

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,

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 pursuing 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-](https://86fc0cbd-8207-4076-85fa-5a62e4e933b4.usrfiles.com/ugd/86fc0c_ecc498ba192d4a7689ebf31c3681c2ec.pdf)

[5a62e4e933b4.usrfiles.com/ugd/86fc0c_ecc498ba192d4a7689ebf31c3681c2ec.pdf](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**

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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.

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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.

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(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.

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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, 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.

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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.

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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 **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.

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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

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.

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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 Lahaina 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.

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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.

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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:

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- 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.

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 on top 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.

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.**

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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.**

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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).**

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.**

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 me¹."

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 warming²."

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 not³."

Professor Richard Lindzen states:

<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 rise¹⁴¹.”

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 2018⁴.”

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 errors⁵.”

Here is the list of inaccuracies found in Court taken from the “Friends Of Science” website⁶.

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 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.

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 Bangladesh¹³⁹."

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 ridges⁸. **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:

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 CO₂ have never been higher; that the Earth is going to be destroyed if they are higher; and that CO₂ is the driving temperature, both of which are not true¹⁴⁷."

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 CO₂ drops below 184 parts per million, that seems to be the threshold where we (humans) are in trouble! If CO₂ drops below those levels, we are actually cutting off the very life-force that is providing oxygen on this planet."

Is the entire CO₂ 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.

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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.**

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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 Koiré's special presentation to the **New Hampshire Legislature**.*

https://youtu.be/350IbVtpzvw?si=u_NNsNoL9XtGxDEA

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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 years0.9% 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 repeatingUSDA, 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 past 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. 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 roadway 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

4.2 Transportation Access and Mobility | County of Hawai'i General Plan 122

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 OMITTS MENTION THAT A PROSPEROUS AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY WOULD BE THE RATIONALE FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE AT KAWAIHAI 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.

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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 20 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 Constitution 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.

4.3 Public Utilities | County of Hawai'i General Plan 125

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-REMEDICATION 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.

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- 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 OMISSION
- 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

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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 IS: '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.

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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. ⁶

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 Ka'ū 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 Water demand projections shall include all consumptive and non-consumptive demands.
- 26.11 The DWS and the Planning Department shall coordinate priorities before the adoption of any new water development or County land use plans.
- 26.12 All County potable water systems should have backup stand-by sources.

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 Manage water, stormwater, and wastewater as the same natural resource in collaboration with the 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 Support localized, small-scale solutions to water reuse and on-site systems.

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.

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- 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.

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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

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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 of groundwater 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 Ensure wastewater fees reflect actual costs for service, maintenance, and future improvements.
- 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 Strive for an integrated approach to stormwater and wastewater, and water resource management that is comprehensive and as efficient as possible.
 - 27.13 Encourage on-site water reuse solutions for large developments.
- 4.3 Public Utilities | **County of Hawai'i General Plan** 137

27.14 Encourage and incentivize the collection of rainfall for non-potable use.

27.15 Prioritize the use of graywater in areas connected to County water and not connected to County 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 ?

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- 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 Public Utilities | County of Hawai'i General Plan 139

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.

4.3 Public Utilities | **County of Hawai'i General Plan** 141

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?*

Page 167

34.a Implement a Safe Route to School (SR2S) program for all schools. *Will surveillance be implemented to ensure safety?*

Page 169

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.*

Page 171

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 disincentivize 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 ADMINISTRATIVE 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 RESILIENCE) 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 LIVELIHOODS.'

Page 194

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[i]on [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.

Page 217

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, Ka'ū 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.]

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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