Mayors thereafter continue with this project. Please investigate this “Planning” before Hawaii County repeats history. All words in this section/page are the same words use by the Planning Dept. of the City & County of Honolulu. Absolutely requires total revisions to 4.2.4 Mass Transit

Pg. 114 Objective 18 Increase mass transit ridership by 50 percent by 2045 Policies

All items are basic objectives. No changes (yet)

Pg. 115 4.2.5 Roadways

2nd to last para: What is the County’s Vision Zero Action Plan Pink: Concern

Pg. 116 Objective 19 Reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT)

All items Red: Need revisions Concern - What is reduce vehicle miles traveled? Why reduce vehicle miles traveled? What is this agenda for & what will it accomplish? Who will benefit? Again, our right to travel cannot be altered or impeded as that right is protected by the US Constitution & God.

Pg. 117 Objective 20 Achieve a transportation system that employs all modes of transportation at a community scale.

All items need to be revised

Pg. 117 continue: Objective 21 Incorporate green infrastructure to reduce stormwater runoff. Policies

All items Red: Concern See item 21.1 “green infrastructure strategies, and pollution prevention procedures….” Again, sine the Planning Board does not understand EMF pollution & its dangerous - what are they talking about here “pollution prevention procedures..”

Pg. 118 continue from above. Actions & Objective 22 Increase transportation safety for transportation’s most vulnerable users and reduce traffic fatalities.Policies

All items Red: revise

Pg. 119 Continue from above.

All items from 22.7 to 22.9 Red: revise Concern.

22.7 ~~Develop roadway standards to accommodate emerging technology for connected and automated vehicles.~~ This appears to be referencing the very unproven technology of ‘driverless cars??’ Emerging technology needs to go through rigorous standards of testing before being released onto roadways. This text here, with a clear reference to something that is already proving dangerous on the roadways and the subject of lawsuits does not belong in our County Plan.

22.8 Maintain dedicated roadway standards that are appropriate to roadway type and achieve active transportation and safety goals.

22.9 Engage and collaborate with the owners of private roads and local community groups to help identify and develop road management agreements that mitigate road closures to provide emergency evacuation routes.

Actions

22.a Amend the County Code to incorporate Vision Zero safety principles and Complete Street design principles. This is too vague and should be elaborated in detail. These safety principles need to be spelled out or they don't belong in the County Plan.

- 22.b Develop educational programs promoting traffic safety. Where something is designated an 'action' in a County General Plan Document, sufficient detail should be provided. This is too vague and should be elaborated in detail.

● Objective 23

Adequately maintain public transportation systems.

Policies

- 23.1 Maintain an Asset Management Program aimed at utilizing maintenance plans for pavement, bridges, and other road infrastructure to prolong the life of our transportation system as well as reduce its whole-life cost.
- 23.2 Maintain the unique features of historic bridges, while balancing safety needs and preserving historic and scenic character.
- 23.3 Prioritize the replacement of deficient and inadequate bridges and maintain pedestrian/bicycle access across bridges.
- 23.4 Design new bridges and bridge improvements to accommodate and not negatively impede identified scenic resources.
- 23.5 Evaluate freight routes identified in the State Freight Master Plan for required improvements to meet roadway standards.
- 23.6 Encourage the adoption of innovative materials and methods that improve roadway sustainability and resilience.

Actions

- 23.a Create an asset management program.
- 23.b Continue the bridge inspection program and expand rehab or replacement to include active transportation accommodations.

Roadway Standards

The County adheres to several federal and industry standards for roadway design. These include the AASHTO Green Book and Roadside Design Guide, the MUTCD, the NACTO, and the Highway Capacity Manual.[5] Examples of topics addressed by these guidelines include road geometry (e.g., curves, sight distance), safety within ROWs adjacent to travel ways, design speeds, level of service, signs/striping/signaling, and urban transit. In addition to these sources, the County adheres to the following locally defined standards.

Street Standards

Highways shall not be wider than four through travel lanes that accommodate single occupancy vehicles and should be limited to the most populated areas typically connecting residential areas with employment centers.

Integrate transportation networks to prioritize the most vulnerable roadways users and the greenest modes of travel through a Multimodal Hierarchy (Figure 7) that prioritizes investments in the following order:

1. Pedestrian
2. Public Transit

3. Bicycle
4. Auto

This is a directive for future transportation policy ? It is 4 words and yet it is a giant reach toward a set of ideals and it is not explained at all in detail.

OBJECTION : This 'policy directive' reflects a radical socialist agenda of forcing people to give up automobiles and give up their autonomy at the same time. This shows contempt for the most basic principles of freedom. . We refer you to : The United States Constitution which "protects the freedom to move about within the country, both domestically and internationally. This fundamental right is deeply rooted in American liberty and has been recognized and protected by the Supreme Court. "

The priorities established in a General Plan should reflect careful consideration of the island's economy and how to best support our island economy but instead this prioritization of pedestrians 'first' and 'automobile' transport reflects an obsession with addressing carbon as a 'cause' for an alleged crisis for our climate. . It's strange to us that in this document that purports to be about a plan for 'development' there is barely a focus on the actual economy. Here instead we see a document 'prioritizing' Pedestrian travel (on an island with very few densely populated urban centers) without context of what will actually promote agriculture, commerce, industries, jobs and economic activities. This directive would make more sense for an Oahu General Plan because of the size of the land mass and ratio of population. If it is in this document without

much explanation then it appears to be a reflection of a ‘fad’ in transportation policy rather than a practical and well thought out policy directive.

The minimum roadway width standards to accommodate the County Roadway Classifications were adopted in Resolution 779-20. The following provides an overview of this standard with reference to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Functional Classification system.

4.2.6 Transportation Terminals: Airports and Harbors

As a major hub for tourism, commerce, and connectivity, Hawai‘i County recognizes the importance of effective planning and management of its airports and harbors. These key infrastructure components serve as lifelines that facilitate economic growth, enhance regional connectivity, and provide essential services for residents and visitors. Airports and harbors connect the County to the rest of the world, allowing for the efficient movement of goods, people, and ideas. They are essential nodes within the transportation network, acting as important economic drivers for the region. Efficient airports and harbors directly contribute to the success of various industries, including tourism, agriculture, trade, and logistics. Moreover, they are instrumental in supporting emergency response efforts, disaster management, and ensuring the overall resilience of the region’s transportation system.

Again, over and over the objection ‘in general’ to this General Plan 2045 is that the document references ‘economic growth’ and yet does not address the actual drivers of the economy in detail. As public servants it is your best service to our island if you would study how you can support the farmers, producers of goods and services to build a great economy together. Unfortunately there are dozens of instances where legislators and public servants have imposed restrictions, fees and taxes on those very ‘drivers’ of our economy. Airport Terminals and Harbors do not ‘cause’ the economy to grow and are not drivers of the economy and yet we see a General Plan with weighted emphasis on ‘transportation’ and urban development without seeing evidence of a study of what will actually support the individuals and households that produce economic value for our actual economy. This is an extremely poor outcome for a document that presents as a ‘guide’ for legislators and policy makers for the next 20 plus years.

The principal concerns of planning for transportation terminals involve a comprehensive approach that addresses various aspects, including location, zoning of adjacent land, infrastructure development, capacity management, safety and security measures, environmental sustainability, integration with other modes of transportation, and financing and programming of improvements and services through capital improvement projects. While the State of Hawai‘i Department of Transportation (DOT) is responsible for the actual design, construction, and operation of terminals and supporting facilities, the General Plan addresses

the location of these facilities in relation to the pattern of overall land uses. There are two deep draft harbors on the island, one in Hilo and another in Kawaihae.

While improvements continue to be made, both harbor terminals lack adequate docking and

Harbor has increased significantly as the population and development in West Hawai‘i continue to grow. In 2011, the Hawai‘i Commercial Harbors 2035 Master Plan was developed by the State to accommodate the future needs of facilities

CONCERN: THE HARBORS SHOULD NOT BE CONTROLLED BY THE STATE OF HAWAII. THEY ARE HARBORS CRUCIAL TO THE ECONOMY OF OUR ISLAND AND WERE PREVIOUSLY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE COUNTY. WHAT HAPPENED TO HOME RULE? WHERE WAS THE CONSULTATION OF THE PUBLIC WHEN DECISIONS WERE MADE TO HAND OVER CONTROL OF OUR HARBORS TO THE STATE ?.

Air terminals that transportation are in Hilo, Waimea, ‘Upolu, and Kona. The terminals at Hilo and Kona are overseas facilities. Overseas flights at the Kona International Airport at Keahole will continue to increase with the growth of resort areas in Kona and Kohala. Overseas flights through Hilo International Airport have been important for agriculture in East Hawai‘i.

What is concerning about this County General Plan 2045 is the lack of analysis about our actual economy. WHY DO WE SEE A DOCUMENT THAT STATES ‘OVERSEAS FLIGHTS WILL CONTINUE TO INCREASE WITH THE GROWTH OF RESORT AREAS?’ THIS PLAN SEEMS FLAWED DUE TO LACKING IN CRITICAL ‘ARGUMENTS’ FOR THE PLANNED GROWTH BASED ON ACTUAL NUMBERS AND STUDIES . IF THERE ARE STUDIES AND STATISTICS THAT DO SUPPORT THE ASSERTIONS MADE MULTIPLE TIMES IN THE GENERAL PLAN ABOUT PROJECTED ECONOMIC GROWTH THEN THEY SHOULD BE REFERENCED AND INCLUDED IN THE PLAN. ALSO CITATIONS OF WHERE THIS INFORMATION WAS PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC IN ‘CONSULTATIONS’

- STRANGELY THE HILO PLAN IS MISSING FROM THE GENERAL PLAN DOCUMENT AND THIS IS ONE OF TWO URBAN CENTERS AND THE CENTER FROM WHICH TWO OF THE ‘HARBORS’ AND ‘TERMINALS’ OPERATE? THIS SEEMS (AGAIN) A GLARING OMISSION.

Since 2011, the DOT has embarked on a $2.3 billion Hawai‘i Airports Modernization Program to improve the safety, capacity, and efficiency of our major passenger and cargo airports.

As the population becomes more mobile and as resident and visitor populations increase, there will be a greater demand for new and expanded transportation facilities that are adjacent to compatible land uses and include alternative and active transportation connections to decrease the demand for cars and reliance on fossil fuels. OBJECTION TO THIS SENTENCE IS THAT IT IS NOT SUPPORTED BY ANY FACTS OR AN ARGUMENT MADE FOR THE CASE BEING PRESENTED. AGAIN THE CONCERN ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT IS THAT IT IS

COMMITTING OUR ENTIRE COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND OUR LEGISLATURE TO A RADICAL COURSE OF ACTION BASED ON THE PREMISE THAT FOSSIL FUELS ARE TO BE ERADICATED AND THAT PERSONAL AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORTATION SHOULD ALSO BE ERADICATED AND OR COMPLETELY ELIMINATED. THESE PREMISES ARE PART OF A RADICAL SOCIALIST AGENDA THAT VIOLATES THE CONSTITUTION SINCE IT WILL UNDOUBTEDLY LIMIT THE FREEDOM OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS TO FREELY MOVE ABOUT.

service

inter-island

Objective 24

Improve accessibility to airports, harbor systems, and support facilities.

Policies

- 24.1 Encourage the programmed improvement of existing terminals, including adequate provisions for control of pollution and appropriate and adequate covered storage facilities for agricultural products.
- 24.2 The State Department of Transportation should continue to implement its plans for transportation terminals and related facilities to promote and follow desired land use policies.
- 24.3 Transportation terminals should be developed in conjunction with the different elements of the overall transportation system.
- 24.4 Encourage maximum use of the island's airport and harbor facilities.
- 24.5 Encourage the development, maintenance, and enhancement of Hilo and Kawaihae Harbors as detailed within the State’s Hawai‘i Commercial Harbors 2035 Master Plan. THIS COULDN’T BE MORE VAGUE AS A STATED OBJECTIVE. IT DOESN’T REFERENCE THE VERY PRACTICAL MATTERS OF ECONOMIC DRIVERS AND OVERALL ECONOMIC HEALTH OF OUR ISLAND. WHERE IS DISCUSSION ABOUT THE ACTUAL ECONOMY IN THIS ENTIRE DOCUMENT ? THIS ALSO OMITS MENTION THAT A PROSPEROUS AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY WOULD BE THE RATIONALE FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE AT KAWAIHAII AND HILO HARBORS. AGAIN THERE IS AN OBJECTION TO HANDING OVER HARBORS TO THE STATE OF HAWAII WHERE THEY ARE CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE TO THE ISLAND .
- 24.6 Support the State’s objectives to acquire rights within the runway clear-zones, limit heights within approach zones, and restrict noise-sensitive uses within designated noise contours determined by the State. CONCERN: THIS APPEARS TO REFERENCE PROPERTY ACQUISITION AND SUGGESTS THAT THE COUNTY SHOULD ‘SUPPORT’ THE STATE TO RESTRICT USES AND ACTIVITIES IN CERTAIN AREAS

‘NEAR TO AIRPORTS?’ THIS AGAIN IS ONE MORE COMMUNIST LAND GRAB PRACTICE. THIS DOESN’T BELONG IN OUR COUNTY PLAN DOCUMENT FOR 2045.

- 24.7 Future land uses in the vicinity of airports and harbors should have an adequate open space buffer and/or be compatible with the anticipated noise exposure and industrial nature in the vicinity.
- 24.8 Encourage pedestrian-oriented connectivity around harbors and small boat harbors.
- 24.9 Encourage master planning of small boat harbors to accommodate commercial and recreational fishing, tour boats, as well as business and recreational ocean activities, that balance economic vitality and environmental sensitivity. CONCERN THERE HAS BEEN AN ONGOING ATTEMPT TO EXCLUDE MANY USERS FROM ACCESS TO
  HARBORS (SAILING COMMUNITY, FISHING COMMUNITY HAVE EXPERIENCED HIGHER USER FEES AND MORE RESTRICTIONS OF USE IN RECENT YEARS) AND MANY OF THE HARBORS IN THE STATE HAVE BECOME PRIVATIZED. (If privatization occurs, then management controls everything. .) .

Actions

- 24.a Create a strategic improvement plan, including mapping, for County owned and/or managed boat harbors and develop an island-wide needs assessment to better serve regional gaps in ocean accesses.
- 24.b Ensure collaboration with State agencies to offer a variety of transportation options at airports and harbors.

4.3 PUBLIC UTILITIES

4.3.1 Introduction

In Hawai‘i County’s pursuit of a prosperous and resilient future, public utilities stand as pillars of essential infrastructure. THERE IS A LOFTY CLAIM MADE BY THIS ENTIRE EXERCISE TO SUGGEST THAT THE DOCUMENT ITSELF REPRESENTS ANY KIND OF PLAN FOR A PROSPEROUS AND RESILIENT FUTURE. THERE ARE MANY BUZZWORDS THAT ARE BEING USED IN THIS DOCUMENT THAT ARE HOLLOW. THESE WORDS THEMSELVES DON’T CONJURE UP A FUNCTIONING ECONOMY BUT THEY DO OFTEN GIVE PUBLIC SERVANTS THE WARM FEELING THAT THESE WORDS CAN ‘DO ALL THE WORK.’ THIS DOCUMENT IS LACKING IN A GROUNDING OF ACTUAL ECONOMIC STUDY AND LACKS THE INSIGHTS INTO THE OBVIOUS WAYS THAT COUNTY GOVERNMENT COULD SUPPORT THE AGRICULTURE AND TOURISM SECTOR AND ENCOURAGE NEW INDUSTRY ON THE ISLAND.

These are services regulated by the government and provided in response to existing and prospective patterns of development. Changes in land use, population density, and development usually generate changes in the demand and supply of utilities. As the backbone of modern society, public utilities encompass a wide range of vital services that support the health, safety, and sustainability of our communities. This critical infrastructure allows us to function in many ways, including the ability to maintain healthy living conditions, proper sanitation, and access reliable energy to power our homes and businesses.

Public utilities play a key role in forming the foundation upon which social, economic, and environmental progress is built. Such essential services enhance the quality of life for residents, visitors, and businesses while safeguarding the natural resources and cultural heritage of our island. The significance of public utilities can be understood through their contributions in the areas of environmental sustainability, economic prosperity, and social well-being.

Public utilities drive environmental stewardship by promoting clean energy generation, efficient water management, waste reduction, and recycling initiatives.

AS PART OF GENERAL PLANNING AND GOOD MANAGEMENT PRACTICE, WHY HAS THERE BEEN NO AUDIT OF THE WASTEWATER DIVISION OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT? NO DOCUMENT PURPORTING TO PLAN AHEAD FOR 2O PLUS YEARS CAN COVER FOR THE FACT THAT MALADMINISTRATION AND POOR LEADERSHIP HAS LEAD TO MULTIPLE ‘FAILS’ OF RAW SEWAGE TREATMENT WHERE LEAKS OCCURRED AND THE PUBLIC WASN’T ADEQUATELY INFORMED. THE PLAN SHOULD START WITH A MORE SERIOUS ASSESSMENT OF THE FAILURES OF THE CURRENT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IN OUR WASTEWATER SYSTEM.

Through the application of sustainable practices and technologies, public utilities protect our fragile ecosystems, mitigate climate change impacts, and preserve the beauty of our island for future generations. HOW DO 'PUBLIC UTILITIES' 'MITIGATE' 'CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ? This is an example of a wild overstatement and is not supported by fact. Additionally, robust and reliable infrastructure attracts investment, supports economic growth, and fosters job creation. From powering local industries to enabling efficient transportation networks, public utilities are catalysts for economic development, making our communities more resilient in the face of challenges. Waste to Energy incinerators have been opposed multiple times in the past in Hawaii County and each time a massive multi million dollar contract for construction of an incinerator was required which the public was going to be financing over many years. We notice that the Incinerator 'Waste to Energy' proposal is in this County General Plan 2045 in spite of all the protests in the past. This history of pushing forward unpopular projects that have seen community objection and then forcing the property

Access to safe and affordable utilities is a fundamental right of every individual.

Really ?? Who wrote this ? As a general comment, it has been pointed out repeatedly that this 'General Plan' document is poorly written and has many flaws.Here we see misuse of the term 'fundamental rights' where there is no such 'fundamental right.' While 'Safe and Affordable utilities' may be considered 'essential' for a 'standard of living' or to meet the definition of 'economic prosperity' but use of the phrase 'fundamental right' is a confusion of what the legal understanding is concerning 'fundamental rights.' The 'fundamental rights' of say .. 'freedom to move' ARE (as cited elsewhere in the transportation section) the rights that this document happily waives aside (ignoring the Constititution in the process) .

Further, there should be statistics included about what proportion of the island currently is 'off grid' since that proportion is very high and those numbers would provide a necessary context for all discussion about proposals to provide utilities 'affordably' AND 'universally.'

Public utilities ensure equitable distribution of resources, allowing residents of all socioeconomic backgrounds to enjoy necessities such as clean water, affordable energy, and accessible internet-based services. These services enhance public health, education, and overall quality of life, fostering thriving and inclusive communities. '

As with previous comment, this entire section seems flawed due to lacking in facts. This statement reflects 'wishes' rather than a series of steps toward an attainable goal.

Given the unique challenges posed by our geography and vulnerable ecosystem, the General Plan aims to effectively guide the development, maintenance, and improvement of these critical services. This section of the Plan is primarily concerned with the planning aspects of our, water, wastewater, stormwater, electricity, and telecommunications systems. Planning for the location of utility facilities such as reservoirs, pumping stations, and sewage treatment plants is an important aspect of the land planning process, as it makes way for development opportunities.

Where is the context for this statement? Here we see the notion of 'development opportunities' being introduced without context or explanation. This is objectionable since it could be interpreted by future administrations or legislatures as a 'mandate' for growth while lacking any parameters.

Unintegrated utilities can burden developments with lower levels of service and may limit or even prevent development. The integration and availability of public utilities in priority growth areas are imperative. CONCERN: Why isn't this spelled out more ? Why is there no clear explanation here of what is meant by 'priority growth area' .

Changes in the intensity of land use greatly influence the quantitative design of utilities and services, particularly their design capacity. There may be distinctions in the type of services offered for each utility as land use intensities vary. These distinctions also depend on local codes and ordinances, health and sanitary considerations, and practices followed by utility companies.

Table 33: Public Utilities Challenges

General

• Funding and financing the development, conversion, repair, operations, and maintenance of public utilities are central challenges for communities, developers, and county government. WHAT IS MISSING HERE IS REFERENCE TO THE IDEA THAT HOMEOWNERS WILL ALL BE ASKED TO PAY FOR CONVERSION FROM CESSPOOL/ SEPTIC OVER TO ACTUAL COUNTY SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE. THIS TOPIC DESERVES A FULL DISCUSSION.

DITTO WHAT IS CONCERNING IS THAT THE PUBLIC CAN BE REQUIRED TO PAY FOR 'DEVELOPMENT' OF PUBLIC UTILITIES..

• Any large infrastructure expansions are paid for by developers and the costs are not to scale for financing.

• Geographical variability and obstacles require creative solutions for utility buildout.
• Aging public utility infrastructure must become more resilient to natural hazards, extreme

weather events, and climate change impacts. WHERE ARE THE CITED STUDIES PROVING THAT CLIMATE CHANGE IS CAUSING WEATHER EVENTS / CLIMATE WEATHER ? IN THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT WE SEE NONE REFERENCED.

• Absent, aging, or dilapidated infrastructure limits new development where it is needed, consistent with strategic land use patterns and inhibits existing development. THIS SENTENCE IS POORLY WRITTEN WITH THE RESULT OF CONFUSING THE READER. WHY ARE WE LEFT WONDERING WHAT IS BEING SAID HERE?

• Outdated utility systems and practices can pose environmental and health concerns and are expensive to change.

• Disputes over water source capacity can prevent development where it is needed and consistent with desired development patterns.

• Water commitments have been assigned to parcels that are not being developed or lack development potential. THIS NEEDS TO BE TAKEN OUT OR ELSE EXPLAINED SO THAT THE MEANING IS CLEAR.

• Guidelines for assigning water units per system need to be updated.
• Modeling of water demand and potential demand needs to be closely aligned to land use. • The water systems serving, North Kohala, South Kohala, North Kona, and Puna will require additional water source development.
• On-site wastewater disposal can adversely impact groundwater resources. THIS APPEARS TO BE A REFERENCE TO SEPTIC /CESS POOL SYSTEMS. ELABORATION AND A LOT MORE DETAIL SHOULD BE REQUIRED HERE.

• Wastewater planning and policy primarily focus on maintaining and servicing existing systems and do not proactively plan for developing new systems to accommodate growth or to extend existing lines to align with urban zoning.

• County policy has largely relied on private developers to develop commercial and private wastewater systems for new development, which ultimately leaves significant municipal service gaps in urban areas.

• Many County wastewater systems may not be able to accommodate unserved, existing zoned capacity and projected growth.

• Landowners and developers may incur the costs of constructing private systems or upgrades due to the insufficiency and lack of wastewater systems in many areas.

• Wastewater requirements hinder the redevelopment or rehabilitation of existing structures and are often seen as an affordable housing issue.

• Treated wastewater is typically discharged into ocean waters or injected into the ground and is not generally reused.

• Wastewater infrastructure improvement and development costs are not fiscally planned for, either in the County budget or through County wastewater fee valuation.

• Individual wastewater systems (IWS) are associated with limitations and regulations. Currently, the Department of Health's rules do not allow single-family dwellings and additional dwelling units (ADU) on a single IWS system.

• Reliance on IWS is an impediment to compact development due to minimum lot size requirements for IWS, thereby contributing to sprawl.

• Coastal residential neighborhoods without centralized wastewater are contaminating near- shore waters with pollution from IWS. ELABORATION AND A LOT MORE DETAIL SHOULD BE REQUIRED HERE. THIS SEEMS TO IMPLY A POLICY DIRECTIVE THAT IS SPECIFIC TO APPLY TO COASTAL NEIGHBORHOODS ? IMPOSING FINES OR HIGH COSTS TO HOME OWNERS TO ADDRESS A NEW REQUIREMENT FOR MAINS SEWER OR EVEN SEPTIC TANK INSTALLATION IN ROCKY TERRAIN WILL LEAD TO DELINQUENCY AND THEN FINES AND POTENTIAL SEIZURE OF PROPERTY. THIS IS A VERY 'DANGEROUS' POLICY DIRECTIVE TO LEAVE AMBIGUOUS. THE CONSEQUENCES OF THIS POLICY DIRECTIVE MUST BE EXPLORED AND CLEARLY STATED.

THIS DOCUMENT IS CITING THE HUGE OBSTACLES TO ADDRESSING THE PROBLEMS OF OUR ISLAND WHERE SO MANY HOUSEHOLDS RELY ON CESSPOOLS. WHILE THERE ARE EXAMPLES OF INNOVATIVE BIO-REMEDIATION METHODS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL 'WASTEWATER TREATMENT' NO STUDIES ARE INCLUDED, NO MENTION OF THESE KINDS OF OPTIONS ARE INCLUDED. BIO REMEDIATION WOULD MOST CERTAINLY BELONG IN A DOCUMENT LIKE THIS SINCE SUCH METHODS SHOULD BE EXPLORED AS A COST SAVING MEASURE AND DATA IS AVAILABLE TO DEMONSTRATE EFFECTIVENESS. FURTHER THE IMPACT TO COASTAL ECO SYSTEMS OF INADEQUATELY TREATED WASTEWATER AND RAW SEWAGE ARE WORTHY OF MENTION HERE IN THIS DOCUMENT.

TO CITE A WELL KNOWN EXAMPLE: THE 'GENKI BALL' EXPERIMENTS HAVE BEEN DONE IN SEVERAL POLUTED WATERWAYS IN HAWAII. MOST NOTABLY THE 'GENKI BALLS' USED AT ALA WAI CANAL IN HONOLULU RESULTED IN BETTER WATER QUALITY AND FISH RETURNING TO THE AREA. WHERE A COMBINATION OF CULTURED 'BOKASHI' AND CLAY WERE INTRODUCED TO THE WATERWAYS THUS BILLIONS OF MICROBES WERE RELEASED CAPABLE OF REDUCING ECOLI AND OTHER LEVELS OF BACTERIA IN THE WATER. THIS AND OTHER KINDS OF BIOREMEDIATION BELONGS IN A PLANNING DOCUMENT FOR HAWAII ISLAND.

• The looming deadline to convert cesspools to sewer or other IWS may create lack of local expertise to meet demand if not properly planned.

• The future impacts of climate change on future rainfall volumes are uncertain. WHERE IS THE FACTUAL EVIDENCE THAT THERE IS SUCH A THING AS 'MAN MADE CLIMATE CHANGE'?

• Outdated codes limit the effectiveness of stormwater infrastructure and stormwater-related practices.

• Water quality changes caused by non-point source pollution, human activities, erosion, and sediment transport can negatively impact environmental systems and processes.

• A lack of incentives and flexibility exists in the permitting process for stormwater and green infrastructure.

• There is a lack of a dedicated funding source for public systems.

• There is a heavy reliance on imported fossil fuels for power generation.

• The State of Hawai'i has the highest electricity rates in the United States.

• Building codes, design perspectives, and construction practices can increase electrical demand.

• There is a constant need to update and renovate electrical systems and infrastructure.

• The adoption of renewable energy practices may offload environmental costs to other distant communities, which can offset positive climate action. POORLY WRITTEN , AMBIGUOUS GENERALIZING STATEMENTS LIKE THIS DO NOT BELONG IN A COUNTY GENERAL PLAN . WHAT EXACTLY IS MEANT BY THE TERM RENEWABLE ENERGY 'PRACTICES?' WHAT ENVIRONMENT COSTS ARE REFERRED TO HERE? HOW ARE COSTS 'OFFLOADED TO DISTANT COMMUNITIES' HOW ARE THESE OFFSETTING 'POSITIVE CLIMATE ACTION?'

• Renewable energy developments can be controversial, such as geothermal and wind turbines. THIS STATEMENT IS OBJECTIONABLE. THE REASON THESE 'ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS' ARE 'CONTROVERSIAL' IS THAT THEY HAVE INJURED MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC AND ARE KNOWN TO CAUSE HARM. WE NOTE THAT NUCLEAR POWER WAS IN THE ORIGINAL FIRST DRAFT OF THIS DOCUMENT AND IS ALSO CONTROVERSIAL.IF MAKING A CASE FOR GEOTHERMAL OR WIND TURBINES (OR NUCLEAR ENERGY) OPPORTUNITY TO SUBMIT DOCUMENTATION ACKNOWLEDGING THE RISKS SHOULD BE AFFORDED TO THE PUBLIC.

• Inadequate access disrupts efficiency and productivity and is a barrier to accessing public services and information. INADEQUATE ACCESS TO WHAT ? THIS IS A POOR SENTENCE AND IS AMBIGUOUS IN MEANING.

• Last mile infrastructure is often the most costly and difficult segment to deploy, especially for rural areas where distances from a central distribution point are greater and population density doesn't economically promote the deployment.

• Consistent and accurate service data is needed to provide a constantly improving network for the island.THE STATEMENT 'PROVIDING A CONSTANTLY 'IMPROVING NETWORK' CAN BE INTERPRETED TO REFERENCE THE INCREASINGLY INTENSE LEVELS OF SIGNAL BEING ESTABLISHED. 5 G WHILE BRINGING HIGHER SPEED LEVELS OF DATA TRANSFER IS PROVING TO POSE A HEALTH RISK TO HUMAN TISSUE. THE REGULATION OF 5G TOWERS WITH CONSIDERATIONS FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY IS AN URGENT ISSUE. WE NOTE THAT THE DIRECTOR OF PLANNING ZENDO KERN HAS RECENTLY RECOMMENDED GUIDELINES THAT WILL NOT STRINGENTLY ENFORCE SAFETY STANDARDS FOR THE COMMUNITY.

• Providers seeking to deploy broadband infrastructure face multiple layers of permitting and approvals at both the State and County level, in addition to community opposition regarding the installation of telecommunications towers. SEE ABOVE COMMENT. THIS REFLECTS AN INTENTIONAL DISREGARD FOR SAFETY CONCERNS THAT ARE WIDELY DOCUMENTED AND CURRENTLY THE SUBJECT OF LEGISLATION.

• Limited competition in broadband service providers and transpacific backhaul providers means high consumer rates due to a lack of competition within the market. (??? THIS IS JARGON THAT ISN'T EXPLAINED)

General

• Pursue creative funding and financing tools such as Community Facilities Districts (CFD) and Improvement Districts, for utility development, conversion, repair, operations, and maintenance.

THIS NEEDS BETTER EXPLANATION. 'CREATIVE FUNDING' IS AN OBJECTIONABLE TERM AND SOUNDS LIKE A PROCESS FOR SELLING OFF UTILITIES OR FINANCING CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS OR MAINTENANCE SO EITHER WAY, THE PUBLIC WILL PAY MORE FOR UTILITIES.

• Ensure that utility development matches desirable development priorities.
• Streamline the process of utility infrastructure development to achieve the highest possible

level of service for our communities.
• Lead the charge in resource conservation and assess creative solutions to incentivize

resource conservation for the public.
• Prioritize the conversion and modernization of outdated utility systems and practices.
• Use an integrated approach to value all water as a resource (e.g., drinking water,

wastewater, stormwater).

• Collaborate with asset management (e.g., road resurfacing and utility upgrades). ASSET MANAGEMENT IS A VAGUE TERM THAT IS NOT SUFFICIENTLY DEFINED.

• Explore public-private partnership opportunities to create circular systems. ANOTHER VAGUE TERM THAT IS NOT SUFFICIENTLY DEFINED. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS USUALLY IS ANOTHER WORD FOR INCREASING PUBLIC DEBT WHILE GIVING AWAY PUBLIC ASSETS TO PRIVATE CORPORATIONS. THIS IS MORE FROM THE PAGES OF SOCIALISM AND WE REJECT IT.

• Increase partnerships and enhance collaboration with government, private and nonprofit agencies, and other stakeholders. HERE 'OTHER STAKEHOLDERS' IS A VAGUE TERM THAT IS NOT SUFFICIENTLY DEFINED. PLEASE DEFINE IT CLEARLY OR TAKE IT OUT ALTOGETHER.

• Explore innovative ways to fund water infrastructure improvements to attract development that is consistent with desired density and the land use pattern. AGAIN A REFERENCE TO 'DESIRED DENSITY AND LAND USE PATTERNS' THIS HAS NOT BEEN SUFFICIENTLY EXAMINED IN THE PLANNING DOCUMENT AND IS BEING REFERENCE HERE AS A STANDARD

• Seek creative funding for significant expansion of water systems to reach new customers in non-service areas.

• Promote and practice water conservation practices to maximize efficient water use.

• Adopt One Water recommendations to standardize interagency collaboration in planning for and managing water resources.

• Rainfall collection can provide additional water capacity even where we have Department of Water Supply (DWS) systems. NEEDS CLEAR EXPLANATION.

• Align the Water Use Development Plan, Master Plan, General Plan, DWS Capital Improvements Program (CIP), DWS guidelines, DWS water commitments, and private improvements to the DWS system. NEEDS CLEAR EXPLANATION.

• Exercise some controls over the permitted uses within the defined zone of influence for downstream deep well sources. IN THIS GENERAL PLANNING DOCUMENT THERE APPEARS TO BE NO MENTION OF THE IMPACT OF MILITARY ON THE SOIL, WATER AND AIR QUALITY. HERE A REFERENCE TO POLLUTERS UPSTREAM OF WATER SOURCES AND YET MILITARY IS NOT MENTIONED? POHAKULOA MILITARY BASE CONTINUES TO LEASE FOR $1 AND CONDUCTS LIVE FIRE TRAINING DIRECTLY ABOVE THE ISLAND'S VAST AQUIFER. IT HAS BEEN A KNOWN FACT THAT DEPLETED URANIUM HAS BEEN SCATTERED ONTO THE BASE AND CONTINUES TO BE DISTURBED BY MILITARY ACTIVITIES UP THERE.

• Encourage groundwater recharge from regional scale master planning to on-site best management practices such as low-impact development (LID).

• Increase opportunities for recycled water. THIS SHOULD BE ELABORATED SINCE IT APPEARS TO BE A DIRECTIVE. THE PUBLIC IS ENTITLED TO BE CONSULTED ON SUCH MATTERS.

• Prioritize sewer for sensitive urban areas.

• Proactively seek grant funding to assist with wastewater development. AGAIN STATING THAT REFERENCING OVER AND OVER THE NEED FOR 'WASTEWATER DEVELOPMENT' WHILE DEDICATING NO TIME AND EFFORT TO EXPLORING ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF BIO REMEDIATION IS A MAJOR OMMISSION

• Advocate for expanding cesspool conversion tax credit to all cesspool conversions. THESE ARE MAJOR COSTS BEING PASSED ON TO HOME OWNERS.

• Explore opportunities for public-private partnerships as well as those for technology upgrades and innovation. THE TERM 'PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP' IS A TERM ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED DEBT FOR THE PUBLIC AND A REDUCTION (USUALLY) IN HARD ASSETS THAT ARE HANDED OVER TO CORPORATE PRIVATE INTERESTS.

• Promote the expanded use of greywater for landscape irrigation and groundwater recharge via rules for new construction and retrofits

• Advocate to the Department of Health (DOH) to adopt appropriately scaled requirements and standards and develop flexible guidelines for designing and permitting wastewater systems that meet environmental objectives.

• Low-pressure systems should be prioritized for retrofitting instead of gravity flow. • Higher-density development can contribute more to a centralized system. HERE AGAIN WE SEE AN ASSERTION THAT FUTURE DEVELOPMENT WILL BE HIGHER DENSITY AND THIS LACKS PUBLIC DISCUSSION AND YET

Drinking Water

Wastewater

Stormwater

Electricity & Energy

Telecommunications & Broadband

• Increase availability and access to information about private wastewater treatment plant capacities or expansion opportunities.

• Prioritize resiliency measures that support climate change impact scenarios.
• Regularly amend County codes to be as current and innovative as possible.

• Be a leader in prioritizing green infrastructure over gray infrastructure.
• Ensure that stormwater infrastructure decisions align with related plans and the CIP

budget.
• Green infrastructure practices may provide opportunities for creating or expanding

industry.
• Prioritize the use of native plants in landscaping.

• Promote and support the development of alternative energy production facilities.
• Be a net power producer with hydrogen and waste management. THIS STATEMENT WARRANTS ELABORATION OR IT DOESN'T BELONG IN THIS DOCUMENT.
• Hawai'i Island has the highest renewable energy percentage in the State and can continue

to support renewable energy projects to decarbonize our energy system and stabilize electricity costs. WHAT DOES 'DECARBONIZE OUR ENERGY SYSTEM' ACTUALLY MEAN ? ELECTRIC CARS ON THE ISLAND ARE CHARGED AT STATIONS THAT RELY ON POWER FROM DIESEL FUEL GENERATORS. IN OTHER WORDS ELECTRIC CARS REMAIN DEPENDENT ON THOSE FOSSIL FUELS BUT WE SEE OUR COUNTY GOVERNMENT PROMOTING ELECTRIC CARS AS PART OF AN ALTERNATIVE ENERGY STRATEGY. THE NOTION OF 'DECARBONIZING OUR ENERGY SYSTEM' IS FEEDING A MYTH ABOUT HOW RAPIDLY 'WE' CAN TRANSFORM OUR ENTIRE ECONOMY AND OUR WAY OF LIFE. THE IDEA OF 'DECARBONIZING' THE ENERGY SYSTEM IS VERY VERY RADICAL AND IS COMING FROM A SOCIALIST MYTH THAT CARBON (THE BUILDING BLOCK OF LIFE) IS 'BAD' AND THAT SOMEHOW 'CARBON' IS THE CAUSE OF WEATHER EVENTS AND 'CLIMATE CHANGE.' THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT SUPPORTS A RADICAL AGENDA TO 'DECARBONIZE' OUR ENTIRE ENERGY SYSTEM.

FURTHER, SINCE THIS WILL REQUIRE COMPLETE DISRUPTION TO THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM AND SINCE IT IS IMPLIED THAT PEOPLE WILL BE DISCOURAGED FROM MOVING ABOUT 'FREELY' THIS IS A RADICAL OVERHAUL OF OUR ECONOMY WHICH IS LIKELY TO PRODUCE MANY PAINFUL SHOCKS TO INDIVIDUALS, OHANA AND COMMUNITIES. THIS IS ABOUT THE CLEAREST EXAMPLE OF 'RECKLESS' ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT THAT ONE COULD POSSIBLY IMAGINE.

WHAT IS EXTREMELY DISTURBING ABOUT SEEING THE COUNTY DOCUMENT LINE UP SO CLOSELY WITH DECLARED GOALS OF AN ELITE INSTITUTION REPRESENTING THE WEALTHIEST 1% OF OUR PLANET ('THE WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM') IS THAT THIS ORGANIZATION APPOINTED ITSELF AS THE CUSTODIANS AND ARBITERS OF A PLAN TO BRING IN THE 4TH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION WHICH IS THE MOST RADICAL OF ALL THE TRANSITIONS AT ANY TIME IN HISTORY AND BROUGHT ABOUT THROUGH A SERIES OF CRISES: PANDEMIC DISEASE, 'CLIMATE EVENTS' THAT APPEAR AS A CRISIS AND ALSO FOOD SHORTAGES IN PART CAUSED BY INTERFERENCE WITH SUPPLY CHAIN THAT BEGAN WITH LOCKDOWNS IN 2020. THE CATCH PHRASE BY WEF LEADER KLAUS SCHWAB AT THE TIME OF INTRODUCING 'THE GREAT RESET' WAS 'BY 2030 YOU WILL OWN NOTHING AND YOU WILL BE HAPPY.'

WE SPECIFICALLY OBJECT TO TERMS SUCH AS 'DECARBONIZING OUR ENERGY SYSTEM' BECAUSE THIS IMPLIES THAT YOU HAVE THE CONSENT OF THE PUBLIC

A) TO ASSERT THAT CARBON IS A PROBLEM AS IF THERE IS CONSENSUS ON THIS TOPIC WHEN THERE IS NOT

AND B) TO TAKE EXTREMELY RADICAL AND DANGEROUS STEPS TO TRANSITION THE ENTIRE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM AWAY FROM FOSSIL FUELS IN A VERY SHORT PERIOD OF TIME.

Support the County's Broadband Initiative and coordination with the State to facilitate digital equity efforts (e.g., establishing broadband as a public utility, infrastructure deployment, providing training support, and coordinating funding strategies for broadband and telecommunication services). AFTER 5G THERE IS 6G COMING . WITH EACH OF THE INCREMENTAL INCREASES IN THE INTENSITY OF THE FREQUENCY ILLNESSES AND TISSUE DAMAGE RESULTS CONSISTENT WITH 'RADIATION POISONING' . THERE NEEDS TO BE A COMMITMENT TO REVIEW SAFETY INFORMATION AND TO TAKE AN APPROACH THAT HAS A PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE. THIS IS THE MINIMUM STANDARD OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

- Compact development and higher population densities where appropriate are favorable for commercial service providers as they contribute to more economically viable market conditions. WHICH 'COMMERCIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS' IS THIS REFERENCING ? THIS STATEMENT NEEDS TO BE EXPLAINED BETTER OR ELSE REMOVED FROM THIS SECTION.

- Providing consistent and accurate digital literacy data will promote a desirable level of service for all residents. WHAT IS DIGITAL LITERACY DATA AND HOW WILL THIS PROMOTE A DESIREABLE LEVEL OF SERVICE ? IS 'DIGITAL LITERACY DATA' A CLASS OF INFORMATION THAT COMES WITH VIGILANT PROTECTION OF EACH AND EVERY INDIVIDUAL; THEIR PRIVACY AND THEIR 1ST AMENDMENT RIGHTS ? WITHOUT PROTECTION OF THIS KIND, IF OUR COUNTY GOVERNMENT IS WAIVING ON THE INVASIVE DATA COLLECTION PRACTICES OF THE DIGITAL INDUSTRY, THEN IT MAY BE ENDANGERING THE PEOPLE OF THIS ISLAND. WE ARE REQUESTING THAT THE PRIMACY OF SAFETY AND DATA PRIVACY ABOVE THE INTERESTS OF INVESTORS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS ARE WRITTEN INTO THIS GENERAL PLAN. THERE IS A LOT OF DATA TO SUPPORT THAT WHEN THE SAFETY AND PRIVACY OF INDIVIDUALS ARE COMPROMISED, THE PUBLIC WILL BE ENDANGERED AND TYRANNY WILL LIKELY RESULT.

THESE ARE THE REASONS THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT IS FLAWED: WE DON'T SEE CARE TAKEN BY OUR COUNTY GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT INDIVIDUALS' HEALTH AND SAFETY. .

- Increasing digital inclusion efforts, which focus on ensuring both access to and ability to use a range of technologies, will contribute to better outcomes for health, public safety, economic opportunity, and civic participation. THE TERM 'digital inclusion' IS BASED ON AN ASSUMPTION THAT MORE ACCESS TO 5G AND HIGHER BANDWIDTH IS A POSITIVE THING. THIS PREMISE IS WIDELY PROMOTED IN THIS POLICY DOCUMENT AND YET NO SAFETY STUDIES ARE CITED.

- Streamlining permitting and approval processes will improve the efficiency of broadband and telecommunication development and delivery. THIS IS AMBIGUOUS AND MAY BE PROMOTION OF A LOOSE SET OF GUIDELINES FOR TOWER PLACEMENT THAT IS NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

- Pursue partnerships to develop public spaces with broadband access. THIS IS AMBIGUOUS AND MAY BE PROMOTION OF AN OBJECTIVE THAT IS NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

4.3.2 Public Utilities Goal, Objective, Policies, and Actions

Our communities are adequately served by sustainable and efficient public infrastructure, utilities, and services based on existing and future growth needs, sound design principles, and effective maintenance practices.

Objective 25

Improve the efficiency, reliability, and sustainability of essential infrastructure systems.

Policies

- 25.1 Public utility facilities shall be designed at a scale that meets the needs of future development. IN THIS DOCUMENT SO FAR, THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT AN ACTUAL FOCUS ON THE ECONOMY, ON THE SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY THAT REQUIRE SUPPORT, HAS ACTUALLY BEEN CONSIDERED. WHY IS THERE AN EMPHASIS ON 'FUTURE DEVELOPMENT' WITHOUT THE MAIN FOCUS BEING ECONOMIC GROWTH?
- 25.2 Provide utilities and service facilities that minimize total cost to the public and effectively serve the needs of the community.
- 25.3 Utility facilities shall be designed to complement adjacent land uses and minimize pollution or disturbance of the natural environment and natural resources.
- 25.4 Improvement of existing utility services shall be encouraged to meet the needs of users. THIS IS MEANINGLESS. WHY IS THIS SENTENCE NECESSARY ?
- 25.5 Encourage the clustering of developments to reduce the cost of providing utilities. WE ARE FAMILIAR WITH THIS IDEOLOGY. IT'S NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY DEVELOPMENT IT NEEDS TO BE NAMED FOR WHAT IT IT: 'SMART CITY' PROPAGANDA. STACK EM AND PACK EM HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS ARE A PART OF THE PLAN AND THIS IS A RADICAL COMMUNIST AGENDA THAT WE REJECT. IT IS THROUGHOUT THIS DOCUMENT WHICH IS EXTREMELY CONCERNING. THE SMART CITIES THAT ARE BEING DESIGNED GLOBALLY ARE ANOTHER REFLECTION OF WEF STATED GOALS TO CREATE URBAN CENTERS WHERE SURVEILLANCE AND CARBON MONITORING FORM THE JUSTIFICATION FOR CONFINING PEOPLE AND PREVENTING THEM FROM MOVING ABOUT FREELY. THIS IS AN EXTREMELY DANGEROUS AND TRAITOROUS PROPOSAL TO FIND IN A DOCUMENT THAT IS SUPPOSED TO BE DELIVERING TO OUR ISLAND A PLAN FOR OUR WELL BEING AS A COMMUNITY, FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND FOR THE CARE OF OUR 'AINA.
- 25.6 Develop short- and long-range capital improvements programs and plans for public utilities within its jurisdiction that are consistent with the General Plan.

- 25.7 Maintain an Asset Management Program aimed at utilizing maintenance plans to prolong the life of our utilities as well as reduce whole-life costs.

Actions

25.a Develop and adopt an Impact Fees Ordinance to aide in the expansion of public utilities.

4.3.3 Drinking Water Conservation

The Hawai‘i State Constitution provides that all public natural resources, including water, are held in trust by the State for the benefit of the people. The State Constitution further maintains that “the State has an obligation to protect, control, and regulate the use of Hawai‘i’s water resources for the benefit of its people.” Water availability is crucial to any type of development, whether urban, rural, or agricultural. Water availability is based on the sustainable yields of the groundwater hydrologic units established through the State Water Code.[1]

Land use allocation must be closely related to water availability, including the quantity and quality of the water, and the adequacy of the transmission and distribution system. The General Plan requires an understanding of water availability and capacity, current demands, and future demands based on planned and anticipated future growth and land uses. ‘

The County’s Department of Water Supply (DWS) is the primary agency that manages, controls, and operates the water supplies of the County and its properties. There are 23 individual water systems distributed throughout the island. Water demand is directly related to population and industry usage and is expressed as gallons per day (gpd) or million gallons per day (mgd). Demand does not represent domestic consumption alone, but also includes all agricultural, industrial, and commercial uses, fire protection, and other uses. In some areas, however, non-domestic users are likely to create the major demand, and careful attention must therefore be given in any study of probable future water needs.

In Hawai‘i, there are a multitude of public agencies that are either actively tasked with regulating water resources or whose policies affect water use. There are also a number of private entities that use and manage water resources. Over the decades, water management has become segregated in a way that

has created disjointed, mechanical approaches to a naturally continuous resource. The disconnection has included narrow perspectives that fail to see the larger picture. Hawai‘i County aspires to achieve water resource management that is free from the limitations and issues of siloed practices, processes, agencies, and government bodies. Achieving a One Water approach in Hawai‘i County includes actionable steps that can be adapted and adjusted to localize the One Water strategies.

QUESTION : WHY IS A PRIVATE COMPANY BEING SOLD THE RIGHTS TO BOTTLE WATER IN HILO ? WHY ISN'T A PLANNING DOCUMENT CONCERNED WITH FUTURE WATER ACCESS CLEAR THAT NO WATER IS TO BE 'SOLD' OR COMMERCIALIZED SINCE IT BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII?

One Water

One Water is a strategy that integrates the management of stormwater, wastewater, groundwater, sea water, freshwater, graywater, and recycled water to create resource and financial efficiencies. One Water will help the County of Hawai'i address climate change impacts by creating cross-agency coordination and advancing the capacity within agencies.

ANY PREMISE USED TO CONTROL WATER ACCESS, WATER RIGHTS WHETHER BY A CORPORATION OR A GOVERNMENT MUST BE REJECTED. WATER IS AN INCREASINGLY PRIVATISED COMMODITY ACROSS THE WORLD. THIS SHOULD CONCERN US. IT ALREADY SEEMS EXTREMELY CONCERNING THAT ON THE ONE HAND APPLICANTS HAVE REPEATEDLY ATTEMPTED VIA A COUNTY PERMITTING PROCESS TO PURCHASE THE RIGHTS TO BOTTLE WATER FROM OUR MAUNA KEA AQUIFER AND ON THE OTHER HAND THAT THE COUNTY WOULD BE PROMOTING CONTROL OF WATER MANAGEMENT IN A CENTRALIZED FASHION INVOLVING MULTIPLE 'UNDISCLOSED AGENCIES'

FURTHER, AGAIN THERE IS AN OBJECTION TO THE SUGGESTION THAT THE COUNTY OF HAWAII WILL ADDRESS 'CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS' WHEN THE VERY PREMISE OF CLIMATE CHANGE HAS BEEN CHALLENGED BY MULTIPLE LEADING AUTHORITIES AND IS THE SOURCE OF CONTROVERSY DUE TO THE LACK OF HARD EVIDENCE THAT 'CARBON' IS THE CAUSE OF 'CLIMATE CHANGE' AND 'CLIMATE EVENTS' THAT APPEAR TO REPRESENT AN EMERGENCY.

Objective 26

Increase the protection of existing and potential sources of drinking water.

Policies

- 26.1 All public water systems shall be designed and built to the DWS dedication standards. All other systems shall meet all relevant health and safety regulations and be designed and constructed by a licensed engineer.
- 26.2 Water sources shall be protected to prevent depletion and contamination from natural and man- made occurrences or events.

- 26.3 An effort by County, State, and private interests shall be coordinated to identify sources of additional water supply to be implemented and ensure the development of sufficient quantities of water for existing and future needs of high-growth areas and agricultural production.
- 26.4 Installation or rehabilitation of water distributions shall be sized to adequately meet fire protection.
- 26.5 Ensure the highest quality of water is reserved for the most valuable end-use.
- 26.6 Encourage the design of large development projects (200+ units) in the North Kohala, South Kohala, North Kona, South Kona, and Kaʻū Districts to be as water neutral as reasonably possible through water conservation, recharge, and reuse measures to reduce the water footprint.
- 26.7 Promote best practices in sustainable water collection and use for private water systems.
- 26.8 Water system improvements, including exploratory wells, shall correlate with the County's desired land use development pattern.
- 26.9 The DWS shall prioritize infill development and focus source development to serve designated Urban Growth Areas.
- 26.10 Waterdemandprojectionsshallincludeallconsumptiveandnon-consumptivedemands.
- 26.11 TheDWSandthePlanningDepartmentshallcoordinateprioritiesbeforetheadoptionofanynew water development or County land use plans.
- 26.12 AllCountypotablewatersystemsshouldhavebackupstandbysources.

One Water

- 26.13 Treat all water as a valuable resource in community design, and integrate designs for drinking water, stormwater, and recreational water needs. CONCERN: AN EXAMPLE OF YET MORE POORLY EXPRESSED LANGUAGE THAT SEEMS INAPPROPRIATE. WHAT IS MEANT BY ‘RECREATIONAL WATER NEEDS?’
- 26.14 Managewater,stormwater,andwastewaterasthesamenaturalresourceincollaborationwiththe DWS, DEM, DPW, and DOH.
- 26.15 New developments should be designed to reduce water demand, retain runoff, decrease flooding, and recharge groundwater.
- 26.16 Supportlocalized,small-scalesolutionstowaterreuseandon-sitesystems.

Actions

26.a In collaboration with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), conduct further research on localized rainfall modeling to accurately assess future precipitation trends.

- 26.b Expand water conservation programs, primarily aimed at reducing demand, such as leak detection, and rebates for low flow.
- 26.c Evaluate and amend the fee schedule for water use to take into account high water use and aquifer recharge projections. Use the funds generated to pay for conservation measures and infrastructure.
- 26.d Improve County water conservation practices to lead by example.
- 26.e Maintain the water master plan to consider water yield, present and future demand, alternative sources of water, guidelines, and policies for the issuing of water commitments.
- 26.f Collaborate with the DOH to develop standards and/or guidelines for the construction and use of rainwater catchment systems to minimize the intrusion of any chemical and microbiological contaminants.
- 26.g Promote the use of groundwater sources to meet DOH water quality standards.
- 26.h Seek state and federal funds to assist in financing projects to bring the County into compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- 26.i Explore the feasibility of incentive methods such as property tax deductions, conservation easements, or transfer of development rights to protect the defined zone of influence of existing or proposed public and private wells. AGAIN THIS SEEMS TO REFER VAGUELY TO THE PRIVATISATION OF WATER AND CONVERSELY TO PROPERTY ACQUISITION WHICH IS NOT CURRENTLY CONSIDERED THE RESPONSIBILITY OF OUR COUNTY GOVERNMENT. UNDER A COMMUNIST GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM ONE COULD EASILY EXPECT THAT A GOVERNMENT WOULD BE CRAFTING POLICY IN SUCH A WAY THAT TRANSFER OF PROPERTY FROM PRIVATE LANDOWNER TO GOVERNMENT WOULD BE FACILITATED.
- 26.j Investigate alternative financing options for expanding water systems to support infill growth consistent with the County’s desired land use development pattern. AGAIN THIS IS A VAGUE REFERENCE WHEN THAT SHOULD NOT BE LEFT AMBIGUOUS AND THIS IS CONCERNING BECAUSE IT COMPROMISES THE VALUE OF THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT.
- 26.k Collaborate with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders to develop, improve, and expand agricultural water systems in appropriate areas on the island.
- 26.l Continue to participate in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) exploratory well drilling program.
- 26.m Expand programs to provide agricultural irrigation water.

One Water

- 26.n Develop water conservation and stormwater management guidelines for commercial, industrial, and residential properties.
- 26.o Codify the administrative structure needed to develop a water resource program and interdepartmental collaboration framework.

- 26.p Collaborate with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders to develop and facilitate community partnerships between upstream and downstream communities.
- 26.q Develop public-private partnerships to leverage funding sources.

Table 35: Water System Standards Domestic Consumption Guidelines

Zoning Designation Residential: Single-Family or Duplex Multi-Family Commercial

Resort
Light Industry Schools and Parks Agriculture

Average Daily Demand

400 gals/unit
400 gals/unit
3000 gals/acre
400 gals/unit or 17,000 gal/acre 4000 gals/acre

4000 gals/acre or 60 gals/student 3400 gals/acre

4.3.4 Wastewater Treatment and Reuse

The General Plan recognizes the significance of wastewater treatment and reuse as essential components of the County’s comprehensive water management strategy. Adequate sewer systems are vital to maintain public health and protect the environment. As communities generate wastewater through various sources such as residential, commercial, and industrial activities, effective treatment is necessary to remove harmful pollutants and contaminants before the water is discharged back into the environment. Improperly treated wastewater can have detrimental effects on marine ecosystems, coastal waters, and freshwater resources, jeopardizing both human and ecological health.

An adequate system minimizes contamination of both the groundwater supply and coastal waters, beaches, and waterborne recreational areas and is not a visual and odor nuisance. Land development plans for resort-residential complexes located in shoreline areas pose a potential water quality problem for adjacent near-shore waters. Adequate treatment facilities are essential prerequisites for development.

HERE IN THIS DOCUMENT WITH NO REFERENCE TO BIO REMEDIATION AND WITH THE SHEER VOLUME OF HOUSEHOLDS OPERATING OFF GRID, THIS DOCUMENT IS CREATING 'CRIME' OUT OF REGULAR HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONS. THE FACT THAT THIS COUNTY ADMINISTRATION IS PROPOSING A POLICY DIRECTIVE TO MANDATE/ FORCE HOUSEHOLDS TO ADDRESS THE LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE ON OUR RURAL ISLAND IS A VERY RECKLESS DIRECTION TO TAKE.

REFER PREVIOUS COMMENTS 1) AN AUDIT SHOULD BE DONE OF THE CURRENT WASTEWATER DIVISION 2) ALTERNATIVE BIOREMEDIATION METHODS MUST BE INVESTIGATED AND FINDINGS PUBLISHED. MORE PUBLIC DISCUSSION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS IS NEEDED BEFORE THIS POLICY DIRECTIVE WOULD BE ADOPTED SINCE IT WILL LIKELY BRING GREAT FINANCIAL STRAIN TO MANY HOUSEHOLDS AND REQUIRE ONEROUS LEVELS OF 'ENFORCEMENT.'

Wastewater reuse, also known as water recycling or reclaimed water, involves treating wastewater to a level suitable for non-potable uses. Reusing treated wastewater provides an opportunity to conserve precious freshwater resources and reduce the strain on existing water supplies. For Hawai'i Island, where freshwater resources are limited and vulnerable to climate change impacts, the implementation of wastewater reuse projects becomes vital for ensuring water sustainability. By implementing appropriate treatment processes, treated wastewater can be used for a range of purposes, including irrigation of agricultural lands, landscape irrigation, industrial processes, and groundwater recharge. This practice helps meet non-drinking water needs, reducing the reliance on freshwater sources for non-potable purposes and leaving more available for essential uses like drinking water. THERE IS NO MENTION HERE OF THE SAFETY CONCERNS THAT MUST ACCOMPANY SUCH USES OF TREATED WASTEWATER.

The County operates municipal sewerage in Hilo, Pāpa'ikou, Kapehu, Pepe'ekeo, Honoka'a, Kealakehe, and Kaloko. The remaining communities are served by private wastewater treatment facilities or individual facilities, such as cesspools or septic tanks. In 2017, the Hawai'i State Legislature passed Act 125, mandating that all Hawai'i's cesspools be replaced by 2050. Cesspools are substandard sewage disposal systems as they do not treat wastewater. According to the latest report on the Hawai'i Cesspool Hazard Assessment and Prioritization Tool, Hawai'i Island contains an estimated 48,596 cesspools. Sewerage disposal system designs must be examined with the particular region in mind. Of critical importance in an examination of sewerage disposal for a community is the cost of the system, including construction and operation costs. These costs vary with the characteristics of each area.

The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 legislated the protection of all aquifers or portions of aquifers currently serving as drinking water sources and any other aquifer capable of yielding

consumable water. This mandate was based on a national concern for the quality of the groundwater and the increasing evidence of contamination of this valuable resource.

In 1976, the State Legislature enacted Act 84, relating to safe drinking water, which requires the State Department of Health (DOH) to establish an underground injection control program to protect the quality of the State's underground sources of drinking water. Because of the importance ofgroundwater as a source of municipal water supplies, the underground injection control program is considered a beneficial approach in the identification of aquifers that should be protected from subsurface disposal of wastewater through injection wells.

HERE AGAIN THERE IS NO MENTION OF THE PRIMARY POLLUTER OF THE AQUIFER : THE MILITARY BASE ON POHAKULOA. THERE IS ALSO NO MENTION OF TESTING WATER QUALITY AND TESTING FOR CONTAMINANTS. THIS IS ANOTHER DIVISION OF OUR COUNTY THAT SHOULD BE AUDITED. WHY IS NOTHING DONE ABOUT A MILITARY POTENTIAL 'SUPER FUND SITE' OPERATING ABOVE A PRISTINE AQUIFER?

The protection of these aquifers is established by designating areas currently being used or will be used in the future for drinking water supply. The Underground Sources of Drinking Water (USDW) will be protected from pollution by prohibiting the construction of new injection wells that may pollute the USDW. Injection wells are allowed in exempted areas. The boundary lines between the USDW and the exempted areas have been developed. ** PROVIDE THIS INFORMATION OR ELSE TAKE OUT THIS EXEMPTION REFERENCE. THE PUBLIC SHOULD BE BETTER INFORMED UPON READING THIS PLAN, NOT LEFT IN THE DARK TO WONDER . Under Chapter 62, Wastewater Systems, the DOH adopted a 1,000-foot setback of wastewater systems from all public drinking water wells and springs.

In compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92- 500), the DOH and the County jointly prepared the Water Quality Management Plan for Hawai'i County in 1978 and subsequently updated the plan in 1980. In 1979, the County Council adopted the plan through a resolution to serve as the planning guide for the development of regional waste treatment systems and the control of non- point sources of pollution. To implement the management plan, the County has prepared facility plans for various areas on the island. Facility plans are developed by the County to satisfy a requirement for the application of loans from the State to develop wastewater treatment facilities. The facility plans identify problems, potential solutions, and costs.

In 1985, the State Legislature enacted Act 282, Relating to Environmental Quality, which reassigns the County, effective July 1, 1987, or upon receipt of State funds, to assume complete administration and implementation for the regulation of sewerage and wastewater treatment system programs.

Source: Hawai'i News Now (2022).

Objective 27

Planned and developed municipal sewer capacity is expanded to serve our Urban Growth Areas and reduce sewage-related impacts on water quality.

Policies

- 27.1 A Sewerage Study for All Urban Areas, including appropriate water quality management strategies, shall be completed and used as guides for the general planning of sewerage disposal systems.
- 27.2 Private treatment systems shall be installed by land developers for major resorts and other developments along shorelines and sensitive higher inland areas, except where connection to nearby treatment facilities is feasible and compatible with the County's long-range plans, and in conformance with State and County requirements.
- 27.3 Immediate steps shall be taken to designate treatment plant sites, sewerage pump station sites, and sewer easements according to the facility plans to facilitate their acquisition.
- 27.4 The County shall obtain State and Federal funds to finance the construction of proposed sewer systems and improve existing systems.
- 27.5 Plans for wastewater reclamation and reuse for irrigation and biosolids composting (remaining solids from the treatment of wastewater are processed into a reusable organic material) shall be utilized where topographically feasible and needed for landscaping, agricultural purposes, or fire protection.

Wastewater and Environmental Quality Prioritization

- 27.6 Pollution shall be prevented, abated, and controlled at levels that will protect and preserve public health and well-being through the enforcement of appropriate Federal, State, and County standards.
- 27.7 Ensure municipal wastewater systems serve designated Urban Growth Areas (UGA) with the capacity to accommodate projected population growth.
- 27.8 The Department of Environmental Management and the Planning Department shall coordinate priorities before the adoption of any new wastewater development or land use plans.
- 27.9 Prioritize developing a multipronged approach to wastewater infrastructure funding, including proactively seeking grant funding for wastewater system expansion, improvements, and new development.
- 27.10 Ensurewastewaterfeesreflectactualcostsforservice,maintenance,andfutureimprovements.
- 27.11 Ensure that wastewater systems and improvements are designed and functioning to maximize system efficiencies, prevent accidental leaks or spills, and provide sanitary, reliable wastewater treatment that is not negatively impacting natural resources.

One Water-Recycled Water Expansion

- 27.12 Striveforanintegratedapproachtostormwaterandwastewater,andwaterresourcemanagement that is comprehensive and as efficient as possible.
- 27.13 Encourageon-sitewaterreusesolutionsforlargedevelopments.

27.14 Encourageandincentivizethecollectionofrainfallfornon-potableuse.

27.15 PrioritizetheuseofgraywaterinareasconnectedtoCountywaterandnotconnectedtoCounty wastewater.

Actions

Wastewater and Environmental Quality Prioritization

- 27.a Prioritize areas where on-site wastewater treatment should be converted to sewer and establish financial tools such as improvement districts to aid in implementation.
- 27.b Prioritize areas where wastewater treatment facilities are necessary to facilitate future growth and utilize financing tools such as community facilities district (CFD) or tax increment financing (TIF) to aid in implementation.
- 27.c Review, assess, and amend Codes relating to sewer connection requirements to ensure wastewater issues and requirements are addressed in a consistent, sustainable, and socially equitable way.
- 27.d Develop a wastewater master plan with a clear prioritization method for wastewater system expansions and improvements based on criteria involving land use, projected growth, social equity, and environmental factors.
- 27.e Develop plans to improve, connect, or develop new wastewater systems in unsewered urban coastal communities.
- 27.f Perform a study to assess individual wastewater systems (IWS) in unsewered urban growth areas to assess the rate of failures/negative impacts, determine rates of large capacity cesspools still in use, and develop plans to improve, connect, or develop new wastewater systems for unsewered urban communities.
- 27.g Proactively seek opportunities for public-private partnerships for wastewater collection and treatment development.
- 27.h Facilitate the use of infrastructure improvement districts and other types of localized funding mechanisms to fund improvements.
- 27.i Streamline the sewer connection loan program.
- 27.j Develop wastewater cost valuation in service fees (similar to the water model fee structure).
- 27.k Develop a criteria-based infrastructure prioritization tool to develop new or expand existing municipal wastewater systems. Base these priority areas on designated urban growth boundaries, urban zoning and density, population trends and anticipated growth, health/safety, and environmental factors.
- 27.l Implement innovative wastewater systems at a cost-effective scale for small communities.

- 27.m Amend the County Code, Section 21-26-1(a) requiring “all sewer extensions shall be approved by resolution of the County council” to read, “all sewer extensions outside of Urban Growth Areas shall be approved by resolution of the County council.”

REFERRING AGAIN TO CONCERNS THAT THIS IS AN UNFEASIBLE COST TO REGULAR HOUSEHOLDS. THIS IS A VERY CONCERNING POLICY DIRECTIVE AND AS ACKNOWLEDGED HERE, MORE STUDIES WOULD BE REQUIRED PRIOR TO ADMINISTERING SUCH POLICIES.. SO WHY ARE WE SEEING THIS EMPHASIS IN THE GENERAL PLAN ?

- 27.n In collaboration with the DOH Wastewater Branch, reevaluate and clarify the requirements set forth in Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR), Section 11-62-31.1(a) (1) (B) and amend County sewer requirements accordingly to accommodate needed housing units.
- 27.o Collaborate with the DOH to advance progressive wastewater technology and regulations.

One Water-Recycled Water Expansion

- 27.p In collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, develop a water resource strategy for efficient agricultural water use and reuse.
- 27.q Install non-potable systems, such as reclaimed wastewater, brackish groundwater, and untreated surface water in proximity to priority UGAs for non-potable water uses.
- 27.r Conduct supply and demand studies to determine a level of service for non-potable water needs.
- 27.s Facilitate greywater reuse systems through code amendments and through partnering with DOH for regulatory changes and incentives.

4.3.5 Stormwater Infiltration and Green Infrastructure

Stormwater management and the implementation of green infrastructure are critical elements of the General Plan for their vital role in sustainability on Hawai‘i Island. As an island ecosystem with limited freshwater resources and vulnerable coastal areas, managing stormwater effectively and integrating green infrastructure practices are essential for preserving our water resources and ensuring environmental sustainability.

Stormwater refers to the runoff from precipitation that flows over land surfaces, eventually entering water bodies such as streams, rivers, and oceans. Stormwater is a crucial element of the island's overall water landscape. While precipitation may be an obvious contributor to stormwater, all the phases of the hydrologic cycle are related to stormwater and are influenced by public utility decisions made in the built environment. Precipitation and surface runoff are often the phases of the hydrologic cycle that people recognize as stormwater, whereas evaporation, transpiration, and condensation are not as easily observed processes.

Uncontrolled stormwater runoff can lead to various detrimental effects on water resources and ecosystems. Polluted runoff, also known as nonpoint source pollution, from agriculture, urban development, forestry, recreational boating, marinas, and hydromodification activities is the leading cause of water pollution in waters across the country and in Hawai‘i. Uncontrolled stormwater runoff can also lead to localized flooding, causing damage to infrastructure, property, and even loss of life. Implementing stormwater management strategies helps to control the flow of stormwater, reducing the risk of flooding and associated hazards. Moreover, excessive stormwater runoff can cause soil erosion, leading to the loss of fertile topsoil, sedimentation in water bodies, and degradation of natural habitats. Proper stormwater management practices, including erosion control measures,

help minimize erosion and preserve the island's natural resources.

Stormwater is a prime example of the unavoidable connections that exist between the built environment and the natural environment. Increasing the opportunities for infiltration and transpiration can reduce the amount of evaporation that surface runoff requires. The social, environmental, and economic impacts of stormwater infrastructure have meaningful implications for our overall island sustainability as water is one of the most precious resources.

Point and Nonpoint Source Pollution

Engineering efficiency in conveying stormwater runoff using impervious surfaces (e.g., paved swales, channelized streams) must be balanced against environmental considerations. If the drainage is directed to streams, excessive freshwater volumes and sediment loads may impact coastal water resources (e.g., degrade water quality and smother coral reefs). If the drainage is directed to injection wells, more studies are needed to determine the impact of storm runoff on groundwater quality. Sediment basins, wetlands, or less impervious methods of conveyance (e.g., grass swales) should be considered where feasible to reduce nonpoint source pollution of the coastal waters from stormwater runoff and filter infiltrating water.

Green infrastructure refers to the network of natural or engineered features that manage stormwater while providing additional benefits to the environment and community. Such features may include rain gardens, permeable pavement, bioswales, and vegetated buffers. Green infrastructure is crucial for stormwater management, as it captures and absorbs runoff, reducing the volume and rate of runoff. By mimicking natural hydrological processes like sediment filtration and bioremediation, it helps to recharge groundwater, replenish streams, and

reduce stress on our water resources during periods of heavy rainfall.

CONCERN: HERE AT LEAST WE SEE REFERENCES TO BIOREMEDIATION. WHY IS THIS ‘ACCEPTABLE’ AS A STRATEGY WHERE TREATMENT OF WATER RUN OFF IS CONCERNED BUT NEVER ENTERTAINED IN THE MATTER OF RAW SEWAGE TREATMENT (A ‘SOLUTION’ AND POLICY DIRECTIVE HERE WHICH THREATENS TO BE COST PROHIBITIVE TO MANY HOUSEHOLDS?)

By retaining and infiltrating stormwater, green infrastructure reduces the reliance on freshwater sources for irrigation, thus conserving water resources. This is particularly important for our island communities where freshwater availability is limited. Green infrastructure features may also provide habitats for native plants and wildlife. They contribute to biodiversity conservation and help restore and enhance Hawai‘i Island’s natural ecosystems. Green infrastructure plays a key part in mitigating the impacts of climate change by reducing the urban heat island effect, moderating temperatures, and increasing resilience to extreme weather events. These measures align with the County’s sustainability goals and efforts to adapt to climate change.

Page 166

34.15 Encourage the expansion of digital access and equity through the resilient buildout of broadband infrastructure and facilities. *Does this take into account the safety of 5G+? Is this to facilitate surveillance of citizens in the future?*

Page167

34.a Implement a Safe Route to School (SR2S) program for all schools. *Will surveillance be implemented to ensure safety?*

Page169

4.4.6 Recreation

Housing developers should not bear a disproportionate burden, or be forced to contribute more than their fair share, as inequitable requirements could deter needed housing development. *This proviso seems to favor developers.*

Page171

35.a Provide funding for planning and acquisition,if necessary, of key corridor segments after corridor-zone plans are adopted. *Does this preclude the rezoning and acquisition of private property?*

35.k Maintain an on-going program of identification, designation, and acquisition of areas with existing or potential recreational resources, such as land with sandy beaches and other prime areas for shoreline recreation in collaboration with government, private and non profit agencies, and other stakeholders. *Please include private property owners in your definition of stakeholders.*

Page 175

4.4.7 Encouraging the establishment of farmers' markets, community gardens, and a range of agricultural activities can promote local food production and improve access to fresh nutritious food. *Please include home gardens.*

Page 177

36.g Support the distribution of telehealth support services, particularly to unserved and underserved communities. *Encourage instead person to person contact.*

36.j Amend the County Code to designate a lead agency for coordinating and responding to outbreaks of life-threatening, highly communicable diseases pursuant to the DOH direction. *While ensuring the statues of the Nuremberg Code are observed.*

Page 179

4.5.1 *Blueprint for the creation of a 15 minute island, clustering us together in* "a centralized, higher-density urban infill, supported by nearby, accessible public and private services and facilities."

Page 181

Under Housing Challenges Targets*:* "Homeownership for investment purposes that are kept vacant or used for transient accommodation rentals reduces available stock for long term resident ownership and rental opportunities."

Prohibits and discourages the rights of private ownership.

Page 182

37.6 Vacant lands in the urban growth boundary (UBG) should be prioritized for residential and supportive uses before additional agricultural lands outside the UBG are converted into urban uses.

With the consent of property owner should be included.

Page183
38.1 Enable data-driven research to support and maintain a housing inventory program that monitors existing housing.
38.a Perform existing housing inventory data analysis to identify structural conditions and needs for rehabilitation or demotion.

Both justify the necessity of more surveillance of the community. 38.a also precludes the private property owner's rights and opinions. Take this out or revise.

Page 184
39.5 Allow for and apply property tax and land use regulations to incentivize private property owners to provide affordable housing units in mix-use and urban areas and to discentivize the land banking of unimproved properties.

In other words land use regulations and property tax hikes will be weaponized against the private property owner. TAke this out or revise!

Page185
Table 40: Additional Infrastructure - Provide adequate broadband without invading people's privacy.

Ensuring future surveillance capabilities?

Page188
40.8 Require all County Departments to collaborate with the County Office of Sustainability, Climate, Equity, and Resilience (OSCER) as the lead agency to ensure the integration of the County's goals of sustainability, climate resilience, and equity into all county operations and planning initiatives.

To whom does OSCER answer? Who's watching the watchdog?
THIS ORGANIZATION WAS ESTABLISHED IN 2023. IT WAS PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC AS AN AGENCY THAT COULD ACCEPT GRANT FUNDS FROM GOVERNMENT AND NON GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS.

IT WAS NEVER SUPPOSED TO BE GRANTED EXTRA POWERS AS AN ADMIINISTRATIVE ARM OF THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT. WE SPECIFICALLY OBJECT TO THE LANGUAGE 'REQUIRING' 'ALL COUNTY DEPARTMENTS' TO COLLABORATE WITH THE OSCER. THE COUNTY'S 'GOALS' OF sustainability, climate resilience, and equity HAVE NOT BEEN ADEQUATELY DEBATED IN OUR COMMUNITY . WE CHALLENGE THE SUGGESTION THAT THERE IS CONSENSUS ON THIS MATTER AND WE SPECIFICALLY CHALLENGE THE OSCER 'AGENCY' TO PROVIDE EVIDENCE OF THE ABOVE. WE SPECIFICALLY CHALLENGE THE PLANNING DIRECTOR AND THE LEGISLATURE TO STAGE A FULL PUBLIC REVIEW OF BOTH SETS OF DATA AND BOTH ARGUMENTS THAT THERE IS A CLIMATE CRISIS CAUSED BY CARBON

*THE '*Office of Sustainability, Climate, Equity, and Resilience (OSCER)' BEGINS WITH A FLAWED AND DISPUTED PREMISE THAT THERE IS A CLIMATE 'CRISIS' AND THAT THE OTHER 3 'PILLARS' OF THE ORGANIZATION (SUSTAINABILITY, EQUITY AND RESILLIENCE) BELONG TOGETHER AS PART OF A 'SOLUTION.'

WHAT IS FLAWED ABOUT THE BUZZ WORD 'SUSTAINABILITY' IS THAT THIS WORD LEADS THE IDENTICAL AGENDAS OF CONTROLLING LAND USE, WATER RIGHTS, ACCESS TO PUBLIC SPACE, THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL, FARMING AND PASTURING OF ANIMALS AND FOOD SECURITY. THESE BUZZWORDS ARE COMING FROM WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM AND THE UNITED NATIONS. ALL OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS PLUS THE BILL AND MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION AND 'NET ZERO' PROMOTE A DANGEROUS AGENDA OF OVERRIDING SOVEREIGN HOME RULE LOCAL COUNTIES AND STATES AND REPLACING WITH 'GLOBAL AGENDAS' WHICH ARE BRINGING IN 'COMMUNIST' VALUES AND SYSTEMS OF PROPERTY ACQUISITION AND DESTRUCTION OF SMALL BUSINESS AND THE CORPORATIZATION OF PUBLIC ASSETS.

WHAT IS FLAWED ABOUT THE BUZZ WORD 'EQUITY' IS THAT IT IS QUICKLY BECOMING A WAY OF WAVING ON A COMMUNIST STYLE OF ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS WHICH PROMOTES LARGER PORTION OF THE POPULATION BEING ON WELFARE AND DIVERSITY HIRE PRACTICES THAT PROMOTE MEDIOCRITY AND NOT MERITOCRACY.

THE WORD 'RESILIENCE' ALSO HAS COME TO BE ANOTHER 'BUZZ WORD' THAT IS A RATIONALE FOR THE CATCH PHRASE 'BUILD BACK BETTER' AND THE IDEA THAT MORE RIGOROUS BUILDING CODES, MORE RESTRICTIONS AND MORE BUILDING COSTS AND INSURANCE COSTS WILL FOLLOW IN THE AFTERMATH OF EACH 'DISASTER.'

ELSEWHERE IN THIS DOCUMENT THERE WAS A CHALLENGE TO THE PREMISE THAT THE RECENT FIRE IN LAHAINA WAS 'NORMAL' AND THAT THE RESULTING LOCKDOWNS AND FAILURE OF GREEN ADMINISTRATION TO SUPPORT HOUSEHOLDS TO REBUILD ARE ALSO 'NORMAL.' TO THE CONTRARY, WHAT WE HAVE SEEN IN LAHAINA FOR THE PAST 13 MONTHS EXEMPLIFIES THE WAY THAT THE WORD 'RESILIENCE' HAS COME TO MEAN 'CONTROL OF A POPULATION AFTER A DISASTER TO THE POINT THAT MANY WILL BE DISPLACED AND WILL BE FORCED TO LEAVE THE AREA, FINDING NO WAY TO REBUILD AND RESTORE THEIR LIVES AND LIVELIHOOODS.'

Page194

Resulting in Longer Commutes: There are notable mismatches between locations of high population and job centers.

Further justification for clustering in population centers. Further policy directive to justify curtailing personal independent transportation options. This again is objectionable and shows contempt for a fundamental constitutional right and as such has no place in a policy document published by this County Administration.

Page 196

Table 43:Economic Opportunities / General

Increase broadband infrastructure to provide opportunities for participation in the digital economy while allowing for other economic alternatives.

CBDC's here we come!

Page 206

46.i Partner with government, private and non profit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders for carrying capacity studies of fisheries and the establishment of State community-based subsistence fishing areas.

More restrictions on fishing rights. Oddly in 5.3 ***Agriculture and Food Systems*** *there is no mention at all of hunting and gathering.*

Page 210

Wahi Pana

Need assurances our wahi pana and other natural assets will be protected from commodification and collateralization.

Page 213

49.1 [Encourage the] [i]ntegrat[ion] [of] ‘āina- place-based values

49.2 [Encourage] the accessibility

49.3 [Promote] a visitor industry

49.5 [Encourage] regenerative tourism efforts

49.6 [Foster] initiatives and improve[d] efforts

49.h and farmers, homeowners, and other residents to develop and support place-based educational programs

COMMENT: FINALLY HERE IS A DIRECTIVE THAT SPEAKS TO SUPPORTING THE EXISTING ECONOMY AND THE PEOPLE WHO ALREADY LIVE ON THIS ISLAND. THE FACT THAT THIS IS SHOWING UP ON PAGE 214 SHOULD BE CONCERNING TO ANYONE UNDERSTANDING THAT THIS DOCUMENT IS SUPPOSED TO GUIDE THE PRIORITIES OF OUR COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATURE. THE OPENING SECTION OF THE DOCUMENT SHOULD BE ABOUT SUPPORTING THE EXISTING CULTURE AND ECONOMY OF THE ISLAND. THE CAPACITY TO SUPPORT AND HELP GROW IN THIS AREA WOULD BE ALL

Page 215

6.1 para 2 presenting [residents a true voice] for the future of Hawaii Island.

1 [where citizens collaborate with the County to effect change consistent with plans developed under this chapter.]

3 Ensure consistency among the General Plan and respective regional plans **[What are regional plans?]**

4 set forth in the General Plan’s **[Should this be plural or possessive?]**

5 Establish an implementation system that is based on county-wide, regional, and agency levels **[What are regional and agency levels?]**

Page 216

Top para by promoting [economic] growth,

2nd para collaboration among various [residents]

“ Key areas of focus include fostering [understanding of the role of government in] ensuring community engagement and input, securing funding, and coordinating priorities.

Page217

6.2.1

Para 1 Community Development Plan Framework

During the General Plan Comprehensive Review process, existing community plans were used to guide the CDP framework. From the adoption of the Kona, Puna, North and South Kohala CDPs in 2008, Kaʻū CDP in 2017, and Hāmākua CDP in 2018, there has been much to learn and grow from as we look to the future. The General Plan also benefited from years of collective participation in CDP implementation efforts through regional committees that implement their respective CDP. [NOTE: Hilo was not included in this CFP framework. Although there had been Hilo meetings in the past that dealt with some issues contained in the General Plan, no mechanism was put in place that paralleled the multi-year single-purpose work that was undertaken in the other six districts.]

Para 2 To build on these lessons learned, future CDPs[, which it is hoped will include a CDP for Hilo,] shall be drafted

The purpose of a CDP is threefold:

3. Provide a process for citizens to engage in civic dialogue [through open-forum townhalls where vigorous question-answer format is primary, eliciting the priorities of the community.]

Page 218
6. Social Capital and Community Network Mapping
During the process of reviewing a Community Development Plan, instances where community needs are not met may be identified. Examples of this may include a need for community gathering spaces such as parks or recreation hubs. Community Development Plans may identify such needs and outline a plan of action for community members and other [Hawaii Island residents] to coordinate efforts, combine and collect resources, and connect public and private sector agents to advocate for such enhancements to their community. [In the case of Hilo, where a CDP was never initiated by the Planning Department, an examination of why this was neglected must be addressed, for the purpose of getting input from this district even though the General Plan may have been already implemented. This could be accomplished through addendums to the General Plan at future dates.]

Page 224
6.4.3
Para 1 The General Plan is a comprehensive framework designed to guide [innovative] development patterns, [and provide assistance toward] future opportunities and public investments.

Para 3 The tables are intended to provide a clear and concise reference for agencies, policymakers, communities, farmers, homeowners, and other residents

Page 225
Table 45

Climate change, carbon footprint, net zero,GHG emissions, green infrastructure projects, climate adaptation

The above terms, taken from Table 45, derive from the United Nations Agenda 21 Sustainable Development, inaugurated in 1992 at the United Nations Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. Residents of Hawaii Island have never had the opportunity to engage in discussions in every town, using every venue, to discuss the entire subject of climate change. It is a foundational subject, as it is the substrate upon which so much of the General Plan is predicated. It is un-Democratic to simply take ideas from other places and cement them into the plans we make for our own people, our own land, our own island, without engaging in an unhurried, full-blown examination of this agenda, neighbor with neighbor. Until such time as this takes place, we must place this draft of a General Plan on hold.

Table 46
Objectives
13. Increase the use of Smart Growth principles to focus development within designated urban centers.

As above, SMART is an acronym taken from the World Economic Forum that pertains to Internet-Of-Things technology. Its purpose is linkage of devices for the purpose of control and monitoring. No island-wide discussion has taken place as to the merits of SMART GROWTH. Again, it is a concept from far away, irreversible once implemented, without so much as a real attempt to inform residents. How can a General Plan proceed on concepts alien to the people?

Table 47
21. [Engineer infrastructure] to reduce stormwater runoff.

Page 227
Table 48
25. Improve the efficiency and reliability, and sustainability of essential infrastructure systems.
28. Increase green infrastructure practices.

Example Indicators
Annual funding allocated for [efficient] infrastructure initiatives
Percentage of new development projects including [efficient] infrastructure elements

Table 49
Our communities are adequately served by sustainable and efficient public infrastructure

P232
6.4.4 1.a Seek [procedure] to support wetland identification and assessments.
1.j Identify partners and [S]upport a public awareness and education campaign to elevate recognition of the value of urban trees as essential infrastructure.

3.b Create special (business) improvement districts to engage in environmental research, restoration and maintenance, natural resource management, climate change or sea level rise

adaptation or other purposes to improve environmental conditions and provide community benefit.

4.a [Seek Hawaii Island residents and groups] to maintain and steward the preservation of sites, buildings, objects, and landscapes of significant cultural and historical importance.

4.c Support the identification of Heritage Landscapes, Corridors, Areas, and Centers. *Heritage* designation is UNESCO. It is crucial that Hawaii Island maintain control of its lands and natural resources, free of encumbrances of global organizations

4.h [Foment discussion among] government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders farmers, homeowners, and other residents
4.i private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders farmers, homeowners, and other residents

Table 54: Climate Change
[Delete Table 54: Climate Change has not been debated across Hawaii County in a systematic way. Such a debate would entail townhall presentations by each side, allowing all the time necessary to absorb the decades of information circulating through media and academia. At some later time, these information-gathering events could then be followed by public open debates. Hawaii Island residents at that juncture would then be ready to decide whether they wished to premise all future growth on the notion of Climate Change, or reject it as unscientific.]

240
Table 56 Transportation Access and Mobility
20.e Adopt a Complete Streets ordinance. [Complete Streets derives from Agenda 21's SMART Cities designation. It has nothing to do with residents of Hawaii Island, until such time as they can be apprised of the overall design of Agenda 21, as it entails constricting traffic, expanding bike lanes and bus routes, installing islands - many changes that may or may not be workable. Hilo and Kona have very different requirements, and a cookie-cutter approach levels differences. Just because it is recommended by a national or international association does not mean it is suitable here. Again, it must be thoroughly discussed across the island before a decision can be made.]

22.a Amend the County Code to incorporate Vision Zero safety principles and Complete Street design principles. [Vision Zero, as stated above with Complete Streets, is an internationally utilized approach to pedestrian safety that first needs a full discussion here to see to what extent it is workable, if at all.]

243-255
27.d social equity, [No relevance to this category]

27.g Proactively seek opportunities for [strategies] for wastewater collection and treatment development.

28.c Update the DPW Storm Drainage Standards to reflect current data and to incorporate strategies and standards of green infrastructure and low impact development.

28.f Create a green infrastructure dedication standard.

28.l Identify County parks and recreation, rights-of-way, and other County owned sites for green infrastructure demonstration projects

29.a Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, farmers, homeowners, and other residents for the research and development of alternative/renewable energy resources.

30.d Collaborate with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities and other [Hawaii Island residents]

30.i [Encourage private] funding for broadband initiatives and deployments.

30.m Foster [private investments] to support the development and expansion of broadband infrastructure,

32.c Review county lighting and landscaping ordinances to implement CPTED. CPTED is a component of a SMART City that watches, listens, announces, tracks, records. It is a creation of Agenda 21 and the WEF and the UN. It must be rejected by the residents of Hawaii Island unless/until it is thoroughly discussed and debated.

32.p This point to be deleted
[In light of the controversy in the aftermath of the Lahaina fire, to be formulating a redevelopment plan, *IN ADVANCE* of an incident, creates a climate of distrust and anger. This subject must be handled very carefully in discussions with groups and individuals across the island.]

35.c Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, farmers, homeowners, and other residents

35.d Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, farmers, homeowners, and other residents

35.i government, private and nonprofit agencies, farmers, homeowners, and other residents

35.k private and nonprofit agencies, farmers, homeowners, and other residents

36.d communities, and other farmers, homeowners, and other residents

36.f communities, and other farmers, homeowners, and other residents

Page 254
45.k Partner with government (e.g., DOT, DBEDT, etc.), private and nonprofit agencies, communities, farmers, homeowners, and other residents to monitor

45.l Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies (e.g., business associations, realtors, chambers of commerce, etc.), communities, farmers, homeowners, and other residents

45.m expand the research and development industry for **[innovative]** economic development.

46.i private and nonprofit agencies, communities, farmers, homeowners, and other residents

From: Adam Roberts
To: WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject: General Plan
Date: Thursday, December 5, 2024 11:06:04 AM

Aloha,

I wanted to comment on the transportation and reducing miles traveled portion of this plan.
I attended a general plan meeting on November 4th in Hilo. It was raining that day. I drove 77 miles from Ocean View to be there. I called the police line before I headed for home because I am aware that the highway floods near Punaluu and the road can be shut down. I was told that it was open and that I should go. They would not tell me if the road would be closing soon.
I drove 57 miles in rain only to arrive at Punaluu and it was closed with no ETA on opening. I waited there with my 3 keiki for 2 hours. I then found out from a friend that it would likely be closed overnight.
at 7:45 pm I headed out the long way around the island to get home. After driving 182 miles, we arrived home at midnight.
This was 239 EXTRA miles driven by just me. Imagine how many other people had to do this.
This road flooding issue has been a known issue for as long as I can remember. There has been no solution, and there is not a good updating system. Had I known it would close, I would have just left over saddle road at 4:15 pm and avoided all the extra night driving in the rain and getting home so late, not to mention miles traveled.
This is the second time in this semester I have had to do this. The first was after hurricane Hone. The rain had stopped but the road was still closed with no ETA on opening. I drove my daughter all the way around the island there and back just to get her to her college classes.

Please address these important issues. It extend more than just the flooded road. When an accident happens and the highway closes, there are no updates. People end up driving many miles around to get home, where if they had an update, maybe they would not have.

Please also address the issue of dogs. Our town has become unsafe. It is unsafe to walk, it is unsafe to own animals. A man was killed last year by dogs. People are attacked constantly by dogs. My neighbors, myself, and countless others have lost beloved pets (on our own property) to dogs. Please do something drastic about this problem!

Please do not change land zoning and do anything that would hinder landowners rights in this plan.

Mahalo for your time,
Adam Roberts

From: heyhew@me.com
To: WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject: The Big Island General Plan
Date: Thursday, December 5, 2024 2:29:10 PM

The Big island Plan is inherently violent toward local people and cannot go through as designed. It is hard to believe any local helped design this plan.

Here are some concerns:

- If you're serious about addressing a changing climate, you will **BAN the two biggest polluters** on the climate: the US military and private jet travel. Leave the taxpayer out of this grift by putting the onus where it belongs—on the actual polluters.

- So-called "Stakeholders" are who collapsed the Soviet Union. Are you really trying to collapse the government? If so, why? As public servants, you should be ***serving the public, not private equity firms and corporations that are raping the public.***

- Choose **local communities** over corporations. What in the hell will be left when there are no local Big Island farmers, homeowners, renters, organizations, businesses, or individuals left? Is Gaza-style extermination the plan? That's what this sounds like. Effective local community engagement and management are crucial for the success and "sustainability" of any initiative, as it helps ensure that diverse perspectives and interests are considered.

- Unelected officials making decisions that affect the general public are NOT AN OPTION! **Abolish** all thoughts of The OSCER Department mentioned on page 188, 40.8.

- It would seem to me that while the local government has been levying taxes on farmers and other residents, while allowing billionaires to buy up all the affordable housing, the move to change zoning from residential to recreational is designed to collapse property values so they can be bought up for pennies on the dollar. Is that correct? If not, please explain. It breaks the Aloha Spirit law § 5-7.5. To reduce someone's property value is not okay. This must be made pono again.

- There is a huge section on climate change and things that will be affected. This needs to be further researched. There are over 1900 credentialed scientist that say there is no climate danger. Here is the pdf showing the scientist and what country they are from. https://clintel.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/WCD-241023.pdf John Coleman, the first weather man for Good Morning America and the Founder of the Weather Channel has gone on CNN and other media outlets stating, "There is no climate danger". He explain the reason for this narrative is the investors, in renewable energy, want to make these changes.

- Hilo is 22% of the island, but somehow does not have a Community Development Plan. This demonstrates the Mal-intent of this entire initiative on its face. Do better.

- 1.13 under "Increase the biodiversity and resilience of native habitats" reads, *"Incentivize private land management practices that protect and enhance natural resource values and, when*

*appropriate, pursue the acquisition of lands for the protection of natural resources." "*Incentives" mean more taxes. "Protection" means more rules. Who's "values" is this plan referring too because it's not the locals? "Pursue the acquisition of lands" does this say they are going to pursing taking people's private property? Again with "protection of natural resources". This plan should be focused on people growing more food and it is doing the exact opposite!

- We need to turn land into Ag Villages and grow more food, not nebulous “conservation"! Steve Shropshire, a resident of Papaikou, has created an Ag Villages plan.

Ag Village to add to the General Plan:

Papaikou Ag Village Objectives:
https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_2cb1cc6d604f4cdd971ad40831c745bc.pdf

Papaikou Site
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Papaikou Development:
https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_c2af52c8b3c645b1a6868a724eee8304.pdf

A Hawaiian born Kanaka revised the Collaborative Biocultural Stewardship that is in the plan. You can see it in the pdf below:
Part One: https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_0a1d5be8f1d140069415f7b691725786.pdf

Part Two: https://86fc0cbd-8207-4076-85fa-5a62e4e933b4.usrfiles.com/ugd/86fc0c_ecc498ba192d4a7689ebf31c3681c2ec.pdf

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The way this plan is written is very far from what will support our island. Try again.

Thank you,

Adrienne Hew

From:	Donald
To:	WPCtestimony
Cc:	LPCtestimony
Subject:	The Big Island General Plan 2045
Date:	Thursday, December 5, 2024 11:08:42 AM

Aloha Commissioners,

The Big island Plan cannot go through the way it is designed. It is hard to believe any local helped design this plan.

Here are some concerns:

- There is a huge part of the plan dedicated to "Climate Change". However, why do most experts state there is NO climate danger? Climate Experts Speak Out Against Climate Danger Click Here!

- The word "Stakeholder," defined in the plan, is written 86 times and literally means anyone in the entire world can have input on this plan.

- Please recommend Stakeholder change to the following: "Local Communities". Local Communities are local Big Island farmers, homeowners, renters, organizations, businesses, and individuals who live on Big Island or have property on Big Island that will be personally affected by projects, decisions, or activities in the general plan. Effective local community engagement and management are crucial for the success and sustainability of any initiative, as it helps ensure that diverse perspectives and interests are considered.

- The OSCER Department in the plan will null and void all public input and leave decisions to unelected officials. This is NOT okay! This department should not be created. This is on page 188, 40.8.

- The Planning Department has sent out letters too many homeowners telling them their land use will be changed from resident to recreation due to the General Plan 2045. This will drastically lower their property value and opens the door to rezone the area. This is not pono. It breaks the Aloha Spirit law § 5-7.5. To reduce someone's property value is not okay. This must be made pono again.

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f7b691725786.pdf

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The way this plan is written is very far from what will support our island.

Don Noguchi

From: Juhl Rayne
To: LPCtestimony
Subject: general plan
Date: Thursday, December 5, 2024 2:18:45 PM

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looks like a communist plan to me
no thank you,
Juhl rayne

From:	Linda
To:	LPCtestimony; WPCtestimony
Subject:	Testimony for General Plan.
Date:	Thursday, December 5, 2024 11:55:36 AM

Aloha Commissioners,

The Big island Plan cannot go through the way it is designed. It is hard to believe any local helped design this plan.

Here are some concerns:
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Many Hawaii residents will not believe a climate change narrative especially since 8/8/2023 when Governor Joshua Green, told the United Nations and the world that the weird winds that fueled the Lahaina fire was caused from a passing hurricane. Residents came forward just after the fires which contradict that narrative.

Lāhainā Fire 2023 Never Forget
https://rumble.com/v4n6nui-lahaina-fire-2023-never-forget.html

A 5 minute version of the main point of the above video is in the lyrics in the song below.

Hawaii 23
https://rumble.com/v4mqqqo-hawaii-23.html

Hilo does not have a Community Development Plan. How can a Big Island General Plan move forward

without that? Hilo is 22% of the island.

1.13 under "Increase the biodiversity and resilience of native habitats" reads, *"Incentivize private land management practices that protect and enhance natural resource values and, when appropriate, pursue the acquisition of lands for the protection of natural resources."* "Incentives" mean more taxes. "Protection" means more rules. Who's "values" is this plan referring too because it's not the locals? "Pursue the acquisition of lands" does this say they are going to pursing taking people's private property? Again with "protection of natural resources". This plan should be focused on people growing more food and it is doing the exact opposite!

This plan wants to turn land into "conservation". The exact opposite is what is needed for Big Island! We need to turn land into Ag Villages and grow more food! Steve Shropshire, a resident of Papaikou, has created an Ag Villages plan.

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The way this plan is written is very far from what will support our island.

Linda Kroll
Hawaii Island Inhabitant
lindafayenaturallaw@gmail.com

From: Mary W Maxwell
To: WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject: For meeting today. I already sent it to "Planning.Hawaiicountry.gov"
Date: Thursday, December 5, 2024 11:08:42 AM
Attachments: To Planners, for dec 5, 2024 meeting.docx

Thank you for reading this. I mean it seriously and respectfully.
Mary Maxwell, PhD, LLB

To: Planning.HawaiiCounty.gov Dated and emailed on December 4, 2024

In regard to the General Plan, I offer this different way of looking at Big Island:
Every human wants three things. 1. He wants nice things and security for himself. 2. He wants to share his time and effort for the good of the community. 3. He wants to follow an authority.

That's theoretical. In reality, some people on Big Island own their home and therefore have a greater desire than others to see "home ownership" maintained. Also, some people are dissuaded from helping others if they feel the system is unfair or that they are being conned.

Let's ask, who is doing the conning? When I see key words on the Plan, such as Equality and Climate Change, I reckon it comes from the mainland or, still worse, from the UN. Hawaiians can think for themselves. They have exceptionally good values: aloha, pono, and Nature.

The aforementioned 'key words' seem to be driving the thought processes of the Planners. Pardon me, but I smell a fish market. From my experience (I have a PhD in Politics), there is usually a core group, or even just one strong boss, who DOES NOT SPEAK FOR THE INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE. She speaks for a set of individuals (outsiders) who are basically destructive. Because it is generally considered impolite, or mean, for me to say such an outrageous thing, it's unlikely to get aired. (Maybe you have already thrown this piece of paper on the floor?)

How about holding a meeting where you don't say "Everyone here wants what is best for all." It is better to recognize our selfishness and our pathetic fears and our habit of groveling to a boss.

But an even more sweeping statement should be made by the Planners. You should say: "We have been tasked with doing a Land Grab and this is just an early stage. Our leaders (unnamed) have instructed us to use a gentle method of bringing this about -- by disguising it." -- Whew!

A million apologies for my bluntness but I see these going on, all around the world. Humans are devalued. Humans are being treated as "pests." Actually, the Big Guys in charge are the really stupid pests. I honestly think they don't see how their destructiveness will work against THEM. They live in a fantasy. So, we can actually feel sorry for billionaires.

By the way, some billionaires bought land on Maui just before the 2023 fire. Apparently, we are supposed to believe that this has no significance. What! This goes to show how far we have turned off our brain. It's like when everybody believed the Emperor was wearing beautiful clothes, until a child asked "Why is he naked?" Oops.

Good luck. I do know that you are trying valiantly. Please make a wild show of courage. It will invigorate all others. So many lives are at stake. Mahalo for the opportunity to participate.

Very sincerely yours,
Mary Maxwell. Still alive at age 77. (I don't know how to do the scan-a-signature thing. Sorry.)
My email is: MaxwellMaryLLB@gmail.com

From:	Mele Akua
To:	WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject:	Revise Hawaii General Plan Testimony Here
Date:	Thursday, December 5, 2024 11:07:41 AM

Aloha Commissioners,

We've heard you are volunteers and just regular citizens like the rest of us – you represent us. Thank you for volunteering your time.

Please consider all the testimonies you have received, and do your own research to examine the evidence you have been presented with. Do not rely on "Fact Checkers" as who checks the fact checkers? And all main stream media are owned by just 6 corporations, including "Fact Checkers". Here is an article: https://www.webfx.com/blog/internet/the-6-companies-that-own-almost-all-media-infographic/ There is no unbiased media. I remember learning in school that in China and Russia, propaganda is used on the people, to control them, to influence what they think… so we would think it isn't used on us here, when it is: "Operation Mockingbird" https://www.youtube.com/shorts/y3aCtdwFqRw

I have read the Hawaii County General Plan 2045, and it does not represent the people of Hawaii. My impression is that the General Plan from 2005 was changed after Hawaii County joined ICLEI in 2018. ICLEI is UN affiliated and stands for International Council of Local Environmental Initiatives. General Plan 2045 is filled with United Nations Agenda 21 or Agenda 2030 propaganda. On September 22, 2024, the UN just passed their "Pact for the Future" to transform Global Governance, as a solution to the Climate Change crisis. You have already heard numerous testimonies that there is no Climate Change and there is technology that can control the weather. Climate Change is an engineered or designed crisis as a reason to take away national sovereignty as a solution. Here is another website with information on weather manipulation or Geoengineering: https://climateviewer.com/

UN Agenda 21 is a plan to bring about Totalitarian Technocracy over all nations, and take away our rights and freedoms. Technocracy information here: https://www.technocracy.news/

The World Economic Forum, in a post from 2016 said basically, "By 2030, you will own nothing, rent everything, and be happy." Here is the post: World Economic Forum: By 2030, "You will own nothing. And you'll be happy!" https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=omAk1gMyw7E

I disagree - whoever ends up owning everything will be happy. It is extremely concerning that the Hawaii County General Plan 2045 never mentions "home owner" and that there are several mentions that the County or State will seek to acquire private land.

As it is based on a scam, please remove the Climate Change section and any references to it in the Plan. Please add stewardship for the land, and that our island will be protected from "chem trailing" or "stratospheric aerosol injections" and other weather manipulation technologies. The state of Tennessee has banned chemtrails and other states are working on similar legislation. Also please remove "reduce miles traveled".

Please remove any wording that will result in more taxes and restrictions imposed on the people, and change to strategies will be implemented that will lower the cost of living, lower taxes, encourage everyone to grow their own food, leading to food sustainability, just as the Native Hawaiians were self-sufficient when there were no supply ships coming here. Also add that the rights of the people to own private property, to participate in government and give public testimonies that are heard and acknowledged will be guaranteed.

Here are some other concerns I have with General Plan 2045:

- Please change “Stakeholder” to "Local Communities”. Local Communities are local Big Island farmers, homeowners, renters, organizations, businesses, and individuals who live on Big Island or have property on Big Island that will be personally affected by projects, decisions, or activities in the general plan. Effective local community engagement and management are crucial for the success and sustainability of any initiative, as it helps ensure that diverse perspectives and interests are considered.
- The OSCER Department in the plan will null and void all public input and leave decisions to unelected officials. This is NOT okay! This department should not be created. This is on page 188, 40.8.
- The Planning Department has sent out letters to many homeowners telling them their land use will be changed from resident to recreation due to the General Plan 2045. This will drastically lower their property value and opens the door to rezone the area. This is not pono. It breaks the Aloha Spirit law § 5-7.5. To reduce someone's property value is not okay. This must be made pono again.
- Hilo does not have a Community Development Plan. How can a Big Island General Plan move forward without that? Hilo is 22% of the island.
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Mahalo,
Mele Akua

From: Sarahlee Kittons
To: LPCtestimony
Cc: WPCtestimony
Subject: Testimony to General Plan
Date: Thursday, December 5, 2024 7:30:32 PM

How this General Plan mimics the illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom. How is it much different, than stripping away peoples rights and eroding the invisible forces that give life to the people, their connection, community and self susaainability, and their stewardship to the aina that provides for life here on the island. Clear and simple purpose gives rise to intelligent action and successful outcomes. Complex rules and regulations create stupid and limited behavior.

On Jan 17, 1946 on the 53 anniversary of the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, Senator Alice Kamokila Campbell, descendant of chiefs from the lineage of Queen Kapi'olani wife to King Kalakaua and one of the few voices who opposed the statehood for Hawaii gave her testimony to the joint-congressional committee on statehood was quoted by John Whitehead in saying

I do not feel…we should forfeit the traditional rights and privileges of the natives of our islands for a mere thimbleful of votes in Congress, that we, the lovers of hawaii from long association with it should sacrifice our birthright for th greed of alien desires to remain on our shores, that we should satisfy the thirst for power and control of some inflated industrialists and politicians who hide under the guise of friends of Hawaii, yet still keeping an eagle eye on the financial and political pressure button of subjugation over the people in general of these islands.

I like the word "general". It has a commanding presence doesn't it. As in the General Plan. There is noting general about it as it is specifically designed to strip away the life of the people and their connection to the Island.

Where are you getting your decision making power? Are you being indoctrinated by information being handed down by unelected corporations, individuals or people in financially empowered positions?

This is directed to the Climate concerns. Examples of such modification and behaviors of officials in the Maui disaster, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

Technology was created for the good of supply better weather where needed. Once the powers found out about took it and our now capitalizing the weaponization against the people for monetary gain by those who demonstrate it's use in death and destruction of life and property. They are evil doers that are

allowing the transition and acquisition of property from long time local individuals. This seems relevant to what is termed as stakeholders.

https://youtu.be/82T30OlLBz0?si=5QZ6NfqUpTcku-mW
This is a video regarding Nick Begich US Representative for the State of Alaska coauthored the book— Angels don't play this HAARP of which the HAARP facility sits in Alaska. Whereas there are many antenna, towers etc located around the planet that are utilized in weather technology

Weather modification
https://www.technologyreview.com/2022/03/28/1048275/scientists-advance-cloud-seeding-capabilities-with-nanotechnology/

Here's a weather modification website with a plethora of information.
https://weathermodificationhistory.com/climate-global-control-trading-llc-steering-hurricanes-ionospheric-technology/

Monetization of water control through weather modification is now at hand. The next oil of the world is water manipulation. The concept of monetization of global market of water resources by means of cryptocurrency climate CORN. A lot of money to be made by controlling the water. You can see this at
Climate Global Control Trading
http://www.climateglobal.net
In his article, "to command the hurricanes," Ross Hoffman (Ross N. Hoffman) - a leading expert and vice president of the Massachusetts company, "Studies of the atmosphere and the environment" (AER), describes similar experiments carried out to order NASA. The conclusion that makes a scientist, a very revealing: "Who knows, maybe after 10-20 years, many countries will become our regular customers at the establishment of national centers of large-scale climate control in their territory with our technology."

How It Works

- For the management of weather processes in the atmosphere is used a special kind of electromagnetic waves of different frequencies.
- Creation and safely management of the atmospheric flows, thermal lens, and also controlled and managed anomalies.
- Safely management of weather processes on the border of the ocean – atmosphere.
- Imagine the force fields, atmospheric wall with modified parameters, as in science fiction films.
- With their safely use, our specialists can create and safely manage different atmospheric

  tunnels in the that safely affect the current weather processes.

- We have special technology and equipment that allow literally in the smallest detail …..consider

  various natural atmospheric and weather processes in real time, if clicked on the Stop button

  in the movie player (frame by frame).

- Therefore, our specialists can see the impact that these processes, and to understand how and

  what to do for the effective management of that particular case.

- This does not exist anywhere in the world, because the weak changes in the energy field of

  the earth for area up to 10 million square kilometres, our our specialists and experts can

  detect and track and correct.

- The energy equivalent of this planned action may be tens of megatons, only distributed in

  time and space. And it may be comparable to the solar energy flowing into the territory (5 to 30%).

https://climateviewer.com/2018/09/22/climate-global-control-trading-llc-creates-steers-hurricanes-with-ionospheric-modification-cloud-ionization/
Detailed information showing all the sites of technology to control the weather worldwide. Videos of admitted weather storms. They bragging about controlling the weather. Legal global deployment.
Modern solutions for the global market of water resources.

WATER

Primary Water—Pal Pauer
Was the worlds leading authority on primary water. (also called earth-generated, juvenile, or magmatic) forms within the earth's crust or mantle and is found in crystalline rock systems at depths of only 100 ft or more. This water is the source of all water on the earth and eventually reaches the groundwater, soil water, and surface through vents and unconfined aquifers to become part of the hydrological cycle when extracted.

article about the earth making water from the mantle
https://www.newscientist.com/article/2119475-planet-earth-makes-its-own-water-from-scratch-deep-in-the-mantle/
Other researchers said it was plausible that this water caused deep quakes. "These

results provide important insights into the reactions between quartz and hydrogen at high pressures," says John Ludden, executive director of the British Geological Survey. "The formation and release of overpressured water may be a significant trigger in the deep lithosphere for ultra-deep earthquakes, sometimes located well below the crust and in the more rigid parts of deep continental plates."

The findings may also inform how our planet got its water to start with.

Studies over the past few years have found evidence of several oceans' worth of water locked up in rock, as far down as 1000 kilometres, questioning the assumption that water arrived from space after Earth's formation. A study published this week, for example, based on isotopes from meteorites and Earth's mantle, also found that water is unlikely to have arrived on icy comets after Earth formed, as has long been assumed.

Instead, all this research seems to suggest that much of our planet's water may have come from within – although no one yet knows exactly how much

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magmatic_water

Magmatic water, also known as **juvenile water**, is an aqueous phase in equilibrium with minerals that have been dissolved by magma deep within the Earth's crust and is released to the atmosphere during a volcanic eruption. It plays a key role in assessing the crystallization of igneous rocks, particularly silicates, as well as the rheology and evolution of magma chambers.

https://primerywater.com/images/Primary%20Water%20Introduction%20EN.pdf

primary water is a unique form of water that is created deep in the Earths mantle. Unlike the traditional hydrological cycle that relies on precipitation, primary water is created inside the Earth by the synthesis of hydrogen and oxygen under high pressure and heat. Primary wate rthen rises to the surface through cracks in the Earth's crust, where it can be accessed using specialized location techniques developed by us.

From: Silvah N Gould
To: WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject: Revise Hawaii General Plan Testimony Here
Date: Thursday, December 5, 2024 11:59:56 AM

Aloha Commissioners,

This Hawaii General Plan 2045 is not Pono for Hawaii. This is an Invasive Species and should be eradicated for the islands to thrive and live.

While you are skippin-and-a-hoppin about in your Wonderland, somebody in the dark had been scheming and plotting to take ALL the Wonder and the Land!

Agenda 21 is the agenda for the 21st century. It has been re-branded in many names. Case in point: Hawaii General Plan 2045! 2045 is a milestone within the 100 year (century) plan.

Agenda 21 is on a global scale: There's a worldwide movement to control you, believe it or not, by seizing your private property and resources and is taking root at a local level. This is a United Nations agenda to establish global government through radical environmentalism. It's a global plan and is being implemented locally.

Agenda 21 Sustainable Development Plan (or Goals - SDGs) is the action plan to **INVENTORY and CONTROL ALL**:

- Land
- Water
- Minerals
- Plants
- Animals
- Construction
- Means of Production
- Education
- Energy
- Law Enforcement
- Healthcare
- Information
- Means of Transportation

- HUMAN BEINGS IN THE WORLD

It's a comprehensive plan of action for total world domination.

American Planning Association's - 12-week long communications boot camp: where they re-indoctrinate, re-propagandize planners and they told them that they need to inoculate elected officials against their constituents for speaking the truth about the Agenda 21 SDGs. If people are aware, people will reject regionalizing their government by an outside unelected entity.

We ALL live here and have families; we should not be selling our GOD given rights and freedoms to the few that would only want to take control and monetize …and leaving the rest of us outside of DEI (Diversity, Equity and Inclusion)!

United Nation Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) posted online:
https://sdgs.un.org/goals



Hawaii (Website) - Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) - the same goals as the United Nation's
https://planning.hawaii.gov/sustainability/sustainable-development-goals/



If Agenda 21 is a “conspiracy theory”, then why are the UN’s sustainable development goals on the Hawaii website?

You probably think, “What’s wrong with the UN? They’re working towards protecting the Earth and world peace. Why would they plan the Totalitarian take over of the world?” Most of us don’t know the religious beliefs of the people who founded and influenced the UN. Alice Bailey started UN affiliated Lucifer Publishing Company in 1922. The name was changed to Lucis Trust after criticism that they named their company after the Devil. In her books, Bailey wrote that Christ is Lucifer. She was a student of Helena Blavatsky, who started the Theosophical Society, and also wrote in her books that Lucifer is the god of this world. There are several verses in the Holy Bible that tell us Satan is the god of this world, but we rarely hear this in churches, and few of us read the Bible any more. It doesn’t matter if you don’t believe in Lucifer, *they* do, and they have all the power to lead the world. Here is a video about the UN’s ties to Luciferianism:

The United Nations’ Luciferian Connections | Truth Matters Ep. 4 (Amazing Discoveries YouTube Channel)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qF9-sViMHTk

Most people would not think to Google “The UN is Luciferian”. I hope you will research this for yourself and conclude that ***no one*** should be taking advise or orders from the United Nations.

Make General Plan 2045 for, of and by the people of the island of Hawaii.

Mahalo!

From:	Michelle Melendez
To:	WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject:	EV"s are dangerous Plz take them out of General Plan 2045
Date:	Saturday, December 7, 2024 10:52:18 AM
Attachments:	EV House.pdf EBus on Fire.png Amazon EV Van Fire.png Fire Cheif and EV Fires.png

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Aloha Commissioners,

Mahalo for reading my testimony on Electric vehicles. They must be removed from the plan from pages: 66, 70, and 106,

Electric Vehicle Batteries Are A Toxic Hazard Waste

From: science.org on MAY 20, 2021 it reads:
Materials expert Dana Thompson stated, “Recycling Electric Car batteries is a hazard.” “Cut too deep into a Tesla cell, or in the wrong place, and it can short-circuit, combust, and release flammable toxic fumes.” https://www.science.org/content/article/millions-electric-cars-are-coming-what-happens-all-dead-batteries#

We cannot put these batteries in our landfill or down a lava tube. If they break **toxic fumes** will be released.

Electric vehicles (EVs) are expected to last 100,000 to 200,000 miles, or about 15 to 20 years. What will we do with the batteries in 15-20 years?

They are hazardous waste. Where will we put them?

Electric Vehicles Are a Fire Hazard

Fire Chief Jeff Baumunk said, “Electric Vehicle fires can take more than 2 hours to put out and between 2,500 to 25,000 gallons of water. https://youtu.be/K5vDWhMHTwE?si=jqOsHNmFCC63U2Sn

July 20, 2023 Electric Vehicle caught fire in a garage on the mainland and couldn’t be put out in time to save the house. https://youtu.be/SIpXkQhq1ps?si=dNE-8kY_-98FDdDc

Aug 29, 2024 50+ Electric Vehicles caught fire in Illinoi at an automotive plant. https://youtu.be/aKFaudtDkOc?si=pPkAH7mGNWAgvnpv

Some electric vehicle fires have been from the charging station and not the battery. They even put out fire jet streams. An Amazon electric van, and a fully electric bus

fire have had fire jets coming out of them. I've attached the images.

An expert said one reason for long jet flames could be from a 12 volt ion battery failing or from holes in the battery box allowing gases to vent out. There is gas not liquid in the battery.

MAY 10, 2022 A shipping expert says there have been about 70 fires reported in the last five years on container ships. The problem with EVs, is that lithium-ion batteries can actually propagate the fire, igniting more vigorously as compared to conventional cell batteries. https://www.autoweek.com/news/industry-news/a39951439/is-it-safe-to-ship-thousands-of-electric-cars-on-big-ships/

These vehicles will stress our already strained electric grid. How is that sustainable?

The range on an electric bus is 300 miles. The range of a gas bus is 750 miles. More than twice as many miles. **Without the risk of burning people alive!**

Electric buses take a ton of energy, as much, or more than an average home. Semi Trucks even more. The buses and semi trucks could take up the entire electric grid! **Plus, 2-3 more electric grids!**

Hawaii has the highest electric rates in the country. This plan will increase that per household **by hundreds** of dollars per month, if people have electric cars.

What happens if and when the power grid goes down?

How will people get to work or go to the hospital if there is an emergency?

It's an illusion that we're burning less oil to fuel electric cars. We are actually **using more oil to make the electricity** to fuel the cars.

Our electric power plants run on oil and will need to be **expanded** to supply the amount of electricity we'll need for EV's on the island.

Mining Cobalt for Electric Vehicles Poisons People
The people that mine the cobalt used in electric vehicles work in toxic and dangerous conditions. Do we want to be a part of that problem?

People can't get out if the battery turns off!
On Mar 13, 2024 Businesswoman Angela Chao lost her life after backing her Tesla into a pond and the car turned off. There are many examples of people not being able to get out of the car if the battery turns off. If the car catches fire and the battery turns off, they are dead.

Hawaii is already supporting the planet!
We don’t use more carbon than we make oxygen. Our island sequesters more carbon than we produce because of the plants. We’re already saving the planet with all our plants.

To be more sustainable do not bring these dangerous, poisonous cars, buses and trucks to this island that further impact our electric grid.

These electric vehicles must be removed from the general plan.

Kind Regards,

Michelle Melendez-Freedom Activist
Fitness and Wellness Expert Since 1996
Author Of The Best Selling and 4x Award Winning Book,
End Dieting Hell: How to find peace in your body and release the weight
Order your copy of End Dieting Hell Click Here
"Great Maui Land Grab" NOW Available here



◂ Messages 8:48 AM

Hi!

Use the app

instagram.com


prime
prime


DURATION: 2+ HRS
WATER NEEDED: 2,500-25,000 GAL

From: alicia palmvalleyfarm.com
To: LPCtestimony; WPCtestimony
Subject: Revise Hawaii General Plan Testimony Here
Date: Wednesday, December 18, 2024 5:38:24 PM

Aloha Commissioners,

The Big island Plan cannot go through the way it is designed. It is hard to believe any local helped design this plan. Please do not send this forward to the County Council as it is.

Here are some concerns:

- A huge part of the plan is dedicated to "Climate Change". However, why do most experts state there is NO climate danger? Climate Experts Speak Out Against Climate Danger Click Here!

- The word "Stakeholder," defined in the plan, is written 86 times and means anyone worldwide can have input on this plan.

- Please recommend Stakeholder change to the following: "Local Communities". Local Communities are local Big Island farmers, homeowners, renters, organizations, businesses, and individuals who live on Big Island or have property on Big Island that will be personally affected by projects, decisions, or activities in the general plan. Effective local community engagement and management are crucial for the success and sustainability of any initiative, as it helps ensure that diverse perspectives and interests are considered.

- The OSCER Department in the plan will null and void all public input and leave decisions to unelected officials. This is NOT okay! This department should not be created. This is on page 188, 40.8. Our voices will be silenced by OSCER.

- The Planning Department has sent out letters to many homeowners telling them their land use will be changed from resident to recreation due to the General Plan 2045. This drastically lowers their property value and opens the door to rezoning the area. This is not Pono. It breaks the Aloha Spirit law § 5-7.5. To reduce someone's property value is not okay. This must be made pono again.

- There is a significant section on climate change and things that will be affected. This needs to be further researched. There are over 1900 credentialed scientists who say there is no climate danger. Here is the pdf showing the scientists and what country they are from. https://clintel.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/WCD-241023.pdf John Coleman, the first weather man for Good Morning America and the Founder of the Weather Channel has gone on CNN and other media outlets stating, "There is no climate danger". He explain the reason for this narrative is the investors, in renewable energy, want to make these changes.

- Hilo needs a Community Development Plan. How can a Big Island General Plan move forward without that? Hilo is 22% of the island.

- 1.13 under "Increase the biodiversity and resilience of native habitats" reads, *"Incentivize private land management practices that protect and enhance natural resource values and, when appropriate, pursue*

the acquisition of lands for the protection of natural resources." "Incentives" mean more taxes. "Protection" means more rules. Who's "values" is this plan referring too because it's not the locals? "Pursue the acquisition of lands." Does this say they are going to pursue taking people's private property? Again, with "protection of natural resources". This plan should be focused on people growing more food, and it is doing the exact opposite!

- This plan wants to turn land into "conservation". The exact opposite is what is needed for Big Island! We need to turn land into Ag Villages and grow more food! Steve Shropshire, a resident of Papaikou, has created an Ag Villages plan.

  Ag Village to add to the General Plan:

  Papaikou Ag Village Objectives:
  https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_2cb1cc6d604f4cdd971ad40831c745bc.pdf

  Papaikou Site Plan:
  https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_5e4cdb02efeb46a5ae949a3579aff00d.pdf

  Papaikou Development:
  https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_c2af52c8b3c645b1a6868a724eee8304.pdf

  A Hawaiian born Kanaka revised the Collaborative Biocultural Stewardship that is in the plan. You can see it in the pdf below:
  Part
  One: https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_0a1d5be8f1d140069415f7b691725786.pdf

  Part Two: https://86fc0cbd-8207-4076-85fa-5a62e4e933b4.usrfiles.com/ugd/86fc0c_ecc498ba192d4a7689ebf31c3681c2ec.pdf

  Here is a longer revised version of the plan from locals:
  https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_b34739e4c99c461685de4c0207bf286e.pdf

  The way this plan is written is very far from what will support our island.

Mahalo,

Alicia Wills
Palm Valley Farm LLC

From:	Barbara Garcia
To:	WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject:	Testimony/request to revise Hawaii General Plan
Date:	Wednesday, December 18, 2024 9:16:06 PM

Aloha,

I'm writing to request that the Big island General Plan be revised. It's not in the best interest of the island or its people the way it is written now.

For one thing, why would anyone want to change the land use from resident to recreation? It doesn't make sense. It will lower our property values.

The way this plan is written currently does not support our island or its people. To support it, we need to grow more food, and be less dependent on importing it.

Please reconsider.

Mahalo, Barbara Garcia

From:	caskw
To:	LPCtestimony
Subject:	Concerning the General Plan
Date:	Wednesday, December 18, 2024 7:23:29 PM
Attachments:	Big Island General Plan 2045 Testimony (1).pdf

Sent with Proton Mail secure email.
Greetings,

Attached is a PDF outlining our concerns about he General Plan and the language it uses to cover up it's true agenda.
Under the guise of "sustainability", "green", "renewable" this plan is nothing more than a land grab. It is designed to remove people who are working hard on actual organic, green, sustainable and an abundant life for the Big Island, from their land they bought and rightfully own. And force those who stay into "workforce housing.
Property owners and their rights are not considered in this plan. The only parties considered in this plan are "share holders". Which means wealthy corporate investors on Wall Street.
These are the same people with the same policies and plans who turned C.A. from a once beautiful state into a unhealthy, unsuitable, unaffordable, inorganic, overcrowded stressful place to live. It made investors extremely wealthy while taking away a really good life from everyone else.

This General Plan will do the same to the Big Island.

Bret Dixon.

Legend:

- Black: Directly out of General Plan
- Red: Edit
- Yellow Highlighted is requesting text to be **Removed**
- Pink Highlighted is a **Concern/Comments**

Page: 27

Implementation Strategies

“Zoning & Land Use Regulations
Update regulations to align with the goals of the General Plan.”

Please change to: “Update regulations” to “align with the goals of local Communities and the General Plan.”

“Public-Private Partnerships Collaborate with private entities and homeowners to achieve mutual development and conservation objectives.”

CONCERN: The word “Homeowner” is not written anywhere in the entire plan. That is VERY concerning. Why are you leaving homeowners out of the general plan that will affect them and their future generations? Please include “homeowner” wherever “stakeholder” is and where suggested in this document. Also, please be clear about who these private entities are that you want to collaborate with so this is more transparent.

“Community Engagement Continuously engage residents and stakeholders in the decision-making process.”

CONCERN: The community deserves to know who “Stakeholders” are and EXACTLY what they have stake in. Please define.

Page: 28

1.1 The purposes of the General Plan are to:

- Provide the framework for regulatory
  decisions, capital improvement priorities, acquisition strategies, and other pertinent government programs within the County organization and coordinated with State and Federal programs.

This sounds like you want to take people's property through acquisition and regulate the heck out of locals.

Please change to the following: Provide framework that supports local farmers and communities without further regulations, capital improvement priorities, and other pertinent **local** and government programs within the County organization and coordinate with State and Federal programs to support thriving communities.

- "Promote and safeguard the public interest and the interest of the County as a whole."

Please change to the following: """Promote and safeguard the public interest and the interest of the County as a whole without violating personal freedoms, the Constitution or further regulating the public."

- "Effect political and technical coordination in community improvement and development."

CONCERN: This sounds like you will bring politics into community living. That is not pono.

Please change to: "Effect strategies that support community improvements and development for locals."

"The 2045 General Plan is the primary policy document for county agencies, planning commissions, elected officials, landowners, developers, and citizens to guide land use policy decisions for the Island of Hawai'i."

Please change to: The 2045 General Plan is the primary policy document for county agencies, planning commissions, elected officials, landowners, homeowners, developers, and locals to guide land use policy decisions for the Island of Hawai'i.

Please add: (a) The general plan shall contain a statement of development objectives, standards and principles with respect to the most desirable use of land within the county for residential, recreational, agricultural, commercial, industrial and other purposes which shall be consistent with proper conservation of natural resources without violating personal rights and freedoms, and supporting local communities to prosper, and the preservation of our natural beauty and historical sites, while still giving access to the public; the most desirable density of population in the several parts of the county (Remove)

(b) The council shall enact zoning, subdivision, and such other ordinances which shall contain the necessary provisions to support thriving communities, farmers and homeowners. The way it is currently written describes zoning people out of their homes with more regulations and fines.

Page 29:

(d) Amendments to the general plan may be initiated by the council or the planning director giving adequate notice to the public for needed testimony.

Page 32:

CONCERN WITH THE THREE CIRCLE “SUSTAINABILITY” DIAGRAM: The words: Sustainability and Equity are part of a political woke vocabulary and should not be in the Hawaii General Plan. Also, “Social and Culture Equity” should be removed. It is not the responsibility of the planning department to control the behavior of people. That again is a “woke” agenda. Nor does this language reflect a thriving community. “Environmental Protection” gives the impression of more regulations and a reduction of people’s rights. Please remove it.

Instead call it: INNOVATION with these 3 circles: Economic Alternatives, Environmental Support, Thriving Communities

The goal of the planning department should be to create an environment of prosperity and not one of over regulation and constraints on locals. We can do those through new innovations and not sustainability. Sustainability moves Big Island backwards not forward!

1.4 **Innovation Principles and Practices**

CONCERN: Big Island needs to move toward free energy, which is available and not more regulations on what we have.

Change: Integrating innovation into the General Plan is crucial for fostering long-term resilience and thriving communities.

Change: “This includes increasing the effectiveness of new technologies to support local communities, improving coordination among various agencies and levels of government, and finding new and innovative ways to support our natural and cultural resources. for better development that supports a thriving environment, economic alternatives (sharing without taxes, trading without regulation), and flourishing communities. The General Plan recognizes this need and aligns with the Hawai‘i 2050 Sustainability Plan[1], which sets a strategic framework for achieving a sustainable future. By embedding sustainability principles into its core, this Plan sets forth a cohesive and forward- thinking strategy that addresses key challenges and anticipates future needs.” Please remove what is highlighted!

CONCERN: By using the word “Sustainable” you are not supporting Hawaii to move forward. You are creating more control of the environment, and communities. That is not Pono and violates the HS [§5-7.5] "Aloha Spirit": *"Aloha" means mutual regard and affection and extends warmth in caring with no obligation in return.* If the planning department creates a general plan that adds more regulations and constraints on locals, they violate the Aloha Spirit law.

The Hawai‘i 2050 Innovation Plan “created the State’s first definition of sustainability” (remove): A Hawai‘i that achieves the following:

1. Respects the culture, character, beauty, and history of our state’s island communities;
2. Support a thriving community both socially and economically as we support our environment to heal and prosper; and
3. Meets the needs of the present without violating freedoms or compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Page 33:

In the diagram:

“Regulatory Measures”

- County Code
- Administrative Rules
- Permits

This shows that this general plan will increase restrictions and fees on farmers and other locals. This is not Pono. The plan should reflect innovation not constraints against the population. Please change to

CHANGE TO:

“Innovation Practices”

- Implement new resources
- Administration support
- Economic Alternatives

Remove “permits”. Stop trying to permit the population to death!

CURRENTLY: The Plan also incorporates guidelines to serve as strategic directions and standards to inform decisions regarding topics such as land use, infrastructure, housing, and resource management. These guidelines help to ensure consistency in planning and implementation, promoting sustainable growth, environmental stewardship, and community well-being. (This is a complete overreach of the government. You cannot tell people what to do with their property! It is NOT the responsibility of the planning department to ensure people's well-being! This should be revised to support environment, innovations, and thriving communities.)

• **Vision**: The ability to plan for the future with creativity and innovation in support of thriving communities.

• **Goal**: To see Hawaii Island become self-sustaining as communities and the environment prosper

• **Objective**: Measurable, achievable, and time-bound milestones toward achieving a goal.

• **Guideline**: A stated course of action that shall take precedence when addressing areas of concern and should be followed, unless a determination is made that it is not the most desirable in a particular case; thus, a guideline may be deviated from without penalty or sanction as long as it supports thriving communities, economic alternatives and supporting the environment.

Page 34

Regulatory Implementing Actions (Locals DO NOT need more regulations and hoops to jump through. That will not support thriving communities.)

Regulatory implementing actions are one of two types of approaches used in the General Plan to pursue the vision, goals, and objectives. Regulatory actions are controlling in that they define boundaries, development parameters, and measures intended to implement goals or objectives. The three regulatory implementing actions in the Plan include:

Please change the last paragraph to:

Work with local communities to pursue the vision, goals, and objectives. Find fair and supportive directions to define boundaries, development parameters, and measures intended to implement goals or objectives. Three actions in the Plan include:

- **General Plan Land Use Map**: A map that graphically delineates the areas of intended future land use types that support thriving communities and environmental support and do not hinder personal freedoms.
- **Policy**: A general rule for action focused on a specific issue, derived from more general goals[3] that also support thriving communities and supporting the environment.
  • **Standard**: A supportive measure that defines the meaning, quality, or quantity of a policy by providing a way to measure its attainment.

In the General Plan, future land use maps, policies, and standards are specific to the actions through which zoning ordinances, subdivisions, and public improvements or projects are initiated or adopted through innovations and are flexible to support thriving communities. "because, as they must **conform** to and implement the general plan in accordance with the County Charter, Section 3-15." Remove! The word "conform" is concerning. We are not in Communist China. Please revise to support thriving communities.

Non-regulatory implementing actions typically involve community engagement, education and outreach, partnership development, and resource allocation to **encourage support from the community (remove "compliance")** and proactive efforts. This approach allows for flexibility and innovation in achieving the Plan's vision.

Throughout the General Plan, the objectives and policies are followed by a set of implementing actions. There are three types:

Add: **Community Support:** Taking testimony and revisions from the community seriously and implementing where possible.

Page 35:

1.6 Grounded Vision and Goals

As we navigate our future, maintaining a balance between economic alternatives, environmental support, and thriving communities is paramount.

By integrating those established values and principles, the General Plan ensures continuity and reflects the collective vision of Hawai'i Island residents, guiding new innovation developments while honoring our unique cultural and environmental heritage.

The four primary chapters of the Plan encompass the innovation pillars of environment, community, and economy, as outlined in the Hawai‘i State Planning Act Goals.

General Plan Vision Statement

Hawai‘i Island is an exemplary leader with healthy and resilient communities that are built by innovative developments, a thriving and diversified local economy, and collaborative biocultural stewardship with locals.

General Plan Chapter	Goal
Collaborative Biocultural Stewardship	Natural and cultural resources are thriving and sustainably managed, preserved, and restored to maintain our unique and diverse environment and use innovative techniques if and when appropriate to support future growth.
Addressing Climate Change for Island-Wide Health CONCERN: Please realize there is no climate change emergency. 1944 credentialed scientists from around the world have signed a “No Climate Change Emergency Declaration”. You can find it here: https://clintel.org/world-climate-declaration/ Humans have less than 1% affect on climate. Please do your own research on this.	Ensure the science is followed and investigate credentialed scientists and the Milankovitch cycles of which both have shown the earth is cooling. Since humans have less than 1% impact on climate, start supporting ways that we can maintain a healthy island by incorporating policies, programs, infrastructure, and decision-making that support the environment and thriving communities. And NOT policies that take away more freedoms and regulate locals to death! Hawaii Island will not believe in false narratives with political agendas.
Innovative Development & Thriving	We strategically apply innovative land use

Communities It is **NOT** the responsibility of the planning department to manage the health and safety of communities. That is an overreach of the government!	strategies incorporating indigenous and contemporary knowledge and place-based practices to direct and manage growth for thriving communities. Each community is connected by a multimodal and modernized transportation network that provides a system for safe, efficient, and comfortable movement of people and goods. Our communities are adequately served by innovation and efficient public infrastructure, utilities, and services based on existing and future growth needs, sound design principles, and effective maintenance practices. Our communities are thriving and supported and have access to integrative health, education, and social services to support a high quality of life for all residents. Residents have access to adequate (change to: comfortable) and affordable housing to meet the needs of the population and provide equitable (remove) opportunities for household flexibility and mobility. We employ integrated systems that are efficient, equitable (remove), fair, and organized to facilitate coordination and collaboration.
Thriving, Diversified, Competitive with Economic Alternatives	Our economy is competitive, innovative, and supportive. It helps our communities thrive and increases local economic opportunities. Agriculture is a robust sector that supports local farmers and includes a broad range of agricultural-based businesses that highlight value, organic and good health practices. A high quality of life for locals is maintained when a supportive visitor industry balances economic growth with natural and cultural

	responsibility.

Page: 38

2.1 Introduction

Collaborative biocultural (remove) stewardship is an approach to innovation development that emphasizes collaboration and partnership building among stakeholders (Who are they and what do they have stake in?), and homeowners and integrates natural and cultural resource management strategies to promote thriving communities. conservation, sustainability, and resilience (remove).

Cooperative efforts aimed at achieving innovative development sustainable management (remove) of ecological systems are crucial for protecting our natural and built environments. Land use planning and management should be holistic, inclusive (remove), and adaptive to reflect thriving communities values, knowledge, and aspirations (remove). The General Plan provides key strategies to achieve biocultural (remove) supportive stewardship, including community engagement, partnership building, collaborative decision-making, and collective action.

Environmental and social systems are complex and dynamic. These systems will require adaptive management and continuous learning as we navigate the future. The policies presented in this section seek to foster partnerships that are based on mutual respect, trust, and shared values. The community engagement process must be inclusive to incorporate diverse perspectives and knowledge systems into conservation and development strategies. Following such practices can promote the co-creation of knowledge, the sharing of resources, and the empowerment of communities. By leveraging the strengths and resources of different stakeholders REMOVE (Who are they and what do they have stake in?), and homeowners we can enhance the capacity of communities to manage natural and cultural resources sustainably (remove). We can also facilitate the creation of new networks and alliances, promoting social cohesion and resilience. Ultimately, the collaborative biocultural stewardship approach can foster a more integrated, inclusive, and equitable approach to conservation and development that reflects the aspirations and needs of local communities. (REMOVE THIS IS LANGUAGE IT

IS DESIGNED TO REDUCE FREEDOMS INCREASE GOVERNMENT AND STAKEHOLDER OVERREACH AND BRING IN MORE GOVERNMENT CONTROL)

CHANGE TO: We can also facilitate the creation of new innovative programs that support and reflect the aspirations of thriving local communities.

This fundamental element of the Plan strives to cultivate a sense of place and connection to the environment and recognizes that the management of natural and cultural resources requires the participation of local communities, government, homeowners and other agencies diverse actors, including communities, governments, non-governmental organizations, and private sector entities. By promoting collaborative decision-making and collective action, we can enhance the effectiveness, equity, and legitimacy of conservation and development and innovative policies. By promoting community-based conservation and restoration strategies, we can enhance ecological integrity, promote biodiversity, and preserve cultural heritage and scenic landscapes.(Redundant Remove) Biocultural stewardship acknowledges the role of cultural diversity in shaping environmental perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors (Remove. People do not want to be manipulated). [It recognizes that cultural practices arising from traditional ecological knowledge are integral to maintaining ecosystem services and biological diversity.] (remove)

Change to: Cultural practices arising from traditional ecological knowledge are integral to supporting the growth of thriving communities that wish to improve their environment.

Page 39:

Table 1: Biocultural (change to Land) Stewardship Challenges

The word “Bioculture” is reflective of both biological and cultural factors that affect human behavior. Locals do not want the planning department to affect our behavior. Your job is to support the land, environment, and thriving communities.

Native Habitat

• Hawai‘i has been known as the extinction capital of the world.

• Climate change and sea level rise pose threats to existing habitats for native flora and fauna. REMOVE (Again, according to 1944 credential scientists from around the world, there is no climate danger. This is a narrative created by the “stakeholders” to move their agenda forward.

https://clintel.org/world-climate-declaration/) Has the water level risen in any of the towns in Hawaii?

• Longer and/or more severe weather and climate change may increase the likelihood of wildfires. REMOVE (The Maui fire was NOT normal. A fire where trees do not burn but glass is melted out of cars, where animals and humans are left recognizable, and where plastic doesn't burn or even melt is not normal. That was an attack and murder of our Lahaina ohana. That is why only 20 building permits have been issued after a year! AND why Lahahina is STILL locked down!)

• Invasive species continue to pose a threat to native and endemic species as well economic, environmental, and human health. (Reminder: It is not the responsibility of the planning department to protect people's health.)

• The carrying capacity of our resources is not comprehensively modeled and monitored. (Modeled and monitored should be for government agencies.)
• The County lacks specific regulations for wetlands, riparian ecosystems, or other valuable habitats.

Stewardship

• The County has a limited budget for its large-scale geographic responsibility for the protection of public trust natural and cultural resources. (Revise. This doesn't make sense. What are you trying to say? What responsibility are you talking about? What does the protection of public trust mean?)

• Hawai'i Island has a large variation of unique biomes and ecosystems.
• The difference between traditional and modern practices along with varying mauka to makai ownership makes it difficult to comprehensively steward natural resources.

Page 40

Native Habitat

The County can collaborate with the State Office of Planning and Sustainable Development to create models for monitoring the carrying capacity of natural resources that will support farmers and thriving communities.

• Ongoing conservation work can continue to evolve from species-specific conservation (e.g., Albizia eradication) to focus on ecosystem restoration across multiple land ownership to protect Hawai‘i’s biodiversity and support local farms.

• Maintaining healthy, native-dominant forests offers immense savings of land biocultural (Remove) and water resources that might otherwise be lost to the impacts of climate change (Remove) and invasive species.

• Conservation lands hold significant value in the water resources they represent.
• Incentivizing and developing regenerative land uses without further regulations or fines, such as agroforestry, can provide sustainable opportunities to ecosystems and communities.

• Hawai‘i can become a statewide adaptation and resiliency leader by focusing on its unique strengths and diversity to evolve with changing realities.

• Urban forestry can be prioritized or incentivized in the County Code. This means more regulations and possible fines. No thank you! Change to: Support the further growth of current urban forestry

Watersheds

- Establish more place-based watershed partnerships to create unique management plans that incorporate the generational knowledge of those water systems and protect our island’s watersheds and local farms.

• Strengthen the integration of Hawaiian biocultural remove resource management and traditional ecological knowledge across County government to support local farms.

• Practice an integrated approach to ecosystem-based collaborative management that considers the entire ecosystem and local communities.

• Watershed protection and management require collaboration and coordination across all levels of government and must include effective community engagement. Revise to: Support Watershed and management coordination which integrates local communities.

Stewardship

- Hawai‘i Island has a large variation of its unique natural biomes and ecosystems.

- Ongoing interagency coordination, including consultation with place-based land stewards,cultural and historical advisory groups, land and homeowners, and other stakeholders being transparent of what they hold stake in.

• The County can take a more proactive role in exercising its protective public trust role for natural and cultural resources. This sounds like government overreach. Again, the planning department is NOT responsible for protecting the public. That is a byproduct of what you do but it is NOT the main part of your job! Revise to: The County can take a more proactive role in supporting thriving communities and their natural and cultural resources.

• Maintain and increase involvement with existing partnerships and identify new partners that help promote and enhance biocultural (remove) Land stewardship.

• Collaborate to complete additional EPA-approved watershed plans to increase eligibility for future conservation funding.

Page 41

2.2 Biocultural Stewardship Goal, Objectives, Policies, and Actions

Objective 1

Increase the biodiversity and resilience of native habitats.

Policies

1.4 Maintain the shoreline for recreational, cultural, educational, and/or scientific uses in a manner that is protective of nature, respectful of resources, and is of the maximum benefit to the general public.

1.8 Prioritize native landscaping for all County projects while allowing communities to enjoy it at their leisure.

1.11 Encourage and incentivize green belts, tree plantings, and landscape plans and designs in urban areas without further regulations or fines.

1.13 Incentivize private land management practices that protect and enhance natural resource and values without further regulations or fines. and, when appropriate, pursue the acquisition of lands for the protection of natural resources (Remove! This is a 110% overreach of the government.)

1.14 Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, farmers, homeowners, and other stakeholders (What do they have a stake in? Who are they?) to:

Page 42:

a) Implement the Hawai'i State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) (What is this plan? Where can it be found?)
b) Better understand and model carrying capacities of the island's habitats and resources
c) Improve the inventory of forested lands and associated ecosystem services
d) Encourage the continued identification and inclusion of unique wildlife habitat areas of Native Hawaiian habitat within the Natural Area Reserve System
e) Anticipate future habitat migration, especially wetlands and coastal ecosystems
f) Prioritize quantitative wetland assessment to identify wetlands
g) Expand native and/or endemic forest cover
h) Improve enforcement for illegal activities that harm or degrade endemic habitats (Who is defining endemic habitats and how is it defined? I MUST be defined by Hawaii citizen commission and not anyone outside Hawaii. Mainland people should NOT be able to define this.)

1.18 Public landscaping and irrigation shall be designed to maximize water use efficiency and native plants.

Actions

1.b Review tree survey requirements and amend the Code to incorporate as part of site planning for public use.

1.h Develop buffer policies to protect native forests, wildlife, rivers, streams, coastal waters, and other native habitats without. This is too vague. What policies are you considering and will that come with penalties? If so, remove this.

Page 43

1.i Create incentives for landowners to retain and re-establish forest cover in upland watershed areas with an emphasis on native forest species without further regulations or fines.

1.k Amend the landscape standards in Rule or Code (Remove) to require the use of native plants for screening or landscaping.

Change to: Support local education on the importance of using native plants for screening or landscaping.

1.l Amend the Code to incentivize (Remove) Replace with Support local education on the importance of the establishment of threatened and endangered endemic plant species within their habitable ranges during development approvals.

1.m Review the Code and consider amendments to encourage site clustering of development in order to avoid critical environmental areas and assets. REMOVE

This is more unneeded regulations. This is BIG Island. People do not need to be ontop of each other. You're promoting too many regulations.

1.n Develop and establish Open Space Network Overlay on current unoccupied territory for natural landscape features, such as beaches and dunes, forests, streams, floodplains, wetlands, estuaries, or recharge areas that have the inherent capacity to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the impacts of climate change (Remove)

1.q Develop comprehensive programs and policies and provide resources for enhancing urban forestry canopy cover in unoccupied areas and without further regulations or fines for local farmers.

1.u Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders and local farmers to develop a program for the identification and protection of plant species of special status, including plants significant for cultural practitioners.

Page 44:

2.7 Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, farmers, and homeowners, and other stakeholders (Remove. Who are these people and what do they have stake in?) to:

- a) Implement a comprehensive conservation plan that identifies priority watershed areas for habitat restoration and enhancement without further regulations or fines on locals.
- b) Review and designate forest, river corridors, and watershed areas into the conservation district during State land use boundary comprehensive reviews.

- c) Monitor nearshore water quality and impacts to reefs and marine environments and address land-based sources of impacts.
- d) Protect and restore wetlands and riparian corridors to ensure more pristine water quality, decrease erosion, and increase sediment management, groundwater infiltration, nutrient/pollutant uptake, soil moisture retention, stormwater abatement, and cultural/community connections without further regulations or fines on locals..
- e) Develop reasonable standards to improve stream and coastal water quality monitoring and encourage local communities to develop such projects without further regulations or fines on locals.

Page 45

Objective 3

Increase direct community restoration and collaborative efforts to conserve and nourish the island's biocultural resources.

Policies

3.1 Encourage an overall conservation ethic in the use of Hawai'i's resources by protecting, preserving, and conserving critical and significant natural resources without further fines and regulation on the population.

Pg 47

Actions

4.b Change from: Reassess Certified Local Government status to ensure the support of farmers and homeowners and maximize funding opportunities for self-supporting communities.

4.h Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, farmers, homeowners, other local communities, and other stakeholders (remove or let us know what they have stake in) to develop design guidelines for designated communities containing significant historic buildings, sites, or landscapes.

4.i Assess and prioritize County-owned lands for historic site restoration in collaboration with government, private and nonprofit agencies, farmers, homeowners, other local communities, and other stakeholders (remove or let us know what they have stake in).

Page 48

Objective 5

Protect, restore, and enhance our communities' unique scenic character.

Policies

5.c Develop a process for reviewing and revising guidelines for designating Natural Beauty Sites without invasion of current resident areas or local farms.

5.d Establish a Scenic Resources Protection Program to identify, inventory, and protect areas of significant beauty. The program could include recommendations from the Scenic Resources Inventory and Mapping Project (2016) without invasion of current resident areas or local farms.

Page 56

3.1 Introduction

The climate change section of the General Plan is intended to be used as a policy guide for the coordinated climate mitigation and adaptation efforts on Hawai'i Island. This element provides a high-level policy framework, building on the scientific knowledge and government-level strategies and actions developed in the Integrated Action Plan (ICAP) for the island of Hawai'i.

This is VERY Concerning!

As stated earlier the World Climate Declaration was signed currently by 1,944 scientists stating there is no climate danger. Here is what a few more scientists have to say. On the *Boston Globe*'s YouTube channel, on May 14, 2010, MIT Professor of Meteorology Richard Lindzen shared the following:

> *"If one asks, "Is the temperature increasing or decreasing?" it's always doing one or the other. I have no concern about that. By asking people to worry about whether it's going up or down, you're immediately establishing dishonesty. The Earth is always changing. Climate change is nothing you have to prove. It always is happening. It always has happened. So, to make that into something alarming seems a little bit weird to me*[1]*."*

[1] "Global warming: why you should not worry," by the Boston Globe, May 14, 2010.

Dr. David Dilley, a former Meteorologist with the National Weather Service, United States Air Force, Senior Research Meteorologist, and Climatologist at Global Weather Oscillations Inc., has 50 years' experience in meteorology and climatology. He's also a working partner in the International Hurricane Protection Association. This is what he has to say about global warming:

> *"Global warming begins in the Arctic and Antarctic. It has about a 230-year cycle. When it comes back, it takes about 20 years for it to hit its peak. It started in the 1990s and hit its peak this past year. With global warming, the Antarctic and higher regions warm up. As it warms up, you have less cold air available to filter south into the middle latitudes, and it warms the middle latitudes. That is global warming[2]."*

Dilley explained that the same thing happens with global cooling but in reverse, as the temperature increases and decreases in cycles. Dilley then shared that 2022 was the coldest spring and summer on record, with the winter of 2021 being the coldest winter on record. He also shared that in April 2023, five months before the Lahaina Fire, the Earth was running low-to-normal temperatures, and the Arctic was actually cooling down.

Dilley is also an expert of the "Milankovitch Cycle," which illustrates the rotation of the Earth, sun, and the moon, and their effects on global warming. According to Dilley, every 120,000 years, the Earth comes closest to the sun. Then, about 68,000 years later, it's the furthest approach from the sun. He says that our closest approach was 8,000 years ago. Dilley states, "*We were warmer 6,000 to 8,000 years ago than we are today. The reason was that we were the closest approach to the sun and we had just come out of an Ice Age. We're 8,000 years off the peak now, and so we're actually cooling down."*

John Coleman, also an expert on the weather, shares the same thoughts. Coleman was the original weatherman on *Good Morning America* in the 1970s. He founded The Weather Channel in the 1980s. In 1982, he was voted "Meteorologist of the Year" by the American Meteorology Society. With regards to the Arctic and sea levels, Coleman states:

> *"They tell us that we're melting the polar ice caps. The Antarctic polar ice cap is at an all-time high, and the Arctic ice cap is increasing again after diminishing. They tell us that we're flooding the shorelines. Do you live on the coast? How much has the water come up in your lifetime? They manufactured data to make it look like we're increasing the water level of the oceans, but we're not[3]."*

Professor Richard Lindzen states:

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https://youtu.be/pwvVephTIHU?si=XoxAcPc51JNOXdeR

[2] "Signals - Global Cooling Cycle Beginning - Global Warming Ending -Professor David Dilley," by David Dilley GlobalWeatherCycles, May 10, 2023. https://youtu.be/sa-_tlITPnM?si=67zNptmdOoWQzWqF

[3] "John Coleman's case against significant man-made global warming," by Kusi News, June 24, 2013. https://youtu.be/K56fms2VZTc?si=Cn-ApS8z2Y_kiI76

> *"At any given place, traditionally, sea level is measured by what are called tide gauges: a stick in the water, basically. Two things that change are what a tide gauge shows: the land moving up and down and the sea moving up and down. In most places, it's the land that has the biggest effect, and so you don't have a good measure of sea level rise[141]."*

Let's review the danger of water rising and engulfing coastline towns. Is there one city or town on the shoreline that is in danger of being underwater? Is Venice, a town that lives at sea level, in danger of being lost to the sea? Have home insurance companies stopped giving insurance policies to homeowners who live on the coastline because they'll soon be underwater? The answer would be no!

On August 21, 2020, NASA published an article titled "NASA-led Study Reveals the Causes of Sea Level Rise Since 1900." It reads:

> *"Sea levels have risen on average 1.6 millimeters (0.063 inches) per year between 1900 and 2018[4]."*

That means the sea level has risen a little over 7.4 inches in the last 118 years! Does that show the world is in danger of being engulfed by water? No. It shows that it will be a very, very, very long time before humans are in danger. Does that mean documentaries like "An Inconvenient Truth" are telling lies?

An article was published in the Seattle Times on October 12, 2007, titled "British judge ruled the Oscar-winning film on global warming, "An Inconvenient Truth," contains "nine errors[5]."".

Here is the list of inaccuracies found in Court taken from the "Friends Of Science" website[6].

The inaccuracies in the documentary include:

1. The film claims that melting snow s on Mount Kilimanjaro evidence global warming. The Government's expert was forced to concede that this is not correct.

2. The film suggests that evidence from ice cores proves that rising CO_2 levels cause temperature increases over 650,000 years. The Court found that the film was misleading: over that period, the rises in CO_2 lagged behind the temperature rises by 800-2,000 years.

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[4] "NASA-led Study Reveals the Causes of Sea Level Rise Since 1900," by Ian J. O'Neill / Jane J. Lee, August 21, 2020. https://climate.nasa.gov/news/3012/nasa-led-study-reveals-the-causes-of-sea-level-rise-since-1900/

[5] "Truth is, Gore film has 9 errors, British judge rules," by Mary Jordan, Oct 12, 2007. https://www.seattletimes.com/nation-world/truth-is-gore-film-has-9-errors-british-judge-rules/

[6] "Inaccuracies in Al Gore's An Inconvenient Truth - A Ruling of the British High Court" https://friendsofscience.org/assets/documents/FOS%20Essay/British_High_Court_Ruling_on_An_Inconvenient_Truth.html

3. The film uses emotive images of Hurricane Katrina and suggests that this has been caused by global warming. The Government's expert had to accept that it was "not possible" to attribute one-off events to global warming.

4. The film shows the drying up of Lake Chad and claims that this was caused by global warming. The Government's expert had to accept that this was not the case.

5. The film claims that a study showed that polar bears had drowned due to disappearing arctic ice. It turned out that Mr. Gore had misread the study: in fact, four polar bears drowned, and this was because of a particularly violent storm.

6. The film threatens that global warming could stop the Gulf Stream, throwing Europe into an ice age. The Claimant's evidence was that this was a scientific impossibility.

7. The film blames global warming for species losses, including coral reef bleaching. The Government could not find any evidence to support this claim.

8. The film suggests that sea levels could rise by 7 meters, causing the displacement of millions of people. In fact, the evidence is that sea levels are expected to rise by about 40 centimeters over the next 100 years and there is no such threat of massive migration.

9. The film claims that rising sea levels has caused the evacuation of certain Pacific islands to New Zealand. The Government was unable to substantiate this, and the Court observed that this appears to be a false claim.

Also, the Court's interim ruling included the following:

1. The film suggests that the Greenland ice covering could melt, causing sea levels to rise dangerously. The evidence is that Greenland will not melt for a millennia.

2. The film suggests that the Antarctic ice covering is melting; the evidence was that it is, in fact, increasing.

High Court Judge Michael Burton stated:

> *"Former Vice President Al Gore, the documentary's moderator, makes nine statements in the film that are not supported by the current mainstream scientific consensus. For instance, Gore's script implies that Greenland or West Antarctica might melt soon, creating a sea-level rise of up to 20 feet that would cause devastation from San Francisco to the Netherlands to Bangladesh[139]."*

The judge called this "distinctly alarmist" and said the consensus view is that if Greenland melted, it would release this amount of water *"but only after, and over, a millennia."*

The climate change narrative will destroy people's freedom and add more regulations, fines and fees. Do not allow this government narrative to continue on the Big Island. The people do NOT

want more laws, regulations, and fines based on a false narrative that completely changes community infrastructures from self-reliant to "sustainable" living, with "stakeholders" carrying the purse strings and the power. That is NOT Pono!

Gregg Braden is a geologist, five-time New York Times best-selling author, scientist, international educator, and renowned as a pioneer in the emerging paradigm based in science, social policy, and human potential, had this to say about the dangers of carbon on the planet: "*The idea that carbon dioxide is a poison is a false narrative to begin with. We are carbon-based beings. By demonizing carbon dioxide and carbon life, we're actually demonizing ourselves*[7]*."*

Science 101 shows us that plants take in carbon dioxide and give off oxygen. If plants die due to lack of carbon dioxide, so do humans for lack of oxygen. During the Cretaceous Period, which began 145 million years ago and ended 66 million years ago, we had a lot more carbon than we do today - tons more! This was the time of the dinosaurs, and everything was huge! Plants were much larger than they are now.

The sea levels were also a lot higher during the Cretaceous Period. Was that due to more carbon dioxide? Not according to an article at Britannica.com written by Thor Arthur Hansen, Professor of Invertebrate Paleontology, Paleoecology, and Evolution at Western Washington University, U.S., and Carl Fred Koch, Professor of Geological Sciences at Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia. It was fact-checked by The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica and last updated on Feb 7, 2024. The article said that sea level was higher primarily because the water in the **ocean basins** was displaced by the enlargement of mid-oceanic ridges[8]. **It was not due to carbon!** It was due to the Earth's mantle.

On January 11, 2023, in an episode titled "Why "THE POWERS THAT BE" are So Desperate to Reduce Carbon Dioxide on OUR Planet?" posted on geologist and scientist Gregg Braden's YouTube channel, John L. Petersen of the Arlington Institute stated:

"If you could look at the ice cores in Antarctica and Greenland, you would see that the temperature of the Earth increases or decreases around ***800 years before the change in carbon dioxide.*** *That means* ***carbon dioxide does not drive the change****; it is the response to the temperature change*[9]*."*

In the same interview, Braden stated:

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[7] "Gregg Braden - Why "THE POWERS THAT BE" are So Desperate to Reduce Carbon Dioxide on OUR Planet?" by Gregg Braden Official, January 11, 2023. https://youtu.be/7vJ-Qefos8A?si=BviOKcdznXx6tgSQ

[8] "Cretaceous Period," by Carl Fre Koch, Thor Arthur Hansen, https://www.britannica.com/science/Cretaceous-Period

[9] "Why 'THE POWERS THAT BE' are So Desperate to Reduce Carbon Dioxide on OUR Planet?" by Gregg Braden, January 11, 2023. https://youtu.be/7vJ-Qefos8A?si=cz2jDjrSmJaITiDx

"We're being led to believe that carbon levels of $C0_2$ have never been higher; that the Earth is going to be destroyed if they are higher; and that $C0_2$ is the driving temperature, both of which are not true[147]*."*

Gregg showed a graph indicating that during the Cretaceous Period, carbon dioxide levels were over three times higher than they are today. Carbon dioxide levels were between 800-1,000 parts per million. During this period, there was an extreme greening of the Earth. Plants and life thrived!

According to Braden:

"If CO_2 drops below 184 parts per million, that seems to be the threshold where we (humans) are in trouble! If CO_2 drops below those levels, we are actually cutting off the very life-force that is providing oxygen on this planet."

Is the entire CO_2 narrative intended to increase the bankroll of the "stakeholders" around the world invested in renewable energy with no regard for human life?

Stakeholders who've invested in progressive and "sustainable energy" have a lot to gain in their pocketbooks by populations living in fear of climate change and believing they will be "saving" the Earth by going along with renewable energy and electric vehicles. They'll also be giving up a lot of their freedoms in doing so.

Page 59

Transportation

The General Plan further discusses strategies for decreasing vehicle reliance and (Remove) improving public **Transportation Access and Mobility.** You have no right to hinder people's right to travel. Please take ANYTHING out that references decreasing people's use of their vehicle!

The County can reduce its footprint by increasing the percentage of renewable fuel used to power public facilities and infrastructure, reducing VMT, (REMOVE). YOU CANNOT LIMIT PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO TRAVEL. THAT VIOLATES THE CONSTITUTION AND IS BEYOND YOUR JURISDICTION

Page 61

The General Plan expands on opportunities for climate-conscious land development in the **Land Use** section without violating people's rights, over regulating or increasing fines.

Page 63

The General Plan further expands on strategies to increase resilience in the **Transportation Access and Mobility**, **Public Utilities**, and **Public Facilities and Services** sections without violating the Constitution, or over regulating farmers and homeowners.

The General Plan expands on renewable energy in the **Public Utilities** section with safety studies prior to installation, and without increasing costs to the public.

Page 66

Transportation

• Promoting the use of electric vehicles through expanding charging infrastructure and educating the public on the safety studies done for the use of these vehicles from third parties.

Renewable Energy

• Increasing the use of green technology (including third party safety studies) will increase the energy independence of individuals and businesses on the island.
• Supporting renewable energy technologies, such as solar, wind, ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC), and geothermal (Remove. This practice is not safe for an island with active volcanoes!)

Land Use & the Built Environment

• Implementing smart growth strategies, without violating people's right to travel can reduce urban sprawl and create more walkable communities.
• Developing a County building code that balances health and safety, affordability, and carbon footprint (REMOVE! This is more regulations and fines. NOT Pono! It is NOT your responsibility to focus on people's health. That is for each individual! This is an overreach!

• Encouraging the construction of energy-efficient buildings and retrofitting existing buildings being sure to prove any additional technology is safe for the public..
• Promoting regenerative agriculture practices that reduce emissions and enhance carbon sequestration while not further regulating farms or increasing fines.
• Greening urban areas increases the availability of cool areas for residents to live and recreate.
• Integrating energy savings and waste management, without more regulations and fines on the population, provides an opportunity to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions in new development.

Conservation

• Protecting reefs and marine ecosystems that act as carbon sinks, without hindering public use.
• Implementing a One Water strategy and other water-saving technologies and practices can reduce the energy required for water treatment and distribution. This is NOT a good idea. If this goes down, where will people get their water? Remove or revise.
• Conserving natural habitats without hindering public use to preserve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem resilience to climate change.
• Efforts to expand renewable energy, with third party safety studies and without hindering public

use, can consider the preservation of unique and diverse ecosystems, avoiding negative impacts on wildlife and natural habitats.

Additional Measures

• Improving public engagement about climate change and encouraging sustainable practices. (Remove and educate yourself on the fact that scientists from around the world have stated there is no climate danger.)
• Implementing policies and regulations that support climate mitigation efforts, without further regulations or fines on locals. (Please educate yourself)
• Supporting research into new technologies and approaches for reducing emissions and enhancing resilience and include third party safety studies while ensuring no further cost to the public.

Page 67

Water Resources • Management

Promoting a One Water strategy can create cross-agency collaboration to identify and address overlapping challenges in adapting to sea level rise and building more resiliency into infrastructure across water, wastewater and stormwater sectors. How does this promote collaboration? This seems like a monopoly.

Agriculture & • Food Security

Encouraging the cultivation of climate-resilient and diversified crops to enhance food security without further regulations and fines.

Infrastructure & Urban Planning

Retrofitting or relocating bridges and roads provides an opportunity to reduce GHG emissions by reducing miles traveled. (REMOVE) THIS VIOLATES THE CONSTITUTION. YOU CANNOT DEPRIVE PEOPLE OF THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL. ALSO, HOW ARE YOU GOING TO "RELOCATE" LOCAL BRIDGES. THIS SHOULD BE REMOVED!

- Implement zoning and land use planning policies that consider climate risks and promote sustainable development after a full investigation of the climate change narrative is examined. (Do not further regulate and fine people without fully investigating the climate change narrative and proving that any additional technology is safe for the human life.)

Social Equity

- Engage communities in planning and decision-making processes to ensure that adaptation measures are socially inclusive (Remove. This is woke language.) and culturally appropriate.

- Increasing equitable resilience to climate hazards will benefit historically marginalized and frontline Engage communities (What does this mean?) and those that are vulnerable to climate change impacts.

Energy & • Transportation

- Invest in renewable energy sources that are proven safe and affordable to the public to reduce GHG emissions and increase energy resilience.
- Promote energy efficiency in buildings and transportation that are proven safe and affordable to the public to reduce overall energy consumption and without increasing regulations or fines

Biodiversity & Ecosystems

- Managed retreat strategies and new shoreline setback regulations would expand open space along the shoreline to support coastal ecosystems such as anchialine pools without hindering public access.
- Supporting conservation programs that are proven safe for the people and the environment can help protect native species and habitats from climate change impacts without hindering public access and without increasing regulations and fines.
- Strengthening measures to control and eradicate invasive species can help protect local ecosystems.
- Enhance habitat connectivity to allow species to migrate in response to changing environmental conditions without hindering public access and without increasing regulations and fines.

Education & Capacity Building

- Build capacity for local government agencies by providing training and resources that improve their ability to plan and implement climate adaptation initiatives without increasing regulations and fines.
- Collaborate and coordinate with the County's Office of Sustainability, Climate, Equity, and Resilience (OSCER). This is woke language and should be removed.
- Support research and monitoring efforts to better understand climate impacts and the effectiveness of adaptation measures. **(Please educate yourself on this false narrative)**
- Develop and implement educational programs to raise awareness about climate change and adaptation strategies. REMOVE (This is a FALSE narrative that you would be perpetuating.)

3.2 Climate Change Goal, Objectives, Policies, and Actions

This ENTIRE section should be removed. Rosa Korie WARNED that what is planned for this country through the planning departments ***"is an erasure of jurisdictional boundaries. It is a loss of private property rights, a loss of sovereignty - both personal physical sovereignty and physical sovereignty in terms of our nation - and it's a loss of our freedom."***

From Rosa Koire's special presentation to the New Hampshire Legislature.
https://youtu.be/350IbVtpzyw?si=u_NNsNoL9XtGxDEA

Page 71

8.3 Collaborate with farmers, government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders REMOVE Who are they? What do they have stake in? to monitor impacts that may be specific to Hawai'i County due to its unique exposure to climate change and sea level rise impacts. (Please educate yourself on this false narrative. Is Kona or Hilo or any Hawaiian town close to being underwater? NO!)

8.11 Partner with government (e.g., State Office of Planning and Sustainable Development [OPSD]), private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders REMOVE Who are they? What do they have stake in? to analyze conservation buffers to accommodate shifting native habitats impacted by climate change, particularly wetlands and high-elevation forests. (Remove this ENTIRE section! We do NOT want "buffer" zones! You want to take away the ability for people to be in nature. That is NOT pono!)

8.b Support and partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders REMOVE Who are they? What do they have stake in? on research for adaptive policies and technology that includes safety studies to the public and environment, that increase resilience without further regulations and fines on the public..

8.d Adopt a land acquisition program with potential leaseback options for the purchase of hazard- prone locations or those with beneficial attributes for climate adaptation and mitigation. REMOVE. THIS IS GOVERNMENT OVERREACH! THIS IS NOT A COMMUNIST COUNTRY! YOU CANNOT TAKE PEOPLE'S PROPERTY!

8.e Collaborate with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders REMOVE Who are they? What do they have stake in? to implement environmentally beneficial upgrades for wastewater, irrigation, and/or landscaping, including sea level rise, storm, and other climate change considerations. (Remove). Getting at least three bids for contracts from different companies.

Pg 74

- 4.1.1 Introduction

1st para: “achieve sustainable development and” (Remove)
change “resilient” to safe

2nd para: “Sustainable development is a key objective of land use planning for the County. By strategically” and in the sentence “Land use planning is essential. (Remove) change “resilient” to safe.

3rd para: - change “resilience” to safety. “and the impacts of climate change” (Remove) Better prepared for and protected against potential disasters. Change: “sustainable” to diversified. “desirable” to fair, equitable.

Last para 5th line down: Change: “should” to may

Pg 75

Economic Opportunity Planning: “other growth sectors.” Need to be specific, identify other growth sectors.
Last sentence: “muck like the weave of sustainability,” (Remove)

Pg. 76 Table 16: Land Use Key Trends
Changing & Aging Population: “Over the next 25 years …..0.9% per annum” decline in population already seen and projected needs to addressed as to why the population is in decline. How you do Planning if you don’t address reasons for population decline. This is crucial.
Housing Affordability & Choice: “In 2010…” down to “However, on average, Hawaii County’s overcrowding…..”

Shifting Visitor Accommodation Types: - Change “With the upward trend….” to “rentals.” & “There is also a shift..” Revise that entire sentence.

Job Availability & Growth: - Revise last sentence “In 2020, 14% of the…..”

Pg. 77 Table 17: Land Use Challenges

Revise:

Infrastructure section

Regulations section

Funding & Financing entire section

Land Use Compatibility entire section

Public Engagement entire section

- (My note is What is NIMBYism?)

Pg. 78 Table 18: Land Use Opportunities

Infrastructure:: last sentence "County departments can provide….."

Regulations: Red: "Collaborate across State and County agencies to….." (Need more public input and ideas);

"The most direct role the County plays..,..property tax policy." (**Need much more research on property tax rates, regulations, policies & scrutinized by the public who are affected by paying property taxes. This should be the most glaring concern so that we do not leave tax burden for future generations who may lose their properties to taxes paid to the government).**

Funding & Financing: "Partner with the State and other counties to create a capacity building plan…..stakeholders." (Remove)

Market Conditions: "Seek to acquire land for affordable housing developments…." Add: without violating people's right to own property or take this out. Revise it. This is government overreach!

Land Use Compatibility: "Demonstrate smart growth developments." (Remove)

Public Engagement: "Encourage affordable housing projects to meet the needs of neighborhoods (YIMBY) without further regulations and fines." (What is YIMBY?) and next line "Apply strategies to…." "stakeholder". Who are these stakeholders? What do they have stake in?

Pg. 79

4.1.2 Land Use Goal, Objectives, Policies, and Actions

Item 9.7 - Red: "Encourage" change to Mandate developers

Item 9.8 - Red: "Route selection for ….." that entire sentence. (This is a high priority revision as it pertains directly to 5G dangers. Here is where the people/public need to have direct input/approval/changes.

Item 9.a - Red: "Develop a process for County….." this is crucial for public scrutiny & opportunity for the public to get transparency. Transparency can only be realized if we, the public include ourselves into all governmental processes. If not, we will not get transparency, period!

Pg 80 Land Use Goal, Objectives, Policies, and Actions - continued

Item 9.e - "Conduct a review and re-evaluation…." entire sentence to be revised.

Item 10.3 "Proposed discretionary permits for large developments…..Ka'u Districts" -Not clear needs revision.

Item 10.b "Amend…….allow CPDs to be applied to all zoning districts…" - Why amend the Zoning Code? We need to compare current Zoning Codes to what they propose to amend to see if the people or the developers have the advantage. What are CPDs?

Item 10.c - Red: "Collaborate with the State Office of Planning…..Native Hawaiian customary and traditional.." Need to revise to ensure that Hawaiian cultural experts, NOT the State government or its agencies have any input for preserving, protecting, educating, safeguarding, sharing, marketing, ..every aspect of utilizing our native Hawaiian (kanaka maoli) heritage of language, practices, traditions, religion & more belong exclusively to the kanaka maoli elders, experts, kupuna, kahuna, healers NEVER the government or its agencies…NEVER!!!

Pg 81 continue
Item 11.4 "Concurrency reviews should incorporate….. (Remove)" entire sentence absolutely NO!

Actions
11.a - Red: "Collaborate with the SHPD to create….." entire sentence - Need experts.

11.d - Red: “Amend Zoning Code….” do not give the Planning Director more power, it’s time to decrease power for that position, we need to humble these government workers/servants. Now is that time as history has shown us, when they have power, they want more; when they have more power, it’s not enough & the cycle continues while the people suffer. STOP giving away the power from the people.

11.f - “Update traffic impact…..” (Remove) entire sentence. Travel should not be the Planning Board’s power to take away from me or you, ever.

Objective 12 Reduce the threat to life and property from natural hazards and disasters.
Policies
The above sentence - Red: add “unnatural & natural hazards” - It is important to identify the reality that unnatural hazards have always existed, therefore, why is that omitted?

12.3 Red: “Consider natural …….” Again add in unnatural & force the Planning Board to address DE disasters, weather machine disasters which are human created disasters, which is criminal. Why shouldn’t the Planning Board include these disasters as they certainly affect the health & safety of the people & our environment.

12.8 Red: “Encourage the development….” entire sentence. Again, must address DE/Weather machines/human initiated disasters.

Pg 82 Actions
Item 12.a - Red: “Update the Building Code…..” entire sentence need extreme revisions, I initially wanted to delete, but it is necessary to revise to include unnatural/man made disasters & address “carbon footprint”. These are areas to not hide by deleting, but rather talk about them through revisions.

Item 12.g - “Amend the Zoning Code….” (Remove) Until they can prove climate change is happening, delete this section that refers to climate change as that is a false narrative that we the people/public should not allow to continue. I do not want to tell a lie over & over again until everyone believes it. That’s breaking the 10 commandments.

Pg. 83 4.1.3 Overview of Land Use Designations and Maps

No changes.

Pg. 84 Table 19: General Plan Land Use Designations and Maps

No Changes

Pg. 85 Agriculture and Natural Land Use
No Changes

Pg 86 4.1.4 Urban Growth Areas

2nd para: Red: “Smart Growth” change to something safer, know what it represents not hidden meanings. Black out: the word “sustainable” and from “More specifically, urban centers have been designed to create…. Driving.” - The government or its agencies should not impede or alter the rights of citizens to travel it’s call our right to travel, which is constitutional.

Pg 87 Objective 13 Increase the use of Smart Growth principles to focus development within designated urban centers.

Policies Red: change “Smart Growth” to Evaluate and analyze development within designated urban centers.

Item 13.3 Red: “Incentivize” what is that & how does it benefit the public?

13.6 Red: “may include additional acreages to account for…..” must revise section to make it clearer as to how this inclusion will work to the advantage or disadvantage of historic sites, public access, parks, & open spaces. More clarity is necessary because saying ok to unclear “PLANNING” should never be accepted.

Item #13.12 - Red: Revise entire sentence “Urban renewal, rehabilitation….” need to include people or the public not just communities, businesses, & governmental agencies. Planning Boards should always include the people/public. This will give people the power to make decisions, not just testify for 3 minutes at a Planning Commission hearing. That needs to change. More people/public involvement needs to be promoted. This involvement may be the inspiration or motivation for people to become active in planning for themselves, their future generations. It is time for governments & businesses to take a back seat!

Item 13.13 Red: Revise entire sentence. “Support master planning by …..” it’s not “Support” it should be to Scrutinize, evaluate, analyze and recommend by experts and the people.

Pg. 88 Commercial - Industrial

Item 13.28 Red: "Discretionary permit applications….. Entire sentence need revision as it is not fair to have Discretionary permit applications for new commercial developments. Everyone follows the rules, no exceptions by the Planning Board.

Resort

Item 13.49 - Red: Revise "On-site affordable housing and workforce units shall be excluded from the total permitted visitor unit counts….." Again, how does this exclusion help the people, the visitors, the workforce? How does it affect permitted visitor unit counts?

Pg 90 Actions

13.c Red: revise "Amend the Subdivision Code to ensure block sizes are based…." What are the current codes & what are the proposed amendments to compare who will have the advantage or disadvantage of this proposal to Amend Subdivision Code.

Pg. 91 Urban Character Guidelines Table 20: Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Character Guidelines
No Changes.
Pg. 92 Table 21: Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND) Character Guidelines
No Changes
Pg. 93 Table 22: Urban Neighborhood Center Character Guidelines
No Changes
Pg. 94 Table 23: Industrial Center Character Guidelines
No Changes
Pg. 95 Table 24: Criteria for Industrial Land Conversion to Commercial/Mixed-Use
No Changes
Pg. 96 Table 25: Resort Area Character Guidelines
No Changes

Pg. 97 4.1.5 Rural
No Changes

Pg. 98 Objective 14 Maximize the use of Rural designated lands to preserve rural character and lifestyle. Policies

All items from 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.5, 14.6 - Red: Must revise all items as the Planning Board is asking for Support of everything they are doing, which contradicts any changes that the public may be deemed detrimental. Asking for "blind" support is ridiculous.

Actions - Items 14.a, 14.b, 14.c, & 14.d Red: Revise all items as it is asking to Amend Zoning Code, zoning districts which is crucial to see current codes compared to amendments. How are these amendments affecting the public to their advantage vs. disadvantages. This is very important to NOT just accept amendments. Thorough research is necessary to protect the public.

Pg. 99 Table 26: Rural Neighborhood Character Guidelines

No Changes

Pg. 100 4.1.6 Agriculture

Last para: "The General Plan provides planning tools to incentivize the highest and best use of productive agricultural lands. The Plan's policies…… entire paragraph need to be revised. I am especially concerned with the word "incentivize the highest and best use… here again what does this mean, how will it be done, who benefits.

Pg. 101 Objective 15 Support the active use of Productive Agricultural lands.
Actions
All items 15.a, 15.b, 15.c. 15.d, 15.e must be revised Not just Amend.

Pg. 102 Actions (continue)
Item 15.f - Revise "Update the Real Property Tax Code….." need public input for transparency.
Item 15.g Revise "Amend the Zoning Code…" again do not just accept Amending

Item 15.k Revise "Collaborate with USDA and the State…. It's not just collaborate, it's what are the decisions based upon, what are the final decisions, how are these decisions helping farmers. Since, we have passed hundreds of years farming in Hawaii you would think we have identified major problems, why these problems do not get resolved, who are responsible for the non-resolutions. This is just repeating ….USDA, the State who have been in charge of agriculture, I want to see a report card that covers 1950s to 2023. Report cards are

transparency mechanisms to identify who & what are creating our farmer's problems. We cannot fix anything without transparency. Politicians say it, but absolutely no actions. This section is entitled ACTION. Let us begin to act.

Pg. 104 4.2.1 Introduction

Third para: "Resilience…." I don't want the word resilience to be an escape mechanism for the government or its agencies. That word should change.
The last para: "The Plan is focused on improving connectivity within ….." this sounds good, but I don't see good results as I am pass 70 yrs old. We should not accept "rinse & repeat". What did the Planning Board learn from over 100 yrs. Of past failures? They say they focus on improving, yet we cannot determine how they will improve. Stronger language to **ensure that the public can know they plan to improve.**

Pg. 105 Table 27: Transportation Key Trends

No Changes

Pg. 106

Table 28: Transportation Challenges

All items Red: Revisions necessary. It refers to electric cars, Pre-COVID-19 (false narratives that must be stopped)

Pg. 107

Table 29: Transportation Opportunities

All items Red: Need revisions since they want to establish metrics, improve interagency collaboration, prepare projects, standardize interagency agreements. It contains a multitude of changes that are unclear, very ambiguous, & again, transparency is lacking.

Pg. 108

4.2.2 Transportation Goal, Objective, Policies, and Actions

All items Red: Requires revisions. Examples: item 16.2 "Encourage safe and convenient use …... non-polluting" What is non-polluting to the Planning Board? What do they know about pollution as they don't know that EMFs are dangerous pollutants. And example: Item 16.10 "Identify and evaluate transportation….. energy and climate issues." We need **to stop the false**

Pg. 109 Actions - continue

All items - Red: Revisions necessary. Same reasons as above for Pg. 108.

Sorry Michelle - did not complete pages 104 to 118-119. Can do later/Kalei K. completed today, Monday 9-23-24 at 12:01 pm.

Pg. 110 4.2.3 Active Living Corridors and Public Access

No Changes

Pg. 111 Objective 17 Increase transportation connectivity.

Policies

All items Red: Need revisions. Example: Item 17.1 “Ensure Native Hawaiian access rights are clearly expressed….” This is an area of talk talk talk & no action. Again, what violations have already occurred, how long have these violations been going on, have these violations stopped? Just putting in a sentence in a Plan does not mean it has been adhered to. Therefore, these proposals are weak. As a native Hawaiian it is imperative to get enforcement for these violations, identify violations, how long it’s been happening, why & who are responsible to stop violations, protect native Hawaiian access rights. If this item # is weak, which it is - than the others need revisions.

Pg. 112 Table 30: Public Access Spacing Standards

No Changes

Pg. 4.2.4 Mass Transit

All paragraphs need revisions Red: revisions necessary. Mass Transit has been proven wrong on Oahu, the Rail. Over budgeted, from hundreds of millions of dollars (budgeted) to billions of dollars, NOT budgeted. Who is paying for this government error? You, me & our visitors. We have an historic example from the City & County of Honolulu. The people protested against this “Rail”, but years later a Mayor brought back the Rail & all Mayors thereafter continue with this project. Please investigate this “Planning” before Hawaii County repeats history. All words in this section/page are the same words use by the Planning Dept. of the City & County of Honolulu. Absolutely requires total revisions to 4.2.4 Mass Transit

Pg. 114 Objective 18 Increase mass transit ridership by 50 percent by 2045 Policies

All items are basic objectives. No changes (yet)

Pg. 115 4.2.5 Roadways

2nd to last para: What is the County’s Vision Zero Action Plan Pink: Concern

Pg. 116 Objective 19 Reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT)

All items Red: Need revisions Concern - What is reduce vehicle miles traveled? Why reduce vehicle miles traveled? What is this agenda for & what will it accomplish? Who will benefit? Again, our right to travel cannot be altered or impeded as that right is protected by the US Constitution & God.

Pg. 117 Objective 20 Achieve a transportation system that employs all modes of transportation at a community scale.

All items need to be revised

Pg. 117 continue: Objective 21 Incorporate green infrastructure to reduce stormwater runoff. Policies

All items Red: Concern See item 21.1 “green infrastructure strategies, and pollution prevention procedures….” Again, sine the Planning Board does not understand EMF pollution & its dangerous - what are they talking about here “pollution prevention procedures..”

Pg. 118 continue from above. Actions & Objective 22 Increase transportation safety for transportation’s most vulnerable users and reduce traffic fatalities.Policies

All items Red: revise

Pg. 119 Continue from above.

All items from 22.7 to 22.9 Red: revise Concern.

22.7 ~~Develop roadway standards to accommodate emerging technology for connected and automated vehicles.~~ This appears to be referencing the very unproven technology of ‘driverless cars??’ Emerging technology needs to go through rigorous standards of testing before being released onto roadways. This text here, with a clear reference to something that is already proving dangerous on the roadways and the subject of lawsuits does not belong in our County Plan.

22.8 Maintain dedicated roadway standards that are appropriate to roadway type and achieve active transportation and safety goals.

22.9 Engage and collaborate with the owners of private roads and local community groups to help identify and develop road management agreements that mitigate road closures to provide emergency evacuation routes.

Actions

22.a Amend the County Code to incorporate Vision Zero safety principles and Complete Street design principles. This is too vague and should be elaborated in detail. These safety principles need to be spelled out or they don't belong in the County Plan.

- 22.b Develop educational programs promoting traffic safety. Where something is designated an 'action' in a County General Plan Document, sufficient detail should be provided. This is too vague and should be elaborated in detail.

● Objective 23

Adequately maintain public transportation systems.

Policies

- 23.1 Maintain an Asset Management Program aimed at utilizing maintenance plans for pavement, bridges, and other road infrastructure to prolong the life of our transportation system as well as reduce its whole-life cost.
- 23.2 Maintain the unique features of historic bridges, while balancing safety needs and preserving historic and scenic character.
- 23.3 Prioritize the replacement of deficient and inadequate bridges and maintain pedestrian/bicycle access across bridges.
- 23.4 Design new bridges and bridge improvements to accommodate and not negatively impede identified scenic resources.
- 23.5 Evaluate freight routes identified in the State Freight Master Plan for required improvements to meet roadway standards.
- 23.6 Encourage the adoption of innovative materials and methods that improve roadway sustainability and resilience.

Actions

- 23.a Create an asset management program.
- 23.b Continue the bridge inspection program and expand rehab or replacement to include active transportation accommodations.

Roadway Standards

The County adheres to several federal and industry standards for roadway design. These include the AASHTO Green Book and Roadside Design Guide, the MUTCD, the NACTO, and the Highway Capacity Manual.[5] Examples of topics addressed by these guidelines include road geometry (e.g., curves, sight distance), safety within ROWs adjacent to travel ways, design speeds, level of service, signs/striping/signaling, and urban transit. In addition to these sources, the County adheres to the following locally defined standards.

Street Standards

Highways shall not be wider than four through travel lanes that accommodate single occupancy vehicles and should be limited to the most populated areas typically connecting residential areas with employment centers.

Integrate transportation networks to prioritize the most vulnerable roadways users and the greenest modes of travel through a Multimodal Hierarchy (Figure 7) that prioritizes investments in the following order:

1. Pedestrian
2. Public Transit

3. Bicycle
4. Auto

This is a directive for future transportation policy ? It is 4 words and yet it is a giant reach toward a set of ideals and it is not explained at all in detail.

OBJECTION : This 'policy directive' reflects a radical socialist agenda of forcing people to give up automobiles and give up their autonomy at the same time. This shows contempt for the most basic principles of freedom. . We refer you to : The United States Constitution which "protects the freedom to move about within the country, both domestically and internationally. This fundamental right is deeply rooted in American liberty and has been recognized and protected by the Supreme Court. "

The priorities established in a General Plan should reflect careful consideration of the island's economy and how to best support our island economy but instead this prioritization of pedestrians 'first' and 'automobile' transport reflects an obsession with addressing carbon as a 'cause' for an alleged crisis for our climate. . It's strange to us that in this document that purports to be about a plan for 'development' there is barely a focus on the actual economy. Here instead we see a document 'prioritizing' Pedestrian travel (on an island with very few densely populated urban centers) without context of what will actually promote agriculture, commerce, industries, jobs and economic activities. This directive would make more sense for an Oahu General Plan because of the size of the land mass and ratio of population. If it is in this document without

much explanation then it appears to be a reflection of a ‘fad’ in transportation policy rather than a practical and well thought out policy directive.

The minimum roadway width standards to accommodate the County Roadway Classifications were adopted in Resolution 779-20. The following provides an overview of this standard with reference to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Functional Classification system.

4.2.6 Transportation Terminals: Airports and Harbors

As a major hub for tourism, commerce, and connectivity, Hawai‘i County recognizes the importance of effective planning and management of its airports and harbors. These key infrastructure components serve as lifelines that facilitate economic growth, enhance regional connectivity, and provide essential services for residents and visitors. Airports and harbors connect the County to the rest of the world, allowing for the efficient movement of goods, people, and ideas. They are essential nodes within the transportation network, acting as important economic drivers for the region. Efficient airports and harbors directly contribute to the success of various industries, including tourism, agriculture, trade, and logistics. Moreover, they are instrumental in supporting emergency response efforts, disaster management, and ensuring the overall resilience of the region’s transportation system.

Again, over and over the objection ‘in general’ to this General Plan 2045 is that the document references ‘economic growth’ and yet does not address the actual drivers of the economy in detail. As public servants it is your best service to our island if you would study how you can support the farmers, producers of goods and services to build a great economy together. Unfortunately there are dozens of instances where legislators and public servants have imposed restrictions, fees and taxes on those very ‘drivers’ of our economy. Airport Terminals and Harbors do not ‘cause’ the economy to grow and are not drivers of the economy and yet we see a General Plan with weighted emphasis on ‘transportation’ and urban development without seeing evidence of a study of what will actually support the individuals and households that produce economic value for our actual economy. This is an extremely poor outcome for a document that presents as a ‘guide’ for legislators and policy makers for the next 20 plus years.

The principal concerns of planning for transportation terminals involve a comprehensive approach that addresses various aspects, including location, zoning of adjacent land, infrastructure development, capacity management, safety and security measures, environmental sustainability, integration with other modes of transportation, and financing and programming of improvements and services through capital improvement projects. While the State of Hawai‘i Department of Transportation (DOT) is responsible for the actual design, construction, and operation of terminals and supporting facilities, the General Plan addresses

the location of these facilities in relation to the pattern of overall land uses. There are two deep draft harbors on the island, one in Hilo and another in Kawaihae.

While improvements continue to be made, both harbor terminals lack adequate docking and

Harbor has increased significantly as the population and development in West Hawai‘i continue to grow. In 2011, the Hawai‘i Commercial Harbors 2035 Master Plan was developed by the State to accommodate the future needs of facilities

CONCERN: THE HARBORS SHOULD NOT BE CONTROLLED BY THE STATE OF HAWAII. THEY ARE HARBORS CRUCIAL TO THE ECONOMY OF OUR ISLAND AND WERE PREVIOUSLY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE COUNTY. WHAT HAPPENED TO HOME RULE? WHERE WAS THE CONSULTATION OF THE PUBLIC WHEN DECISIONS WERE MADE TO HAND OVER CONTROL OF OUR HARBORS TO THE STATE ?.

Air terminals that transportation are in Hilo, Waimea, ‘Upolu, and Kona. The terminals at Hilo and Kona are overseas facilities. Overseas flights at the Kona International Airport at Keahole will continue to increase with the growth of resort areas in Kona and Kohala. Overseas flights through Hilo International Airport have been important for agriculture in East Hawai‘i.

What is concerning about this County General Plan 2045 is the lack of analysis about our actual economy. WHY DO WE SEE A DOCUMENT THAT STATES ‘OVERSEAS FLIGHTS WILL CONTINUE TO INCREASE WITH THE GROWTH OF RESORT AREAS?’ THIS PLAN SEEMS FLAWED DUE TO LACKING IN CRITICAL ‘ARGUMENTS’ FOR THE PLANNED GROWTH BASED ON ACTUAL NUMBERS AND STUDIES . IF THERE ARE STUDIES AND STATISTICS THAT DO SUPPORT THE ASSERTIONS MADE MULTIPLE TIMES IN THE GENERAL PLAN ABOUT PROJECTED ECONOMIC GROWTH THEN THEY SHOULD BE REFERENCED AND INCLUDED IN THE PLAN. ALSO CITATIONS OF WHERE THIS INFORMATION WAS PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC IN ‘CONSULTATIONS’

- STRANGELY THE HILO PLAN IS MISSING FROM THE GENERAL PLAN DOCUMENT AND THIS IS ONE OF TWO URBAN CENTERS AND THE CENTER FROM WHICH TWO OF THE ‘HARBORS’ AND ‘TERMINALS’ OPERATE? THIS SEEMS (AGAIN) A GLARING OMISSION.

Since 2011, the DOT has embarked on a $2.3 billion Hawai‘i Airports Modernization Program to improve the safety, capacity, and efficiency of our major passenger and cargo airports.

As the population becomes more mobile and as resident and visitor populations increase, there will be a greater demand for new and expanded transportation facilities that are adjacent to compatible land uses and include alternative and active transportation connections to decrease the demand for cars and reliance on fossil fuels. OBJECTION TO THIS SENTENCE IS THAT IT IS NOT SUPPORTED BY ANY FACTS OR AN ARGUMENT MADE FOR THE CASE BEING PRESENTED. AGAIN THE CONCERN ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT IS THAT IT IS

COMMITTING OUR ENTIRE COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND OUR LEGISLATURE TO A RADICAL COURSE OF ACTION BASED ON THE PREMISE THAT FOSSIL FUELS ARE TO BE ERADICATED AND THAT PERSONAL AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORTATION SHOULD ALSO BE ERADICATED AND OR COMPLETELY ELIMINATED. THESE PREMISES ARE PART OF A RADICAL SOCIALIST AGENDA THAT VIOLATES THE CONSTITUTION SINCE IT WILL UNDOUBTEDLY LIMIT THE FREEDOM OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS TO FREELY MOVE ABOUT.

service

inter-island

Objective 24

Improve accessibility to airports, harbor systems, and support facilities.

Policies

- 24.1 Encourage the programmed improvement of existing terminals, including adequate provisions for control of pollution and appropriate and adequate covered storage facilities for agricultural products.
- 24.2 The State Department of Transportation should continue to implement its plans for transportation terminals and related facilities to promote and follow desired land use policies.
- 24.3 Transportation terminals should be developed in conjunction with the different elements of the overall transportation system.
- 24.4 Encourage maximum use of the island's airport and harbor facilities.
- 24.5 Encourage the development, maintenance, and enhancement of Hilo and Kawaihae Harbors as detailed within the State’s Hawai‘i Commercial Harbors 2035 Master Plan. THIS COULDN’T BE MORE VAGUE AS A STATED OBJECTIVE. IT DOESN’T REFERENCE THE VERY PRACTICAL MATTERS OF ECONOMIC DRIVERS AND OVERALL ECONOMIC HEALTH OF OUR ISLAND. WHERE IS DISCUSSION ABOUT THE ACTUAL ECONOMY IN THIS ENTIRE DOCUMENT ? THIS ALSO OMITS MENTION THAT A PROSPEROUS AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY WOULD BE THE RATIONALE FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE AT KAWAIHAII AND HILO HARBORS. AGAIN THERE IS AN OBJECTION TO HANDING OVER HARBORS TO THE STATE OF HAWAII WHERE THEY ARE CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE TO THE ISLAND .
- 24.6 Support the State’s objectives to acquire rights within the runway clear-zones, limit heights within approach zones, and restrict noise-sensitive uses within designated noise contours determined by the State. CONCERN: THIS APPEARS TO REFERENCE PROPERTY ACQUISITION AND SUGGESTS THAT THE COUNTY SHOULD ‘SUPPORT’ THE STATE TO RESTRICT USES AND ACTIVITIES IN CERTAIN AREAS

‘NEAR TO AIRPORTS?’ THIS AGAIN IS ONE MORE COMMUNIST LAND GRAB PRACTICE. THIS DOESN’T BELONG IN OUR COUNTY PLAN DOCUMENT FOR 2045.

- 24.7 Future land uses in the vicinity of airports and harbors should have an adequate open space buffer and/or be compatible with the anticipated noise exposure and industrial nature in the vicinity.
- 24.8 Encourage pedestrian-oriented connectivity around harbors and small boat harbors.
- 24.9 Encourage master planning of small boat harbors to accommodate commercial and recreational fishing, tour boats, as well as business and recreational ocean activities, that balance economic vitality and environmental sensitivity. CONCERN THERE HAS BEEN AN ONGOING ATTEMPT TO EXCLUDE MANY USERS FROM ACCESS TO
  HARBORS (SAILING COMMUNITY, FISHING COMMUNITY HAVE EXPERIENCED HIGHER USER FEES AND MORE RESTRICTIONS OF USE IN RECENT YEARS) AND MANY OF THE HARBORS IN THE STATE HAVE BECOME PRIVATIZED. (If privatization occurs, then management controls everything. .) .

Actions

- 24.a Create a strategic improvement plan, including mapping, for County owned and/or managed boat harbors and develop an island-wide needs assessment to better serve regional gaps in ocean accesses.
- 24.b Ensure collaboration with State agencies to offer a variety of transportation options at airports and harbors.

4.3 PUBLIC UTILITIES

4.3.1 Introduction

In Hawai‘i County’s pursuit of a prosperous and resilient future, public utilities stand as pillars of essential infrastructure. THERE IS A LOFTY CLAIM MADE BY THIS ENTIRE EXERCISE TO SUGGEST THAT THE DOCUMENT ITSELF REPRESENTS ANY KIND OF PLAN FOR A PROSPEROUS AND RESILIENT FUTURE. THERE ARE MANY BUZZWORDS THAT ARE BEING USED IN THIS DOCUMENT THAT ARE HOLLOW. THESE WORDS THEMSELVES DON’T CONJURE UP A FUNCTIONING ECONOMY BUT THEY DO OFTEN GIVE PUBLIC SERVANTS THE WARM FEELING THAT THESE WORDS CAN ‘DO ALL THE WORK.’ THIS DOCUMENT IS LACKING IN A GROUNDING OF ACTUAL ECONOMIC STUDY AND LACKS THE INSIGHTS INTO THE OBVIOUS WAYS THAT COUNTY GOVERNMENT COULD SUPPORT THE AGRICULTURE AND TOURISM SECTOR AND ENCOURAGE NEW INDUSTRY ON THE ISLAND.

These are services regulated by the government and provided in response to existing and prospective patterns of development. Changes in land use, population density, and development usually generate changes in the demand and supply of utilities. As the backbone of modern society, public utilities encompass a wide range of vital services that support the health, safety, and sustainability of our communities. This critical infrastructure allows us to function in many ways, including the ability to maintain healthy living conditions, proper sanitation, and access reliable energy to power our homes and businesses.

Public utilities play a key role in forming the foundation upon which social, economic, and environmental progress is built. Such essential services enhance the quality of life for residents, visitors, and businesses while safeguarding the natural resources and cultural heritage of our island. The significance of public utilities can be understood through their contributions in the areas of environmental sustainability, economic prosperity, and social well-being.

Public utilities drive environmental stewardship by promoting clean energy generation, efficient water management, waste reduction, and recycling initiatives.

AS PART OF GENERAL PLANNING AND GOOD MANAGEMENT PRACTICE, WHY HAS THERE BEEN NO AUDIT OF THE WASTEWATER DIVISION OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT? NO DOCUMENT PURPORTING TO PLAN AHEAD FOR 2O PLUS YEARS CAN COVER FOR THE FACT THAT MALADMINISTRATION AND POOR LEADERSHIP HAS LEAD TO MULTIPLE ‘FAILS’ OF RAW SEWAGE TREATMENT WHERE LEAKS OCCURRED AND THE PUBLIC WASN’T ADEQUATELY INFORMED. THE PLAN SHOULD START WITH A MORE SERIOUS ASSESSMENT OF THE FAILURES OF THE CURRENT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IN OUR WASTEWATER SYSTEM.

Through the application of sustainable practices and technologies, public utilities protect our fragile ecosystems, mitigate climate change impacts, and preserve the beauty of our island for future generations. HOW DO 'PUBLIC UTILITIES' 'MITIGATE' 'CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ? This is an example of a wild overstatement and is not supported by fact. Additionally, robust and reliable infrastructure attracts investment, supports economic growth, and fosters job creation. From powering local industries to enabling efficient transportation networks, public utilities are catalysts for economic development, making our communities more resilient in the face of challenges. Waste to Energy incinerators have been opposed multiple times in the past in Hawaii County and each time a massive multi million dollar contract for construction of an incinerator was required which the public was going to be financing over many years. We notice that the Incinerator 'Waste to Energy' proposal is in this County General Plan 2045 in spite of all the protests in the past. This history of pushing forward unpopular projects that have seen community objection and then forcing the property

Access to safe and affordable utilities is a fundamental right of every individual.

Really ?? Who wrote this ? As a general comment, it has been pointed out repeatedly that this 'General Plan' document is poorly written and has many flaws.Here we see misuse of the term 'fundamental rights' where there is no such 'fundamental right.' While 'Safe and Affordable utilities' may be considered 'essential' for a 'standard of living' or to meet the definition of 'economic prosperity' but use of the phrase 'fundamental right' is a confusion of what the legal understanding is concerning 'fundamental rights.' The 'fundamental rights' of say .. 'freedom to move' ARE (as cited elsewhere in the transportation section) the rights that this document happily waives aside (ignoring the Constititution in the process) .

Further, there should be statistics included about what proportion of the island currently is 'off grid' since that proportion is very high and those numbers would provide a necessary context for all discussion about proposals to provide utilities 'affordably' AND 'universally.'

Public utilities ensure equitable distribution of resources, allowing residents of all socioeconomic backgrounds to enjoy necessities such as clean water, affordable energy, and accessible internet-based services. These services enhance public health, education, and overall quality of life, fostering thriving and inclusive communities. '

As with previous comment, this entire section seems flawed due to lacking in facts. This statement reflects 'wishes' rather than a series of steps toward an attainable goal.

Given the unique challenges posed by our geography and vulnerable ecosystem, the General Plan aims to effectively guide the development, maintenance, and improvement of these critical services. This section of the Plan is primarily concerned with the planning aspects of our, water, wastewater, stormwater, electricity, and telecommunications systems. Planning for the location of utility facilities such as reservoirs, pumping stations, and sewage treatment plants is an important aspect of the land planning process, as it makes way for development opportunities.

Where is the context for this statement? Here we see the notion of 'development opportunities' being introduced without context or explanation. This is objectionable since it could be interpreted by future administrations or legislatures as a 'mandate' for growth while lacking any parameters.

Unintegrated utilities can burden developments with lower levels of service and may limit or even prevent development. The integration and availability of public utilities in priority growth areas are imperative. CONCERN: Why isn't this spelled out more ? Why is there no clear explanation here of what is meant by 'priority growth area' .

Changes in the intensity of land use greatly influence the quantitative design of utilities and services, particularly their design capacity. There may be distinctions in the type of services offered for each utility as land use intensities vary. These distinctions also depend on local codes and ordinances, health and sanitary considerations, and practices followed by utility companies.

Table 33: Public Utilities Challenges

General

• Funding and financing the development, conversion, repair, operations, and maintenance of public utilities are central challenges for communities, developers, and county government. WHAT IS MISSING HERE IS REFERENCE TO THE IDEA THAT HOMEOWNERS WILL ALL BE ASKED TO PAY FOR CONVERSION FROM CESSPOOL/ SEPTIC OVER TO ACTUAL COUNTY SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE. THIS TOPIC DESERVES A FULL DISCUSSION.

DITTO WHAT IS CONCERNING IS THAT THE PUBLIC CAN BE REQUIRED TO PAY FOR 'DEVELOPMENT' OF PUBLIC UTILITIES..

• Any large infrastructure expansions are paid for by developers and the costs are not to scale for financing.

• Geographical variability and obstacles require creative solutions for utility buildout.
• Aging public utility infrastructure must become more resilient to natural hazards, extreme

weather events, and climate change impacts. WHERE ARE THE CITED STUDIES PROVING THAT CLIMATE CHANGE IS CAUSING WEATHER EVENTS / CLIMATE WEATHER ? IN THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT WE SEE NONE REFERENCED.

• Absent, aging, or dilapidated infrastructure limits new development where it is needed, consistent with strategic land use patterns and inhibits existing development. THIS SENTENCE IS POORLY WRITTEN WITH THE RESULT OF CONFUSING THE READER. WHY ARE WE LEFT WONDERING WHAT IS BEING SAID HERE?

• Outdated utility systems and practices can pose environmental and health concerns and are expensive to change.

• Disputes over water source capacity can prevent development where it is needed and consistent with desired development patterns.

• Water commitments have been assigned to parcels that are not being developed or lack development potential. THIS NEEDS TO BE TAKEN OUT OR ELSE EXPLAINED SO THAT THE MEANING IS CLEAR.

• Guidelines for assigning water units per system need to be updated.
• Modeling of water demand and potential demand needs to be closely aligned to land use. • The water systems serving, North Kohala, South Kohala, North Kona, and Puna will require additional water source development.
• On-site wastewater disposal can adversely impact groundwater resources. THIS APPEARS TO BE A REFERENCE TO SEPTIC /CESS POOL SYSTEMS. ELABORATION AND A LOT MORE DETAIL SHOULD BE REQUIRED HERE.

• Wastewater planning and policy primarily focus on maintaining and servicing existing systems and do not proactively plan for developing new systems to accommodate growth or to extend existing lines to align with urban zoning.

• County policy has largely relied on private developers to develop commercial and private wastewater systems for new development, which ultimately leaves significant municipal service gaps in urban areas.

• Many County wastewater systems may not be able to accommodate unserved, existing zoned capacity and projected growth.

• Landowners and developers may incur the costs of constructing private systems or upgrades due to the insufficiency and lack of wastewater systems in many areas.

• Wastewater requirements hinder the redevelopment or rehabilitation of existing structures and are often seen as an affordable housing issue.

• Treated wastewater is typically discharged into ocean waters or injected into the ground and is not generally reused.

• Wastewater infrastructure improvement and development costs are not fiscally planned for, either in the County budget or through County wastewater fee valuation.

• Individual wastewater systems (IWS) are associated with limitations and regulations. Currently, the Department of Health's rules do not allow single-family dwellings and additional dwelling units (ADU) on a single IWS system.

• Reliance on IWS is an impediment to compact development due to minimum lot size requirements for IWS, thereby contributing to sprawl.

• Coastal residential neighborhoods without centralized wastewater are contaminating near- shore waters with pollution from IWS. ELABORATION AND A LOT MORE DETAIL SHOULD BE REQUIRED HERE. THIS SEEMS TO IMPLY A POLICY DIRECTIVE THAT IS SPECIFIC TO APPLY TO COASTAL NEIGHBORHOODS ? IMPOSING FINES OR HIGH COSTS TO HOME OWNERS TO ADDRESS A NEW REQUIREMENT FOR MAINS SEWER OR EVEN SEPTIC TANK INSTALLATION IN ROCKY TERRAIN WILL LEAD TO DELINQUENCY AND THEN FINES AND POTENTIAL SEIZURE OF PROPERTY. THIS IS A VERY 'DANGEROUS' POLICY DIRECTIVE TO LEAVE AMBIGUOUS. THE CONSEQUENCES OF THIS POLICY DIRECTIVE MUST BE EXPLORED AND CLEARLY STATED.

THIS DOCUMENT IS CITING THE HUGE OBSTACLES TO ADDRESSING THE PROBLEMS OF OUR ISLAND WHERE SO MANY HOUSEHOLDS RELY ON CESSPOOLS. WHILE THERE ARE EXAMPLES OF INNOVATIVE BIO-REMEDIATION METHODS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL 'WASTEWATER TREATMENT' NO STUDIES ARE INCLUDED, NO MENTION OF THESE KINDS OF OPTIONS ARE INCLUDED. BIO REMEDIATION WOULD MOST CERTAINLY BELONG IN A DOCUMENT LIKE THIS SINCE SUCH METHODS SHOULD BE EXPLORED AS A COST SAVING MEASURE AND DATA IS AVAILABLE TO DEMONSTRATE EFFECTIVENESS. FURTHER THE IMPACT TO COASTAL ECO SYSTEMS OF INADEQUATELY TREATED WASTEWATER AND RAW SEWAGE ARE WORTHY OF MENTION HERE IN THIS DOCUMENT.

TO CITE A WELL KNOWN EXAMPLE: THE 'GENKI BALL' EXPERIMENTS HAVE BEEN DONE IN SEVERAL POLUTED WATERWAYS IN HAWAII. MOST NOTABLY THE 'GENKI BALLS' USED AT ALA WAI CANAL IN HONOLULU RESULTED IN BETTER WATER QUALITY AND FISH RETURNING TO THE AREA. WHERE A COMBINATION OF CULTURED 'BOKASHI' AND CLAY WERE INTRODUCED TO THE WATERWAYS THUS BILLIONS OF MICROBES WERE RELEASED CAPABLE OF REDUCING ECOLI AND OTHER LEVELS OF BACTERIA IN THE WATER. THIS AND OTHER KINDS OF BIOREMEDIATION BELONGS IN A PLANNING DOCUMENT FOR HAWAII ISLAND.

• The looming deadline to convert cesspools to sewer or other IWS may create lack of local expertise to meet demand if not properly planned.

• The future impacts of climate change on future rainfall volumes are uncertain. WHERE IS THE FACTUAL EVIDENCE THAT THERE IS SUCH A THING AS 'MAN MADE CLIMATE CHANGE'?

• Outdated codes limit the effectiveness of stormwater infrastructure and stormwater-related practices.

• Water quality changes caused by non-point source pollution, human activities, erosion, and sediment transport can negatively impact environmental systems and processes.

• A lack of incentives and flexibility exists in the permitting process for stormwater and green infrastructure.

• There is a lack of a dedicated funding source for public systems.

• There is a heavy reliance on imported fossil fuels for power generation.

• The State of Hawai'i has the highest electricity rates in the United States.

• Building codes, design perspectives, and construction practices can increase electrical demand.

• There is a constant need to update and renovate electrical systems and infrastructure.

• The adoption of renewable energy practices may offload environmental costs to other distant communities, which can offset positive climate action. POORLY WRITTEN , AMBIGUOUS GENERALIZING STATEMENTS LIKE THIS DO NOT BELONG IN A COUNTY GENERAL PLAN . WHAT EXACTLY IS MEANT BY THE TERM RENEWABLE ENERGY 'PRACTICES?' WHAT ENVIRONMENT COSTS ARE REFERRED TO HERE? HOW ARE COSTS 'OFFLOADED TO DISTANT COMMUNITIES' HOW ARE THESE OFFSETTING 'POSITIVE CLIMATE ACTION?'

• Renewable energy developments can be controversial, such as geothermal and wind turbines. THIS STATEMENT IS OBJECTIONABLE. THE REASON THESE 'ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS' ARE 'CONTROVERSIAL' IS THAT THEY HAVE INJURED MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC AND ARE KNOWN TO CAUSE HARM. WE NOTE THAT NUCLEAR POWER WAS IN THE ORIGINAL FIRST DRAFT OF THIS DOCUMENT AND IS ALSO CONTROVERSIAL.IF MAKING A CASE FOR GEOTHERMAL OR WIND TURBINES (OR NUCLEAR ENERGY) OPPORTUNITY TO SUBMIT DOCUMENTATION ACKNOWLEDGING THE RISKS SHOULD BE AFFORDED TO THE PUBLIC.

• Inadequate access disrupts efficiency and productivity and is a barrier to accessing public services and information. INADEQUATE ACCESS TO WHAT ? THIS IS A POOR SENTENCE AND IS AMBIGUOUS IN MEANING.

• Last mile infrastructure is often the most costly and difficult segment to deploy, especially for rural areas where distances from a central distribution point are greater and population density doesn't economically promote the deployment.

• Consistent and accurate service data is needed to provide a constantly improving network for the island.THE STATEMENT 'PROVIDING A CONSTANTLY 'IMPROVING NETWORK' CAN BE INTERPRETED TO REFERENCE THE INCREASINGLY INTENSE LEVELS OF SIGNAL BEING ESTABLISHED. 5 G WHILE BRINGING HIGHER SPEED LEVELS OF DATA TRANSFER IS PROVING TO POSE A HEALTH RISK TO HUMAN TISSUE. THE REGULATION OF 5G TOWERS WITH CONSIDERATIONS FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY IS AN URGENT ISSUE. WE NOTE THAT THE DIRECTOR OF PLANNING ZENDO KERN HAS RECENTLY RECOMMENDED GUIDELINES THAT WILL NOT STRINGENTLY ENFORCE SAFETY STANDARDS FOR THE COMMUNITY.

• Providers seeking to deploy broadband infrastructure face multiple layers of permitting and approvals at both the State and County level, in addition to community opposition regarding the installation of telecommunications towers. SEE ABOVE COMMENT. THIS REFLECTS AN INTENTIONAL DISREGARD FOR SAFETY CONCERNS THAT ARE WIDELY DOCUMENTED AND CURRENTLY THE SUBJECT OF LEGISLATION.

• Limited competition in broadband service providers and transpacific backhaul providers means high consumer rates due to a lack of competition within the market. (??? THIS IS JARGON THAT ISN'T EXPLAINED)

General

• Pursue creative funding and financing tools such as Community Facilities Districts (CFD) and Improvement Districts, for utility development, conversion, repair, operations, and maintenance.

THIS NEEDS BETTER EXPLANATION. 'CREATIVE FUNDING' IS AN OBJECTIONABLE TERM AND SOUNDS LIKE A PROCESS FOR SELLING OFF UTILITIES OR FINANCING CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS OR MAINTENANCE SO EITHER WAY, THE PUBLIC WILL PAY MORE FOR UTILITIES.

• Ensure that utility development matches desirable development priorities.
• Streamline the process of utility infrastructure development to achieve the highest possible

level of service for our communities.
• Lead the charge in resource conservation and assess creative solutions to incentivize

resource conservation for the public.
• Prioritize the conversion and modernization of outdated utility systems and practices.
• Use an integrated approach to value all water as a resource (e.g., drinking water,

wastewater, stormwater).

• Collaborate with asset management (e.g., road resurfacing and utility upgrades). ASSET MANAGEMENT IS A VAGUE TERM THAT IS NOT SUFFICIENTLY DEFINED.

• Explore public-private partnership opportunities to create circular systems. ANOTHER VAGUE TERM THAT IS NOT SUFFICIENTLY DEFINED. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS USUALLY IS ANOTHER WORD FOR INCREASING PUBLIC DEBT WHILE GIVING AWAY PUBLIC ASSETS TO PRIVATE CORPORATIONS. THIS IS MORE FROM THE PAGES OF SOCIALISM AND WE REJECT IT.

• Increase partnerships and enhance collaboration with government, private and nonprofit agencies, and other stakeholders. HERE 'OTHER STAKEHOLDERS' IS A VAGUE TERM THAT IS NOT SUFFICIENTLY DEFINED. PLEASE DEFINE IT CLEARLY OR TAKE IT OUT ALTOGETHER.

• Explore innovative ways to fund water infrastructure improvements to attract development that is consistent with desired density and the land use pattern. AGAIN A REFERENCE TO 'DESIRED DENSITY AND LAND USE PATTERNS' THIS HAS NOT BEEN SUFFICIENTLY EXAMINED IN THE PLANNING DOCUMENT AND IS BEING REFERENCE HERE AS A STANDARD

• Seek creative funding for significant expansion of water systems to reach new customers in non-service areas.

• Promote and practice water conservation practices to maximize efficient water use.

• Adopt One Water recommendations to standardize interagency collaboration in planning for and managing water resources.

• Rainfall collection can provide additional water capacity even where we have Department of Water Supply (DWS) systems. NEEDS CLEAR EXPLANATION.

• Align the Water Use Development Plan, Master Plan, General Plan, DWS Capital Improvements Program (CIP), DWS guidelines, DWS water commitments, and private improvements to the DWS system. NEEDS CLEAR EXPLANATION.

• Exercise some controls over the permitted uses within the defined zone of influence for downstream deep well sources. IN THIS GENERAL PLANNING DOCUMENT THERE APPEARS TO BE NO MENTION OF THE IMPACT OF MILITARY ON THE SOIL, WATER AND AIR QUALITY. HERE A REFERENCE TO POLLUTERS UPSTREAM OF WATER SOURCES AND YET MILITARY IS NOT MENTIONED? POHAKULOA MILITARY BASE CONTINUES TO LEASE FOR $1 AND CONDUCTS LIVE FIRE TRAINING DIRECTLY ABOVE THE ISLAND'S VAST AQUIFER. IT HAS BEEN A KNOWN FACT THAT DEPLETED URANIUM HAS BEEN SCATTERED ONTO THE BASE AND CONTINUES TO BE DISTURBED BY MILITARY ACTIVITIES UP THERE.

• Encourage groundwater recharge from regional scale master planning to on-site best management practices such as low-impact development (LID).

• Increase opportunities for recycled water. THIS SHOULD BE ELABORATED SINCE IT APPEARS TO BE A DIRECTIVE. THE PUBLIC IS ENTITLED TO BE CONSULTED ON SUCH MATTERS.

• Prioritize sewer for sensitive urban areas.

• Proactively seek grant funding to assist with wastewater development. AGAIN STATING THAT REFERENCING OVER AND OVER THE NEED FOR 'WASTEWATER DEVELOPMENT' WHILE DEDICATING NO TIME AND EFFORT TO EXPLORING ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF BIO REMEDIATION IS A MAJOR OMMISSION

• Advocate for expanding cesspool conversion tax credit to all cesspool conversions. THESE ARE MAJOR COSTS BEING PASSED ON TO HOME OWNERS.

• Explore opportunities for public-private partnerships as well as those for technology upgrades and innovation. THE TERM 'PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP' IS A TERM ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED DEBT FOR THE PUBLIC AND A REDUCTION (USUALLY) IN HARD ASSETS THAT ARE HANDED OVER TO CORPORATE PRIVATE INTERESTS.

• Promote the expanded use of greywater for landscape irrigation and groundwater recharge via rules for new construction and retrofits

• Advocate to the Department of Health (DOH) to adopt appropriately scaled requirements and standards and develop flexible guidelines for designing and permitting wastewater systems that meet environmental objectives.

• Low-pressure systems should be prioritized for retrofitting instead of gravity flow. • Higher-density development can contribute more to a centralized system. HERE AGAIN WE SEE AN ASSERTION THAT FUTURE DEVELOPMENT WILL BE HIGHER DENSITY AND THIS LACKS PUBLIC DISCUSSION AND YET

Drinking Water

Wastewater

Stormwater

Electricity & Energy

Telecommunications & Broadband

• Increase availability and access to information about private wastewater treatment plant capacities or expansion opportunities.

• Prioritize resiliency measures that support climate change impact scenarios.
• Regularly amend County codes to be as current and innovative as possible.

• Be a leader in prioritizing green infrastructure over gray infrastructure.
• Ensure that stormwater infrastructure decisions align with related plans and the CIP

budget.
• Green infrastructure practices may provide opportunities for creating or expanding

industry.
• Prioritize the use of native plants in landscaping.

• Promote and support the development of alternative energy production facilities.
• Be a net power producer with hydrogen and waste management. THIS STATEMENT WARRANTS ELABORATION OR IT DOESN'T BELONG IN THIS DOCUMENT.
• Hawai'i Island has the highest renewable energy percentage in the State and can continue

to support renewable energy projects to decarbonize our energy system and stabilize electricity costs. WHAT DOES 'DECARBONIZE OUR ENERGY SYSTEM' ACTUALLY MEAN ? ELECTRIC CARS ON THE ISLAND ARE CHARGED AT STATIONS THAT RELY ON POWER FROM DIESEL FUEL GENERATORS. IN OTHER WORDS ELECTRIC CARS REMAIN DEPENDENT ON THOSE FOSSIL FUELS BUT WE SEE OUR COUNTY GOVERNMENT PROMOTING ELECTRIC CARS AS PART OF AN ALTERNATIVE ENERGY STRATEGY. THE NOTION OF 'DECARBONIZING OUR ENERGY SYSTEM' IS FEEDING A MYTH ABOUT HOW RAPIDLY 'WE' CAN TRANSFORM OUR ENTIRE ECONOMY AND OUR WAY OF LIFE. THE IDEA OF 'DECARBONIZING' THE ENERGY SYSTEM IS VERY VERY RADICAL AND IS COMING FROM A SOCIALIST MYTH THAT CARBON (THE BUILDING BLOCK OF LIFE) IS 'BAD' AND THAT SOMEHOW 'CARBON' IS THE CAUSE OF WEATHER EVENTS AND 'CLIMATE CHANGE.' THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT SUPPORTS A RADICAL AGENDA TO 'DECARBONIZE' OUR ENTIRE ENERGY SYSTEM.

FURTHER, SINCE THIS WILL REQUIRE COMPLETE DISRUPTION TO THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM AND SINCE IT IS IMPLIED THAT PEOPLE WILL BE DISCOURAGED FROM MOVING ABOUT 'FREELY' THIS IS A RADICAL OVERHAUL OF OUR ECONOMY WHICH IS LIKELY TO PRODUCE MANY PAINFUL SHOCKS TO INDIVIDUALS, OHANA AND COMMUNITIES. THIS IS ABOUT THE CLEAREST EXAMPLE OF 'RECKLESS' ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT THAT ONE COULD POSSIBLY IMAGINE.

WHAT IS EXTREMELY DISTURBING ABOUT SEEING THE COUNTY DOCUMENT LINE UP SO CLOSELY WITH DECLARED GOALS OF AN ELITE INSTITUTION REPRESENTING THE WEALTHIEST 1% OF OUR PLANET ('THE WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM') IS THAT THIS ORGANIZATION APPOINTED ITSELF AS THE CUSTODIANS AND ARBITERS OF A PLAN TO BRING IN THE 4TH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION WHICH IS THE MOST RADICAL OF ALL THE TRANSITIONS AT ANY TIME IN HISTORY AND BROUGHT ABOUT THROUGH A SERIES OF CRISES: PANDEMIC DISEASE, 'CLIMATE EVENTS' THAT APPEAR AS A CRISIS AND ALSO FOOD SHORTAGES IN PART CAUSED BY INTERFERENCE WITH SUPPLY CHAIN THAT BEGAN WITH LOCKDOWNS IN 2020. THE CATCH PHRASE BY WEF LEADER KLAUS SCHWAB AT THE TIME OF INTRODUCING 'THE GREAT RESET' WAS 'BY 2030 YOU WILL OWN NOTHING AND YOU WILL BE HAPPY.'

WE SPECIFICALLY OBJECT TO TERMS SUCH AS 'DECARBONIZING OUR ENERGY SYSTEM' BECAUSE THIS IMPLIES THAT YOU HAVE THE CONSENT OF THE PUBLIC

A) TO ASSERT THAT CARBON IS A PROBLEM AS IF THERE IS CONSENSUS ON THIS TOPIC WHEN THERE IS NOT

AND B) TO TAKE EXTREMELY RADICAL AND DANGEROUS STEPS TO TRANSITION THE ENTIRE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM AWAY FROM FOSSIL FUELS IN A VERY SHORT PERIOD OF TIME.

Support the County's Broadband Initiative and coordination with the State to facilitate digital equity efforts (e.g., establishing broadband as a public utility, infrastructure deployment, providing training support, and coordinating funding strategies for broadband and telecommunication services). AFTER 5G THERE IS 6G COMING . WITH EACH OF THE INCREMENTAL INCREASES IN THE INTENSITY OF THE FREQUENCY ILLNESSES AND TISSUE DAMAGE RESULTS CONSISTENT WITH 'RADIATION POISONING' . THERE NEEDS TO BE A COMMITMENT TO REVIEW SAFETY INFORMATION AND TO TAKE AN APPROACH THAT HAS A PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE. THIS IS THE MINIMUM STANDARD OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

- Compact development and higher population densities where appropriate are favorable for commercial service providers as they contribute to more economically viable market conditions. WHICH 'COMMERCIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS' IS THIS REFERENCING ? THIS STATEMENT NEEDS TO BE EXPLAINED BETTER OR ELSE REMOVED FROM THIS SECTION.

- Providing consistent and accurate digital literacy data will promote a desirable level of service for all residents. WHAT IS DIGITAL LITERACY DATA AND HOW WILL THIS PROMOTE A DESIREABLE LEVEL OF SERVICE ? IS 'DIGITAL LITERACY DATA' A CLASS OF INFORMATION THAT COMES WITH VIGILANT PROTECTION OF EACH AND EVERY INDIVIDUAL; THEIR PRIVACY AND THEIR 1ST AMENDMENT RIGHTS ? WITHOUT PROTECTION OF THIS KIND, IF OUR COUNTY GOVERNMENT IS WAIVING ON THE INVASIVE DATA COLLECTION PRACTICES OF THE DIGITAL INDUSTRY, THEN IT MAY BE ENDANGERING THE PEOPLE OF THIS ISLAND. WE ARE REQUESTING THAT THE PRIMACY OF SAFETY AND DATA PRIVACY ABOVE THE INTERESTS OF INVESTORS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS ARE WRITTEN INTO THIS GENERAL PLAN. THERE IS A LOT OF DATA TO SUPPORT THAT WHEN THE SAFETY AND PRIVACY OF INDIVIDUALS ARE COMPROMISED, THE PUBLIC WILL BE ENDANGERED AND TYRANNY WILL LIKELY RESULT.

THESE ARE THE REASONS THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT IS FLAWED: WE DON'T SEE CARE TAKEN BY OUR COUNTY GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT INDIVIDUALS' HEALTH AND SAFETY. .

- Increasing digital inclusion efforts, which focus on ensuring both access to and ability to use a range of technologies, will contribute to better outcomes for health, public safety, economic opportunity, and civic participation. THE TERM 'digital inclusion' IS BASED ON AN ASSUMPTION THAT MORE ACCESS TO 5G AND HIGHER BANDWIDTH IS A POSITIVE THING. THIS PREMISE IS WIDELY PROMOTED IN THIS POLICY DOCUMENT AND YET NO SAFETY STUDIES ARE CITED.

- Streamlining permitting and approval processes will improve the efficiency of broadband and telecommunication development and delivery. THIS IS AMBIGUOUS AND MAY BE PROMOTION OF A LOOSE SET OF GUIDELINES FOR TOWER PLACEMENT THAT IS NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

- Pursue partnerships to develop public spaces with broadband access. THIS IS AMBIGUOUS AND MAY BE PROMOTION OF AN OBJECTIVE THAT IS NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

4.3.2 Public Utilities Goal, Objective, Policies, and Actions

Our communities are adequately served by sustainable and efficient public infrastructure, utilities, and services based on existing and future growth needs, sound design principles, and effective maintenance practices.

Objective 25

Improve the efficiency, reliability, and sustainability of essential infrastructure systems.

Policies

- 25.1 Public utility facilities shall be designed at a scale that meets the needs of future development. IN THIS DOCUMENT SO FAR, THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT AN ACTUAL FOCUS ON THE ECONOMY, ON THE SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY THAT REQUIRE SUPPORT, HAS ACTUALLY BEEN CONSIDERED. WHY IS THERE AN EMPHASIS ON 'FUTURE DEVELOPMENT' WITHOUT THE MAIN FOCUS BEING ECONOMIC GROWTH?
- 25.2 Provide utilities and service facilities that minimize total cost to the public and effectively serve the needs of the community.
- 25.3 Utility facilities shall be designed to complement adjacent land uses and minimize pollution or disturbance of the natural environment and natural resources.
- 25.4 Improvement of existing utility services shall be encouraged to meet the needs of users. THIS IS MEANINGLESS. WHY IS THIS SENTENCE NECESSARY ?
- 25.5 Encourage the clustering of developments to reduce the cost of providing utilities. WE ARE FAMILIAR WITH THIS IDEOLOGY. IT'S NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY DEVELOPMENT IT NEEDS TO BE NAMED FOR WHAT IT IT: 'SMART CITY' PROPAGANDA. STACK EM AND PACK EM HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS ARE A PART OF THE PLAN AND THIS IS A RADICAL COMMUNIST AGENDA THAT WE REJECT. IT IS THROUGHOUT THIS DOCUMENT WHICH IS EXTREMELY CONCERNING. THE SMART CITIES THAT ARE BEING DESIGNED GLOBALLY ARE ANOTHER REFLECTION OF WEF STATED GOALS TO CREATE URBAN CENTERS WHERE SURVEILLANCE AND CARBON MONITORING FORM THE JUSTIFICATION FOR CONFINING PEOPLE AND PREVENTING THEM FROM MOVING ABOUT FREELY. THIS IS AN EXTREMELY DANGEROUS AND TRAITOROUS PROPOSAL TO FIND IN A DOCUMENT THAT IS SUPPOSED TO BE DELIVERING TO OUR ISLAND A PLAN FOR OUR WELL BEING AS A COMMUNITY, FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND FOR THE CARE OF OUR 'AINA.
- 25.6 Develop short- and long-range capital improvements programs and plans for public utilities within its jurisdiction that are consistent with the General Plan.

- 25.7 Maintain an Asset Management Program aimed at utilizing maintenance plans to prolong the life of our utilities as well as reduce whole-life costs.

Actions

25.a Develop and adopt an Impact Fees Ordinance to aide in the expansion of public utilities.

4.3.3 Drinking Water Conservation

The Hawai‘i State Constitution provides that all public natural resources, including water, are held in trust by the State for the benefit of the people. The State Constitution further maintains that “the State has an obligation to protect, control, and regulate the use of Hawai‘i’s water resources for the benefit of its people.” Water availability is crucial to any type of development, whether urban, rural, or agricultural. Water availability is based on the sustainable yields of the groundwater hydrologic units established through the State Water Code.[1]

Land use allocation must be closely related to water availability, including the quantity and quality of the water, and the adequacy of the transmission and distribution system. The General Plan requires an understanding of water availability and capacity, current demands, and future demands based on planned and anticipated future growth and land uses. ‘

The County’s Department of Water Supply (DWS) is the primary agency that manages, controls, and operates the water supplies of the County and its properties. There are 23 individual water systems distributed throughout the island. Water demand is directly related to population and industry usage and is expressed as gallons per day (gpd) or million gallons per day (mgd). Demand does not represent domestic consumption alone, but also includes all agricultural, industrial, and commercial uses, fire protection, and other uses. In some areas, however, non-domestic users are likely to create the major demand, and careful attention must therefore be given in any study of probable future water needs.

In Hawai‘i, there are a multitude of public agencies that are either actively tasked with regulating water resources or whose policies affect water use. There are also a number of private entities that use and manage water resources. Over the decades, water management has become segregated in a way that

has created disjointed, mechanical approaches to a naturally continuous resource. The disconnection has included narrow perspectives that fail to see the larger picture. Hawai‘i County aspires to achieve water resource management that is free from the limitations and issues of siloed practices, processes, agencies, and government bodies. Achieving a One Water approach in Hawai‘i County includes actionable steps that can be adapted and adjusted to localize the One Water strategies.

QUESTION : WHY IS A PRIVATE COMPANY BEING SOLD THE RIGHTS TO BOTTLE WATER IN HILO ? WHY ISN'T A PLANNING DOCUMENT CONCERNED WITH FUTURE WATER ACCESS CLEAR THAT NO WATER IS TO BE 'SOLD' OR COMMERCIALIZED SINCE IT BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII?

One Water

One Water is a strategy that integrates the management of stormwater, wastewater, groundwater, sea water, freshwater, graywater, and recycled water to create resource and financial efficiencies. One Water will help the County of Hawai'i address climate change impacts by creating cross-agency coordination and advancing the capacity within agencies.

ANY PREMISE USED TO CONTROL WATER ACCESS, WATER RIGHTS WHETHER BY A CORPORATION OR A GOVERNMENT MUST BE REJECTED. WATER IS AN INCREASINGLY PRIVATISED COMMODITY ACROSS THE WORLD. THIS SHOULD CONCERN US. IT ALREADY SEEMS EXTREMELY CONCERNING THAT ON THE ONE HAND APPLICANTS HAVE REPEATEDLY ATTEMPTED VIA A COUNTY PERMITTING PROCESS TO PURCHASE THE RIGHTS TO BOTTLE WATER FROM OUR MAUNA KEA AQUIFER AND ON THE OTHER HAND THAT THE COUNTY WOULD BE PROMOTING CONTROL OF WATER MANAGEMENT IN A CENTRALIZED FASHION INVOLVING MULTIPLE 'UNDISCLOSED AGENCIES'

FURTHER, AGAIN THERE IS AN OBJECTION TO THE SUGGESTION THAT THE COUNTY OF HAWAII WILL ADDRESS 'CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS' WHEN THE VERY PREMISE OF CLIMATE CHANGE HAS BEEN CHALLENGED BY MULTIPLE LEADING AUTHORITIES AND IS THE SOURCE OF CONTROVERSY DUE TO THE LACK OF HARD EVIDENCE THAT 'CARBON' IS THE CAUSE OF 'CLIMATE CHANGE' AND 'CLIMATE EVENTS' THAT APPEAR TO REPRESENT AN EMERGENCY.

Objective 26

Increase the protection of existing and potential sources of drinking water.

Policies

- 26.1 All public water systems shall be designed and built to the DWS dedication standards. All other systems shall meet all relevant health and safety regulations and be designed and constructed by a licensed engineer.
- 26.2 Water sources shall be protected to prevent depletion and contamination from natural and man- made occurrences or events.

- 26.3 An effort by County, State, and private interests shall be coordinated to identify sources of additional water supply to be implemented and ensure the development of sufficient quantities of water for existing and future needs of high-growth areas and agricultural production.
- 26.4 Installation or rehabilitation of water distributions shall be sized to adequately meet fire protection.
- 26.5 Ensure the highest quality of water is reserved for the most valuable end-use.
- 26.6 Encourage the design of large development projects (200+ units) in the North Kohala, South Kohala, North Kona, South Kona, and Kaʻū Districts to be as water neutral as reasonably possible through water conservation, recharge, and reuse measures to reduce the water footprint.
- 26.7 Promote best practices in sustainable water collection and use for private water systems.
- 26.8 Water system improvements, including exploratory wells, shall correlate with the County's desired land use development pattern.
- 26.9 The DWS shall prioritize infill development and focus source development to serve designated Urban Growth Areas.
- 26.10 Waterdemandprojectionsshallincludeallconsumptiveandnon-consumptivedemands.
- 26.11 TheDWSandthePlanningDepartmentshallcoordinateprioritiesbeforetheadoptionofanynew water development or County land use plans.
- 26.12 AllCountypotablewatersystemsshouldhavebackupstandbysources.

One Water

- 26.13 Treat all water as a valuable resource in community design, and integrate designs for drinking water, stormwater, and recreational water needs. CONCERN: AN EXAMPLE OF YET MORE POORLY EXPRESSED LANGUAGE THAT SEEMS INAPPROPRIATE. WHAT IS MEANT BY ‘RECREATIONAL WATER NEEDS?’
- 26.14 Managewater,stormwater,andwastewaterasthesamenaturalresourceincollaborationwiththe DWS, DEM, DPW, and DOH.
- 26.15 New developments should be designed to reduce water demand, retain runoff, decrease flooding, and recharge groundwater.
- 26.16 Supportlocalized,small-scalesolutionstowaterreuseandon-sitesystems.

Actions

26.a In collaboration with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), conduct further research on localized rainfall modeling to accurately assess future precipitation trends.

- 26.b Expand water conservation programs, primarily aimed at reducing demand, such as leak detection, and rebates for low flow.
- 26.c Evaluate and amend the fee schedule for water use to take into account high water use and aquifer recharge projections. Use the funds generated to pay for conservation measures and infrastructure.
- 26.d Improve County water conservation practices to lead by example.
- 26.e Maintain the water master plan to consider water yield, present and future demand, alternative sources of water, guidelines, and policies for the issuing of water commitments.
- 26.f Collaborate with the DOH to develop standards and/or guidelines for the construction and use of rainwater catchment systems to minimize the intrusion of any chemical and microbiological contaminants.
- 26.g Promote the use of groundwater sources to meet DOH water quality standards.
- 26.h Seek state and federal funds to assist in financing projects to bring the County into compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- 26.i Explore the feasibility of incentive methods such as property tax deductions, conservation easements, or transfer of development rights to protect the defined zone of influence of existing or proposed public and private wells. AGAIN THIS SEEMS TO REFER VAGUELY TO THE PRIVATISATION OF WATER AND CONVERSELY TO PROPERTY ACQUISITION WHICH IS NOT CURRENTLY CONSIDERED THE RESPONSIBILITY OF OUR COUNTY GOVERNMENT. UNDER A COMMUNIST GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM ONE COULD EASILY EXPECT THAT A GOVERNMENT WOULD BE CRAFTING POLICY IN SUCH A WAY THAT TRANSFER OF PROPERTY FROM PRIVATE LANDOWNER TO GOVERNMENT WOULD BE FACILITATED.
- 26.j Investigate alternative financing options for expanding water systems to support infill growth consistent with the County’s desired land use development pattern. AGAIN THIS IS A VAGUE REFERENCE WHEN THAT SHOULD NOT BE LEFT AMBIGUOUS AND THIS IS CONCERNING BECAUSE IT COMPROMISES THE VALUE OF THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT.
- 26.k Collaborate with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders to develop, improve, and expand agricultural water systems in appropriate areas on the island.
- 26.l Continue to participate in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) exploratory well drilling program.
- 26.m Expand programs to provide agricultural irrigation water.

One Water

- 26.n Develop water conservation and stormwater management guidelines for commercial, industrial, and residential properties.
- 26.o Codify the administrative structure needed to develop a water resource program and interdepartmental collaboration framework.

- 26.p Collaborate with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders to develop and facilitate community partnerships between upstream and downstream communities.
- 26.q Develop public-private partnerships to leverage funding sources.

Table 35: Water System Standards Domestic Consumption Guidelines

Zoning Designation Residential: Single-Family or Duplex Multi-Family Commercial

Resort
Light Industry Schools and Parks Agriculture

Average Daily Demand

400 gals/unit
400 gals/unit
3000 gals/acre
400 gals/unit or 17,000 gal/acre 4000 gals/acre

4000 gals/acre or 60 gals/student 3400 gals/acre

4.3.4 Wastewater Treatment and Reuse

The General Plan recognizes the significance of wastewater treatment and reuse as essential components of the County’s comprehensive water management strategy. Adequate sewer systems are vital to maintain public health and protect the environment. As communities generate wastewater through various sources such as residential, commercial, and industrial activities, effective treatment is necessary to remove harmful pollutants and contaminants before the water is discharged back into the environment. Improperly treated wastewater can have detrimental effects on marine ecosystems, coastal waters, and freshwater resources, jeopardizing both human and ecological health.

An adequate system minimizes contamination of both the groundwater supply and coastal waters, beaches, and waterborne recreational areas and is not a visual and odor nuisance. Land development plans for resort-residential complexes located in shoreline areas pose a potential water quality problem for adjacent near-shore waters. Adequate treatment facilities are essential prerequisites for development.

HERE IN THIS DOCUMENT WITH NO REFERENCE TO BIO REMEDIATION AND WITH THE SHEER VOLUME OF HOUSEHOLDS OPERATING OFF GRID, THIS DOCUMENT IS CREATING 'CRIME' OUT OF REGULAR HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONS. THE FACT THAT THIS COUNTY ADMINISTRATION IS PROPOSING A POLICY DIRECTIVE TO MANDATE/ FORCE HOUSEHOLDS TO ADDRESS THE LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE ON OUR RURAL ISLAND IS A VERY RECKLESS DIRECTION TO TAKE.

REFER PREVIOUS COMMENTS 1) AN AUDIT SHOULD BE DONE OF THE CURRENT WASTEWATER DIVISION 2) ALTERNATIVE BIOREMEDIATION METHODS MUST BE INVESTIGATED AND FINDINGS PUBLISHED. MORE PUBLIC DISCUSSION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS IS NEEDED BEFORE THIS POLICY DIRECTIVE WOULD BE ADOPTED SINCE IT WILL LIKELY BRING GREAT FINANCIAL STRAIN TO MANY HOUSEHOLDS AND REQUIRE ONEROUS LEVELS OF 'ENFORCEMENT.'

Wastewater reuse, also known as water recycling or reclaimed water, involves treating wastewater to a level suitable for non-potable uses. Reusing treated wastewater provides an opportunity to conserve precious freshwater resources and reduce the strain on existing water supplies. For Hawai'i Island, where freshwater resources are limited and vulnerable to climate change impacts, the implementation of wastewater reuse projects becomes vital for ensuring water sustainability. By implementing appropriate treatment processes, treated wastewater can be used for a range of purposes, including irrigation of agricultural lands, landscape irrigation, industrial processes, and groundwater recharge. This practice helps meet non-drinking water needs, reducing the reliance on freshwater sources for non-potable purposes and leaving more available for essential uses like drinking water. THERE IS NO MENTION HERE OF THE SAFETY CONCERNS THAT MUST ACCOMPANY SUCH USES OF TREATED WASTEWATER.

The County operates municipal sewerage in Hilo, Pāpa'ikou, Kapehu, Pepe'ekeo, Honoka'a, Kealakehe, and Kaloko. The remaining communities are served by private wastewater treatment facilities or individual facilities, such as cesspools or septic tanks. In 2017, the Hawai'i State Legislature passed Act 125, mandating that all Hawai'i's cesspools be replaced by 2050. Cesspools are substandard sewage disposal systems as they do not treat wastewater. According to the latest report on the Hawai'i Cesspool Hazard Assessment and Prioritization Tool, Hawai'i Island contains an estimated 48,596 cesspools. Sewerage disposal system designs must be examined with the particular region in mind. Of critical importance in an examination of sewerage disposal for a community is the cost of the system, including construction and operation costs. These costs vary with the characteristics of each area.

The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 legislated the protection of all aquifers or portions of aquifers currently serving as drinking water sources and any other aquifer capable of yielding

consumable water. This mandate was based on a national concern for the quality of the groundwater and the increasing evidence of contamination of this valuable resource.

In 1976, the State Legislature enacted Act 84, relating to safe drinking water, which requires the State Department of Health (DOH) to establish an underground injection control program to protect the quality of the State's underground sources of drinking water. Because of the importance ofgroundwater as a source of municipal water supplies, the underground injection control program is considered a beneficial approach in the identification of aquifers that should be protected from subsurface disposal of wastewater through injection wells.

HERE AGAIN THERE IS NO MENTION OF THE PRIMARY POLLUTER OF THE AQUIFER : THE MILITARY BASE ON POHAKULOA. THERE IS ALSO NO MENTION OF TESTING WATER QUALITY AND TESTING FOR CONTAMINANTS. THIS IS ANOTHER DIVISION OF OUR COUNTY THAT SHOULD BE AUDITED. WHY IS NOTHING DONE ABOUT A MILITARY POTENTIAL 'SUPER FUND SITE' OPERATING ABOVE A PRISTINE AQUIFER?

The protection of these aquifers is established by designating areas currently being used or will be used in the future for drinking water supply. The Underground Sources of Drinking Water (USDW) will be protected from pollution by prohibiting the construction of new injection wells that may pollute the USDW. Injection wells are allowed in exempted areas. The boundary lines between the USDW and the exempted areas have been developed. ** PROVIDE THIS INFORMATION OR ELSE TAKE OUT THIS EXEMPTION REFERENCE. THE PUBLIC SHOULD BE BETTER INFORMED UPON READING THIS PLAN, NOT LEFT IN THE DARK TO WONDER . Under Chapter 62, Wastewater Systems, the DOH adopted a 1,000-foot setback of wastewater systems from all public drinking water wells and springs.

In compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92- 500), the DOH and the County jointly prepared the Water Quality Management Plan for Hawai'i County in 1978 and subsequently updated the plan in 1980. In 1979, the County Council adopted the plan through a resolution to serve as the planning guide for the development of regional waste treatment systems and the control of non- point sources of pollution. To implement the management plan, the County has prepared facility plans for various areas on the island. Facility plans are developed by the County to satisfy a requirement for the application of loans from the State to develop wastewater treatment facilities. The facility plans identify problems, potential solutions, and costs.

In 1985, the State Legislature enacted Act 282, Relating to Environmental Quality, which reassigns the County, effective July 1, 1987, or upon receipt of State funds, to assume complete administration and implementation for the regulation of sewerage and wastewater treatment system programs.

Source: Hawai'i News Now (2022).

Objective 27

Planned and developed municipal sewer capacity is expanded to serve our Urban Growth Areas and reduce sewage-related impacts on water quality.

Policies

- 27.1 A Sewerage Study for All Urban Areas, including appropriate water quality management strategies, shall be completed and used as guides for the general planning of sewerage disposal systems.
- 27.2 Private treatment systems shall be installed by land developers for major resorts and other developments along shorelines and sensitive higher inland areas, except where connection to nearby treatment facilities is feasible and compatible with the County's long-range plans, and in conformance with State and County requirements.
- 27.3 Immediate steps shall be taken to designate treatment plant sites, sewerage pump station sites, and sewer easements according to the facility plans to facilitate their acquisition.
- 27.4 The County shall obtain State and Federal funds to finance the construction of proposed sewer systems and improve existing systems.
- 27.5 Plans for wastewater reclamation and reuse for irrigation and biosolids composting (remaining solids from the treatment of wastewater are processed into a reusable organic material) shall be utilized where topographically feasible and needed for landscaping, agricultural purposes, or fire protection.

Wastewater and Environmental Quality Prioritization

- 27.6 Pollution shall be prevented, abated, and controlled at levels that will protect and preserve public health and well-being through the enforcement of appropriate Federal, State, and County standards.
- 27.7 Ensure municipal wastewater systems serve designated Urban Growth Areas (UGA) with the capacity to accommodate projected population growth.
- 27.8 The Department of Environmental Management and the Planning Department shall coordinate priorities before the adoption of any new wastewater development or land use plans.
- 27.9 Prioritize developing a multipronged approach to wastewater infrastructure funding, including proactively seeking grant funding for wastewater system expansion, improvements, and new development.
- 27.10 Ensurewastewaterfeesreflectactualcostsforservice,maintenance,andfutureimprovements.
- 27.11 Ensure that wastewater systems and improvements are designed and functioning to maximize system efficiencies, prevent accidental leaks or spills, and provide sanitary, reliable wastewater treatment that is not negatively impacting natural resources.

One Water-Recycled Water Expansion

- 27.12 Striveforanintegratedapproachtostormwaterandwastewater,andwaterresourcemanagement that is comprehensive and as efficient as possible.
- 27.13 Encourageon-sitewaterreusesolutionsforlargedevelopments.

27.14 Encourageandincentivizethecollectionofrainfallfornon-potableuse.

27.15 PrioritizetheuseofgraywaterinareasconnectedtoCountywaterandnotconnectedtoCounty wastewater.

Actions

Wastewater and Environmental Quality Prioritization

- 27.a Prioritize areas where on-site wastewater treatment should be converted to sewer and establish financial tools such as improvement districts to aid in implementation.
- 27.b Prioritize areas where wastewater treatment facilities are necessary to facilitate future growth and utilize financing tools such as community facilities district (CFD) or tax increment financing (TIF) to aid in implementation.
- 27.c Review, assess, and amend Codes relating to sewer connection requirements to ensure wastewater issues and requirements are addressed in a consistent, sustainable, and socially equitable way.
- 27.d Develop a wastewater master plan with a clear prioritization method for wastewater system expansions and improvements based on criteria involving land use, projected growth, social equity, and environmental factors.
- 27.e Develop plans to improve, connect, or develop new wastewater systems in unsewered urban coastal communities.
- 27.f Perform a study to assess individual wastewater systems (IWS) in unsewered urban growth areas to assess the rate of failures/negative impacts, determine rates of large capacity cesspools still in use, and develop plans to improve, connect, or develop new wastewater systems for unsewered urban communities.
- 27.g Proactively seek opportunities for public-private partnerships for wastewater collection and treatment development.
- 27.h Facilitate the use of infrastructure improvement districts and other types of localized funding mechanisms to fund improvements.
- 27.i Streamline the sewer connection loan program.
- 27.j Develop wastewater cost valuation in service fees (similar to the water model fee structure).
- 27.k Develop a criteria-based infrastructure prioritization tool to develop new or expand existing municipal wastewater systems. Base these priority areas on designated urban growth boundaries, urban zoning and density, population trends and anticipated growth, health/safety, and environmental factors.
- 27.l Implement innovative wastewater systems at a cost-effective scale for small communities.

- 27.m Amend the County Code, Section 21-26-1(a) requiring “all sewer extensions shall be approved by resolution of the County council” to read, “all sewer extensions outside of Urban Growth Areas shall be approved by resolution of the County council.”

REFERRING AGAIN TO CONCERNS THAT THIS IS AN UNFEASIBLE COST TO REGULAR HOUSEHOLDS. THIS IS A VERY CONCERNING POLICY DIRECTIVE AND AS ACKNOWLEDGED HERE, MORE STUDIES WOULD BE REQUIRED PRIOR TO ADMINISTERING SUCH POLICIES.. SO WHY ARE WE SEEING THIS EMPHASIS IN THE GENERAL PLAN ?

- 27.n In collaboration with the DOH Wastewater Branch, reevaluate and clarify the requirements set forth in Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR), Section 11-62-31.1(a) (1) (B) and amend County sewer requirements accordingly to accommodate needed housing units.
- 27.o Collaborate with the DOH to advance progressive wastewater technology and regulations.

One Water-Recycled Water Expansion

- 27.p In collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, develop a water resource strategy for efficient agricultural water use and reuse.
- 27.q Install non-potable systems, such as reclaimed wastewater, brackish groundwater, and untreated surface water in proximity to priority UGAs for non-potable water uses.
- 27.r Conduct supply and demand studies to determine a level of service for non-potable water needs.
- 27.s Facilitate greywater reuse systems through code amendments and through partnering with DOH for regulatory changes and incentives.

4.3.5 Stormwater Infiltration and Green Infrastructure

Stormwater management and the implementation of green infrastructure are critical elements of the General Plan for their vital role in sustainability on Hawai‘i Island. As an island ecosystem with limited freshwater resources and vulnerable coastal areas, managing stormwater effectively and integrating green infrastructure practices are essential for preserving our water resources and ensuring environmental sustainability.

Stormwater refers to the runoff from precipitation that flows over land surfaces, eventually entering water bodies such as streams, rivers, and oceans. Stormwater is a crucial element of the island's overall water landscape. While precipitation may be an obvious contributor to stormwater, all the phases of the hydrologic cycle are related to stormwater and are influenced by public utility decisions made in the built environment. Precipitation and surface runoff are often the phases of the hydrologic cycle that people recognize as stormwater, whereas evaporation, transpiration, and condensation are not as easily observed processes.

Uncontrolled stormwater runoff can lead to various detrimental effects on water resources and ecosystems. Polluted runoff, also known as nonpoint source pollution, from agriculture, urban development, forestry, recreational boating, marinas, and hydromodification activities is the leading cause of water pollution in waters across the country and in Hawai‘i. Uncontrolled stormwater runoff can also lead to localized flooding, causing damage to infrastructure, property, and even loss of life. Implementing stormwater management strategies helps to control the flow of stormwater, reducing the risk of flooding and associated hazards. Moreover, excessive stormwater runoff can cause soil erosion, leading to the loss of fertile topsoil, sedimentation in water bodies, and degradation of natural habitats. Proper stormwater management practices, including erosion control measures,

help minimize erosion and preserve the island's natural resources.

Stormwater is a prime example of the unavoidable connections that exist between the built environment and the natural environment. Increasing the opportunities for infiltration and transpiration can reduce the amount of evaporation that surface runoff requires. The social, environmental, and economic impacts of stormwater infrastructure have meaningful implications for our overall island sustainability as water is one of the most precious resources.

Point and Nonpoint Source Pollution

Engineering efficiency in conveying stormwater runoff using impervious surfaces (e.g., paved swales, channelized streams) must be balanced against environmental considerations. If the drainage is directed to streams, excessive freshwater volumes and sediment loads may impact coastal water resources (e.g., degrade water quality and smother coral reefs). If the drainage is directed to injection wells, more studies are needed to determine the impact of storm runoff on groundwater quality. Sediment basins, wetlands, or less impervious methods of conveyance (e.g., grass swales) should be considered where feasible to reduce nonpoint source pollution of the coastal waters from stormwater runoff and filter infiltrating water.

Green infrastructure refers to the network of natural or engineered features that manage stormwater while providing additional benefits to the environment and community. Such features may include rain gardens, permeable pavement, bioswales, and vegetated buffers. Green infrastructure is crucial for stormwater management, as it captures and absorbs runoff, reducing the volume and rate of runoff. By mimicking natural hydrological processes like sediment filtration and bioremediation, it helps to recharge groundwater, replenish streams, and

reduce stress on our water resources during periods of heavy rainfall.

CONCERN: HERE AT LEAST WE SEE REFERENCES TO BIOREMEDIATION. WHY IS THIS ‘ACCEPTABLE’ AS A STRATEGY WHERE TREATMENT OF WATER RUN OFF IS CONCERNED BUT NEVER ENTERTAINED IN THE MATTER OF RAW SEWAGE TREATMENT (A ‘SOLUTION’ AND POLICY DIRECTIVE HERE WHICH THREATENS TO BE COST PROHIBITIVE TO MANY HOUSEHOLDS?)

By retaining and infiltrating stormwater, green infrastructure reduces the reliance on freshwater sources for irrigation, thus conserving water resources. This is particularly important for our island communities where freshwater availability is limited. Green infrastructure features may also provide habitats for native plants and wildlife. They contribute to biodiversity conservation and help restore and enhance Hawai‘i Island’s natural ecosystems. Green infrastructure plays a key part in mitigating the impacts of climate change by reducing the urban heat island effect, moderating temperatures, and increasing resilience to extreme weather events. These measures align with the County’s sustainability goals and efforts to adapt to climate change.

Page 166

34.15 Encourage the expansion of digital access and equity through the resilient buildout of broadband infrastructure and facilities. *Does this take into account the safety of 5G+? Is this to facilitate surveillance of citizens in the future?*

Page167

34.a Implement a Safe Route to School (SR2S) program for all schools. *Will surveillance be implemented to ensure safety?*

Page169

4.4.6 Recreation

Housing developers should not bear a disproportionate burden, or be forced to contribute more than their fair share, as inequitable requirements could deter needed housing development. *This proviso seems to favor developers.*

Page171

35.a Provide funding for planning and acquisition,if necessary, of key corridor segments after corridor-zone plans are adopted. *Does this preclude the rezoning and acquisition of private property?*

35.k Maintain an on-going program of identification, designation, and acquisition of areas with existing or potential recreational resources, such as land with sandy beaches and other prime areas for shoreline recreation in collaboration with government, private and non profit agencies, and other stakeholders. *Please include private property owners in your definition of stakeholders.*

Page 175

4.4.7 Encouraging the establishment of farmers' markets, community gardens, and a range of agricultural activities can promote local food production and improve access to fresh nutritious food. *Please include home gardens.*

Page 177

36.g Support the distribution of telehealth support services, particularly to unserved and underserved communities. *Encourage instead person to person contact.*

36.j Amend the County Code to designate a lead agency for coordinating and responding to outbreaks of life-threatening, highly communicable diseases pursuant to the DOH direction. *While ensuring the statues of the Nuremberg Code are observed.*

Page 179

4.5.1 *Blueprint for the creation of a 15 minute island, clustering us together in* "a centralized, higher-density urban infill, supported by nearby, accessible public and private services and facilities."

Page 181

Under Housing Challenges Targets*:* "Homeownership for investment purposes that are kept vacant or used for transient accommodation rentals reduces available stock for long term resident ownership and rental opportunities."

Prohibits and discourages the rights of private ownership.

Page 182

37.6 Vacant lands in the urban growth boundary (UBG) should be prioritized for residential and supportive uses before additional agricultural lands outside the UBG are converted into urban uses.

With the consent of property owner should be included.

Page183
38.1 Enable data-driven research to support and maintain a housing inventory program that monitors existing housing.
38.a Perform existing housing inventory data analysis to identify structural conditions and needs for rehabilitation or demotion.

Both justify the necessity of more surveillance of the community. 38.a also precludes the private property owner's rights and opinions. Take this out or revise.

Page 184
39.5 Allow for and apply property tax and land use regulations to incentivize private property owners to provide affordable housing units in mix-use and urban areas and to discentivize the land banking of unimproved properties.

In other words land use regulations and property tax hikes will be weaponized against the private property owner. TAke this out or revise!

Page185
Table 40: Additional Infrastructure - Provide adequate broadband without invading people's privacy.

Ensuring future surveillance capabilities?

Page188
40.8 Require all County Departments to collaborate with the County Office of Sustainability, Climate, Equity, and Resilience (OSCER) as the lead agency to ensure the integration of the County's goals of sustainability, climate resilience, and equity into all county operations and planning initiatives.

To whom does OSCER answer? Who's watching the watchdog?
THIS ORGANIZATION WAS ESTABLISHED IN 2023. IT WAS PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC AS AN AGENCY THAT COULD ACCEPT GRANT FUNDS FROM GOVERNMENT AND NON GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS.

IT WAS NEVER SUPPOSED TO BE GRANTED EXTRA POWERS AS AN ADMIINISTRATIVE ARM OF THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT. WE SPECIFICALLY OBJECT TO THE LANGUAGE 'REQUIRING' 'ALL COUNTY DEPARTMENTS' TO COLLABORATE WITH THE OSCER. THE COUNTY'S 'GOALS' OF sustainability, climate resilience, and equity HAVE NOT BEEN ADEQUATELY DEBATED IN OUR COMMUNITY . WE CHALLENGE THE SUGGESTION THAT THERE IS CONSENSUS ON THIS MATTER AND WE SPECIFICALLY CHALLENGE THE OSCER 'AGENCY' TO PROVIDE EVIDENCE OF THE ABOVE. WE SPECIFICALLY CHALLENGE THE PLANNING DIRECTOR AND THE LEGISLATURE TO STAGE A FULL PUBLIC REVIEW OF BOTH SETS OF DATA AND BOTH ARGUMENTS THAT THERE IS A CLIMATE CRISIS CAUSED BY CARBON

*THE '*Office of Sustainability, Climate, Equity, and Resilience (OSCER)' BEGINS WITH A FLAWED AND DISPUTED PREMISE THAT THERE IS A CLIMATE 'CRISIS' AND THAT THE OTHER 3 'PILLARS' OF THE ORGANIZATION (SUSTAINABILITY, EQUITY AND RESILLIENCE) BELONG TOGETHER AS PART OF A 'SOLUTION.'

WHAT IS FLAWED ABOUT THE BUZZ WORD 'SUSTAINABILITY' IS THAT THIS WORD LEADS THE IDENTICAL AGENDAS OF CONTROLLING LAND USE, WATER RIGHTS, ACCESS TO PUBLIC SPACE, THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL, FARMING AND PASTURING OF ANIMALS AND FOOD SECURITY. THESE BUZZWORDS ARE COMING FROM WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM AND THE UNITED NATIONS. ALL OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS PLUS THE BILL AND MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION AND 'NET ZERO' PROMOTE A DANGEROUS AGENDA OF OVERRIDING SOVEREIGN HOME RULE LOCAL COUNTIES AND STATES AND REPLACING WITH 'GLOBAL AGENDAS' WHICH ARE BRINGING IN 'COMMUNIST' VALUES AND SYSTEMS OF PROPERTY ACQUISITION AND DESTRUCTION OF SMALL BUSINESS AND THE CORPORATIZATION OF PUBLIC ASSETS.

WHAT IS FLAWED ABOUT THE BUZZ WORD 'EQUITY' IS THAT IT IS QUICKLY BECOMING A WAY OF WAVING ON A COMMUNIST STYLE OF ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS WHICH PROMOTES LARGER PORTION OF THE POPULATION BEING ON WELFARE AND DIVERSITY HIRE PRACTICES THAT PROMOTE MEDIOCRITY AND NOT MERITOCRACY.

THE WORD 'RESILIENCE' ALSO HAS COME TO BE ANOTHER 'BUZZ WORD' THAT IS A RATIONALE FOR THE CATCH PHRASE 'BUILD BACK BETTER' AND THE IDEA THAT MORE RIGOROUS BUILDING CODES, MORE RESTRICTIONS AND MORE BUILDING COSTS AND INSURANCE COSTS WILL FOLLOW IN THE AFTERMATH OF EACH 'DISASTER.'

ELSEWHERE IN THIS DOCUMENT THERE WAS A CHALLENGE TO THE PREMISE THAT THE RECENT FIRE IN LAHAINA WAS 'NORMAL' AND THAT THE RESULTING LOCKDOWNS AND FAILURE OF GREEN ADMINISTRATION TO SUPPORT HOUSEHOLDS TO REBUILD ARE ALSO 'NORMAL.' TO THE CONTRARY, WHAT WE HAVE SEEN IN LAHAINA FOR THE PAST 13 MONTHS EXEMPLIFIES THE WAY THAT THE WORD 'RESILIENCE' HAS COME TO MEAN 'CONTROL OF A POPULATION AFTER A DISASTER TO THE POINT THAT MANY WILL BE DISPLACED AND WILL BE FORCED TO LEAVE THE AREA, FINDING NO WAY TO REBUILD AND RESTORE THEIR LIVES AND LIVELIHOOODS.'

Page194

Resulting in Longer Commutes: There are notable mismatches between locations of high population and job centers.

Further justification for clustering in population centers. Further policy directive to justify curtailing personal independent transportation options. This again is objectionable and shows contempt for a fundamental constitutional right and as such has no place in a policy document published by this County Administration.

Page 196

Table 43:Economic Opportunities / General

Increase broadband infrastructure to provide opportunities for participation in the digital economy while allowing for other economic alternatives.

CBDC's here we come!

Page 206

46.i Partner with government, private and non profit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders for carrying capacity studies of fisheries and the establishment of State community-based subsistence fishing areas.

More restrictions on fishing rights. Oddly in 5.3 ***Agriculture and Food Systems*** *there is no mention at all of hunting and gathering.*

Page 210

Wahi Pana

Need assurances our wahi pana and other natural assets will be protected from commodification and collateralization.

Page 213

49.1 [Encourage the] [i]ntegrat[ion] [of] ‘āina- place-based values

49.2 [Encourage] the accessibility

49.3 [Promote] a visitor industry

49.5 [Encourage] regenerative tourism efforts

49.6 [Foster] initiatives and improve[d] efforts

49.h and farmers, homeowners, and other residents to develop and support place-based educational programs

COMMENT: FINALLY HERE IS A DIRECTIVE THAT SPEAKS TO SUPPORTING THE EXISTING ECONOMY AND THE PEOPLE WHO ALREADY LIVE ON THIS ISLAND. THE FACT THAT THIS IS SHOWING UP ON PAGE 214 SHOULD BE CONCERNING TO ANYONE UNDERSTANDING THAT THIS DOCUMENT IS SUPPOSED TO GUIDE THE PRIORITIES OF OUR COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATURE. THE OPENING SECTION OF THE DOCUMENT SHOULD BE ABOUT SUPPORTING THE EXISTING CULTURE AND ECONOMY OF THE ISLAND. THE CAPACITY TO SUPPORT AND HELP GROW IN THIS AREA WOULD BE ALL

Page 215

6.1 para 2 presenting [residents a true voice] for the future of Hawaii Island.

1 [where citizens collaborate with the County to effect change consistent with plans developed under this chapter.]

3 Ensure consistency among the General Plan and respective regional plans **[What are regional plans?]**

4 set forth in the General Plan’s **[Should this be plural or possessive?]**

5 Establish an implementation system that is based on county-wide, regional, and agency levels **[What are regional and agency levels?]**

Page 216

Top para by promoting [economic] growth,

2nd para collaboration among various [residents]

“ Key areas of focus include fostering [understanding of the role of government in] ensuring community engagement and input, securing funding, and coordinating priorities.

Page217

6.2.1

Para 1 Community Development Plan Framework

During the General Plan Comprehensive Review process, existing community plans were used to guide the CDP framework. From the adoption of the Kona, Puna, North and South Kohala CDPs in 2008, Kaʻū CDP in 2017, and Hāmākua CDP in 2018, there has been much to learn and grow from as we look to the future. The General Plan also benefited from years of collective participation in CDP implementation efforts through regional committees that implement their respective CDP. [NOTE: Hilo was not included in this CFP framework. Although there had been Hilo meetings in the past that dealt with some issues contained in the General Plan, no mechanism was put in place that paralleled the multi-year single-purpose work that was undertaken in the other six districts.]

Para 2 To build on these lessons learned, future CDPs[, which it is hoped will include a CDP for Hilo,] shall be drafted

The purpose of a CDP is threefold:

3. Provide a process for citizens to engage in civic dialogue [through open-forum townhalls where vigorous question-answer format is primary, eliciting the priorities of the community.]

Page 218
6. Social Capital and Community Network Mapping
During the process of reviewing a Community Development Plan, instances where community needs are not met may be identified. Examples of this may include a need for community gathering spaces such as parks or recreation hubs. Community Development Plans may identify such needs and outline a plan of action for community members and other [Hawaii Island residents] to coordinate efforts, combine and collect resources, and connect public and private sector agents to advocate for such enhancements to their community. [In the case of Hilo, where a CDP was never initiated by the Planning Department, an examination of why this was neglected must be addressed, for the purpose of getting input from this district even though the General Plan may have been already implemented. This could be accomplished through addendums to the General Plan at future dates.]

Page 224
6.4.3
Para 1 The General Plan is a comprehensive framework designed to guide [innovative] development patterns, [and provide assistance toward] future opportunities and public investments.

Para 3 The tables are intended to provide a clear and concise reference for agencies, policymakers, communities, farmers, homeowners, and other residents

Page 225
Table 45

Climate change, carbon footprint, net zero,GHG emissions, green infrastructure projects, climate adaptation

The above terms, taken from Table 45, derive from the United Nations Agenda 21 Sustainable Development, inaugurated in 1992 at the United Nations Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. Residents of Hawaii Island have never had the opportunity to engage in discussions in every town, using every venue, to discuss the entire subject of climate change. It is a foundational subject, as it is the substrate upon which so much of the General Plan is predicated. It is un-Democratic to simply take ideas from other places and cement them into the plans we make for our own people, our own land, our own island, without engaging in an unhurried, full-blown examination of this agenda, neighbor with neighbor. Until such time as this takes place, we must place this draft of a General Plan on hold.

Table 46
Objectives
13. Increase the use of Smart Growth principles to focus development within designated urban centers.

As above, SMART is an acronym taken from the World Economic Forum that pertains to Internet-Of-Things technology. Its purpose is linkage of devices for the purpose of control and monitoring. No island-wide discussion has taken place as to the merits of SMART GROWTH. Again, it is a concept from far away, irreversible once implemented, without so much as a real attempt to inform residents. How can a General Plan proceed on concepts alien to the people?

Table 47
21. [Engineer infrastructure] to reduce stormwater runoff.

Page 227
Table 48
25. Improve the efficiency and reliability, and sustainability of essential infrastructure systems.
28. Increase green infrastructure practices.

Example Indicators
Annual funding allocated for [efficient] infrastructure initiatives
Percentage of new development projects including [efficient] infrastructure elements

Table 49
Our communities are adequately served by sustainable and efficient public infrastructure

P232
6.4.4 1.a Seek [procedure] to support wetland identification and assessments.
1.j Identify partners and [S]upport a public awareness and education campaign to elevate recognition of the value of urban trees as essential infrastructure.

3.b Create special (business) improvement districts to engage in environmental research, restoration and maintenance, natural resource management, climate change or sea level rise

adaptation or other purposes to improve environmental conditions and provide community benefit.

4.a [Seek Hawaii Island residents and groups] to maintain and steward the preservation of sites, buildings, objects, and landscapes of significant cultural and historical importance.

4.c Support the identification of Heritage Landscapes, Corridors, Areas, and Centers. *Heritage* designation is UNESCO. It is crucial that Hawaii Island maintain control of its lands and natural resources, free of encumbrances of global organizations

4.h [Foment discussion among] government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders farmers, homeowners, and other residents
4.i private and nonprofit agencies, communities, and other stakeholders farmers, homeowners, and other residents

Table 54: Climate Change
[Delete Table 54: Climate Change has not been debated across Hawaii County in a systematic way. Such a debate would entail townhall presentations by each side, allowing all the time necessary to absorb the decades of information circulating through media and academia. At some later time, these information-gathering events could then be followed by public open debates. Hawaii Island residents at that juncture would then be ready to decide whether they wished to premise all future growth on the notion of Climate Change, or reject it as unscientific.]

240
Table 56 Transportation Access and Mobility
20.e Adopt a Complete Streets ordinance. [Complete Streets derives from Agenda 21's SMART Cities designation. It has nothing to do with residents of Hawaii Island, until such time as they can be apprised of the overall design of Agenda 21, as it entails constricting traffic, expanding bike lanes and bus routes, installing islands - many changes that may or may not be workable. Hilo and Kona have very different requirements, and a cookie-cutter approach levels differences. Just because it is recommended by a national or international association does not mean it is suitable here. Again, it must be thoroughly discussed across the island before a decision can be made.]

22.a Amend the County Code to incorporate Vision Zero safety principles and Complete Street design principles. [Vision Zero, as stated above with Complete Streets, is an internationally utilized approach to pedestrian safety that first needs a full discussion here to see to what extent it is workable, if at all.]

243-255
27.d social equity, [No relevance to this category]

27.g Proactively seek opportunities for [strategies] for wastewater collection and treatment development.

28.c Update the DPW Storm Drainage Standards to reflect current data and to incorporate strategies and standards of green infrastructure and low impact development.

28.f Create a green infrastructure dedication standard.

28.l Identify County parks and recreation, rights-of-way, and other County owned sites for green infrastructure demonstration projects

29.a Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities, farmers, homeowners, and other residents for the research and development of alternative/renewable energy resources.

30.d Collaborate with government, private and nonprofit agencies, communities and other [Hawaii Island residents]

30.i [Encourage private] funding for broadband initiatives and deployments.

30.m Foster [private investments] to support the development and expansion of broadband infrastructure,

32.c Review county lighting and landscaping ordinances to implement CPTED. CPTED is a component of a SMART City that watches, listens, announces, tracks, records. It is a creation of Agenda 21 and the WEF and the UN. It must be rejected by the residents of Hawaii Island unless/until it is thoroughly discussed and debated.

32.p This point to be deleted
[In light of the controversy in the aftermath of the Lahaina fire, to be formulating a redevelopment plan, *IN ADVANCE* of an incident, creates a climate of distrust and anger. This subject must be handled very carefully in discussions with groups and individuals across the island.]

35.c Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, farmers, homeowners, and other residents

35.d Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies, farmers, homeowners, and other residents

35.i government, private and nonprofit agencies, farmers, homeowners, and other residents

35.k private and nonprofit agencies, farmers, homeowners, and other residents

36.d communities, and other farmers, homeowners, and other residents

36.f communities, and other farmers, homeowners, and other residents

Page 254
45.k Partner with government (e.g., DOT, DBEDT, etc.), private and nonprofit agencies, communities, farmers, homeowners, and other residents to monitor

45.l Partner with government, private and nonprofit agencies (e.g., business associations, realtors, chambers of commerce, etc.), communities, farmers, homeowners, and other residents

45.m expand the research and development industry for **[innovative]** economic development.

46.i private and nonprofit agencies, communities, farmers, homeowners, and other residents

C. Kimo Alameda, PhD.
Mayor

John Pelletier
Vacant
Heather Korotie
Vacant
Charles Young, Chair
Nancy Pisicchio, Vice-Chair
Charla Thompson
David Huerta
Roselyn Molina

County of Hawai‘i

KONA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN ACTION COMMITTEE

Aupuni Center • 101 Pauahi Street, Suite 3 • Hilo, Hawai'i 96720
(808) 961-8288 • Fax (808) 961-8742

December 18, 2024

Leeward Planning Commission
West Hawai‘i Civic Center
74-5044 Ane Keohokālole Highway, Building E, 2nd Floor
Kailua-Kona, Hawai‘i

Subject: Kona Community Development Plan Action Committee Written Testimony Regarding the Final Recommended Draft General Plan 2045

Aloha Chair Defranco:

The Kona CDP Action Committee (AC) met on Tuesday, December 17, 2024, at the West Hawai‘i Civic Center. Included on the agenda was a discussion regarding the Final Recommended Draft General Plan. The AC voted unanimously to provide their written testimony collectively, identified as Communication 2024-13, attached.

Sincerely,

Charles Young, Chair
Kona Community Development Plan Action Committee

MP:kk
V:\PL\PL\planning\public\wpwin60\CDP\CDP - Kona\Action Committee\Meetings\2024\2024-12-17\Communications\Communication No. 2024-35 KCDP General Plan Testimony.pdf

Attachment: Communication No. 2024-13

2045 General Plan Draft, proposed amendments

by Nancy Pisicchio

General Plan Land Use Maps and Designations

Table 6: Urban Land Use GP Pg. 32

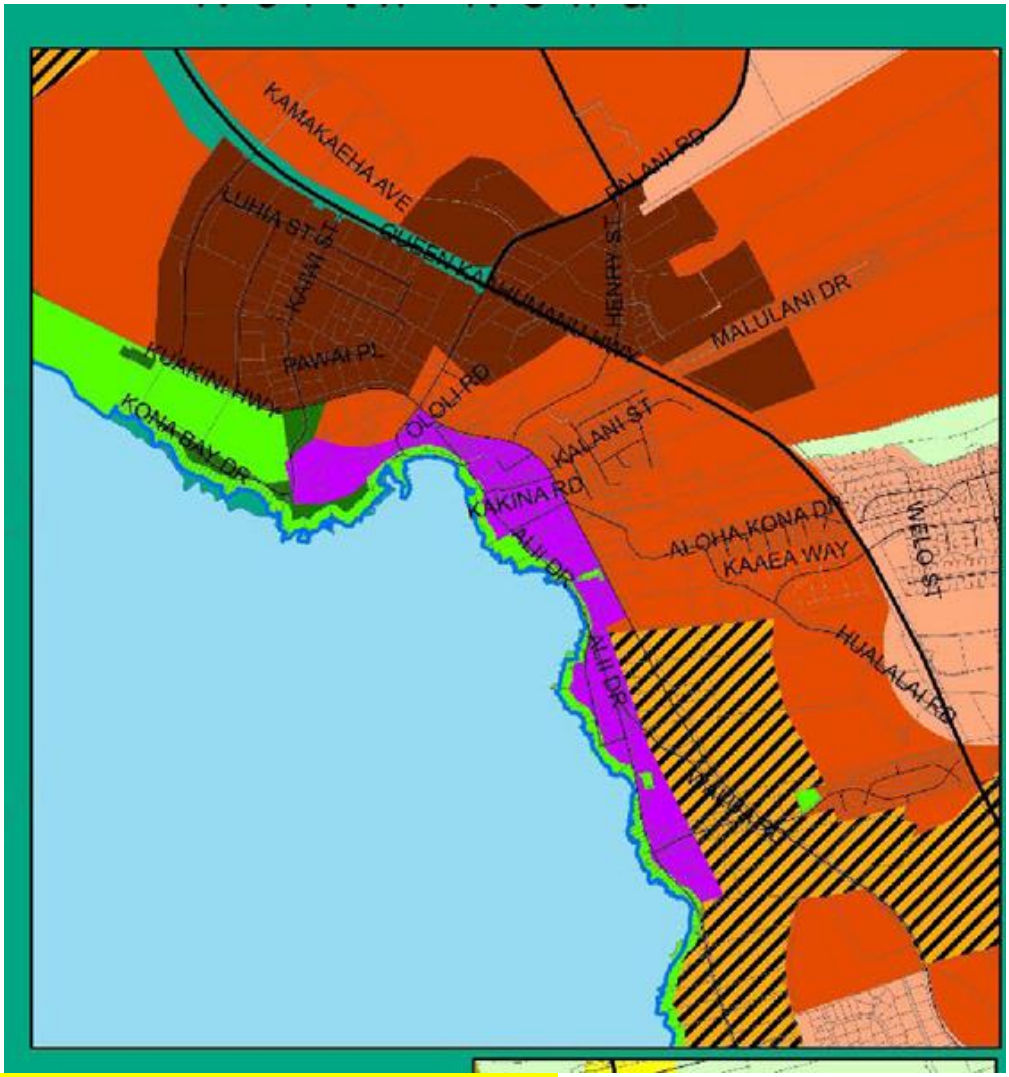
GP DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	OPTIMAL RESIDENTIAL DENSITY (DU/ACRE)	POSSIBLE ZONING DESIGNATIONS
High-Density Urban	General commercial, multiple-family residential, and related services. Confined to Urban Growth Areas.	36-60	RM, RCX, V, CG, CDH, MCX, ML
Medium- Density Urban	Village and neighborhood commercial and single-family and multiple-family residential and related functions. Confined to Urban Growth Areas.	13-35	RM, RD, RCX, V, CN, CV, CG, MCX, ML
Low-Density Urban	Residential, with ancillary community and public uses, and neighborhood and convenience-type commercial uses.	3-12	RS, RM, RCX, ML, V, CV, CN
Urban Expansion Reserve	Allows for a mix of high density, medium density, low density, industrial-commercial mix, and/or natural designations in areas where growth may be desirable, but where specific settlement and infrastructure have not yet been determined.		RS, RM, RCX, CV, CN, CG, MCX, ML, UNV, V
Light/Service Industrial	Uses include but are not limited to business parks, research and development centers, product assembly, distribution centers, laboratories, cottage industries, and light service industrial uses.		MCX, ML
Heavy Industrial	Uses include but are not limited to landfills, quarries, chemical plants, heavy equipment base yards, towing yards, and other uses with the potential to create public nuisance conditions (e.g., noise, environmental impacts).		MG
University	Public university, including ancillary public uses, residential, and support commercial uses.		UNV. CG, CN, RM
Resort	Uses include a mix of visitor-related uses such as hotels, condominium hotels (condominiums developed and/or operated as hotels), single-family and multiple-family residential units, golf courses and other typical resort recreational facilities, resort commercial complexes, and other support services.		V, PD, RS, RM, CV, CN, MCX
Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) **Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND)**	Transit-Oriented Development Floating Zone (TOD) – Mixed-use developments located at strategic points along a regional transit system. TODs consist of moderate and high-density housing, along with complementing public uses, jobs, retail, and services.	Minimum land area. The minimum land area for a new community shall be consistent with the zoning code's requirements for project districts, which corresponds to the urban and secondary core. KCDP Pg. 4-41	High-Density Village Design Guidelines Medium-Density Village Design Guidelines

#1 Proposed amendment to Table 6: Urban Land Use by adding TOD and TND to the list of "GP Designation" in column 1 (see above) since it is the stated intent of the General Plan (see page 46) to adopt policies to Include both TODs and TNDs.

Sustainable Development and Resilient Communities

Draft GP Pg. 37

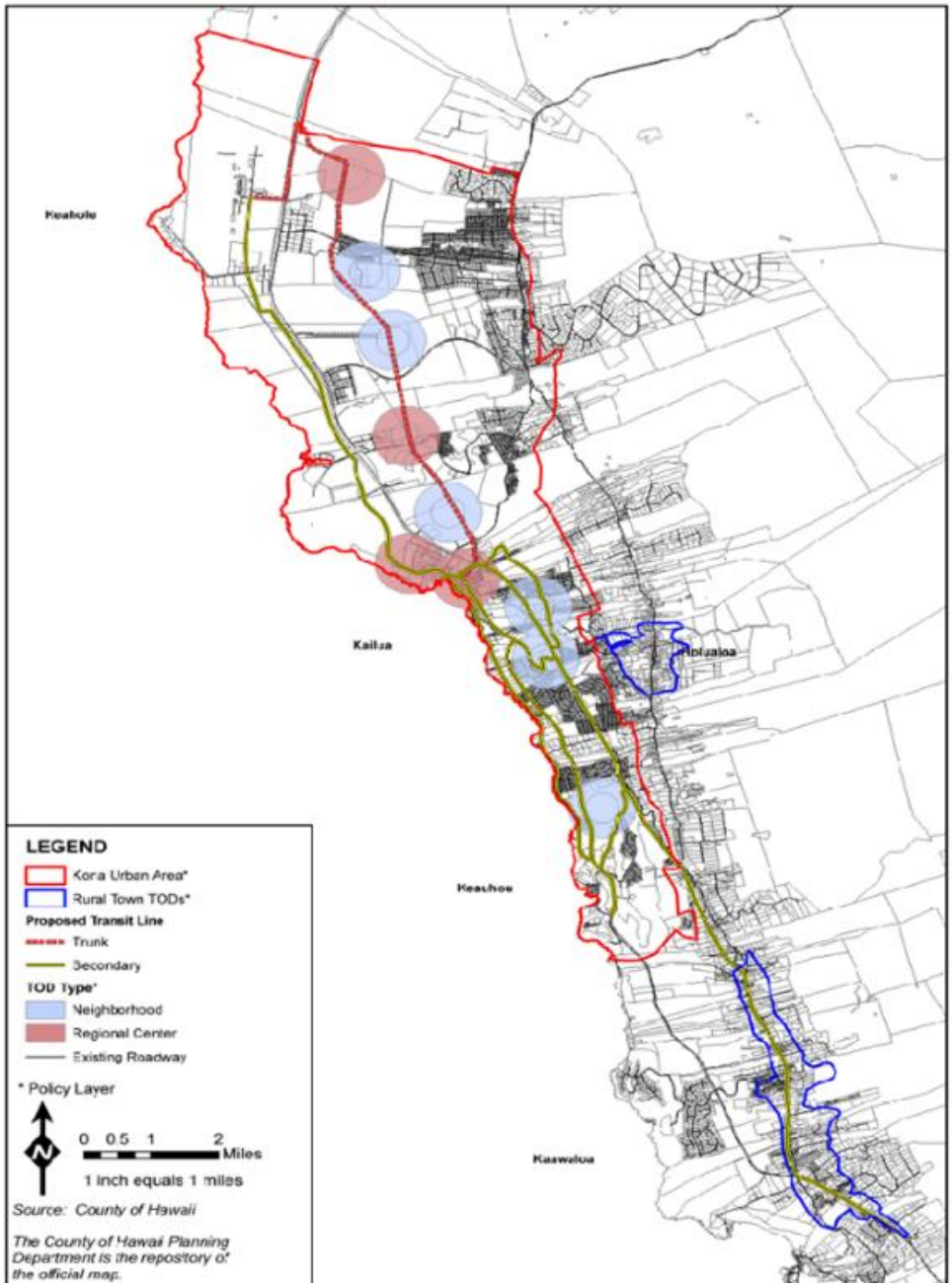
Land Use Map 3



#2 Proposed amendment to Land Use Map 3

Land Use Map 3 should indicate the TOD's that have been identified on Kona CDP Figure 4-7, Pg. 4-36. See map below.

Figure 4-7 Official Kona Land Use Map



#3 Proposed Map 3 Amendment:

Regarding Draft GP Map 3, it is suggested that the property that now appears as the newly proposed High-Density Urban and Medium Density boundaries located mauka of the Old Airport and makai of Queen Ka'ahumanu Hwy be instead designated as a Regional Center and Neighborhood TODs as designated in the Kona CDP Official Land Use Map, Figure 4.7.

This is important to ensure that **proper mixed-use master planning** is carried out for the area. See the recommendation from KCDP below:

"Makaeo Village (Regional Center) A major retail center is planned near the Old Airport Park. As a mixed-use village, the plan is to introduce residential uses into the mix, design a complementary relationship to the Old Airport Park, and integrate a transit hub or major park and ride facility for commuters". Source KCDP Pg. 4-40

Land Use Goal

1.2: Urban Growth Areas

The Urban Growth Areas include high-density Transit Oriented Development (TOD), medium-density Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND), and low-density Urban Neighborhood Centers. These centers provide physical, social, governmental, and economic concentrations and easier access to services, recreation, and employment activities. Draft GP Pg. 46

#4 Proposed amendment to Pg 46: Following the above language, amend the text to include these general definitions:

Transit-Oriented Development (TOD). The development of compact, mixed-use villages which would integrate housing, employment, shopping, and recreation opportunities. Villages would be designed around transit stations/stops which would reduce the need for daily trips and financially support the expanded transit system. Source KCDP Pg. 4.6

Village Types Defined—Transit-Oriented Developments (TODs) vs. Traditional Neighborhood Developments (TNDs). Both TODs and TNDs are compact mixed-use villages, characterized by a village center within a higher-density urban core, roughly equivalent to a 5-minute walking radius (1/4 mile), surrounded by a secondary mixed-use, mixed-density area with an outer boundary roughly equivalent to a 10-minute walking radius from the village center (1/2 mile). The distinction between a TOD and TND is that the approximate location of a TOD is currently designated on the Official Kona Land Use Map (Figure 4-7) along the trunk or secondary transit route and contains a transit station, while TND locations have not been designated and may be located off of the trunk or secondary transit route at a location approved by a rezoning action. Source KCDP Pg. 4-28

From:	Dawn Barnett
To:	LPCtestimony
Subject:	Please reschedule the GP public testimony meetings in January.
Date:	Wednesday, December 18, 2024 12:30:27 PM

Please reschedule the GP public testimony meetings in January.
Thank you
Dawn
PO Box 1078
Kapaau, Hi 96755

From:	Donald
To:	WPCtestimony
Cc:	LPCtestimony
Subject:	Revise Hawaii General Plan Testimony Here
Date:	Wednesday, December 18, 2024 7:24:27 PM

Aloha Commissioners,

The Big island Plan cannot go through the way it is designed. It is hard to believe any local helped design this plan.

Here are some concerns:

- There is a huge part of the plan dedicated to "Climate Change". However, why do most experts state there is NO climate danger? Climate Experts Speak Out Against Climate Danger Click Here!

- The word "Stakeholder," defined in the plan, is written 86 times and literally means anyone in the entire world can have input on this plan.

- Please recommend Stakeholder change to the following: "Local Communities". Local Communities are local Big Island farmers, homeowners, renters, organizations, businesses, and individuals who live on Big Island or have property on Big Island that will be personally affected by projects, decisions, or activities in the general plan. Effective local community engagement and management are crucial for the success and sustainability of any initiative, as it helps ensure that diverse perspectives and interests are considered.

- The OSCER Department in the plan will null and void all public input and leave decisions to unelected officials. This is NOT okay! This department should not be created. This is on page 188, 40.8.

- The Planning Department has sent out letters too many homeowners telling them their land use will be changed from resident to recreation due to the General Plan 2045. This will drastically lower their property value and opens the door to rezone the area. This is not pono. It breaks the Aloha Spirit law § 5-7.5. To reduce someone's property value is not okay. This must be made pono again.

- There is a huge section on climate change and things that will be affected. This needs to be further researched. There are over 1900 credentialed scientist that say there is no climate danger. Here is the pdf showing the scientist and what country they are from. https://clintel.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/WCD-

241023.pdf John Coleman, the first weather man for Good Morning America and the Founder of the Weather Channel has gone on CNN and other media outlets stating, "There is no climate danger". He explain the reason for this narrative is the investors, in renewable energy, want to make these changes.

- Hilo does not have a Community Development Plan. How can a Big Island General Plan move forward without that? Hilo is 22% of the island.

- 1.13 under "Increase the biodiversity and resilience of native habitats" reads, *"Incentivize private land management practices that protect and enhance natural resource values and, when appropriate, pursue the acquisition of lands for the protection of natural resources." "*Incentives" mean more taxes. "Protection" means more rules. Who's "values" is this plan referring too because it's not the locals? "Pursue the acquisition of lands" does this say they are going to pursing taking people's private property? Again with "protection of natural resources". This plan should be focused on people growing more food and it is doing the exact opposite!

- This plan wants to turn land into "conservation". The exact opposite is what is needed for Big Island! We need to turn land into Ag Villages and grow more food! Steve Shropshire, a resident of Papaikou, has created an Ag Villages plan.

Ag Village to add to the General Plan:

Papaikou Ag Village Objectives:
https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_2cb1cc6d604f4cdd971ad40831c745bc.pdf

Papaikou Site
Plan: https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_5e4cdb02efeb46a5ae949a3579aff00d.pdf

Papaikou Development:
https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_c2af52c8b3c645b1a6868a724eee8304.pdf

A Hawaiian born Kanaka revised the Collaborative Biocultural Stewardship that is in the plan. You can see it in the pdf below:
Part

One: https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_0a1d5be8f1d140069415f7b691725786.pdf

Part Two: https://86fc0cbd-8207-4076-85fa-5a62e4e933b4.usrfiles.com/ugd/86fc0c_ecc498ba192d4a7689ebf31c3681c2ec.pdf

Here is a longer revised version of the plan from locals: https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_b34739e4c99c461685de4c0207bf286e.pdf

The way this plan is written is very far from what will support our island.

Don Noguchi

From:	sharkgss
To:	WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Cc:	Kimball, Heather
Subject:	Testimony for General Plan 2045 for 19 December - NEEDS FULL OVERHAUL due to serious unaddressed issues
Date:	Wednesday, December 18, 2024 7:29:20 PM

Aloha,

I have provided extensive written testimony numerous times and commented on the general plan online along with many others that have emphasized this plan needs a complete overhaul to **meet the needs of the community**. This plan is based off a template handed down thru the United Nations Agenda 21. This document is a good overview to educate county planning and legislative officials on AGENDA 21 and should be mandatory reading. https://nwri.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/How-Public-Officials-can-Recognize-Agenda-21.pdf

The original version in 2005 plan contains the words "homeowner" and "farmer" while the 2045 plan is written by and for "stakeholders!" **This is outrageous** and the words "homeowner" and "farmer" do not appear anywhere! "Farmer" is in the 2005 General Plan fourteen (14) times and "homeowner" appears four (4) times. Below are just a few things that need addressing:

1. The State and County ARE corporations and have no right to acquire land. The proposed re-zoning is excessive overreach for the benefit of stakeholders and will affect landowners tremendously. This will open up the county for massive legal recourse that will tie up county resources for many years.
2. Remove reference to climate change caused by humans, this is unproven and junk science (see additional resources below). This includes removing references to "carbon footprint", "net zero", "greenhouse gas", "green infrastructure" and / or "climate adaptation". Carbon dioxide sequestration is a really really stupid idea, waste of tax payer funds and energy, and will further degrade our flora and fauna.
3. Remove the section 2.2 Biocultural Stewardship Goal (1.13) because State and County corporations are not acting on behalf of its residents and clearly acting on behalf of stakeholders.
4. Remove the word "stakeholder" from everywhere it appears, and instead use the words "land owner" or "farmer/rancher".
5. REMOVE 32c and 32p and 20e because all have to do with the egregious concept of "smart" cities.
6. Remove ANY use of the word "resilience." This is a psychological term that has NO PLACE in a government document.
7. Close down the County Office of Sustainability, Climate, Equity, and Resilience (OSCER) as NOBODY VOTED FOR THIS OFFICE TO BE STARTED and it is a waste of resources. Remove ANY reference to such office from the proposed General Plan the citizens can work directly with the county.
8. The governments intention for "inspection" or "surveillance" or "inventory" of land and water catchment is in direct violation of privacy rights.
9. Add language for safeguarding against the danger of emerging technology, including 5G. Language needs to be drafted regarding technology easements based on health studies conducted by 3rd party with no conflict of interest.
10. Remove the phrase "circular systems". This is a concept only vaguely defined and certainly without any solid demonstration of its use.
11. Remove the phrase "Vision Zero" as it has NO RELEVANCE for our island.
12. Remove the phrase "One Water" as it refers to a North America group and has NO RELEVANCE for our island.
13. There is no clear plan for strengthening infrastructure and power grid against space weather.
14. The document contains no explanation how the county will handle a breakdown of critical infrastructure (supply chain, energy, communications) due to impending space weather/solar events in which the Federal Government has been diligently preparing for due to weakening magnetosphere (see additional resources below).
15. Include language to ban "man made" weather modification, spraying of nano particulate in the atmosphere, and geoengineering activities that have a significant impact on health, property, and the environment.
16. Include language against harmful chemicals, pesticides such as glyphosate, and genetically altered organisms (including vectors of disease) from being released into the environment.
17. Implement severe restrictions for artificial intelligence data centers proposed by "stakeholders" that will drain the power grid.
18. Implement provisions regarding military training and operations that are transparent and safe for the environment. Depleted uranium dropped in the Saddle Region next to an active Volcano is NOT acceptable whatsoever, nor is excessive underground explosions that have been going on for years that parallel training operations at Pōhakuloa Training Area (PTA).
19. Developers should not be granted relief from requirements for sidewalks, bike lanes, etc... a dedicated bike lane should be implemented on all major roads.
20. Include information on the drawbacks of electric vehicles to include draw on the grid, disposal of batteries, and fire dangers.

Climate Mitigation Basis for Plan is Unfounded

A great deal of content is based on Climate Mitigation from human activity which has a minuscule effect on the earth's overall climate. Over 99% of the climate affects are driven by solar activity, cycles, and space weather. The document completely fails to mention the threat of space weather and is almost entirely focused on carbon emissions promoted by the United Nations Climate Agenda. Our Federal Government has been preparing for space weather threats for many years, yet the Hawai'i island GP lacks any reference to this even though critical infrastructure (energy, communications, transportation, and supply chain) is at risk due to increased solar radiation from our weakening magnetosphere. In 2015 the magnetosphere was down by 40% according to this Federal Doc.
https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/citations/AD1040918#:~:text=The%20research%20evaluates%20the%20impacts,reversals%20and%20adverse%20space%20weather

In October of 2016 President Obama issued the following executive order Coordinating Efforts To Prepare the Nation for Space Weather Events - Executive order 13744 (https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/DCPD-201600692)

Section 1. *Policy*. Space weather events, in the form of solar flares, solar energetic particles, and geomagnetic disturbances, occur regularly, some with measurable effects on critical infrastructure systems and technologies, such as the Global Positioning System (GPS), satellite operations and communication, aviation, and the electrical power grid. Extreme space weather events—those that could significantly degrade critical infrastructure—could disable large portions of the electrical power grid, resulting in cascading failures that would affect key services such as water supply, healthcare, and transportation. Space weather has the potential to simultaneously affect and disrupt health and safety across entire continents. Successfully preparing for space weather events is an all-of-nation endeavor that requires partnerships across governments,

emergency managers, academia, the media, the insurance industry, non-profits, and the private sector.

It is the policy of the United States to prepare for space weather events to minimize the extent of economic loss and human hardship. The Federal Government must have (1) the capability to predict and detect a space weather event, (2) the plans and programs necessary to alert the public and private sectors to enable mitigating actions for an impending space weather event, (3) the protection and mitigation plans, protocols, and standards required to reduce risks to critical infrastructure prior to and during a credible threat, and (4) the ability to respond to and recover from the effects of space weather. Executive departments and agencies (agencies) must coordinate their efforts to prepare for the effects of space weather events.

Sec. 2. *Objectives*. This order defines agency roles and responsibilities and directs agencies to take specific actions to prepare the Nation for the hazardous effects of space weather. These activities are to be implemented in conjunction with those identified in the 2015 *National Space Weather Action Plan* and any subsequent updates. Implementing this order and the Action Plan will require the Federal Government to work across agencies and to develop, as appropriate, enhanced and innovative partnerships with State, tribal, and local governments; academia; non-profits; the private sector; and international partners. These efforts will enhance national preparedness and speed the creation of a space-weather-ready Nation.
https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/10/18/2016-25290/coordinating-efforts-to-prepare-the-nation-for-space-weather-events

In October 2016 (about 10 days before the above executive order was signed) the Russian Government hosted a training event of 40 million civilians, 200,000 emergency rescuers and 50,000 units of equipment from October 4 to October 7, 2016. It took 3 days to do a mock evacuation of 40 million civilians into 5000 bunkers.This was a massive exercise carried out for the first time in modern history. A spokesman said in a statement: “The main goal of the drill is to practice organization of management during civil defense events and emergency and fire management, to check preparedness of management bodies and forces of civil defense on all levels to respond to natural and man-made disasters and to take civil defense measures.”

https://www.express.co.uk/news/world/717446/russia-evacuate-40-million-people-emergency-drill-vladimir-putin-ww3

Resources Weather Modification/Geoengineering

Man made geoengineering is an operation primarily used to block out solar radiation and create, distribute, and deflect weather systems. Its use over many decades is outside the scope of public knowledge and having significant impacts on our environment/weather to include increased super storms, fires, flooding, droughts, and causing very high levels of aluminum in the soil and tissue samples of all mammals. I personally have tested hundreds of humans and animals and seen very high levels in all hair analysis tests. This is why Monsanto developed aluminum resistant seeds, soil in North America is testing 40,000 times higher rates of aluminum in the last 2 decades.

https://www.geoengineeringwatch.org/links-to-geoengineering-patents/

Tennessee and New Hampshire have recently introduced bills to ban this practice.
https://www.tennessean.com/story/news/local/2024/03/20/tennessee-senate-passes-bill-banning-chemtrails-what-to-know/73027586007/

Maui county council passed a bill in 2010 to ban geoengineering and this link explains how it is being used to lessen the effects of solar radiation. There has been no public oversight or consent to these projects.
http://mauiskywatch.org/info-official-reports/

It is clear based on the above information the governments of the world are preparing for space weather effects due to the weakening magnetic field, therefore it is critical that the county review and adopt their own contingency plan. Hawaii county should implement a ban on geoengineering before soil is too toxic with aluminum and when combined with glyphosate it can cross the blood brain barrier and render our soils inert due.

These issues are being brought to your attention as a big picture, there are many other concerns that need addressing that have been provided in previous testimony. The GP is a disaster for our environment since it fails to address some of the most critical issues, instead it is abundantly clear it is being used a control mechanism over free men and women designed to consolidate power to the hands of the stakeholders. GP as it stands has **no place in Hawaii or anywhere else in the world and will ultimately fail.**

Mahalo for your service,
Donna Thompson
Kamuela, HI
.

Sent with Proton Mail secure email.

From:	Jill Burbary
To:	Chang, Kelsie
Cc:	WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony; michelle@blossominnerwellness.com; Eric S. West
Subject:	Re: 12/19/24 LPC General Plan Review Meeting – Zoom Testimony Confirmation
Date:	Wednesday, December 18, 2024 3:20:39 PM
Attachments:	image001.png

Hi Kelsie - I was hoping to testify tomorrow to ask that you reinstate the General Plan (GP) 2045 public testimony meetings for January. The cancelation of those meetings does not support the voice of the people.

Ideally, we want the Planning Commission to put those meetings back on the calendar/agenda for January, so we can share public testimony.

Those affected have suffered far too long. Without politics, hidden agendas, and red tape, the affected residents and businesses would be in the building stage at this point in time. Please help them by putting the GP 2045 back on the agenda.

Since I am unable to attend the meeting, can you share this email at the meeting so it is on record?

Kind regards,

Jill Burbary
303-810-3207

On Wednesday, December 18, 2024 at 05:43:50 PM MST, Chang, Kelsie <kelsie.chang@hawaiicounty.gov> wrote:

Hi –

Thank you for registering for the upcoming **Continued LPC General Plan Review Meeting**. According to the registration report, I have you listed as a participant who has registered to watch the meeting and not provide any testimony.

I'd would like to confirm if you plan to provide testimony during the meeting. If you do intend to speak, please let me know for which agenda item.

Thank you,

Kelsie Chang

Leeward Planning Commission

County of Hawai`i Planning Department

101 Pauahi Street, Suite 3

Hilo, Hawai'i 96720

Direct: (808) 961-8157|Main: (808) 961-8288

Email: Kelsie.chang@hawaiicounty.gov



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Hawai'i County is an Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer.

From: Joanna Weber
To: WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject: Big Island General Plan (GP) 2045 public testimony
Date: Wednesday, December 18, 2024 12:56:22 PM

ALOHA
Here are my concerns as follows.
ALOHA, JOANNA WEBER

STOP GP from going to County Council until further investigation on:

- "Climate Change" being the foundation of the **entire plan**
- Turning private land into recreation, **dropping property value,** and the right of the State to do so. (No local would want that.)
- The **Safety** of electric vehicles on the island, the problem with recycling the lithium batteries which are a **hazard waste, and** the increased expense to locals' electricity bills! (The current electric grid **can't handle more**!)
- Taking most of the island and giving it to the State under the **guise of "Conservation", "Natural" and "Rural"**

MORE Concerns Include:

- Land Use changing "Residential" to "Recreation" drops property value!
- Plan could set up many opportunities for the State to take your land & Rezone!
- Plan turns most of Big Island into "Conservation", "Natural" or "Rural", meaning no farming, living, or building!!
- Plan could regulate off-grid living!
- Plan will further stress electric grid increasing prices!
- And many more concerns!

Please, also, **reschedule the GP meetings in January.

From: Judy Mahoney <jamahoney78@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 18, 2024 3:18 PM
To: Sidney Fuke <sidneyfuke@gmail.com>; Roy, Alex <Alex.Roy@hawaiicounty.gov>
Subject: Re: Testimony for commissioner mtg tomorrow

PS...to clarify traffic flow concerns is the other point of contention. The drawing aludes to entrance/exit of the hotel not being on Alii Dr this then creates a traffic flow issue. What runs to the west of the property is not designed to be a 2-way street. It is an alley easement not wide enough to support 2-way traffic & if they allow entrance/exit to be on south side it encourages traffic flow down that street to an alley easement section to the west side of property which brings us back to the same concerns as previously discribed.

I hope this more clarifies the traffic flow concerns. I hope you can add this clarification to letter when you attend the meeting tomorrow. Please keep me updated on further developments.

Merry Christmas & Happy New Year to all.....judy

On Wed, Dec 18, 2024, 11:03 AM Judy Mahoney <jamahoney78@gmail.com> wrote:

> Thx so much. Not sure as email msg to me was that it wasn't connected. Hope my letter makes good sense. Have a happy day....j
>
> On Wed, Dec 18, 2024, 6:57 AM Sidney Fuke <sidneyfuke@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > Good morning, Judy. Yes, it was posted on the Department/Commission's website and I did get a chance to read it. Thank you and Happy Christmas and Holidays!
> > Sid
> >
> > ---
> >
> > **From:** Judy Mahoney <jamahoney78@gmail.com>
> > **Sent:** Wednesday, December 18, 2024 4:48 AM
> > **To:** Sid Fuke <sidneyfuke@gmail.com>
> > **Subject:** Testimony for commissioner mtg tomorrow

Aloha Sid
My testimony did not reach Hawaii county email for some reason. I copied you & Alex Roy. Did you receive it? Please advise.
Thx
Judy Mahoney
Kona Mansions V

From: Roy, Alex
To: Dacayanan, Melissa
Subject: FW: Testimony for commissioner mtg tomorrow
Date: Thursday, December 19, 2024 7:18:23 AM

From: Judy Mahoney <jamahoney78@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 18, 2024 3:18 PM
To: Sidney Fuke <sidneyfuke@gmail.com>; Roy, Alex <Alex.Roy@hawaiicounty.gov>
Subject: Re: Testimony for commissioner mtg tomorrow

PS...to clarify traffic flow concerns is the other point of contention. The drawing aludes to entrance/exit of the hotel not being on Alii Dr this then creates a traffic flow issue. What runs to the west of the property is not designed to be a 2-way street. It is an alley easement not wide enough to support 2-way traffic & if they allow entrance/exit to be on south side it encourages traffic flow down that street to an alley easement section to the west side of property which brings us back to the same concerns as previously discribed.

I hope this more clarifies the traffic flow concerns. I hope you can add this clarification to letter when you attend the meeting tomorrow. Please keep me updated on further developments.

Merry Christmas & Happy New Year to all.....judy

On Wed, Dec 18, 2024, 11:03 AM Judy Mahoney <jamahoney78@gmail.com> wrote:

> Thx so much. Not sure as email msg to me was that it wasn't connected. Hope my letter makes good sense. Have a happy day....j
>
> On Wed, Dec 18, 2024, 6:57 AM Sidney Fuke <sidneyfuke@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > Good morning, Judy. Yes, it was posted on the Department/Commission's website and I did get a chance to read it. Thank you and Happy Christmas and Holidays!
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> >
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> > **Sent:** Wednesday, December 18, 2024 4:48 AM
> > **To:** Sid Fuke <sidneyfuke@gmail.com>
> > **Subject:** Testimony for commissioner mtg tomorrow

Aloha Sid
My testimony did not reach Hawaii county email for some reason. I copied you & Alex Roy. Did you receive it? Please advise.
Thx
Judy Mahoney
Kona Mansions V

From: Ken Honma
To: WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Cc: Stand Together Hawaii
Subject: General plan 2045 comments
Date: Wednesday, December 18, 2024 12:25:13 PM

The Hawaii County General Plan 2045 is missing critical elements that need to be included in order to ensure that you the planning commissioners, and the people of Hawaii County can evaluate what this planning document is about. As this document stands, no one will be able to determine how any of the elements described in this plan what this plan is to accomplish. Cause and effect is the basis for this document, but these basic relationships are not clearly defined and explained anywhere in this plan.

Manmade Climate Change

Using man-made climate change as a justification for unleashing any proposed powers to government for general planning is making policy based on an opinion, not any scientific fact. To the contrary there is no proof that normal human activity is causing dangerously high levels of temperature increases that would warrant this kind of powers to be used in the general plan.

*Exclude any references to manmade climate change.

Geoengineering

If this document were even-handed, it would also have a section on geo-engineering, which is scientifically proven to effect weather. Aerial activities that influence weather have been ongoing for many decades. What effects do these human activities have on the climate?
*Geoengineering should be included in the plan

Societal Controls

There is the assumption that it is necessary to confine and control societal development by limiting activities to what is and will be considered acceptable development such as where to develop, where to farm, where people can live, etc. What is the basis, and where is the discussion that these controls are needed, warranted, wanted or legal?

Where is the ideal, model development example in real life Hawaii that demonstrates that any of these “development” ideas actually result in whatever is to be achieved?

*Eliminate social control planning until these important questions are expounded on in writing in the plan.

Definitions of terms

The lack of a detailed discussion of what exactly is meant by such words as “thrive”, “resilience”, “security”, “economy”, leads to much misinterpretations and confusion.

What exactly is the meaning of “economy” in terms of Hawaii County? What are the metrics that will be used to determine what the current state of our economy is, and for the future, how progress is being made or not made? How will success be measured? In other words what will success look like? Defining success by measuring it against well-defined success-or-failure metrics will make it clear to all, what the plan intends.

*Define all terms.

Intent

With a firm understanding of the intent of the general plan, we the people can more readily vote for or against the plan. For eample: it “looks like” the intent is to sequester the most possible amount of land away from human developement into conversation land (out of circulation for meeting human needs).This is a formula for 15 minute cities.

It shoud be clearly stated that the the primary intent is to raise the standard of living for all residents, and support the means for all people to achieve home ownership, land ownership, and

business ownership. Meeting growing energy needs. More transportation options and full maintanance of existing roads and bridges and public transportation. Better travel connectivity throughout the island. Support systems for new and innovative businesses. Support small, independent farmers and food growers.

*We do not want 15 minute cities.

Milestones

Milestones need to be established from start to completion with the specific elements to be completed. It can be seen that in order for this plan to work, a detailed and specific vision on what success looks like, and how to measure it is not included, but, necessary in order to take the first steps in the as of yet, not envisioned success description.

*Establish milestones for all elements of the plan.

The success metric

It is a waste of time and our money if there is no measure of success like or how to get there. Without the goals clearly stated, and steps to reach the goals, any legislative actions; taxes, incentives, fines, fees, or capital allocations toward any of the plan's elements would be fiscally, and legislatively irresponsible. There is too much room for other hidden agendas to be persued as it is written.

The plan is after all, for the people; so the major success metric must be the success and happiness metric of the people. At present there is no section that discusses this metric.

*Include a clear and usable success metric.

Accountability

There needs to be a person responsible for the completion of this plan. The Mayor could be evaluated on how successful or not their administration is in accomplishing the general plan. The people could be responsible for the mayor's evaluation. Heads of departments likewise could be responsible for carrying out the initiatives and would also be evaluated for success or failures. An accountability structure needs to be written into the plan.

*Define and include the accountability structure.

Sincerely,

Ken Honma

From:	L Pasco
To:	LPCtestimony
Subject:	LPC testimony BI GP 2045
Date:	Wednesday, December 18, 2024 1:56:37 PM

To: Hawaii County Planning Commission

Normal human activity Climate Change

Using man-made climate change as a justification for unleashing any proposed powers to government for general planning is making policy based on an opinion, not any scientific fact. To the contrary there is no proof that **normal human activity** is causing dangerously high levels of temperature increases that would warrant this kind of powers to be used in the general plan. ***Exclude any references to normal human activity climate change.**

Geoengineering

If this document were even-handed, it would also have a section on geo-engineering, which is scientifically proven to effect weather. Aerial activities that influence weather have been ongoing for many decades. What effects do these human activities have on the climate? ***Geoengineering should be included in the plan.**

Societal Controls

There is the assumption that it is necessary to confine and control societal development by limiting activities to what is and will be considered acceptable development such as where to develop, where to farm, where people can live, etc. What is the basis, and where is the discussion that these controls are needed, warranted, wanted or legal?

Where is the ideal, model development example in real life Hawaii that demonstrates that any of these "development" ideas actually result in whatever is to be achieved? ***Eliminate social control planning until these important questions are expounded on in writing in the plan.**

Electric vehicles

***Do not encourage or require electric vehicles to be used on the island.**

Rezoning

***Do not rezone any more land for Conservation or Recreation.**

***Do not rezone any land to Rural.**

***Do not rezone Residential land to Rural.**

***Do not rezone any more land to the State government.**

From: Mary W Maxwell
To: WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject: Please accept this testimony for meeting on December 19, 2024. Mahalo.
Date: Wednesday, December 18, 2024 5:40:42 PM
Attachments: WPCtestimony.docx

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two pages attached.

WPCtestimony@hawaiicounty.gov, LPCtestimony@hawaiicounty.gov,

from Mary W Maxwell, LLB (two pages, humbly submitted for Dec 19 meeting, 2024.

Dear HawaiiCounty.gov:

I have written to you before and appeared in person twice this year. I love Hawaii (heaven).

I came on negatively saying you shouldn't do this and shouldn't do that. But today I change my tune. Please hear me out. I'll be brief and am NOT trying to make fun. This is the way my brain solves issues, by looking at all possibilities. The issue in question is whether the state takes over more land for public use, and whether we throw away the Fifth Amendment clause about land.

My New View (based on a feeling of hopelessness, I suppose):

1. Take all the land you can take. Maximize the grab.

2. That is what our World Government wants us to do, and it instructs all nations to do likewise.

3. In Australia, they tried to "rename" all land as public land, using a really offensive trick to the Aboriginal peoples. I guess it is too embarrassing to mention, so I'll mention it: Some folks, a year or two ago, came up with a new archaeological discovery. Something sacred, perhaps? Not exactly. It was a ... um... turd. From an ancient human, thus proving the Native Aussies' right to claim the land. When that did not grab everyone, they changed the focus to giving the Aborigines a special "Voice to Parliament." Josephine Cashman and others with a clear view put a stop to that item which was an insult to every person's intelligence. (Or a correct reading of the intelligence of today's citizenry, as the case may be.)

4. But go ahead, announce that your land grab will avert, say, Climate Change. It's bound to fool at least some Hawaiians.

5. At the same time, you could agree to a major Transmigrasie, with foreigners coming in to settle the new land. The World Government is virtually insisting on mixing up all cultures. The goal, a clever one, is to prevent the formation of societies whose members trust each other. It is surely easier to govern, or even enslave, a divided group. That's just basic math.

6. Last time I looked, the "National Guard Bureau" [unconstitutional in its very name] had a thing called Love and Roses. Oops, got that wrong: the propaganda name is "Partners for Peace" which really and truly welcomes foreign troops to our shore [so we can learn those boys some democracy and apple pie, hear?].

7. Hawaii has two partners for peace: the Philippines and Indonesia. Why not? I quote:

"The Philippine and U.S. members said they were eager to continue tight-knit cooperation in areas vital to national security. These include counterterrorism, maritime security, cyber-security, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief." No, seriously, they said that. And [we] "collaborate on a wide range of initiatives, including disaster response, humanitarian assistance, and peacekeeping operations," said U.S Army Col. John Udani, director of military support."

8. When people see soldiers on streets, they start to think their position as a participant in The Great Republic has been thrown out with both the baby and the bathwater. As indeed it has, no?

9. Everything now seems heartbreaking, especially the removal of traditional values. It may be wise to just speed this up, and save a sort of interim period in which the elders still go around acting like the situation can be salvaged. No, it cannot. The die is cast. The Lahaina fire is proof.

10. Why even hold meetings where people can state their preferences? It would be better to phone Elon Musk and ask for his Artificial Intelligence ideas as to what we should do. Cyber stuff is superior to *Homo sapiens* stuff.

Mahalo for letting me speak. It still amazes me that I can send such emails as this. God help us all.

Yours sincerely (despite what appears to be sarcasm above, it IS NOT),

Mary Maxwell, age 77

Aloha.

From: Michael Sofranko
To: LPCtestimony
Date: Wednesday, December 18, 2024 12:42:15 PM

The cancellation of general Planning meetings is completely unacceptable. Who is in charge of this cancellation and why are they doing this?

Keeping the public uninformed is NOT the way we do business here.

Your response is needed please

Thank you

From:	Michelle Melendez
To:	WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject:	Plz RESCHEDULE GP Public Testimony In January
Date:	Wednesday, December 18, 2024 12:23:16 PM

Aloha Commissioners,

Mahalo for your service.

I know you do this on your own time and I appreciate your hard work.

Please reschedule the public testimony on the Hawaii General Plan 2045 in January. We need those meetings.

This plan should be stopped from going to County Council until the following can be investigated:

- "Climate Change" the foundation of the **entire plan**
- Turning private land into recreation, **dropping property value,** and the right of the State to do that. (No local would want this.)
- The **Safety** of electric vehicles on the island, the problem with recycling the lithium batteries which are a **hazard waste, and** the increased expense to locals electricity bills! (The current electric grid **can't handle more**!)
- Taking **most of the island** and giving it to the State under the guise of "Conservation", "Natural" and "Rural"

Not one person has been in support of this plan in the nearly 10 meetings I've gone to. How can they say that the public helped with this plan?

Please reschedule, or BETTER someone motion to STOP this plan from moving forward.

You CAN do that!

Just because it is on schedule to go through doesn't mean it has to. It's more important to have a plan that supports the Big Island and doesn't harm it.

Please someone be brave enough to stop this madness from moving forward.

Kind Regards,
Michelle Melendez
Fitness and Wellness Expert Since 1996
Author Of The Best Selling and 4x Award Winning Book,
End Dieting Hell: How to find peace in your body and release the weight
Order your copy of End Dieting Hell Click Here
"Great Maui Land Grab" NOW Available here

From:	Eileen Downing
To:	WPCtestimony; LPCtestimony
Subject:	Revise Hawaii General Plan Testimony Here
Date:	Thursday, December 19, 2024 3:49:49 AM

Aloha Commissioners,

The Big island Plan cannot go through the way it is designed. It is hard to believe any local helped design this plan.

Here are some concerns:

- There is a huge part of the plan dedicated to "Climate Change". However, why do most experts state there is NO climate danger? Climate Experts Speak Out Against Climate Danger Click Here!

- The word "Stakeholder," defined in the plan, is written 86 times and literally means anyone in the entire world can have input on this plan.

- Please recommend Stakeholder change to the following: "Local Communities". Local Communities are local Big Island farmers, homeowners, renters, organizations, businesses, and individuals who live on Big Island or have property on Big Island that will be personally affected by projects, decisions, or activities in the general plan. Effective local community engagement and management are crucial for the success and sustainability of any initiative, as it helps ensure that diverse perspectives and interests are considered.

- The OSCER Department in the plan will null and void all public input and leave decisions to unelected officials. This is NOT okay! This department should not be created. This is on page 188, 40.8.

- The Planning Department has sent out letters too many homeowners telling them their land use will be changed from resident to recreation due to the General Plan 2045. This will drastically lower their property value and opens the door to rezone the area. This is not pono. It breaks the Aloha Spirit law § 5-7.5. To reduce someone's property value is not okay. This must be made pono again.

- There is a huge section on climate change and things that will be affected. This needs to be further researched. There are over 1900 credentialed scientist that say there is no climate danger. Here is the pdf showing the scientist and what country they are from. https://clintel.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/WCD-241023.pdf John Coleman, the first weather man for Good Morning America and the Founder of the Weather Channel has gone on CNN and other media outlets stating, "There is no climate danger". He explain the reason

for this narrative is the investors, in renewable energy, want to make these changes.

- Hilo does not have a Community Development Plan. How can a Big Island General Plan move forward without that? Hilo is 22% of the island.

- 1.13 under "Increase the biodiversity and resilience of native habitats" reads, *"Incentivize private land management practices that protect and enhance natural resource values and, when appropriate, pursue the acquisition of lands for the protection of natural resources." "*Incentives" mean more taxes. "Protection" means more rules. Who's "values" is this plan referring too because it's not the locals? "Pursue the acquisition of lands" does this say they are going to pursing taking people's private property? Again with "protection of natural resources". This plan should be focused on people growing more food and it is doing the exact opposite!

- This plan wants to turn land into "conservation". The exact opposite is what is needed for Big Island! We need to turn land into Ag Villages and grow more food! Steve Shropshire, a resident of Papaikou, has created an Ag Villages plan.

Ag Village to add to the General Plan:

Papaikou Ag Village Objectives:

https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_2cb1cc6d604f4cdd971ad40831c745bc.pdf

Papaikou Site Plan:
https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_5e4cdb02efeb46a5ae949a3579aff00d.pdf

Papaikou Development:

https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_c2af52c8b3c645b1a6868a724eee8304.pdf

A Hawaiian born Kanaka revised the Collaborative Biocultural Stewardship that is in the plan. You can see it in the pdf below:

Part One:
https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_0a1d5be8f1d140069415f7b691725786.pdf

Part Two: https://86fc0cbd-8207-4076-85fa-5a62e4e933b4.usrfiles.com/ugd/86fc0c_ecc498ba192d4a7689ebf31c3681c2ec.pdf

Here is a longer revised version of the plan from locals:

https://www.standtogetherhawaii.com/_files/ugd/86fc0c_b34739e4c99c461685de4c0207bf286e.pdf

The way this plan is written is very far from what will support our island.

Mahalo
Eileen Downing

From:	Jill Burbary
To:	LPCtestimony; Chang, Kelsie
Cc:	Stand Together Hawaii; Eric S. West; J Burbary
Subject:	Written/Email Testimony Re: 121924 LPC General Plan Review Meeting from Jill B.
Date:	Thursday, December 19, 2024 2:40:56 AM

Dear LPCtestimony Email Mailbox, December 19, 2024

Please find my personal testimony I would like included in the upcoming meeting.

Subject: Re 121924 LPC General Plan Review Meeting – Email Testimony

I am testifying via email regarding the General Plan (GP) 2045 public testimony meetings for January. The cancellation of those meetings does not support the voice of the people, and I am testifying (via email) to request that you reinstate the meetings for January 2025.

Ideally, we want the Planning Commission to put those meetings back on the calendar/agenda for January 2025, so we can share public testimony.

Those affected have suffered far too long. Without politics, hidden agendas, and red tape, the affected residents and businesses would be in the building stage at this point in time. Please help them by putting the GP 2045 back on the agenda/calendar.

Since I am unable to attend the meeting, and per your guidelines, please treat this email as my testimony for the record.

Kind regards,

Jill Burbary
303-810-3207

From: Utah Valley Permaculture
To: LPCtestimony
Subject: Don"t cancel January 2025 Testimony meeting. World is watching.
Date: Thursday, December 19, 2024 6:46:59 AM

- Land Use changing Residential to Recreation DROPS property value!
- Plan could set up MANY opportunities for State to take your land & Rezone!
- Plan turns most of Big Island into "Conservation", "Natural" or "Rural" meaning no farming, living or building!!
- Plan could regulate OFF-GRID living!
- Plan will further STRESS electric grid increasing prices!
- AND MORE!

Denise Devynck BSW, PDC

Utah Valley Permaculture Classroom Gardens & Greenhouse

www.permaculturedesignschool.org

801 808 4424

utahvalleypermaculture@gmail.com Facebook free research and education group Utah Valley Permaculture Classroom Gardens & Greenhouse under Featured tab

https://youtu.be/r6P2o-DeRd4 Examples around the World and back to Utah of Climate Regeneration by Ecosystem restoration. Come learn how at www.permaculturedesignschool.org nonprofit charity school Demonstration Food Forest. Now over 5 years old and withstanding "rising temperatures 2x faster in Utah than rest of world, " per UCAIR member, Salt Lake County Environmental and Health director, by cooling up to 20 degrees. Cleaning CO2, smoke and other pollutants in the forest. Stopping Soil erosion and reducing use of water.
Examples of Climate Change reparation by Ecosystem restoration all over the world now
https://youtu.be/qk5erQLu8to https://youtu.be/NgbwDTSZyJM
https://youtu.be/bLdNhZ6kAzo
https://youtu.be/tLRWrw45Ewo
Let's fix the damage deforestation has caused by replanting the forests. And vegetation!

Our 60 second PSA by the most famous Climate Change personalities: https://youtu.be/ea5dok4zfT0

KBYU worldwide Interview on Permaculture.

http://www.byuradio.org/episode/a3ca8d91-adee-428b-bee8-69226504b0b0/constant-wonder-animals-robotics-surgery-models-ice-music-permaculture?playhead=4339&autoplay=true&fbclid=IwAR3JP1NFuhjETb6WAhAqRBRsfarmqu87rzh3pXVHVTpH6CwzN_NrDHGLrig