Planning Practicum Fall 2014: Research in Support of the:

County of Hawai'i General Plan (GP) Comprehensive Review

University of Hawai'i at Mānoa
Department of Urban and Regional Planning

Principal Investigator: Professor Luciano Minerbi

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Plan 751, Planning Practicum, Fall 2014
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Honolulu, December 2014.

Prepared for the County of Hawai‘i Planning Department.
With guidance from
Ron Whitmore, Senior Long Range Planner.

This study stems from a collaborative research project between the County of Hawaii Planning Department and the University of Hawai‘i under Project no. c.004623, signed between Prof. Luciano Minerbi, Dr. Arch. MUP, APA , as the principal investigator (PI) and Ron Whitmore, PhD, Long Range Planner County of Hawai‘i, Planning Department.

Disclaimer:

This report was done with care by graduate planning students as a part of a planning practicum class (PLAN 751) and it is not the work of certified planners. Therefore it needs to be reviewed by professional planners and pertinent scientists. The opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the agencies, organizations, or individuals and groups mentioned in the report or the University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Department of Urban and Regional Planning.

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University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa

Department of Urban and Regional Planning

Plan 751 Crn# 78471 (6 cr.) Planning Practicum Fall 2014

Monday-Friday 9:00 a.m. -11:45 a.m.

Instructor: Luciano Minerbi
e-mail luciano@hawaii.edu;
tel. 956-6869; fax 956-6870
Saunders Hall Room 119

Course Description:

Practicum involving six or more students and a faculty member engaging in a planning process. Emphasis on dealing with an immediate set of planning issues. Topic varies. Pre 600, 601 and consent.

The course is restricted to DURP and Planning Certificate only. Each Practicum produces a final report and/or provides specific clients with planning assistance such as analyses, surveys, design and /or evaluation. Each practicum team is involved in bounding a selected problem, setting its objectives, assessing its own resources, determining the work to be performed, allocating its resources, delivering a product and /or service, and evaluating its effectiveness. The practicum provides a student with an opportunity to bring together multiple planning elements within the context of a real world-problem.

Some practicum produces widely disseminated, self-published reports, often for specific clients; others, especially those serving community groups, tend to produce analyses, draft testimony, survey and guides. Topic Varies.

The Practicum in General:

A traditional --yet novel--approach to university classroom education is the group practicum. This classroom experience integrates modern educational objectives: “learning community”, “service learning”, “critical thinking”, and “action oriented participatory research”. It is research done by students as part of their academic program.

The planning practicum teaches the planning process by addressing a variety of topics including environmental management and village planning issues, neighborhood visioning, assessment and planning, indigenous and inter-ethnic resource protection and land issues, among others. They involve and engage the community (grass root groups, neighborhoods, and public agencies) in a variety of ways: using surveys, workshops, focus groups, participatory rural appraisal and participatory mapping. Any discipline or field can have such a practicum, but there are some common aspects to strive for.

Key elements of the planning practicum are teamwork, client(s) orientation, and an agreed upon process and product.

Modus Operandi

The basic premise is that the class can be structured as an "expert junior planning team" that can offer valuable service to the community. There are specific conditions for a worthwhile practicum: Match the students' broad interests (e.g. community planning) and the practicum topic to ensure a degree of compatibility, expertise, and willingness to work effectively. Contacts the students before the semester starts to assist in identifying the client(s) and negotiate the terms of the practicum (scope of work, resource needed, mutual commitments, and collaborative arrangements with the client and with possible funding sources). Integrate the clients' input in the practicum activities and set up collaborative endeavors such as joint workshops, data collection tasks.

Each practicum is unique, but each one brings --literally--the classroom in the community and in the field, engaging people with their knowledge and students with their technical expertise.

The lessons that emerge have implications for instructional innovation, curriculum development, academic institutional support, impact on the community, partnerships, and networking with the community.

In conclusion, the team practicum meets certain needs of higher education research of the community via service learning, immerges the students in intercultural situations; propels them and community representatives to plan for the future; involves non-university people, youth or adults, in a research partnership; and encourages the university to adjust to community calendars and address societal needs.

The Fall Semester 2014 project description will be explained in class and hand out in the first week of school. Grade is based 50% on individual effort and 50% on group team effort.

Learning Objectives and Learning Output

There are several learning objectives:

(a) To be a culminating experience (capstone) for graduating student who contribute their academic, professional, life knowledge and skills to a real planning project.

(b) To learn professional ethics and planning practice by engaging the students in sorting out the needs and the agendas of their clients and of other stakeholders of the project and in attaining the objectives of the AICP Code of Professional Ethics.

(c) To contribute individually and in sub-groups to an overall teamwork effort managed by the students themselves.

(c) To engage in research that addresses a pressing planning issue of a particular society or community, thus transcending mere planning service oriented tasks.

(d) To provides the client(s) with a usable process/product that at the same time meets academic learning requirements and students/faculty learning objectives.

The typical semester work sequence usually is: (a) *reconnaissance, (b) data collection, (c) analysis, (d) synthesis and (e) report production* to be finalized using the Semester Academic Calendar because management of time in four semester is crucial.

Fall 2014 Semester Topic
Research in Support of the
County of Hawai‘i General Plan (GP) Comprehensive Review

Rationale, Genesis and Process for this Practicum.

The process to come up with this research project topic included the following considerations:

(a) The Planning Accrediting Board (PAB) that accredited again our DURP MURP Degree Program in 2013 encouraged us to focus more on plan making and the planning process. *(4.A.2.d. Plan Creation and Implementation: "The program shall offer a curriculum that teaches students the essential knowledge, skills, and values central to the planning profession [including] integrative tools useful for sound plan formulation, adoption, and implementation and enforcement.")*
(b) The DURP Faculty at a recent faculty meeting encouraged the practicum as the master capstone course to focus on plan making and the planning process.
(c) Many jurisdiction, including those in the State of Hawai'i already have general plans or development plans in place, but what they need are the legislative mandated plan "updating" and "reviews". A research project related to this would be consistent with plan making. It would also be potentially innovative because long-range planning offers opportunities to explore new horizons and address old problems that day-to-day planning would not.
(d) In Spring 2014 Prof Minerbi pulled the students that enrolled or expressed an interest in the fall practicum, from that survey he compiled a collective profile of the students that reveled background, interest, knowledge and skills as a "junior planning team". This profile gave some support for possible and doable projects (see below):

(As updated June 28, 2014)

UH DURP Graduate Planning Practicum Team Fall 2014
Group Profile

Academic background: urban and regional planning, anthropology, architecture and landscape architecture, geography, political science, environmental science and conservation science, sociology.

Region of Interest: Hawaii, Continental US (California, Bay area, Pacific West Coast SW USA, and Native American areas), PINs (Micronesia), Asia, South Asia and South-East Asia, Latin America, Less Developed Countries (LDC) island cities and communities.

Capstone or Thesis Individual Topic: Hawaii policy and planning, sustainable growth and urban form, Hawaii historic preservation, indigenous communities, CBED, land use zoning, land use, transportation, design walkability, sense of place, squatters, land tenure and absentee landownership in PINs, implication of importing liquefied natural gas (LNG) to Hawaii, CBED

on the North Shore Oahu, urban rivers and water infrastructures and sustainable urban planning and design.

Knowledge and Skills: policy making plan development, land use, design, evaluation design, planning models, population models, regression, statistics, field work, data research and data bases, interviews, facilitation, paper writing, CBED and NRM, indigenous methodologies, group processes, evaluation, environmental law, water, EIS, NRM, communication, history, bike planning, environmental design, marine coastal planning and LEED, GIS, AutoCAD, adobe, InDesign, Photoshop, goggle sketch, and goggle earth,

(e) The Long Range Planner of the County of Hawai'i Ron Whitmore, PhD compiled a list of research priority tasks pertinent to long range planning including the GP Comprehensive Review process. He communicated with professor Minerbi in Spring and Summer 2014 and they developed a project proposal selecting six sub-topics. The proposal provides some funding to hire a GRA who would fit in interest and expertise the project. Hopefully by school start the contract for this proposal will be ratified.

Planning Practicum Task

The Fall 2014 Planning Practicum is assisting the Planning Department of the County of Hawai'i with it General Plan (GP) Comprehensive Review that will be initiated in February 2015, with background research to focus on the following preparatory steps:

1. Summary of GP "best practices" related to the planning process (including community engagement), scope, strategies, and performance management, including:
   - How other counties in Hawai'i approach comprehensive planning
   - Office of Planning's Planner's Toolbox
   - Award winning comprehensive plans from elsewhere
   - Exemplary examples of comparable scope.
2. Compilation and summary of strategies (e.g., policies, actions) from related federal, state, and county agencies and functional plans.
3. Summary of "what we know" from existing studies and reports about high priority issues (e.g., water resources, affordable housing, transportation, village/ town redevelopment, nonconforming subdivisions, rural economic development, climate change adaptation, social equity, etc.).
4. Assembly of data necessary for robust scenario planning using software like Community Viz or Urban Footprint.
5. Proposal for a coordinated outreach and communications plan for the GP Review, possibly including a user-friendly web site, social media, and mobile applications.
6. Other steps necessary to prepare for the February 2015 launch of the comprehensive review process. In all work, collaborate with and support the work of County of Hawai'i planners by using project management and knowledge management systems, including:

- Adding studies, reports, plans, and other related documents to the Hawai‘i Island Planning virtual library
- Adding related summaries, findings, and information, as appropriate, to the Hawai‘i Island Planning Wiki.

To address the above task the practicum team can organize is sub-groups of two students to work to work at each of the six tasks. This practicum is part of a collaborative research project between the County of Hawaii Planning Department and the University of Hawai‘i. Prof. Minerbi is the principal investigator (PI) of the project and will supervise also the graduate research assistant (GRA) in 2014 and in the 2015 continuation. Ron Whitmore, PhD, is the Long Range Planner of the County of Hawai‘i Planning Department and he is the key resource person who has provided this research opportunity to us.

As such this project can be contextualized in an organogram that shows the research topics and tasks and the relationship between the Planning Practicum and the Research Project it supports (page 6).

References.

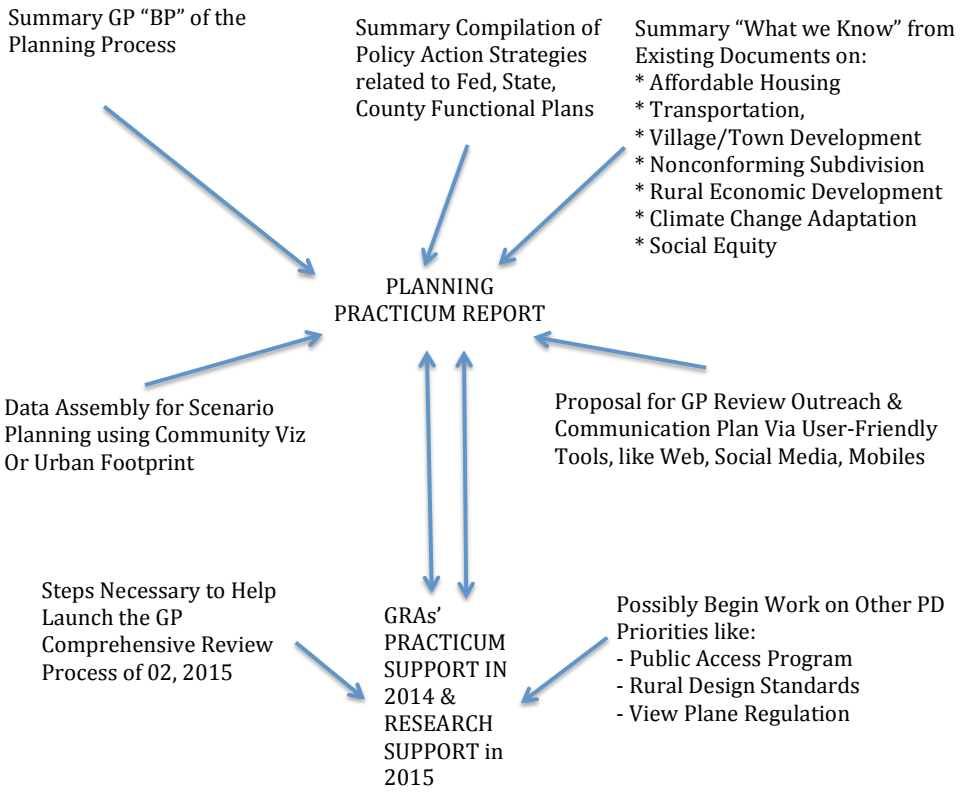
Planning Practicum Modus Operandi
- AICP/APA Code of Ethics 2005 (previously sent via e-mail).
- Team Work (handout previously sent via e-mail).
- Minerbi, Luciano. 2013. “Reflection on Participatory Community Research and Planning in Pacific Islands”. 24th Colloquium CORAIL, Noumea: University of New Caledonia.

Hawaii Island Web Pages
https://hawaiiplanning.wiki.zoho.com/ and
https://www.zotero.org/groups/hawaii_island_planning/items

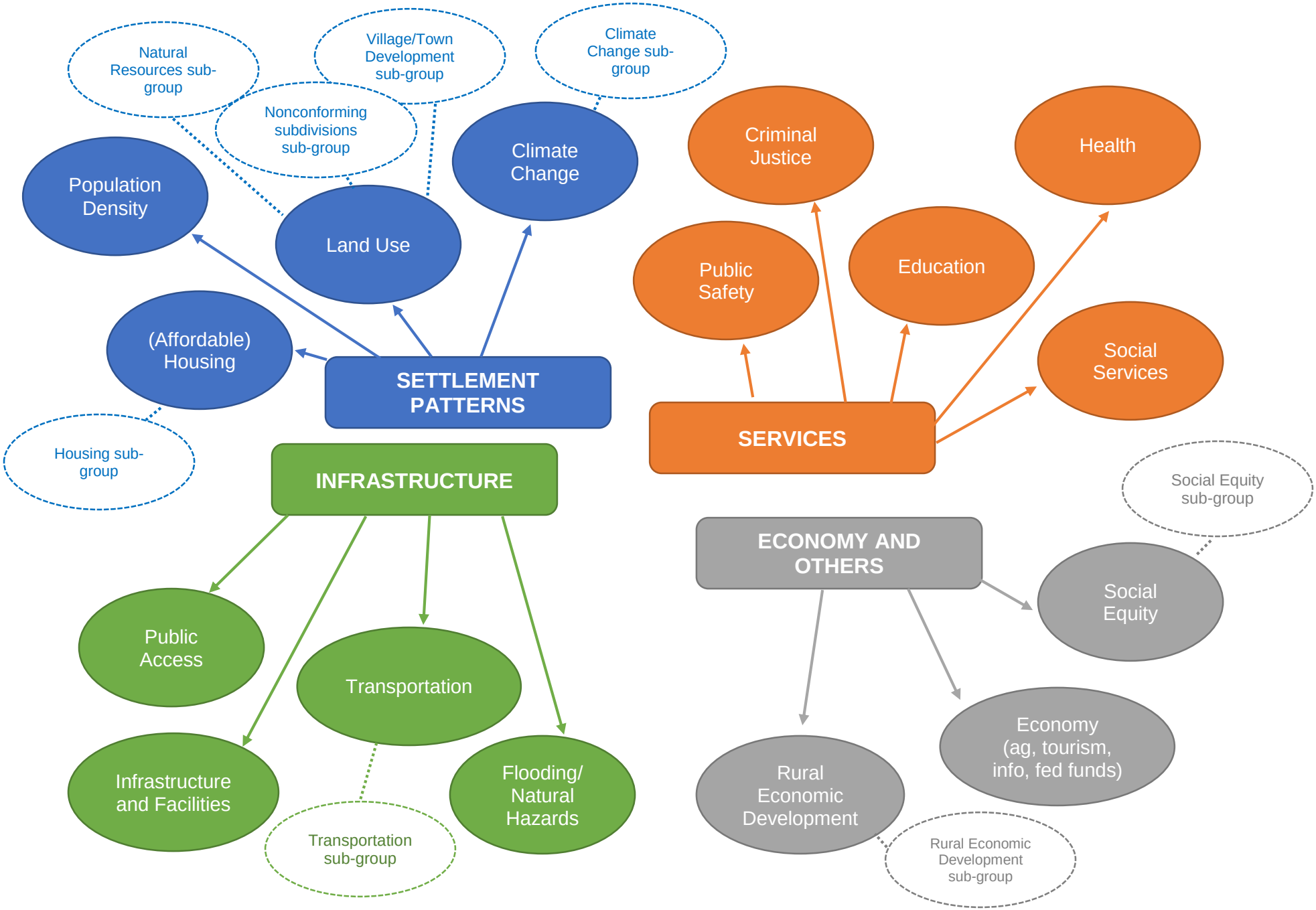
Guiding Documents
Guiding documents include HRS 226-58, section 3-15 of the County Charter, chapter 16 of the General Plan, Planning Department Rule 4, and Planning Commission Rule 5.

Additional references on this semester project topic will be provided and also generated in class.

UH-DURP Research Support
For the County of Hawaii
General Plan Comprehensive Review
ORGANIGRAM
LM Diagram July 4, 2014



General Plan Themes and Practicum Focus Sub-Group Areas



Update Project Tasks for Plan 751 Fall 2014
9-12-2014

Phase 1

1. Priority - Scenario planning: Mahmud, Babina, Cate

2. GP Best Practices
    a. State of Hawaii GP's by Counties and toolbox website sent by Ron:
        i. Danielle - Big Island
        ii. Julian - Kauai
        iii. Mahmud - Maui
        iv. Babina - Oahu
    b. APA Recommendations: Cate, Lulu, Timila
    c. Similar Plans / Counties: Clarice, Sarah

Phase 2

3. - Subgroups:

Summary of what we know
Summary of existing policies
Subgroup Best Practices

a. Housing - Timila, Sarah
b. Transportation - Danielle, Cate, Mahmud
c. Village / Town Development - Julian, Babina
d. Non-conforming subdivisions - Danielle, Timila
e. Rural Economic Development - Sarah, Babina
f. Climate Change - Clarice, Julian, Mahmud
g. Social Equity - Sarah, Cate, Lulu
h. Natural Resources - Clarice, Lulu

Phase 3

4. Proposal for Outreach / Communication: Lulu + TBD
5. Steps to Launch: Danielle + TBD

List of All Project Deliverables (Delivered)

File Name(s)

Comparable Scope BMPs 10-13-14 Final (Word doc)
BestPractices_APA_Table_10.10.14 FINAL (Excel table)
Comparable Scope BMPs Table 10-13-14 FINAL (Excel table)
County GPs and OSP Planning Toolbox 10-13-14 FINAL (Excel table)
County GP and OSP Planning Toolbox Summary 10-13-14 FINAL (Word doc)
Best Practices_APA_Summary 10.10.2014 FINAL (Word doc)
BMP Additions_APA_FINAL 11-10-14 (Excel table)
BMP Addition Comparable Scope FINAL 11-10-14 (Excel table)
BMP Additions- Counties FINAL 11-10-14 (Excel table)
BMP Recommendations FINAL 12-12-14 (word doc)

Summary of Strategies Narrative SB 11-6-14 (Word doc)
Village-Town Development.Summary of Strategies. FINAL 11-4-14 (Excel Table)
(Rural) Economic (Development).Summary of Strategies. FINAL 11-4-14 (Excel Table)
Transportation.Summary of Strategies. FINAL 11-4-14 (Excel Table)
Climate Change. Summary of Strategies. FINAL 11-4-14 (Excel Table)
(Affordable) Housing Summary of Strategies. FINAL 11.03.14 (Excel Table)
Natural Resources.Summary of Strategies. FINAL 10.30.14 (Excel Table)
Nonconforming Subdivisions.Summary of Strategies. FINAL 10.27.14 (Excel Table)

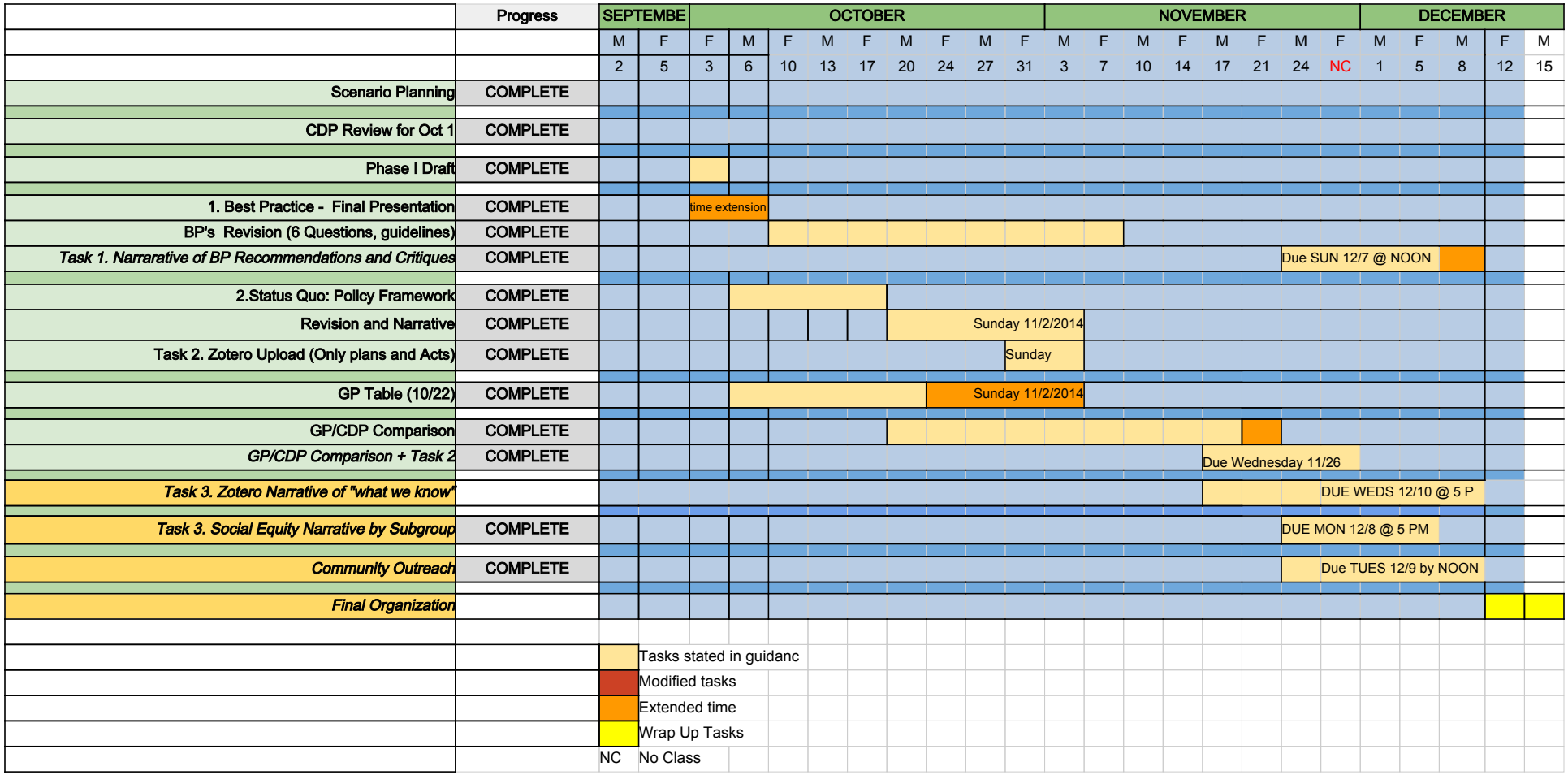
Synthesis of What We Know FINAL LM 12-12-14 (Word doc)
Scenario Planning Table_09.25.2014 (Excel table)

ScenarioPlanning-TableOverview_09.26.2014 (Word doc)
BestPracticesandRecommendationsofCommunityOutreach FINAL SB edits 12-10-14 (Word doc)
GP_Table_Final_Draft_11.24.2014 (Excel table)
GP Narrative FINAL 11-10-14 (Word doc)

Puna CDP_Summary Table FINAL EDITED SB 11-14-14 (Excel table)
Kona CDP_Table_10.13.2014 FINAL (Excel table)
NorthKohala_CDP_Summary_10.13.14 FINAL (Excel table)
South Kohala CDP Summary Table 10-13-14 FINAL (Excel table)
CDPSummary Final 10-11-14 FINAL (Word doc)

GP-CDP Energy FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table)
GP-CDP Housing FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table)
GP-CDP Public Facilities FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table)
GP-CDP Land Use FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table)
GP-CDP Transportation FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table)
GP-CDP Recreation FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table)
GP-CDP Economic FINAL 12-3-14 (Excel Table)
GP-CDP Flooding and Natural Hazards FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table)
GP-CDP Historic Sites FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table)
GP-CDP Natural Resources and Shoreline FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table)
GP-CDP Natural Beauty FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table)
GP-CDP Public Utilities FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table)
CDP-GP Environmental Quality FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table)
GP-CDP Comparison FINAL Narrative 12-3-14 (Word doc)
All resources submitted to the client were also given to him on a flash drive on the last day of class (12-15-14)

Themes	GP Mandated Areas (HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawai'I County Charter)	COMBINED Topics (Mandated Scope and GP Topics)	Elements of the Hawai'i GP	Sub-Group Tpics (COH Priority Topics)
Settlement Patterns	**Desirable Density of Population**	Population Density		
	Population Growth	Land Use		
	Long range physical development		Land Use	Natural Resources Village/Town Development Nonconforming subdivisions
	Natural Resources Conservation		Natural Resources and Shoreline	
	Open Spaces		Open Spaces	
	Historic & Cultural Resources		Historic Sites (Cultural Resources)	
	Preservation of Scenic & Natural Beauty		Natural Beauty	
			Public Lands	
	Agriculture		Agricultural	
			Commercial	
			Industrial	
			Resort	
			Single Family Residential	
			Multiple Residential	
	Affordable Housing	(Affordable) Housing	Housing	Housing
	Climate Change	Climate Change		Climate Change
Infrastructure	**Public Access**	Public Access		
	Transportation	Transportation	Transportation	Transportation
	Water	Infrastructure & Facilities	Public Facilities Environmental Quality	
	Waste			
	Public Buildings			
	Energy		Energy	
	Utilities & Telecommunications		Public Utilities	
			Recreation	
		Flooding/Natural Hazards	**Flooding and Natural Hazard**	
Services	Safety/ Criminal Justice	Public Safety		
	Health	Criminal Justice		
	Education	Health		
	Social Services	Education		
		Social Services		
Economy & Other	Tourism	Rural Economic Development	Economic	Rural Economic Development
	Information Industry	Social Equity		Social Equity
	Federal Expenditures	Economy (ag, tourism, info, federal)		
	Sustainability	Sustainability		
	Air Pollution	Air Pollution		


Progress
SEPTEMBE
OCTOBER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
M F F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M
2 5 3 6 10 13 17 20 24 27 31 3 7 10 14 17 21 24 NC 1 5 8 12 15
Scenario Planning
COMPLETE
CDP Review for Oct 1
COMPLETE
Phase I Draft
COMPLETE
1. Best Practice - Final Presentation
COMPLETE
time extension
BP's Revision (6 Questions, guidelines)
COMPLETE
Task 1. Narrarative of BP Recommendations and Critiques
COMPLETE
Due SUN 12/7 @ NOON
2.Status Quo: Policy Framework
COMPLETE
Revision and Narrative
COMPLETE
Sunday 11/2/2014
Task 2. Zotero Upload (Only plans and Acts)
COMPLETE
Sunday
GP Table (10/22)
COMPLETE
Sunday 11/2/2014
GP/CDP Comparison
COMPLETE
GP/CDP Comparison + Task 2
COMPLETE
Due Wednesday 11/26
Task 3. Zotero Narrative of "what we know"
DUE WEDS 12/10 @ 5 P
Task 3. Social Equity Narrative by Subgroup
COMPLETE
DUE MON 12/8 @ 5 PM
Community Outreach
COMPLETE
Due TUES 12/9 by NOON
Final Organization
Tasks stated in guidanc
Modified tasks
Extended time
Wrap Up Tasks
NC
No Class

December 12, 2014

Best Management Practices Recommendations (Phase 1)

PART I

Through the synthesis of other jurisdictional comprehensive plans and related planning documents explored in Phase 1, we have uncovered recommendations for best management practices for the County of Hawaii (COH) that should be considered during the update of the County of Hawaii General Plan which begins February 2015. The following list of best management practices addresses the following:

(A) Planning Process and Community Participation; (B) Community Outreach; (C) Scope; (D) Studies and Analysis; (E) Strategies; (F) Structure and Packaging; and (G) Performance Management.

Separated into three distinct task groups, UH Manoa's Fall 2014 DURP Junior Planning Practicum team established these recommendations based on the original BMP Phase 1 summary tables as well as another set of deliverables sent, i.e. the BMP Addition tables. Recommendations are thus compiled based on what was repeated and resonated throughout various jurisdictional plans examined and when each of the three group's recommendations were compared. The three task groups encompass: (1) APA award winning plans, (2) Plans of Comparable Scope to Hawaii County, and (3) other County plans in the state of Hawaii. Recommendations also come from other general plan's supporting reports, documents and other sources (e.g., Community Benefits Agreements, Participatory Budgeting, etc.).

The assumption is that the County of Hawaii also has other forces at play to support their upcoming GP update and review process. It is therefore likely that some of the aforementioned recommendations or tools discussed may already be included, will be included or there are plans to include such recommendations for the update and review process. This list is the result of many phases of research, revisions and analysis of diverse General Plans, Comprehensive Plans and other Plans (i.e. Community Development Plans, Action Plans, Appendices and Support Documents to Plans, etc. etc.). The recommendations and tools presented in this document are the most relevant ones and are thought to be applicable to COH needs. The following lists thus can serve as a guidance or checklist for past, present and future COH GP review and update activities. While some of the recommendations may have, are or will be considered by the County of Hawaii's planning process, the remaining other recommendations in this checklist should be added to the framework of COH's long-term planning process.

A. Planning Process and Community Participation

a. Establish a formal framework for communicating with elected and appointed officials, community groups, individuals, and agencies who developed a framework for the future growth and development of the County.

b. Individuals or organizations may independently propose amendments and provide comments to the General Plan.
c. Key steps for preparing the GP should include the following:
    i. Review / Assess existing General Plan & Community Development Plans
    ii. Prepare background reports and technical studies
    iii. Include scenario planning analysis
    iv. Develop alternative growth plans and select a preferred plan through a public outreach process
    v. Prepare draft goals and policies
    vi. Prepare the Draft General Plan
    vii. Prepare an Implementation Plan or Living Plan
    viii. Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR): evaluates the potential environmental impacts of the plan's policies and projects
    ix. Conduct public hearings to adopt the General Plan and certify the Implementation Plan and EIR
    x. Publish the final General Plan, Implementation Plan, and EIR
    xi. Revisit Implementation plan to ensure strong performance management
d. Establish a steering committee that includes different stakeholder groups representing local community organizations, businesses, nonprofits, institutions and local citizens. The steering committee can guide and supervise the plan making process.
e. Establish a Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) that collaborates with the steering committee.
f. Establish working groups for each element of the plan based on the scope mandated by the State of Hawaii.
    i. The working groups should be made easily accessible by the public if anyone wants to participate into the process.
g. Include the community in the planning process (see below, Community Outreach)
    i. Develop outreach strategies specifically targeted to the following minority populations: 1) Native Hawaiians 2) Persons with Disabilities 3) Single Parents 4) Homeless Populations.
h. Establish an implementation committee
    i. Such a committee can be formed after the Plan is officially adopted. The public could get involved.

B. Community Outreach

a. Establish an extensive public outreach program to included meetings, mailings, e-mail updates, posted flyers, a hotline, newspaper articles, and a website. Publicize public meetings.
    i. Hotline—Allows public direct access to the Long Range Planning Department with an ability to leave a message (i.e., be placed on mailing lists), and to get general questions answered.

ii. Mailing Lists—Create Mailing lists during meetings and throughout the planning process of individuals and organizations interested in receiving the newsletter, notices of specific meetings, hearings, and documents available for review. Notify parties through their requested method, mail or e-mail, when appropriate.
iii. Utilize a monthly e-newsletter to inform interested parties of project progress, major milestones, website updates, documents available for review, and upcoming meetings or events.
iv. Website—Create and maintain a website to inform the public about the General Plan Update, including its progress and any upcoming public meetings.
    1. Website should be easy to navigate, have a modern design, and should be updated regularly.
v. Local Newspapers—Publish notices, stories, and editorials related to the General Plan Update.
vi. Surveys - Conduct surveys to inform policymakers about community needs and opinions.
    1. Telephone surveys
    2. Online surveys
        a. Advertise survey, give incentives for doing survey, make the survey like a fun game
    3. Surveys during meetings

b. Types of meetings. (Meeting times and locations should accommodate work and family oriented schedules).
    i. Community workshops: (County level) for developing a vision statement, draft goals, and agenda for issues to be addressed by the GP.
    ii. District Cluster Workshops: to address specific issues and opportunities
    iii. Interactive workshops with the General Plan Advisory Committee
    iv. Stakeholder interviews (Refer to Ron's list of Stakeholders)
    v. Planning Commission and City Council study and joint fact finding sessions
    vi. Open house to review draft plan
    vii. Hold public hearings for plan adoption
    viii. Scenarios planning meeting - Scenarios can be presented during community outreach workshops to help the community to visualize the implications and impacts of their choices/opinions.
c. Provide opportunities for public participation in the environmental impact report (EIR).
d. Other tools:
    i. 'The Planning Department Annual Report' video: Create a video that highlights their department's work and what has been achieved throughout the year, as well as very simply explaining what the Planning Department does. The video is not directly linked to the GP but it may include completed actions from the GP and the impact of certain policies.

An example of such a video from Rancho Cucamonga is available online at http://www.cityofrc.us/cityhall/planning/default.asp

ii. Legacy 2030 Comprehensive Plan is also famous for its innovative methods of engaging citizens in the planning process, the planner not only wrote a song about the General Plan and also created informational videos related to different elements and posted on the websites.

C. Scope

a. Address all mandated scope areas not in the current GP (i.e. public access, climate change, desirable density of population vs. population growth, scenic and historic resources, safety/criminal justice, health, education, social services, federal expenditures, information industry, tourism, air pollution).
b. In addition to addressing the elements of the scope mandated by the State of Hawaii, the GP should emphasize principles that emphasize Native Hawaiian rights and values, protect the County's unique and diverse natural resources, and maintain the character of its rural communities.
c. Go beyond what it is mandated: Consider Including topics or chapters that address COH specific needs. Examples of award winning APA plans:
    i. Legacy 2030 Comprehensive Plan--Winston-Salem/Forsyth County (North Carolina) included had a chapter about "Healthy, Complete, and Equitable Communities".
    ii. Rancho Cucamonga General Plan (California) integrated the topic of health as an overarching goal in every chapter of their GP.
d. Narrative text and maps should frame the key proposals through declarative statements to establish goals, policies, and implementation programs.
e. GP should be more specific about what actions should be taken to improve quality of life and promotes sustainability.
f. Since tourism is important source of revenue, the GP should focus specifically more on objectives and policies that promote sustainable development of tourism.

D. Studies and Analysis

a. Reports and technical studies should be conducted with a systems approach to assess the impacts of the initiatives set forth by the GP. Studies of existing conditions should be referenced for background reports.
    i. Background reports to the GP may be adopted by the County as resolutions and may be expanded or modified without an amendment to the General Plan. This depends on the nature of the change (if minor or major). In some cases, however, an update amendment may be needed.
    ii. Utilize background data for analysis in the County's/State's Geographic Information System (GIS) database. Data related to land use, physical constraints, and resources should be included in figures in the plan and also made public on a website.
    iii. Develop action plans for mandated scope areas not addressed in the GP.

b. Existing conditions and forecasts report - Provide a description of the countywide conditions. Planning Department has relied upon the official State projections to make recommendations for islandwide growth. We do not recommend this. The differences between “desired population” and “forecasted population” must be considered and openly acknowledged. The current framework of the State Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism should differentiate between the forecasted population and the desired population so that “what is extrapolated’, “what is probable”, and “what is desirable” is clear so that the Legislature and the County Councils can make determinations and informed choices.
c. Environmental Impact Report (EIR) - to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of the plans policies and projects.
d. Conduct benchmark study using indicators and benchmarks related to the goals and objectives of previous GP to evaluate the former GP.
e. Conduct an inventory of Historic and Scenic Resources for better understanding and preservation in community level.
f. Incorporate affordable housing study and mitigation measures.
g. Public Facility Plan - Assess public facilities and utilities.
h. Scenario Planning - Scenarios should consider predicting low, medium, and high potentials for growth over the next 20 years. This can be used to evaluate the following land use alternatives:
    i. Regional growth, distribution of population and employment: study different scenarios based on Trends, Local Plans, Urban Core Regeneration, Livable Centers, Urban Core Regeneration/Infill.
    ii. Development density: Create different scenarios based on the different development density (results can be portrayed with charts and numbers to enable the public to understand the costs and benefits of different options).
    iii. Land Use: Develop alternative land uses based on trends and forecasts incorporating the County's approved community development plans.
    iv. Fiscal / Financial Analysis: Prepare growth scenarios incorporating analysis of employment and payroll trends, demographics, residential real estate trends, taxable retail sales, industrial and commercial real estate trends, community characteristics, competitive advantage, and infrastructure.

E. Strategies

a. GP’s tend to be to aspirational, lacking the strategies to achieve those aspirational statements.
b. Define the housing and overall growth capacity of each community to develop a sustainable growth model that facilitates efficient development near infrastructure and services, while respecting sensitive natural resources and protection of existing community character.

c. Create an implementation plan guided by Implementation Committee with necessary actions and procedures needed to attain goals.
d. Identify gaps and discrepancies between goals, policies, and action items.
e. County ordinances and laws should be reviewed and amended to be consistent with the intent of the all the GP components.
f. Potential strategies to be adopted or updated include:
    i. Zoning, including new land use categories, comprehensive zoning ordinance or urban growth boundaries;
    ii. Incentive zoning: allows developers more density in exchange for community improvements;
    iii. Transportation demand management; and
    iv. Trip reduction ordinances.

F. Structure and Packaging

a. Create a website that is easily accessible to house the General Plan:
    i. Website should be easy to navigate.
        1. Format GP document so that it complies with the American Disabilities Act (ADA).
            a. Insert complete hyperlinks so that reading machines for the visually impaired may accurately interpret Internet addresses.
    ii. Website should have a modern look.
    iii. Update and maintain Website.
    iv. Clearly list each chapter and provide a separate link for each chapter which leads to a pdf of the chapter.
        1. Under each chapter link, include a one sentence description of the chapter.
    v. Websites have potential to create interactive portals.
b. Ensure that GP and CDPs align in their overall goals.
c. Ensure the GP is internally consistent.
d. To complement the comprehensive plan paper and online document, develop summary documents and brochures to provide information to public.
e. Appendix:
    i. Provide a table with a list of all districts, links to their community development plans, and corresponding land use maps.

G. Performance Management

a. Create an Implementation Committee to oversee benchmarks, targets and track indicators.
b. Make available the General Plan Update Process history on the established website.
c. Prepare an annual report on the status of the General Plan and progress of its implementation and its progress in meeting its regional housing needs allocation.

d. Prepare an annual capital improvement program for scheduling and financing major public works projects consistent with the General Plan.
e. Prepare an updated zoning code to achieve consistency of the zoning and development standards with the updated General Plan's land use designations and policies.
f. Create a checklist to show whether the action is a new or existing program and whether or not additional resources are needed to implement the action specified. Example of the Program Implementation categories are identified below:
    i. Current Program/No Change
    ii. Current Program/Change/Additional resources NOT required
    iii. Current Program/Change/Additional resources required
    iv. New Program/Additional resources NOT required
    v. New Program/Additional resources required
        1. *Note: A "Change" to a current program is defined as a formal action that would be required, such as a change to an ordinance.
g. Identify the necessary actions to mitigate environmental impacts that may result from the General Plan update.
h. Establish a timeline for the initiation or completion of programs.

PART II.

The following is a list of best practices that should be considered in general planning for affordable housing, population density, transportation, land use, environmental quality, public utilities, agriculture, water, sustainability, and cultural resources.

I. Affordable Housing

a. Provide opportunities and/or incentives for small-lot single-family, duplex, triplex, and other multi-family building types in Villages.
b. Plan a comprehensive agricultural assistance package to include fee waivers and expedited approval for farmworker housing.
c. Provide senior and affordable housing near public services.
d. Provide zoning and other incentives to support developments that incorporate housing for lower-income households or households with special needs.
    i. More flexible building requirements (such as parking) and expedited processing should be explored as incentives.
e. Require developers to provide an affordable housing component when requesting a General Plan amendment for a large-scale residential project.

II. Population Density

a. Environmental concerns and laws must take precedence over the sprawl development that occurred in the past.

b. Regulate development through either a maximum residential density or building intensity.
    i. Residential density is expressed as a maximum number of dwelling units per gross acre (exclusive of public road rights-of-way). Nonresidential building intensity is expressed as a maximum floor-area ratio (FAR).
c. Prohibit leapfrog development

III. Transportation

a. Congestion
    i. Policy for accepting road classification must consider marginal deficiencies, town center impacts, regional connectivity, impact to the environment and cultural resources.
    ii. Require development to contribute a 'fair' share toward financing transportation facilities, including mitigating the associated direct and cumulative traffic impacts caused by their project on both the local and regional road networks.
    iii. Transportation facilities must include road networks and related transit, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, and equestrian trails.
b. Parking
    i. Require that parking areas be designed to reduce pollutant discharge and stormwater runoff through site design techniques such as permeable paving, landscaped infiltration areas, and unpaved but reinforced overflow parking areas that increase infiltration.
    ii. Require parking areas located within or adjacent to preserve areas to also include native landscaping and shielded lighting.
c. Pedestrian and Bicycle
    i. Support regional and community-scaled planning of pedestrian and bicycle networks.
    ii. Maximize the provision of bicycle facilities on County Mobility Element roads in Semi-Rural and Rural Lands to provide a safe and continuous bicycle network in rural areas that can be used for recreation or transportation purposes, while retaining rural character.
    iii. Encourage trail planning, acquisition, development, and management with other public agencies that have ownership or jurisdiction within or adjacent to the County.
    iv. Require development and Town Center plans in Villages and Rural Villages to incorporate site design and on-site amenities for alternate modes of transportation, such as comprehensive bicycle and pedestrian networks and facilities, including both on-street facilities as well as off-street bikeways.

IV. **Land Use**

a. Establish a development pattern that balances the land requirements of residential growth, with those of commerce, agriculture, recreation, and wildlife

habitats based on an analysis of development constraints such as road access, available water/sewer services, topography, significant habitats, groundwater resources, hazards, and accessibility to emergency fire protection services.

V. Environmental Quality

a. Land Conservation
    i. Ensure the preservation of existing open space and rural areas (e.g., forested areas, agricultural lands, wildlife habitat and corridors, wetlands, watersheds, and groundwater recharge areas) when permitting development under the Rural and Semi Rural Land Use Designations.
    ii. Support the acquisition of large tracts of land that have multiple resource preservation benefits, such as biology, hydrology, cultural, aesthetics, and community character. Establish funding mechanisms to serve as an alternative when mitigation requirements would not result in the acquisition of large tracts of land.
    iii. Require the protection of intact or sensitive natural resources in support of the long-term sustainability of the natural environment.
    iv. Prohibit private development within established preserves and conservation lands by not issuing special building permits for development on conservation lands. Minimize impacts within established preserves and conservation lands when the construction of public infrastructure is unavoidable.

b. Open Space
    i. Require that open space associated with future development that is intended to be preserved in perpetuity either be: 1) Retained in private ownership of the property owner or a third party with a restrictive easement that limits use of the land as appropriate; or 2) Transferred into public ownership of an agency that manages preserved open space. The owner of the open space will be responsible for the maintenance and any necessary management unless those responsibilities are delegated through an adopted plan or agreement. Restrictive easements shall be dedicated to the County or a public agency (approved by the County) with responsibilities that correspond with the purpose of the open space. When transferred to a third party or public maintenance and management of the property should be established to the satisfaction of the County.
    ii. Require new development to place utilities underground and encourage “undergrounding” in existing development to maintain viewsheds, reduce hazards associated with hanging lines and utility poles, and to keep pace with current and future technologies.
    iii. Restrict outdoor light and glare from development projects in Semi-Rural and Rural Lands and designated rural communities to retain the quality of night skies be minimizing light pollution.

c. Subdivisions

i. Require that residential subdivisions be planned to conserve open space and natural resources, protect agricultural operations including grazing, increase fire safety and defensibility, reduce impervious footprints, use sustainable development practices, and, when appropriate, provide public amenities.
ii. Require that development in the proximity of neighboring jurisdictions retain the character of rural communities and use buffers or other techniques where development in the neighboring jurisdiction is incompatible.

VI. Public Utilities

a. Map the location of existing infrastructure elements including, but not limited to fire stations, sewer trunk lines, and drainage systems.
b. Conduct an assessment of the capacity and availability of the physical infrastructure necessary to support the existing and proposed land uses in the identified community
c. Consult with affected public utilities and special districts, if any, for information on the location and capacity of their facilities to determine the ability and the timing of facility expansion for infrastructure improvements for the identified community.
d. Review regional and state transportation, air quality, and water quality plans and regulations to consider whether any of these plans affect the future operation and expansion of public and private facilities.

VII. Agriculture

a. Support the economic competitiveness of agriculture and encourage the diversification of potential sources of farm income, including value added products, agricultural tourism, roadside stands, organic farming, and farmers markets.
b. Conservation Easements: Support the acquisition or voluntary dedication of agriculture conservation easements and programs that preserve agricultural lands.
c. Allow for reductions in lot size for compatible development when tracts of existing historically agricultural land are preserved in conservation easements for continued agricultural use.
d. Require development to minimize potential conflicts with adjacent agricultural operations through the incorporation of adequate buffers, setbacks, and project design measures to protect surrounding agriculture.

VIII. Water

a. Groundwater
    i. Discourage development that would significantly draw down the groundwater table to the detriment of groundwater-dependent habitat.
    ii. Require land uses with a high potential to contaminate groundwater to take appropriate measures to protect water supply sources.

b. Water Conservation
    i. Require development to reduce the waste of potable water through use of efficient technologies and conservation efforts that minimize the County's dependence on imported water and conserve groundwater resources.
    ii. Drought-Efficient Landscaping: Require efficient irrigation systems and in new development encourage the use of native plant species and non-invasive drought tolerant/low water use plants in landscaping.
    iii. Coordinate water infrastructure planning with land use planning to maintain an acceptable availability of a high quality sustainable water supply.
    iv. Ensure that new development includes both indoor and outdoor water conservation measures to reduce demand.
    v. Require the use of recycled water in development wherever feasible. Restrict the use of recycled water when it increases salt loading in reservoirs.
c. Stormwater
    i. Maximize stormwater filtration and/or infiltration in areas that are not subject to high groundwater by maximizing the natural drainage patterns and the retention of natural vegetation and other pervious surfaces. This policy shall not apply in areas with high groundwater, where raising the water table could cause septic system failures, moisture damage to building slabs, and/or other problems.
    ii. Impervious Surfaces: Require development to minimize the use of directly connected impervious surfaces and to retain stormwater runoff caused from the development footprint at or near the site of generation.
    iii. Downslope Protection: Require development to be appropriately sited and to incorporate measures to retain natural flow regimes, thereby protecting downslope areas from erosion, capturing runoff to adequately allow for filtration and/or infiltration, and protecting downstream biological resources.
    iv. Document and annually review areas within floodways and 100- and 200-year floodplains to ensure areas subject to flooding.

IX. Sustainability

a. Recycling
    i. Encourage the establishment of additional recycling and resource recovery facilities in areas with Industrial land use designations or other appropriate areas based on the type of recycling.
b. Development
    i. Provide incentives such as expedited project review and entitlement processing for developers that maximize use of sustainable and low Greenhouse Gas (GHG) land development practices in excess of State and local standards.
c. Energy

i. Require that buildings be located and oriented in new subdivisions and multi-structure non-residential projects to maximize passive solar heating during cool seasons, minimize heat gains during hot periods, enhance natural ventilation, and promote the effective use of daylight.
ii. Require projects that generate potentially significant levels of air pollutants and/or GHGs such as quarries, landfill operations, or large land development projects to incorporate renewable energy, and the best available control technologies and practices into the project design.
iii. Require County contractors and encourage other developers to use low-emission construction vehicles and equipment to improve air quality and reduce GHG emissions.
iv. Encourage energy conservation and efficiency in existing development through energy efficiency audits and adoption of energy saving measures resulting from the audits.

X. Cultural Resources

a. Require consultation with affected communities, including Native Hawaiians to determine the appropriate treatment of cultural resources.
b. Open Space Easements. Require development to avoid archeological resources whenever possible. If complete avoidance is not possible, require development to fully mitigate impacts to archaeological resources.
c. Require human remains be treated with the utmost dignity and respect and that the disposition and handling of human remains will be done in consultation with the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) and under the requirements of Federal, State and County Regulations.

Summary of GP Best Practices: APA Award Winning Comprehensive Plans
PLAN 751: Planning Practicum
10/6/2014

This table summarizes the findings on six American Planning Association (APA) award winning plans. We researched the most recent APA award winning comprehensive plans done in the United States. We avoided some plans which were too specific to certain issues, such as 'waterfront plan' and focused on city or county level comprehensive plans. The plans that we viewed were awarded from 2008 to 2014.

The table summarizes the best practices within the reviewed plans. The format of the table is as follows: column headings address the general objectives of plan elements, the intent of plan elements, policy recommendations and controls set forth by the plan, along with actions that should be taken at the county, state, federal, and community levels. Column 'Implication of unique findings' summarizes the findings and policies which could relate to Hawaii County.

Findings:

1. **Plan Cincinnati** (APA Award Year: 2014)

Plan Cincinnati, adopted by the City Council in November 2012 as the first comprehensive plan for the city in more than 30 years. Plan Cincinnati is very unique and different from the conventional comprehensive plan. The specialness of Plan Cincinnati falls into two aspects: the policy structure of the plan and the large amount of community engagement in the whole plan making process. In a shift from conventional comprehensive plan, this plan organized the priority issues in five initiatives, each initiative has its own objectives and strategies and actions to achieve those objectives. Other than describing different elements (housing, transportation, urban design, etc.) in separate chapters, Plan Cincinnati incorporated these elements into the Five Initiatives and set up more integrated strategies which would address these elements as a whole.

The whole plan making process was designed to involved stakeholders of various ages, backgrounds, and geographies and it successfully bring in large amount of community members in the process. A steering committee with approximately 40 people was appointed by Mayor Mark Mallory which represented community organizations, businesses, non-profits, and institutions. This steering committee supervised the whole plan making process. Community members can sign up to participate in working groups of 12 priority areas. For the people who only want to get familiar with the Plan, they can always go to the website. In the plan making process, plan staff also held special events for Cincinnati's youth to provide their recommendations for the Plan. The resulting plan is one created through partnerships, working groups and neighborhood summits.

2. **Legacy 2030 Comprehensive Plan--Winston-Salem/Forsyth County, North Carolina**(APA Award Year: 2014)

Legacy 2030 Comprehensive Plan is also famous for its innovative methods of engaging citizens in the planning process, the planner not only wrote a song about the General Plan and also created informational videos related to different elements and posted on the websites. Such fun and creative method encouraged community members to get to familiar with the plan and participate in the process.

Legacy 2030 also creates different scenarios based on the different development density, public can easily figure out the importance to adopted a high-density development model and the actual benefits they can get (low infrastructure fee). The plan focused on ways to catalyze private investment, and makes the case that higher density and mixed-use urban areas yield a higher return on strategic public investments.

3. **2040 Comprehensive Regional Plan: A Vision for Northwest Indiana** (APA Award Year: 2013)

The main objective of the plan is to have a sustainable, revitalized, accessible region comprising of Lake, Porter, and LePorte counties. This plan identifies Northwest Indiana as a region in itself. Major concern is to integrate the whole Northwest Indiana region in plan making framework. This plan is based on four principles - supporting urban reinvestment, ensuring environmental justice/social equity, protecting natural resources and minimizing impacts to environmental features, and integrating transportation and land use to improve mobility and job accessibility. It identifies the scope of urban centers, transportation corridors interlinking the centers, natural resources and agriculture areas, areas to be revitalization for an integrated region. The major focus areas are - growth and conservation pattern, transportation, environment and green infrastructure, human and economic resources, stewardship and governance, and implementation. This plan is very clear how to achieve its objective in terms of policy intent and strategies.

As COH is one island, a region in itself, an island wide approach would be more relevant rather than policies and strategies focused on different Districts (Puna, Kona, etc.). COH GP can address issues on a regional basis as one organism.

4. **Transforming Tyson Vision and Area Wide Recommendations** (APA Award Year 2011: Revised 2013)

Tyson Area in Virginia is an area that used to be a rural crossroads and it has become the nation's 12th largest employment center. With this plan the Tyson community wants to change the conceptualization that Tyson is just a destination, not a place to stay, people work and shop there and then leave immediately. This plan aims to change that into a livable, mixed-use and compact community oriented towards transit. The plan was developed based on smart growth and TOD principles. The reason why the plan was awarded is because it follows very progressive standards to create a mixed-use, compact community that promotes transit ridership and the whole plan depends on the improvement of their transportation systems.

5. **City of Rancho Cucamonga: General Plan** (APA Award Year: 2011)

In 2008, the City of Rancho Cucamonga set out to update its General Plan. The Plan incorporates goals and policies that celebrate a Healthy Mind, a Healthy Body, and a Healthy Earth. This plan was awarded because it focused mainly in those three overarching themes, and every single chapter followed that guidance. This General Plan demonstrates how there can be flexibility when developing a plan. The City of Rancho Cucamonga decided to adjust their GP to address major issues in the community, such as obesity, lack of physical activity and sustainability. These issues are highlight throughout the document, for example in each section where policies are listed; they indicate whether those policies address any of the three issues, becoming a priority within the group of policies listed.

6. **Riverside County Integrated Plan** (APA Award Year: 2006; Revised: 2008)

Riverside County General Plan's important aspect is to connect one issue with several inter-related issues and develop policies/strategies keeping those interconnections into consideration. As for example, policies on noise element are categorized into noise sensitive land uses, noise producers, building and design, vibration, and noise information management. Policies are developed keeping in mind how one would affect other issues in General Plan and status quo. The major focus areas are - land use, circulation, open space, safety, noise, housing, air quality, and administration. In many cases, it identifies which plans and policies (within the General Plan and other plans) are affected by the stated policies.

County of Hawaii General Plan can develop its policies taking into account the interrelation with several other issues (such as land use policies deals with risk sensitivity, noise sensitivity and environment sensitivity).

Award Winning Plans (Award Year)	Objectives		Policies	Actions	Implication of findings	Notes
	Vision /Objectives/Principals/Standards	Policy Intent				
Plan Cincinnati: A Comprehensive Plan for the Future (2014)	The Policy mechanism is hierarchical in structure. The first level is VISION which express the fundamental value of the whole community	And the second level are the overall POLICY PRINCIPLES and GEOGRAPHIC PRINCIPLES guiding the goals, strategies and actions.	1. But In a shift from conventional comprehensive plans, the core of Plan Cincinnati is organized around FIVE INITIATIVES-- Compete, Connect, Live, Sustain and Collaborate. These priority directions show areas which should receive first attention	1. Under the Strategy, the 4 Action Steps are-- Task/ Short-range (1-3 years) action/ Mid-range (4-7 years)/ Long-range (8-10 years).	1. The Plan was organized into five initiative areas, and did not get mired in details. The land-use section of the plan is "more conceptual" not a " strict parcel- by parcel approach"	
		POLICY PRINCIPLES 1. Increase population 2. Build on existing assets 3. Be recognized 4.Bbe aggressive and strategic for future growth 5. Preserve or create pedestrian-scale city 6. Spend public fund more strategically 7.Develop a culture of health embodied by thriving residents. 8.Preserve resources and facilitate sustainable development 9.Strengthen community organizations 10.Lead by example to strengthen the region 11. Implement the Plan	1.COMPETE:region's pivotal economic force 2. CONNECT: bring people together 3. LIVE: strengthen magnetic city with energized people 4.SUSTAIN: steward resource & long term viability 5.COLLABORATE: partner to reach common goals	2. Following each strategy, Current Initiatives leaded by county, communities or private sectors were also mentioned in the Plan, which would show the gaps among County Plan and current situations.	2. Information was cross-pollinated through city departments, at every meeting there were representatives form different concerned areas (transportation, health, housing, etc.) 3. All new city ordinances and contracts must include proof that they comply with the plan in order to be approved, which making the plan a "live" document for the city	
		GEOGRAPHIC PRINCIPLES 1. Focus revitalization on existing centers of activities 2. Link centers of activity with effective transportation for maximum accessibility 3. Create new centers of activity where appropriate 4. Maximize industrial reinvestment in existing industrial areas	2. The result is action-oriented, each INITIATIVE contains up to 3 goals, each GOAL has up to 4 strategies, and each STRATEGY has up to 4 action steps	3. Steering Committee --- 40 people represented different groups (appointed by Mayor) and provided oversight of the process. The steering committee has since transitioned into an implementation committee, which the public is invited to join.		
			3. Other than conventional comprehensive plans which recognized several themes and each theme had its own objectives and policies, Plan Cincinnati incorporates the 12 elements (Housing, Transportation, Urban design, etc.) into the Five Initiatives. Some strategies under the Five Initiatives will address more than one elements, such hierarchical structure provides opportunities for coordination among different entities (Housing department &Transportation Department), and also decrease the chances of conflicts among different policies	4. Working Group (community members) one for each of the 12 elements of the Plan, were tasked with revising the Goals and crafting the Action Steps for each element.		
			For example----Strategy: Expand options for NON-Automatic travel which under Initiative CONNECT, will address the areas of Health, Open space, Transportation, Land use, Urban design and Inter-institutional cooperation.	5. Focus on Public- Private coordination. There are public institutions and private sectors which are identified and recognized as helpers get listed following each strategy. However, the plan does not mention who is going to take a lead in specific action steps, what are the methods for coordination.		

Award Winning Plans (Award Year)	Objectives		Policies	Actions	Implication of findings	Notes
	Vision /Objectives/Principals/Standards	Policy Intent				
Legacy 2030 Comprehensive Plan, Winston — Salem / Forsyth County, North Carolina (2014)	1.Compact, balanced development pattern 2. Balanced, sustainable transportation system 3.Regional cooperation in planning and development 4.Vital and diverse economy 5.Concern for the environment balanced 6.A regional system of parks, natural areas and open space connected by a network of trails 7. Livable neighborhoods 8.A community with special character and identity 9.A high quality of life 10.Active citizenship	Core Issue: How to deal with all the new people and jobs expected in the next future decades The Plan identified 9 priority areas and each area has its own vision, goals and what will be the accomplishments 9 priority areas: 1. Growth management plan 2. Transportation alternatives 3. Regional planning and development 4. Economic vitality 5. Environmental Quality 6. Open space, Parks and Green ways 7. City and Town centers 8. Building better neighborhood 9. Community characters	This Plan adopted the conventional policy mechanism, it identified 12 areas of concerns and listed several objectives of each area, following the objectives were policies and actions to achieve the objectives. In the chapter of each concerned area, the Plan gave a brief summary of what had been done by the Legacy 2001 and what are the gaps still need to be filled in the future development		1. Planners created several alternative future development scenarios based on the growth projections. This process provided valuable education tool which can show public what are the resources and population capacities under three different scenarios: Low-density development/ Moderate density development/ High density development. The pubic was able to see the importance of pursuing High-density development in order to conserve the limited jurisdiction's land. 2. Innovative way to boost public participation: planner created informational video which corresponded to each chapter topic and posted on website 3. APA awards jurors were impressed with chapter "key public investments", this chapter included a countywide analysis of the future tax base that would be generated at existing densities and with each alternative development scenario. This approach provided a strong argument for increasing density as a way of reducing per-unit cost of infrastructure need. It also showed which investments would yield the highest rate of return from future taxes	
2040 Comprehensive Regional Plan: A Vision for Northwest Indiana (2013)	1. Livable urban, suburban, and rural centers 2. Revitalized urban core cities 3. Managed growth that protects farmland, environmentally sensitive areas and important ecosystems	Growth & Conservation: 1. Reinvest (Infill Development & Adaptive Reuse; Suburban Retrofit/Sprawl Repair) 2. Link Transportation and Land Use (Transit Oriented Development; Freight-Supportive Land Use Planning; Corridor Studies) 3. New Ways to Determine and Address Housing Needs 4. Smarter Land Use Decisions Through Land Suitability 5. Green Cities (Green Streets, Link Open Space Fragments; Urban Agriculture) 6. Work Together (Provide Technical Assistance to Incorporate the CRP into Local Plans; Secure Support from Washington, D.C.; Provide Support for Regional Initiatives) 7. Create Livable Centers (Support existing communities; Connectedness; Compact; Walkable) # Rural & Unincorporated Framework (Reform unincorporated land division; Provide planning and implementation guidance; Develop our local food systems)	Policies and Strategies designed for a whole region and not on county specific needs; focused mainly on connecting 41 urban centers through improved transportation corridors, identifying natural resources, agriculture lands within the region, areas to be revitalized throughout the region.	Northwestern Indiana Regional Planning Commission, Implementation Committee, Regional Community	As COH is one island, a region in itself, the approach of this plan can be adopted. In case of Hawaii an island wide approach would be more relevant rather than policies and strategies focused on different Districts (Puna, Kona, etc.). COH GP address issues on a regional basis as one organism.	1. Sustainable growth and revitalization of Lake, Porter and La Porte Counties through: 1. urban reinvestment; 2. environmental justice; 3. natural resources protection; 4. transportation and land use integration 2. This plan is a vision for the whole region of northwest Indiana and not a county specific policy strategies, it deals with integrating all urban centers in aspects that with ensure the development of the region as a whole. This could be a guiding document for counties to decide on their area specific needs. 3. Community involvement ensured during plan making.

Award Winning Plans (Award Year)	Objectives		Policies	Actions	Implication of findings	Notes
	Vision /Objectives/Principals/Standards	Policy Intent				
	To integrate transportation, land use, human and economic resources, and environmental policy 1. Safe and secure transportation system 2. Increased mobility, accessibility, and transportation options for people and freight 3. Adequate transportation funding and efficient use of resources 4. Transportation system that supports the health of all people	Transportation: 1. Roadway Network (Utilize Congestion Management Strategies; Improve System Safety; Reform Project Selection Methodology) 2. Public Transportation (High-capacity services; High-speed rail improvements; A major regional multimodal transit hub; An arterial bus rapid transit; New local bus services; Expanded capacity and increased coverage for demand-response) 3. Aviation (Gary/Chicago International Airport expansion; Porter County Airport zone development study) 4. Freight Transportation (Support development of intermodal and multimodal freight facilities and the logistics industry; Encourage freight supportive land use planning and zoning; Support Rail and Maritime Policies that encourage mode shift and reduced volumes) 5. Non-motorized transportation (Prioritize trail development to establish a regional network; Establish a regional trail network along abandoned rail corridors; Partner with utility providers to use utility corridors; Use natural features to develop greenways; Develop water trails according to the greenways and blue ways plan; Prioritize complete streets and safe routes to school)				
	1. Managed growth that protects farmland, environmentally sensitive areas and important ecosystems 2. Reduced flooding risks and improved water quality 3. Improved air quality 4. Clean land	Environment & green Infrastructure: 1. Protect water resources (water withdrawal, consumption and supply, wastewater treatment) 2. Build the green infrastructure Network (regional open space, forestlands, biodiversity and wildlife habitat, prime agriculture land) 3. Improve our air (national ambient air quality standards, air toxics, regional air quality programs) 4. Clean up brownfields				
	1. A globally competitive diversified economy that protects and enhances our naturally environment 2. Expanded access to knowledge and educational opportunities	Human & Economic Resources: 1. Advance our top industry clusters (Transportation, distribution and logistics: Advanced Manufacturing; IT/Technology; Professional and Medical Services) 2.Leverage land use & multimodal transportation (Capitalize on freight assets; Assess economic impacts of planning; Provide land assemble assistance) 3. Support the NWI Economic Development District 4. Support education & job development partners				
	1. Environmental Justice: shared benefits and burdens 2. Efficient and coordinated local government	Stewardship & Governance: 1. Cultivating partnership 2. Commitment to environmental justice				

Award Winning Plans (Award Year)	Objectives		Policies	Actions	Implication of findings	Notes
	Vision /Objectives/Principals/Standards	Policy Intent				
Riverside County Integrated Plan (Award 2006) (Revised in 2008) California	To have a General Plan which is integrated with all elements of interest in the County. 1. Build on lasting values 2. Appeal to the best in people 3. Have universal appeal, despite unavoidable differences in priority 4. Communicate in terms people can easily understand 5. Represent common ground as the basis for resolving inevitable differences 6. Be both visionary and practical 7. Be rich with opportunities for personal interpretation within the framework of the common ground	Land Use: 1. Accommodate strategically located community centers and re-plan existing urban cores with a transit-adaptive, integrated mixture of commercial, residential, employment, parks, civic, recreational, and cultural uses within walking distance of transit facilities. These community centers are intended to accommodate a portion of future growth by allowing increased densities and intensities in order to reduce sprawl and the amount of land required for public infrastructure; 2. Accommodate a comprehensive, multi-purpose open space system that provides a variety of functions, including; providing a framework for community development that encompasses the needs for active and passive recreation, establishing separations between communities, and maintaining the historic character of Riverside County; 3. Accommodate a multi-modal transportation system that serves an expanding population and is integrated with a variety of land uses through transit-adaptive development and infrastructure. This transportation system is interconnected on the regional and project level and includes systems for vehicular, transit, the Oasis concept, pedestrian linkages, trails, bicycle routes, air, and other non-motorized forms of transportation. The transportation system is designed into each community and project to provide attractive, safe options of travel;	Policies took the account of how one policy would affect different elements of the General Plan and status quo plans.	Updating the existing ordinances and developing procedures to carry out the directions of the General Plan as well as coordinating with outside agencies.	COH GP can develop its policies keeping in view the inter-relation with several other issues (such as land use policies with respect to risk sensitivity, noise sensitivity and environment sensitivity)	This plan's important aspect is to connect one issue with several inter-related issues and develop policies/strategies addressing those inter-connections.
		Circulation: 1. Identify the transportation needs and issues within the County, as well as regional relationships that affect the County's transportation system; 2. Describe the proposed circulation system in terms of design elements, operating characteristics, and limits of operation, including current standards, guidelines, and accepted criteria for the location, design, and operation of the transportation system; 3. Consider alternatives other than the single-occupant vehicle as essential in providing services and access to facilities; 4. Establish policies that coordinate the circulation system with General Plan and area plan land use maps and provide direction for future decision-making in the realization of the Circulation Element goals; and 5. Develop implementation strategies and identify funding sources to provide for the timely application of the Circulation Element goals and policies. 6. Allow for a balanced mixture of land uses, including commercial, office, industrial, agriculture, and open space, as well as a variety of residential product types, densities, and intensities in appropriate locations that respond to a multitude of market segments. The land use plan accommodates a variety of housing types, from rural estates to urban apartments; 7. Accommodate the various communities of Riverside County, which are maturing in their		1. Congestion Management Plan 2. Regional Transportation Plan		

Award Winning Plans (Award Year)	Objectives		Policies	Actions	Implication of findings	Notes
	Vision /Objectives/Principals/Standards	Policy Intent				
		Multipurpose Open Space: 1. Conservation of renewable resources(water, watershed, agriculture, forest, vegetation, renewable energy) and non-renewable resources (mineral, energy) 2. Preservation of multiple species habitat, environmentally sensitive lands, cultural and paleontological resources, scenic resources, scenic corridors				
		Safety: 1. Develops a framework by which safety considerations are introduced into the land use planning process; 2. Facilitates the identification and mitigation of hazards for new development, and thus strengthens existing codes, project review, and permitting processes; 3. Presents policies directed at identifying and reducing hazards in existing development; and 4. Strengthens earthquake, flood, inundation, and fire preparedness planning and post-disaster reconstruction policies.				
		Noise: Provide a systematic approach to identifying and appraising noise problems in the community; qualifying existing and projected noise levels: addressing excessive noise exposure: and community panning for the regulation of noise.				GP incorporates "Noise mitigation strategies" and Noise Mapping, Noise Data Management, Public noise information.
		Housing: 1. Improvement and conservation of housing, including affordable housing stock 2. Production of housing as set forth in the goals and quantified objectives 3. Assist in the development of housing to meet the needs of very low, low and moderate income households 4. Address and where possible, remove governmental constraints 5. Adequate sites for housing 6. Adequate provision of housing for existing and projected needs, including regional share for all economic segments of the community 7. Promotion of equal housing opportunities for all persons 8. Preserve assisted housing risk of converting to non-low income houses				
		Air Quality: I. Balance the County's actions regarding land use, circulation and other issues with their potential effects on air quality conjunction with local and regional air quality planning efforts addresses ambient air quality standards set forth by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency and the California Air Resources Board				

Award Winning Plans (Award Year)	Objectives		Policies	Actions	Implication of findings	Notes
	Vision /Objectives/Principals/Standards	Policy Intent				
		Administration: Establish, maintain, and apply tools and procedures for interpreting the intent of the General Plan and applying that interpretation to: 1. Proposed private development projects; 2. Proposed public works projects in support of land development or preservation 3. Proposed acquisition or disposal of public land 4. Adoption of ordinances and standards for implementing GP land use designations, especially through the Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances; 5. Coordination with other jurisdictions in approving land development actions of mutual interest that take place within or adjacent to unincorporated territory; 6. Establishing systems and procedures for tracking development activities in response to the General Plan; 7. Amending the General Plan; 8. Providing accurate information regarding the GP to individuals who have a need for such information; and 9. Compliance with provisions of the California Government Code requiring an annual report to the Board of Supervisors, the Office of Planning and Research, and the Department of Housing and Community Development on progress in implementing the General Plan				
City of Rancho Cucamonga: General Plan(2011)	Rancho Cucamonga incorporated health and sustainability as an overarching theme throughout its General Plan. The goals area healthy mind, healthy body and healthy earth. This goals are presented and guide the nine chapters of the GP.		Adopted and implemented a Health-in-All-Policies framework in all policy-related decisions the city makes, establishing a link for a dialogue on health within city departments.		In 2008, the City of Rancho Cucamonga set out to update its General Plan. The Plan incorporates goals and policies that celebrate a Healthy Mind, Body, and Earth. This General Plan demonstrates how there can be flexibility when developing a plan. This plan was awarded because it focused mainly in two goals or objectives, and every single chapter followed that guidance. The plan addresses a major issue in the community and was successful in organizing their objectives and policies following that focus.	In 2008, the City of Rancho Cucamonga set out to update its General Plan. The Plan is based incorporates goals and policies that celebrate a Healthy Mind, Body, and Earth
			To improve access to healthy, affordable foods, the City adopted a comprehensive Healthy Food and Beverage Policy, requiring implementation of nutrition standards at all City facilities.	These standards affect all food provided by the City, and the City works with local restaurants.		
		Promoted strategies to increase opportunities for play.		Conducted community forums and focus groups, engaging the community in identifying challenges to play and developing strategies to mitigate those barriers.		
	Enhance mobility, promote multimodal transportation and facilitate active living		1. Adopted Complete Streets Policy. 2. Presents design parameters of typical roadway Cross Sections (p. CM-13) that include complete streets elements.			
			Facilitate sustainable and attractive infill development that complements surrounding neighborhoods and is accessible to pedestrians, bicycles, transit, and automobiles.			

Award Winning Plans (Award Year)	Objectives		Policies	Actions	Implication of findings	Notes
	Vision /Objectives/Principals/Standards	Policy Intent				
	Protect scenic resources	Align scenic resources with land use, transportation and design policies	1.Foster a variety of travel routes that are enjoyable ways to experience Rancho Cucamonga. 2. Take full advantage of view lines and vista points with carefully designed development.			
Transforming Tyson Vision and Area Wide Recommendations (Award 2011 - Revised 2013)	Six guiding elements: 1.Create a people-focused urban setting; 2.Redesign the transportation network to balance walking, biking, transit and the automobile; 3.Place a strong focus on the environment; 4.Develop a vital civic infrastructure of the arts, culture, recreation and the exchange of ideas; 5.Sustain and enhance the contributions of Tysons as the county's employment center and economic engine; 6. and Establish an authority for implementation that provides the flexibility, accountability, and resources necessary to achieve the vision.	Potential regulations to be adopted or updated include: 1. Comprehensive Plan; 2. Design guidelines and design review; 3. Zoning, including new land use categories; 4. Incentive zoning; 5. Transportation demand management; 6.Trip reduction ordinances; and 7. Transportation system monitoring		Implementing authority, established by the Board of Supervisors, designed to work in conjunction with, and supplemental to, the Fairfax County structure	This plan aims to change that into a livable, mixed-use and compact community oriented towards transit. The plan was developed based on smart growth and TOD principles. The reason why the plan was awarded is because it follows very progressive standards to create a mixed-use, compact community that promotes transit ridership and the whole plan depends on the improvement of their transportation systems	Tysons has grown from a rural crossroads to the nation's 12th largest employment center. Tysons has been a destination, not a place to stay - people come to work or shop and then leave immediately. This plan aims to change that into a livable, mixed-use, compact community; oriented towards transit.
	Transit Oriented Development standards	Land use and transportation evolution				

Plan	Planning Process	Scope	Studies and Analysis
Plan Cincinnati: A Comprehensive Plan for the Future (2014)	1. The County of Cincinnati GP was designed to be a community-based plan and built on partnership. There was a large amount of community engagement in the 3-yearlong plan development process. 2. The whole plan making process was guided and supervised by a steering committee which was composed of 40 appointed members represented local community organization, businesses, non profits and institutions. 3. 12 working groups were formed according to the 12 elements in Plan Cincinnati, Cincinnatians could join the working group by signing up 4. Implementation committee was formed after the Plan was officially adopted and acted, It is composed of six action teams which encompass the 5 Initiative Areas of the Plan and a tea to market the plan. Cincinnatians can get involved by signing up at website	1. Revitalization & Compact development: The major goal of Cincinnati GP was to revitalize the existing urban area to cope with the coming end of population and economic decline, and the following opportunities of increasing diversity, job opportunities, etc. 2. Different from the traditional comprehensive plan, Plan Cincinnati developed five primary initiatives which must be prioritized in order to reach the future envision, the Plan has five sections to elaborate each initiative. 3. 12 elements were incorporated into the five sections	1. Previous plans analysis: master plans, community plan, urban design plan, 2. Future Demography Analysis: Using preliminary analysis of data from the 2010 Census and 2011 population estimates Products: Population projection of 2020, geographic maps of 3. Land Use and Zoning Analysis Products: maps of Flood Plain (or Flood Zones), Transportation corridors, Parks and recreation areas, Vacant land, Historical landmarks and districts.
	Timeline: ■ 2009 Fall, 4 Community Information Sessions (Announced and advertised the GP, crafted preliminary goals for the plan) ■ 2010 Feb, Neighborhood Summit (Community meeting with sessions where participants used hand-held audience response system to response and rank the importance of approximately 50 preliminary Plan goals and answer critical questions about key issues) ■ 2010 Apr-Dec, Working Group Meeting (Revising the Goals and crafting the Action Steps for each 12 elements. The revisions were based not only on feedback received at the Neighborhood Summit, but also on existing conditions and collected data) ■ 2010 Summer, Panel Discussions (Working groups together providedlocal and regional initiatives that would impact the work of Plan Cincinnati) ■ 2010 Jul-Oct, Planting the Future (Planning staff held several special events for Cincinnati's youth and over 600 local students from grades K-12 provided input to Plan Cincinnati) ■ 2010 Fall, develop five action-oriented themes, overall Vision (The steering committee worked five action-oriented themes which came from the common issues deliberated by multiple Working Groups) ■ 2011 Feb,The Working Group Open House (Presentation of the works done by all the working groups) ■ 2011 Second Neighborhood Summit ■ 2011 Mar-Jun, Investing in the Future – Engaging ages 18-25 ■ 2012 March, The Draft Plan Open House ■ 2012 October, The Plan Adoption Public Hearings ■ 2012 December, The Plan officially take effect	Five Initiatives 1.Compete: Be the pivotal economic force of the region. 2.Connect: Bring people and places together. 3.Live: Strengthen our magnetic city with energized people. 4.Sustain: Steward resources and ensure long-term viability. 5:Collaborate:Partner to reach our common goals. 12 Elements: 1. Arts and Culture 2. Economic Development and Business Retention 3. Fiscal Impact 4. Health, Environment, and Open Space 5. Housing and Neighborhood Development 6. Historic Conservation 7. Institutions 8. Intergovernmental Cooperation 9. Land Use 10. Transportation and Transit 11. Urban Design 12. Utilities and Infrastructure	4. Local and regional initiatives that would impact the work of Plan Cincinnati were analyzed: GO Cincinnati and Green Cincinnati plans, Agenda 360, Hamilton County Community COMPASS, the OKI 2030 Regional Transportation Plan and the OKI Strategic Regional Policy Plan.

Plan	Planning Process	Scope	Studies and Analysis
Legacy 2030 Comprehensive Plan, Winston — Salem / Forsyth County, North Carolina (2014)	Planning process for the Legacy 2001 comprehensive Plan 1. 21-member Legacy Steering Committee with representatives from across Forsyth County guide the visioning process was appointed by the Planning Board 2.Over 100 citizens were enlisted by the steering committee and organized into eight focus groups 3.Steering Committee and 100 citizens came out the vision of the Comprehensive Plan 4. Numerous public meetings with hundreds of citizens, stakeholders and organizations were held throughout the planning process 5. A Legacy Oversight Committee, comprised of 12 citizens, was appointed to monitor progress on Legacy's Action Plan 6. A progress report was prepared annually and presented to the elected bodies Legacy 2030 is an update for the Legacy 2001, it shares many same visions and goals which are still very relevant to county's future growth. The Plan did not mention detail information of planning process in the files, but all the information can be found on website. The website also is a crucial platform for both engaging public and sharing information. Legacy 2030 Comprehensive Plan is also famous for its innovative methods of engaging citizens in the planning process, the planner not only wrote a song about the General Plan and also created informational videos related to different elements and posted on the websites.	1.The county's vision is to create more compact, balance developed, sustainable and livable communities. It mainly cover the areas of growth management, transportation plan, economic revitalization plan, environmental development plan, urban and neighborhood design, and community development. 2.The plan has one chapter "Healthy, Complete, and Equitable Communities", which is innovate in setting up comprehensive goals and strategies to promote and protect health and equity of the community.	1. The committee conducted a five-year benchmark study using 23 indicators and benchmarks related to the goals, and objectives of the 2001 Legacy Plan. The benchmarking process showed success in some areas, such as transit usage, an increase in the Downtown housing stock, and overall housing affordability. The benchmarks showed less success in the relatively low amount of new development on the east side of Winston-Salem, no increase in the overall density of new development, and continued impairment of water quality in some streams. 2. Legacy 2030 also creates different scenarios based on the different development density, public can easily figure out the importance to adopted a high-density development model and the actual benefits they can get (low infrastructure fee.
2040 Comprehensive Regional Plan: A Vision for Northwest Indiana (2013)	Creation of Steering Committee as the main operator; 18 major public meetings and many committees and focus groups meetings were conducted during the process.	Northwest Indiana Regional Planning Commission (NIRPC) is a council of Governments, composed of 41 municipalities, two townships, and three governments of Lake, Porter and LaPorte Counties; NIRPC serves as the Metropolitan Planning Organization. Federal law provides for the development of transportation plans by regional Metropolitan Planning Organizations serving urbanized areas with a population of 50,000 or more.	Scenario-planning process (CommunityVizTM decision support software) was used for developing the Plan. Four scenarios, each based on a different set of assumptions about the future: 1. Trends: This scenario envisioned a future where current regional development patterns continue unchanged. 2. Local Plans: This scenario envisioned a future where the regional growth and distribution of population and employment was consistent with the full build-out of local municipal and county land use plans. 3. Livable Centers: This scenario envisioned a future where the majority of population and employment growth was concentrated within the Northwest Indiana's 41 cities and towns – more so than it has been in the past – with less development in unincorporated areas than previously experienced. 4. Urban Core Regeneration/Infill: This scenario envisioned a future where a significantly higher percentage of population and employment growth occurred in the historic core communities of Gary, Hammond, East Chicago and Michigan City. Series of eight outreach meetings were conducted to seek public feedback on the scenarios; No single scenario was full endorsed, instead, a

Plan	Planning Process	Scope	Studies and Analysis
	Planning process can be categorized into three areas: 1. Vision and Goals Development: regional forum was created where 500 residents participated (a vision statement was developed, and agenda for issues to be addressed by the CRP (Dec 2008); five workshops acorss the region for residents and stakeholders to participate in developing draft goals(May-June, 2009) 2. Subregional Cluster Workshops: Four subregional cluster workshops attended by 140 participants created opportunity for residents to focus on where future development, redevelopment, and conservation should occur (September 2009); 3. Regional Scenarios Development: Scenario-planning process approach to arrive at the Growth and Revitalization Vision (early 2010)	The scope of the Plan was specific on "Growth and Revitalization" of the region, six elements of focus under this vision were: 1. Growth & Conservation Pattern 2. Transportation 3. Environment & Green Infrastructure 4. Human & Economic Resources 5. Stewardship & Governance 6. Implementation	
Riverside County Integrated Plan (Award 2006) (Revised in 2008) California	1.The General Plan Advisory Committee met monthly for the entire life of the project. 2.A Subcommittee of the GPAC met weekly and at key intervals in the project with consultants and County staff.	County level.	Analysis: 1. Fiscal/Financial Analysis - Growth scenarios were prepared incorporating analysis of employment and payroll trends, demographics, residential real state trends, taxable retail sales, industrial and commercial real state trends, community characteristics, competitive advantage, and infrastructure environment. The scenarios predicting low, medium, and high potentials for growth over the next 20 years were then usd to evaluate the land use alternatives generated in the preparation of the Plan. 2. Existing Conditions Report - This report provides a description of the countywide conditions that form the assumptions upon which the plan is based. This report covers land use, circulation, housing, open space and conservation and public safety conditions, and is published as part of the Environmental Impact Report for the General Plan.
	Public Meetings & Survey - two rounds of community meetings were held to determine the issues that residents of Riverside County wanted to have considered in planning for the future. A survey related to planning, traffic circulation, and multi-species habitat areas was distributed, and the results were incorporated into the subsequent refinement of the Vision statement. Meanwhile, a professional research firm completed a telephone survey of 600 registered voters in Riverside County, including 120 from each Supervisional District. Additional input came from a workshop that involved members of the Board of Supervisors and the Riverside County Transportation Commission.		Studies: General Plan Development & Revision - Three land use alternatives were pursued in the preparation of the General Plan and Area Plans: 1. Trends alternative reflecting the County's approved community plans, specific plans and zoning; 2. Spheres alternative reflecting cities' designations for their spheres of influence, where those designations differed from the County's designations; 3. Vision alternative reflecting land use patterns more consistent with the goals and principles of the Vision and General Plan principles.

Plan	Planning Process	Scope	Studies and Analysis
	Review/Assessment of Existing General Plan & Community Plans - The consultant analyzed fifteen existing community plans, eleven approved by the Board of Supervisor and four in draft form. The plans were reviewed with respect to: consistent or inconsistent structures, areas of distinction, land use designation systems, socioeconomic characteristics, land use allocation maps, zoning consistency, communities of interest/unincorporated communities' boundaries, linkages with other areas, potential Community Environmental Transportation Corridor Acceptability Process, Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan impacts, and growth predictions.		A comprehensive Environmental Impact Report was prepared.
City of Rancho Cucamonga: General Plan(2011)	Public Participation The City of Rancho Cucamonga provided numerous opportunities for public participation during the planning process for updating its General Plan. The following are some of them: 1. Meetings and interactive workshops (7) with the General Plan Advisory Commitee (GPAC) 2. Community workshops 3. Stakeholder interviews 4. Planning Commission and City Council study sessions 5. Community group outreach efforts 6. Also it provides opportunities for public participation in the environmental review process	The General Plan is the foundation for many of the City's regulatory documents, including the Development Code, redevelopment plans, specific plans, community plans, master plans, and design guidelines.	A Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) was prepared in accordance with the substantive and procedural requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); to evaluate the potential environmental impacts associated with the City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010 General Plan Update. The PEIR: 1. discloses information regarding potential significant adverse environmental impacts 2. identifies measures that would be effective in reducing or avoiding any identified significant adverse impacts 3. analyzes feasible alternatives to the 2010 General Plan Update and to future development and redevelopment in the City 4. fosters interagency coordination and public review
	Specifically, a Notice of Preparation (NOP) was distributed to Federal, State, regional, and local government agencies and interested parties for a 30-day public review period to solicit comments and to inform agencies and the public of the proposed General Plan Update.	Content: By State law to have a General Plan that covers at least seven topics: Land Use, Circulation/Transportation, Housing, Conservation, Open Space, Noise, and Safety. The State also mandates that cities consider global warming issues in their long-range plans. Other elements can be included.	For mobility they include traffic impact studies, route options and station locations for implementing rail and the city adopted a Trail Implementation Plan that addresses bicycle routes and hiking and riding trails

Plan	Planning Process	Scope	Studies and Analysis
	The City held a meeting for the 2010 General Plan Update EIR	The GP documents the shared vision of the tomorrow, and defines the steps to progress from the present to the future. The Plan is intended 1. to address changing conditions in the City and the region and 2. to make the revised General Plan better reflect the desired vision for the City's future.	
	To help define pressing community issues early in the General Plan update process dozens of volunteers were trained to perform a grassroots polling process called "Visioneering." The purpose of the Visioneering activity was to conduct extensive outreach to a wide range of community groups, neighborhood groups, and stakeholders, and to gather input from the broader community that represents the cultural and geographic diversity of Rancho Cucamonga.	The overarching goal is of maintaining and enhancing the health of Rancho Cucamonga and their residents.	
	A General Plan Workshop was held with residents, business owners and others interested in the plan (about 150 people attended)	The Plan defines how to maintain economic sustainability, meet transportation and mobility, protect natural and historical resources, and enhance cultural assets. The Plan is comprehensive and looks at all aspects of the built environment and natural resources, focusing on the health goal.	
	Policy Discussion Forums were held with members of the General Plan Update team held policy discussion forums with City staff members and department heads.	Rancho Cucamonga initiated a broad-based program to expand the scope of the Plan. The plan update focused also on infill development , development of remaining vacant properties within developed business districts and residential neighborhoods; global warming; and improvement on community health through a land use, circulation and related planning approaches.	
	The City created a unique website that provided current information about the General Plan Update process. A listing of meeting dates, information, documents and agendas, a timeline of events, and summaries of the public meetings were posted for the public to review. The public was also able to comment on aspects of the update throughout the process.		
	The City conducted a scientific telephone survey with a sample of over 400 residents. The outcome of that survey helped to inform policymakers about community needs and opinions.		
Transforming Tyson Vision and Area Wide Recommendations (Award 2011 - Revised 2013)	Community and public workshops were held. In total 45 Meetings were held and approximately 2064 people attended the meetings.	The recommendations for a transformed Tysons are organized around six key points: 1.Create a people-focused urban setting 2. Redesign the transportation network to balance walking, biking, transit and the automobile 3. Place a strong focus on the environment 4. Develop a vital civic infrastructure of the arts, culture, recreation and the exchange of ideas 5. Sustain and enhance the contributions of Tysons as the county's employment center and economic engine 6. Establish an authority for implementation that provides the flexibility, accountability, and resources necessary to achieve the vision.	The General Plan is based upon a series of background reports containing: 1. Forecast of Jobs, Population and Growth 2. Fiscal Impact Study 3. Neighborhood Traffic Study

Plan	Planning Process	Scope	Studies and Analysis
	Community Workshops were held with the following stakeholders: 1. Residents 2. Large Business Employees 3. All Businesses Stakeholders 4. Large Business Owners and Managers 5. Residents Outside Tysons Area 6. Property Owners and Developers 7. Small Business Owners 8. Arts and Non-Profit Community Members 9. Automotive Businesses 10. Business Leaders 11. Non-Profit and Community Organizations		

Strategies	Structure and Packing	Performance Management
Each 5 Initiatives Area of the Plan contains up to 3 goals, and each goal has up to 4 strategies, which will help to reach the goal. The Plan listed the current initiatives which have been running by county or other stakeholders, and tried to figure out the strategies to fulfill the goals based on the current initiatives. In addition, a list of cooperators was provided following each Initiative, it showed the potential facilitator and cooperators in performing the strategies and policies.	The Plan was unfolded around the 5 Initiatives Areas. Rather than providing details documents and information, the Plan mainly elaborated the goals, policies and strategies. The result is action-oriented, each INITIATIVE contains up to 3 goals, each GOAL has up to 4 strategies, and each STRATEGY has up to 4 action steps.	1. City will always play a role in implementation, but it may not be lead agency for every strategy 2. The Steering Committee in the development of Plan Cincinnati will transition to an Implementation Committee with the addition of any stakeholders. 3. Implementation Committee will work with City Staff to solidify implementation structure, timeline, and potential funding 4. Committee will also help to decide measurements that are consistent with other regional benchmarks and indicators being tracked
	The Plan is available on website In addition, other relevant resources such as community plans and previous county master plan can be also found on the website The following is a list of the plan chapters: 1. Introduction 2. History and Past Plans 3. Demographics 4. Location and Physical Features 5. The Process 6. Plan Organization 7. Vision 8. Guiding Policy Principles 9. Guiding Geographic Principles 10. The Five Initiative Areas 11.Compete 12.Connect 13.Live 14.Sustain 15.Collaborate 16.Implementation 17.Glossary	1. The Plan will be reviewed annually in conjunction with the Budget, using the newly structured Priority-Driven Budgeting process. 2. The Plan will be updated every five years.

Strategies	Structure and Packing	Performance Management
Legacy 2030 was drafted based on the Legacy 2001, each chapter had an evaluation section for the strategies and initiatives which have been conducted since Legacy 2001 took effect. Gaps, discrepancies, changes and new trends were considered and new goals, policies and action items were made in Legacy 2030 in other to well adapt the changes and new trends. These policies and action items were tied with three themes: Fiscal responsibility, Sustainable growth and Livable design	The following shows the chapters of the Plan The first three chapters set the stage for planning: 1. Legacy Vision and Goals 2. Updated Trend 3. Growth Management Plan The next six chapters address in more detail opportunities and issues discussed in the Updated Trends and Growth Management Plan chapters: 4. Land Use 5. Transportation 6. Economic Development 7. Environmental Quality and Sustainability 8. Healthy, Complete, and Equitable Communities 9. Community Character The next three chapters take the opportunities and issues discussed in the functional chapters and tie them to geographic areas of Forsyth County: 10. Downtown and the Center City 11. Neighborhoods and Towns 12. Rural Character The final two chapters discuss how recommendations will be implemented through existing processes and programs 13. Area Plans 14. Key Public Investments	1. Area Plan: Continue to use a community based planning process to bring the general recommendations of Legacy 2030 to all sections of the county. Develop area plans in partnership with the communities that help translate Legacy 2030 policies on a community level. Area plans analyze the existing characteristics, trends, problems, and opportunities of specific areas of the city and county, then make recommendations for future land use, transportation, community facilities, historic resources, economic development, and environmental protection 2. Key Public Investments – Strategic public infrastructure investments that will help shape community development in a way that is consistent with Legacy 2030. The final chapter of the Plan made recommendations which focus on what types of capital improvements will address the strategic growth opportunities and the need to continually improve the quality of life
Outreach programs; Dialogue and collaboration among residents; Workshops; Public meetings; Committee and focus groups meetings; Regional Partnership.	The plan can be found in detailed document, summary form and a two page brochures.	1.This Plan realizes that the number, type and priority of implementation actions identified in the Comprehensive Regional Plan will change and evolve over time. 2.NIRPC will ascertain barriers to implementation, discover and promote best practices, host workshops and provide staff support and assistance.

Strategies	Structure and Packing	Performance Management
	The chapters of the Plan are listed in the following order: 1. Introduction 2. Regional Growth and Conservation 3. Transportation 4. Environment and Green Infrastructure 5. Human and Economic Resources 6. Stewardship and Governance 7. Implementation 8. Appendix a: visions, goals, objectives 9. appendix b: 1. congestion management, 2. environmental mitigation, 3.transportation safety 10. appendix c: list of figures	Ensures successful implementation through:1. Cor
Public meeting and survey;	Riverside County Integrated Plan the following structural ingredients: 1. A Vision for Riverside County; 2. General Planning Principles; 3. Countywide Elements and Planning Policies; 4. Area Plan Policies; and 5. Appendices (especially the Implementation Program).	It is expected that monitoring should not be a technically challenging process given the solid GIS-generated, property-based applying system and documentation of the General Plan's land use designations. A separate index under "Implementation Program" is created with illustration of complete design, initiation, and operation of the monitoring system.
	The plan is only in detail form, no summaries or brochures are developed for it.	Four amendment categories are identified within th

Strategies	Structure and Packing	Performance Management
	The chapters of the Plan are listed in the following order: 1. Introduction 2. Vision Statement 3. Land Use Element 4. Circulation Element 5. Multipurpose Open Space Element 6. Safety Element 7. Noise Element 8. Adopted Housing Element 9. Air Quality Element 10. Administration Element 11. Appendices: a. Glossary of Acronyms & Terms; b. General Planning Principles; c. Public Opinion Survey; d. Summary of Community Workshops; e. General Plan: Socioeconomic Build-Out Projections Assumptions and Methodology; f. Riverside County Population and Employment Forecasts; g. Fiscal Analysis; h. Geotechnical Report; i. Noise Element Data; j. Community Center Guidelines; k. Implementation Program; l. Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans	
The General Plan takes a new approach to city-building that commits itself to the integration of systems (transportation, infrastructure, and land use), collaboration of efforts (residents, businesses, and City leaders), and full-circle comprehensiveness (property, block, neighborhood, and community levels).	The GP is available online at http://www.cityofrc.us/cityhall/planning/genplan.asp. It is a set of comprehensive statement of objectives and policies, and the strategies of actions to achieve them.	Since its incorporation in 1977, Rancho Cucamonga has revisited its General Plan on a consistent basis to measure progress toward goals and respond to changes in State law.
The City of Rancho Cucamonga's healthy cities program is has a very comprehensive, integrated approach and includes a broad definition of health. The strategy was to incorporate health and sustainability as an overarching theme throughout the General Plan	The following is a list of the GP's Chapter's: 1. Introduction to the General Plan 2.Managing Land Use, Community Design and Historic Resources 3. Community Mobility 4. Economic Development 5. Community Services 6. Resources Conservation 7. Public Facilities and Infrastructures 8. Public Health and Safety 9. Housing Appendix A - Implementation Plan Appendix B - 2000-2005 Housing Element program Evaluation Appendix C - Vacant Uncommitted Residential Land Inventory Appendix D - Glosary	Appendix A includes an Implementation Plan and help towards measuring the performance of the General Plan. This Implementation Plan is a table that guides the City elected officials Commissions and Committees, and the public in the effort to put in practice the adopted General Plan Goals and Policies. Priorities are organized by type of required actions, such as: current, urgent, important, ongoing, desirable, optional, and completed.

Strategies	Structure and Packing	Performance Management
Land use growth strategy: The General Plan reinforces established land uses attained in the City over the last 10 to 15 years by emphasizing protection of existing residential neighborhoods, and targeting of new residential, office, and commercial growth along major corridors, where development opportunities exist on vacant or underutilized properties. The land use growth strategy focuses on the following three objectives: -Protect and maintain established residential neighborhoods -Target new infill development opportunities -Integrate land use and transportation	The planning department website contain 'The Planning Department Annual Report' . The video highlights their work and what has been achieved throughout the year, as well as very simply explaining what the Planning Department does. The video is not directly linked to the GP but it includes completed actions from the GP and the impact of certain policies. The video is available online at http://www.cityofrc.us/cityhall/planning/default.asp	
Community Mobility: The following are strategies mentioned in Community Mobility: 1. Complete Streets 2. Transportation for Healthy and Sustainable Community 3. Increasing Transportation Choices 4. Connecting Transportation and Land Use 5. Providing an Efficient and Comprehensive Street System		
Housing: Appendix B provides guidelines and goals to contribute to the availability of housing.		
Key elements of the Land Use and Transportation Concep	The Plan is available online at http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/dpz/tysonscorner/finalreport.htm.	The plan delineates an implementation Strategy to provide the framework to implement the plan: it provides the flexibility, accountability, consensus and resources necessary to achieve the vision.

Strategies	Structure and Packing	Performance Management
Potential regulations to be adopted or updated include:1. (	The following is a list of the plan chapters: - Executive Summary - Section I: The Vision 1. Vision for Tysons 2. Tysons Today 3. Transformed Tysons - Section II: Land Use and Transportation Concept Plan 4. Linking the Visiont to the Plan 5. Land Use 6. Transportation 7. Environmental Stewardship 8. Public Facilities 9. Urban Design - Section III: Implementation Strategy 10. Implementation 11. Next Steps - Appendix A: Bios of Task Force Members - Appendix B: Public Workshops	
	Tyson's Active Zoning and Iteractive Portal Map: http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/tysons/development/tysonsportal.htm	

Phase I: 'Comparable Scope' BMPs

Searching for examples of comparable scope to County of Hawaii Island General Plan Best Management Practices (BMP) is a discretionary task because the Hawaii Island is very unique.[1]

Criteria for selection of comparable situations include coastal settings, being an island, population size, multiethnic and indigenous population, tropical climate, natural and physical environment, and exposure to natural hazards.

In the attached table, certain aspects of the County of San Diego's general plan were chosen to demonstrate best management practices for county general planning. This county plan was selected because its scope is comparable to the unique issues that Hawaii County must address. Other plans that we considered to review included general plans such as the Action Plan for Canary Islands since places such as this have generally been successful in promoting sustainability and smart growth. Unfortunately, the Canary Islands general plan was especially vague in its language and approached planning elements in a routine manner. The San Diego GP presented more precise objectives and policies that clarify what blanket statements such as "promote sustainability" mean in terms of planning and action.

The principles emphasized in the San Diego County GP include the following: (1) How to protect the County's unique and diverse natural resources and maintain the character of its rural and semi-rural communities. (2) How to develop a framework for the future growth and development of the unincorporated areas of the County (San Diego's unincorporated areas are synonymous with the Big Island's non-conforming subdivisions). (3) How to reflect an environmentally sustainable approach to planning that balances the need for adequate infrastructure, affordable housing, and economic vitality, while maintaining and preserving each unique community within the County, agricultural areas, and extensive open space.

American Samoa (AS) was chosen being an unincorporated Territory of the United States in the South Pacific Ocean. Studies and plans for American Samoa were reviewed. American Samoa deals with infrastructural and capacity limitations. This was readily apparent in the Territorial General Plan and other sectoral plans available on line.

Another area examined in the attached excel table is Broward, Florida County. The choice in going from an island state of roughly 55,165[2] in population in 2013 that is more limited in capacity and infrastructure compared to the Hawaii Island, to the second-most populous county in Florida and the 18th-most populous in the United States of 1.839 million[3] in 2013 was intentional so as to account for a range.

The State of Florida was examined because some of its counties, including Broward, are facing coastline issues similar to those that Hawaii Island is also dealing with. Likewise, much is said in Broward County's Comprehensive Plan about the development and use of Unincorporated Areas between a National park and nearby urban areas. In Hawaii Island, the term used is Non-conforming Subdivisions. Ethnically and racially, Broward County is also diverse like Hawaii Island. Its county seat is Fort Lauderdale, which is a relatively large visitor attraction.

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[1] Practicum meeting with Ron Whitmore September 8, 2014 and October 3, 2014

[2] Sources include World Bank, CIA World Factbook, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_American_Samoa

[3] Sources include United States Census Bureau, http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12/12011.html

Broward County received the 2014 APA Excellence Award for Environmental Planning for their Climate Change Element, and this topic of climate change is not specifically addressed in Hawaii Island's General Plan.

There are indeed obvious considerations (i.e. population size, infrastructure, and capacity) in making comparisons between Broward County and Hawaii Island. However, it is noteworthy to see in the excel table how Broward has developed its Comprehensive Plan with condensed, distilled, clear goals (i.e. elements), objectives and policies (GOPs) with separate supporting documents and/or appendices, the process that is occurring with development of the Ka'u CDP. Broward identified 18 elements to address in their Comprehensive Plan. The processes of comprehensive planning also seem straightforward and systematic.

Since time is a real limitation, other possible examples of inhabited United States islands to explore in the future on how they handle planning issues as islands may include (1) Kodiak Island, (2) Northern Mariana Islands, (3) Puerto Rico, and (4) the Virgin Islands, as well as other coastal counties like those in Florida, Oregon or Washington.

Hawaii Island is unique in its island setting so there will be significant differences in exploring how other jurisdictions in these island or coastal states address issues relating to General Plan processes and updating.

The format of the table is as follows: 1). column headings address the general objectives of plan elements, the intent of plan elements, maps utilized, policy recommendations and controls set forth by the plan, along with actions that should be taken at the county, state, federal, and community levels. 2). Row headings follow the general plan elements which include the following: land use, housing densities, waste, transportation, natural hazards, infrastructure, the use of natural resources including water, forests, soils, rivers, mineral deposits, and open space. Many elements correlate with other elements, for example the plan explains specific ways transportation, infrastructure, and land use are interrelated and how different elements should be integrated into policy.

Topic Area	Objectives			Policies
	Objectives/ Principals/Standards	Policy Intent	Maps	Policy Recommendations
San Diego County				
Housing	balance housing requirements with infrastructure deficiencies, safety issues, and the rural character of many of the County's unincorporated communities. .	-reconcile housing needs with competing land use interests	1. Areas served by sewer. 2. Smart growth opportunity areas 3. Median household income map	State Housing Element law (Section 65580) of the Government Code
Affordable Housing	(1) respect unique local character and the natural environment while expanding opportunities for affordable housing. (2) emphasis on the housing needs of lower income households and households with special needs. (3) conserve housing currently available and affordable to lower income households, and programs that prevent or reverse deterioration in areas exhibiting symptoms of physical decline. (4) Promote governmental policies or regulations that do not unnecessarily constrain the development, improvement, or conservation of market rate or affordable housing			(1) Provide opportunities for small-lot single-family, duplex, triplex, and other multi-family building types in Villages (2) A comprehensive agricultural assistance package is planned to include fee waivers and expedited approval for farmworker housing. (3) senior and affordable housing near public services (4) Flexible building standards and expedited processing should also be explored as incentives for developers willing to provide housing for lower and moderate income households (5) Provide zoning and other incentives to support developments that incorporate
Population density				Encourage a development intensity of at least 80 percent of the maximum permitted gross density for sites designated at 15 to 30 dwelling units per acre in development projects.
Transportation	(1) balance competing goals of accommodating trips generated by land use, while striving to retain a transportation network that complements, rather than impacts, the character of communities, which is generally rural in much of the unincorporated County. (2) Reduce vehicle miles traveled (3) maximize traffic movement and enhance connectivity by creating multiple connections between existing and planned retail or employment centers and residential communities and between different areas within communities. (4) Freight services that efficiently move goods and that are effectively linked to other transportation modes.	(1) Encourage multi-modal roads in Villages and compact residential areas with pedestrian-oriented development patterns that enhance pedestrian safety and walkability, along with other non-motorized modes of travel, such as designing narrower but slower speed roads that increase pedestrian safety (2) Design and construct public and private roads to allow for necessary access for appropriately-sized fire apparatus and emergency vehicles while accommodating outgoing vehicles from evacuating residents. (3) Design and construct roads that are compatible with the local terrain and the uses, scale and pattern of the surrounding development. Provide wildlife crossings in road design and construction where it would minimize impacts in wildlife corridors.	Airports location map	(1)Provide an interconnected public road network with multiple (2) Consider narrower rights-of-way, flexibility in design connections that improve efficiency by incorporating shorter routes between trip origin and destination standards, and lower design speeds in areas planned for substantial development in order to avoid bisecting communities or town centers.v
Public Transit	■ Maximize opportunities for transit services in unincorporated communities Coordinate with SANDAG, the CTSA, NCTD, and MTS to provide capital facilities and funding, where appropriate, to: ■ Maximize the speed and efficiency of transit service through the development of transit priority treatments such as transit signal priority, transit queue jump lanes, and dedicated transit only lanes ■ Provide for transit-dependent segments of the population, such as the disabled, seniors, low income, and children, where possible ■ Reserve adequate rights-of-way to accommodate existing and planned transit facilities including bus stops (2) Transit Stops That Facilitate Ridership			Require development projects, when appropriate, to improve existing nearby transit and/or park and ride facilities, including the provision of bicycle and pedestrian facilities, provisions for bus transit in coordination with NCTD and MTS as appropriate including, but not limited to, shelters, benches, boarding pads, and/or trash cans, and to provide safe, convenient, and attractive pedestrian connections.
Bicycle, Pedestrian, Trails	Bicycle and pedestrian networks and facilities that provide safe, efficient, and attractive mobility options as well as recreational opportunities for County residents.	(1) Support regional and community-scaled planning of pedestrian and bicycle networks. (2) Maximize the provision of bicycle facilities on County Mobility Element roads in Semi-Rural and Rural Lands to provide a safe and continuous bicycle network in rural areas that can be used for recreation or transportation purposes, while retaining rural character. (3) Encourage trail planning,acquisition, development, and management with other public agencies that have ownership or jurisdiction within or adjacent to the County. (4) Bike lane in shoulder of Old Highway 80 in the Central Mountain Subregion Explore opportunities to designate or construct future trails on County-owned lands,	Map of Regional Trails Plan	Maximize the provision of bicycle facilities on County Mobility Element roads in Semi-Rural and Rural Lands to provide a safe and continuous bicycle network in rural areas that can be used for recreation or transportation purposes, while retaining rural character.

Land use	Define the categories of use to be permitted. These are defined at two scales: (a) broadly defined regional categories differentiated by character and overall density and (b) detailed categories that break-down the regional categories into more precise land use types, population densities, and development intensities.	Establish a development pattern that balances the land requirements of residential growth, with those of commerce, agriculture, recreation, and wildlife habitats based on an analysis of development constraints such as road access, available water/sewer services, topography, significant habitats, groundwater resources, hazards, and accessibility to emergency fire protection services	Regional Categories Map	(1) Land Use Map serves as the regulatory document guiding land use, conservation, and development. (2) California Government Code (3) CWA boundary (4) 17 residential land use designations that provide for a full range of housing types, from village multifamily development to rural single-family housing. Major designations include village residential, semi-rural, rural, commercial, industrial, tribal, conservation, and recreation lands
Population density				Development within Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Specific Plan Areas, and Public/Semi-Public General Plan land use designations is regulated through either a maximum residential density or building intensity. Residential density is expressed as a maximum number of dwelling units per gross acre (exclusive of public road rights-of-way). Nonresidential building intensity is expressed as a maximum floor-area ratio (FAR). (Ex. General Commercial = Village—0.70 FAR, Semi-Rural—0.45 FAR; Neighborhood Commercial = Village—0.65 FAR; Semi-Rural—0.35 FAR; Office Professional. Village—0.80 FAR, Semi-Rural—0.45 FAR;
County Wide	minimize future development in areas with significant natural resources that are identified in the Conservation and Open Space Element; along with areas that may be affected by natural hazards that are identified in both the Conservation and Open Space and Safety Elements. In addition, the Land Use Element encourages the development of vibrant and healthy communities, of which park and recreation facilities are an integral part. The Land Use Element also balances the availability of water with future development,			Ensure the preservation of existing open space and rural areas (e.g., forested areas, agricultural lands, wildlife habitat and corridors, wetlands, watersheds, and groundwater recharge areas) when permitting development under the Rural and Semi Rural Land Use Designations. (2) Require that residential subdivisions be planned to conserve open space and natural resources, protect agricultural operations including grazing, increase fire safety and defensibility, reduce impervious footprints, use sustainable development practices, and, when appropriate, provide public amenities
Community Plans	(1) Community Plans in which goals and policies are defined to provide more precise guidance regarding the character, land uses, and densities within each community planning area. Though Community Plans are a part of this General Plan, they are bound separately and must be referenced in determining the types and density of land use that may be considered for any property within the community planning area. (2) recognize the diversity of the unincorporated communities and need for community-specific planning and guidance. (3) acknowledge that planning by other agencies with responsibilities within, around, or overlapping the unincorporated lands will also affect how the Community Development Model is implemented.	1■ Potential Village development would be compatible with environmental conditions and constraints, such as topography and flooding ■ Potential Village development would be accommodated by the General Plan road network ■ Public facilities and services can support the expansion without a reduction of services to other County residents ■ The expansion is consistent with community character, the scale, and the orderly and contiguous growth of a Village area		(1)Maximum Residential Densities. Determine the maximum number of dwelling units permitted within the boundaries of any subdivision or single lot based on the applicable land use designation(s). When the total number of dwelling units is less than one, this shall be interpreted as permitting one dwelling unit. When more than one dwelling unit is permitted, fractional dwelling units are rounded down to the nearest whole number of dwelling units. (8) Density Allocation on Project Sites. Permit changes in density within a project site with parcels that have more than one land use designation to provide flexibility in project design only when approved by Major Use Permit or Specific Plan. The policy does not allow a project to receive more units than is established by the Land Use Maps nor to supersede Housing Element requirements related to achieving the County's Regional Housing Needs Allocation. [See applicable community plan for possible relevant policies.
Public Infrastructure & Services				

Natural Resources	preserve the diverse range of visual, natural, and cultural resources that exemplify the County. The Element strives to minimize the impact of future development in areas with significant visual, natural, and cultural resources and supports the creation and enhancement of important habitat preserves and open space areas that are well managed and maintained. The Element also promotes efficient use of water and other natural resources and strives to ensure the long-term sustainability of nonrenewable resources			MAP: Habitat conservation programsCoordinated Preserve System. Identify and develop a coordinated biological preserve system that includes Pre-Approved Mitigation Areas, Biological Resource Core Areas, wildlife corridors, and linkages to allow wildlife to travel throughout their habitat ranges.
Coastal resources				
Agriculture	"Document and annually review areas within floodways and 100- and 200-year floodplains to ensure areas subject to flooding are accurately mapped in accordance with AB 162"			Support the economic competitiveness of agriculture and encourage the diversification of potential sources of farm income, including value added products, agricultural tourism, roadside stands, organic farming, and farmers markets. (2) Conservation Easements. Support the acquisition or voluntary dedication of agriculture conservation easements and programs that preserve agricultural lands.
Water			Floodwater Accommodation, Watersheds, Water Districts map, Watershed Mao, Diversions Map	Groundwater-Dependent Habitat. Discourage development that would significantly draw down the groundwater table to the detriment of groundwater-dependent habitat. LU-8.4 Program for Borrego Valley Aquifer. Support the Borrego Valley Water District with their program to slow the overdrafting and extend the life of the aquifer supporting the residents of the Borrego Valley.)

Sustainability			Habitat conservation programs	Easements for continued agricultural use. Encourage the establishment of additional recycling and resource recovery facilities in areas with Industrial land use designations or other appropriate areas based on the type of recycling. (2) Support the acquisition of large tracts of land that have multiple resource preservation benefits, such as biology, hydrology, cultural, aesthetics, and community character. Establish funding mechanisms to serve as an alternative when mitigation requirements would not result in the acquisition of large tracts of land. (3) Provide incentives such as expedited project review and entitlement processing for developers that maximize use of sustainable and low GHG land development practices in exceedance of State and local standards.
Energy				Encourage development projects that use energy recovery, photovoltaic, and wind energy .
Scenic/natural beauty/open space				Require that open space associated with future development that is intended to be preserved in perpetuity either be: 1) Retained in private ownership of the property owner or a third party with a restrictive easement that limits use of the land as appropriate; or 2) Transferred into public ownership of an agency that manages preserved open space. The owner of the open space will be responsible for the maintenance and any necessary management unless those responsibilities are delegated through an adopted plan or agreement. Restrictive easements shall be dedicated to the County or a public agency (approved by the County) with responsibilities that correspond with the purpose of the open space. When transferred to a third party or public agency, a funding mechanism to support the future maintenance and management of the property should be established to the satisfaction of the County. Assign land uses and densities in a manner that minimizes development in extreme, very high and high fire threat areas or other unmitigable hazardous areas.
Social Services				
Criminal justice				
Health				
Education				

Public Safety	(1) Effective emergency response to natural or human-induced disasters that minimizes the loss of life and damage to property, while also reducing disruptions in the delivery of vital public and private services during and following a disaster.(2) Adequate levels of fire and emergency medical services (EMS) in the unincorporated County.(3) Regional coordination among fire protection agencies.	(1) Minimize Exposure to Hazards. Minimize the population exposed to hazards by assigning land use designations and density allowances that reflect site specific constraints and hazards. (2) require new development to locate future public facilities, including new essential and sensitive facilities, with respect to the County's hazardous areas and State law (3) Develop, implement, and maintain an effective evacuation program for areas of risk in the event of a natural disaster. (4) Require development to provide additional access roads when necessary to provide for safe access of emergency equipment and civilian evacuation concurrently. (5) Manage development based on federal floodplain maps. County maps shall also be referred to and in case of conflict(s) between the County floodplain maps and the federal floodplain maps, the more stringent of restrictions shall apply.(6) Prohibit development in the floodplain fringe when located on Semi-Rural and Rural Lands (7) Stormwater Hydrology. Ensure development avoids diverting drainages, increasing velocities, and altering flow rates to off-site areas to minimize adverse impacts to the area's existing hydrology.	Fire Threat Map, Travel Time Standards for Regional Categories of Land Use Designaton, Mao of Faults & Near Source Shaking Zones, Map of Landslide Susceptibility, Expansive Clays Map, Flood Plain Map, Map of Dam Inundation Areas,	Document and annually review areas within floodways and 100- and 200-year floodplains to ensure areas subject to flooding are accurately mapped in accordance with AB 162
Cultural Resources	to establish policies related to future development that will minimize the risk of personal injury, loss of life, property damage, and environmental damage associated with natural hazards, as identified in both the Conservation and Open Space and Safety Elements			

	Actions (programs, projects)		
Policy Controls	County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)	(CDPs)
	Map of Areas Served by Sewer, Map of Smart Growth Opportunity Areas,		All the CDPs included in GP appendix
(1) Require developers to provide an affordable housing component when requesting a General Plan amendment for a large-scale residential project (2) Require new multi-family projects in Villages to be well-designed and include amenities and common open space areas that enhance overall quality of life.	(1) Establish Incentives for Developments with Lower-Income Housing. (2) Provide zoning and other incentives to support developments that incorporate housing for lower-income households or households with special needs. (3) Coordinate delivery of housing programs and services among various County departments.	1) Pursue funding from federal, State, and local sources to expand affordable housing opportunities within the unincorporated County.	Promote the production and acceptance of affordable housing through educational outreach to developers, non-profit housing groups, the public, community groups, other jurisdictions, and County staff.
(1) environmental concerns and laws must take precedence over the sprawl development that occurred in the past. (2)			
(2) Policy for accepting road classification must consider marginal deficiencies, town center impacts, regional connectivity, impact to the environment and cultural resources (3) Require development to dedicate right-of-way for public roads (4) Require development to contribute its fair share toward financing transportation facilities, including mitigating the associated direct and cumulative traffic impacts caused by their project on both the local and regional road networks. Transportation facilities include road networks and related transit, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, and equestrian (5) Require that parking areas be designed to reduce pollutant discharge and stormwater runoff through site design techniques such as permeable paving, landscaped infiltration areas, and unpaved but reinforced overflow parking areas that increase infiltration. (6) Require parking areas located within or adjacent to preserve areas to also include native landscaping and shielded lighting.	(4) Coordinate with adjacent jurisdictions so that roads within Spheres of Influence (SOIs) or that cross jurisdictional boundaries are designed to provide a Road in Valle de Oro with bicycle lane and multi-use pathway consistent cross-section and capacity. To the extent practical, coordinate with adjacent jurisdictions to construct road improvements concurrently or sequentially to optimize and maintain road capacity.		
		With the passage of State law (SB 1703), SANDAG is now responsible for transit planning, programming, project development, and construction. SANDAG prepared the 2007–2011 Coordinated Plan, which provides a framework for transit system development over the next five years and reflects the goals and direction for service development as described in the 2030 RTP	
(1) Require development and Town Center plans in Villages and Rural Villages to incorporate site design and on-site amenities for alternate modes of transportation, such as comprehensive bicycle and pedestrian networks and facilities, including both on-street facilities as well as off-street bikeways			

Prohibit the use of established or planned land use patterns in nearby or adjacent jurisdictions as the primary precedent or justification for adjusting land use designations of unincorporated County lands.Coordinate with adjacent cities to ensure that land use designations are consistent with existing and planned infrastructure capacities and capabilities			
(3) Prohibit leapfrog development which is inconsistent with the Community Development Model. Leapfrog Development restrictions do not apply to new villages that are designed to be consistent with the Community Development Model, that provide necessary services and facilities, and that are designed to meet the LEED-Neighborhood Development Certification or an equivalent. For purposes of this policy, leapfrog development is defined as Village densities located away from established Villages or outside established water and sewer service boundaries.(5) Prohibit the use of established or planned land use patterns in nearby or adjacent jurisdictions as the primary precedent or justification for adjusting land use designations of unincorporated County lands.			
Require that development in the proximity of neighboring jurisdictions retain the character of the unincorporated community and use buffers or other techniques where development in the neighboring jurisdiction is incompatible. (2) Require the protection of intact or sensitive natural resources in support of the long-term sustainability of the natural environment.	Participate in the planning of regional energy infrastructure with applicable utility providers to ensure plans are consistent with the County's General Plan and Community Plans and minimize adverse impacts to the unincorporated County.	(1) Coordinate with the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) to incorporate the information (2) Map the location of existing infrastructure elements including, but not limited to fire stations, sewer trunk lines, and drainage systems (3) Conduct an assessment of the capacity and availability of the physical infrastructure necessary to support the existing and proposed land uses in the identified community (4.) Consult with affected public utilities and special districts, if any, for information on the location and capacity of their facilities to determine the ability and the timing of facility expansion for infrastructure improvements for the identified community (5.) Review regional and state transportation, air quality, and water quality plans and regulations to consider whether any of these plans affect the future operation and expansion of public and private facilities	
	Coordinate with adjacent cities to ensure that land use designations are consistent with existing and planned infrastructure capacities and capabilities.	contained in the Municipal Service Review into the infrastructure needs of the identified communities	

Prohibit private development within established preserves. Minimize impacts within established preserves when the construction of public infrastructure is unavoidable.	Collaboration with Other Jurisdictions. Collaborate with other jurisdictions and trustee agencies to achieve well-defined common resource preservation and management goals. COS-1.5 Regional Funding. Collaborate with other jurisdictions and federal, state, and local agencies to identify regional, long-term funding mechanisms that achieve common resource management goals.	Management. Monitor, manage, and maintain the regional preserve system facilitating the survival of native species and the preservation of healthy populations of rare, threatened, or endangered species.	
Allow for reductions in lot size for compatible development when tracts of existing historically agricultural land are preserved in conservation easements for continued agricultural use. (2) Requiring development to minimize potential conflicts with adjacent agricultural operations through the incorporation of adequate buffers, setbacks, and project design measures to protect surrounding agriculture			
(1) Water Conservation. Require development to reduce the waste of potable water through use of efficient technologies and conservation efforts that minimize the County's dependence on imported water and conserve groundwater resources. (2) Drought-Efficient Landscaping. Require efficient irrigation systems and in new development encourage the use of native plant species and non-invasive drought tolerant/low water use plants in landscaping. (3) Stormwater Filtration. Maximize stormwater filtration and/or infiltration in areas that are not subject to high groundwater by maximizing the natural drainage patterns and the retention of natural vegetation and other pervious surfaces. This policy shall not apply in areas with high groundwater, where raising the water table could cause septic system failures, moisture damage to building slabs, and/or other problems. (4) Impervious Surfaces. Require development to minimize the use of directly connected impervious surfaces and to retain stormwater run-off caused from the development footprint at or near the site of generation. (5) Downslope Protection. Require development to be appropriately sited and to incorporate measures to retain natural flow regimes, thereby protecting downslope areas from erosion, capturing runoff to adequately allow for filtration and/or infiltration, and protecting downstream biological resources. (6) Invasive Species. Encourage the removal of invasive species to restore natural drainage systems, habitats, and natural hydrologic regimes of watercourses. (7) Impacts of Development to Water Quality. Require development projects to avoid impacts to the water quality in local reservoirs, groundwater resources, and recharge areas, watersheds, and other local water sources. (8) Require land uses with a high potential to contaminate groundwater to take appropriate measures to protect water supply sources. (8) Require the use of recycled water in development wherever feasible. Restrict the use of recycled water when it increases salt loading in reservoirs	Coordinate water infrastructure planning with land use planning to maintain an acceptable availability of a high quality sustainable water supply. Ensure that new development includes both indoor and outdoor water conservation measures to reduce demand.		

Invasive Species. Require new development adjacent to biological preserves to use non-invasive plants in landscaping. Habitat Protection through Site Design. Require development to be sited in the least biologically sensitive areas and minimize the loss of natural habitat through site design. Require development to preserve existing natural wetland areas and associated transitional riparian and upland buffers and retain opportunities for enhancement. Prohibit sewer facilities that would induce unplanned growth. Require sewer systems to be planned, developed, and sized to serve the land use pattern and densities depicted on the Land Use Map. Sewer systems and services shall not be extended beyond either Village boundaries or extant Urban Limit Lines, whichever is more restrictive, (4) Require that development be located and designed to minimize the "heat island" effect as appropriate to the location and density of development, incorporating such elements as cool roofs, cool pavements, and strategically placed shade trees. (5) Require all new County facilities and the renovation and expansion of existing County buildings to meet identified "green building" programs that demonstrate energy efficiency, energy conservation, and renewable technologies. (6) Require recycling, reduction and reuse of construction and demolition debris.	Preserve System Funding. Provide adequate funding for assemblage, management, maintenance, and monitoring through coordination with other jurisdictions and agencies. Multiple-Resource Preservation Areas. Support the acquisition of large tracts of land that have multiple resource preservation benefits, such as biology, hydrology, cultural, aesthetics, and community character. Establish funding mechanisms to serve as an alternative when mitigation requirements would not result in the acquisition of large tracts of land.		
Require that buildings be located and oriented in new subdivisions and multi-structure non-residential projects to maximize passive solar heating during cool seasons, minimize heat gains during hot periods, enhance natural ventilation, and promote the effective use of daylight (2) Require projects that generate potentially significant levels of air pollutants and/or GHGs such as quarries, landfill operations, or large land development projects to incorporate renewable energy, and the best available control technologies and practices into the project design. (3) Require County contractors and encourage other developers to use low-emission construction vehicles and equipment to improve air quality and reduce GHG emissions. (3) Encourage energy conservation and efficiency in existing development through energy efficiency audits and adoption of energy saving measures resulting from the audits.		Coordinate with the California Public Utilities Commission, power companies, and other public agencies to avoid siting energy generation, transmission facilities, and other public improvements in locations that impact visually sensitive areas, whenever feasible. Require the design of public improvements within visually sensitive areas to blend into the landscape.	
Require that open space associated with future development that is intended to be preserved in perpetuity either be: 1) Retained in private ownership of the property owner or a third party with a restrictive easement that limits use of the land as appropriate; or 2) Transferred into public ownership of an agency that manages preserved open space. The owner of the open space will be responsible for the maintenance and any necessary management unless those responsibilities are delegated through an adopted plan or agreement. Restrictive easements shall be dedicated to the County or a public agency (approved by the County) with responsibilities that correspond with the purpose of the open space. When transferred to a third party or public agency, a funding mechanism to support the future maintenance and management of the property should be established to the satisfaction of the County.(4) Prohibit new billboards and other forms of large-scale advertising and signage within scenic corridors. Encourage the removal of existing billboards and other forms of large-scale advertising and signage along State and County scenic highway corridors. (5) Require new development to place utilities underground and encourage "undergrounding" in existing development to maintain viewsheds, reduce hazards associated with hanging lines and utility poles, and to keep pace with current and future technologies. (6) Restrict outdoor light and glare from development projects in Semi-Rural and Rural Lands and designated rural communities to retain the quality of night skies by minimizing light pollution.		maintaining large, inter-connected blocks of habitat containing sizable and diverse populations of sensitive species is superior to a fragmented landscape with undersized populations. Figure C-1 (Habitat Conservation Programs) identifies existing preserve areas, along with areas where a connected system of preserves will be established as additional easements are recorded for open space and/or lands are acquired for public benefit. 2 http:// (2) Coordinate with adjacent federal and State agencies, local jurisdictions, and tribal governments to retain the quality of night skies by minimizing light pollution.	

	California Building Code, Uniform Building Code		
Require consultation with affected communities, including local tribes to determine the appropriate treatment of cultural resources. (2) Open Space Easements. Require development to avoid archeological resources whenever possible. If complete avoidance is not possible, require development to fully mitigate impacts to archaeological resources.(3) Require human remains be treated with the utmost dignity and respect and that the disposition and handling of human remains will be done in consultation with the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) and under the requirements of Federal, State and County Regulations.			Coordinate with public agencies, tribes, and institutions in order to build and maintain a central database that includes a notation whether collections from each site are being curated, and if so, where, along with the nature and location of cultural resources throughout the County of San Diego

Plan	Planning Process	Scope	Studies and Analysis
County of San Diego General Plan	The County of San Diego GP is a result of the collective efforts of elected and appointed officials, community groups, individuals, and agencies who developed a framework for the future growth and development of the unincorporated areas of the County.	The GP is based on a set of guiding principles designed to protect the County's unique and diverse natural resources and maintain the character of its rural and semi-rural communities	Background Reports were prepared for each of the seven State-mandated topical areas to be covered in the General Plan including Land Use, Mobility, Housing, Safety, Conservation, Open Space, and Noise. In addition, technical studies such as traffic impacts, noise, and commercial and industrial lands needs analyses were conducted as a basis to develop a Land Use Plan responsive to community needs and issues.
http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/pds/generalplan.html	The process of preparing the General Plan included the following key steps: ■ Prepare background reports and technical studies ■ Develop alternative growth plans and select a preferred plan through a public outreach process ■ Prepare draft goals and policies ■ Prepare the Draft General Plan ■ Prepare the Implementation Plan ■ Prepare the Draft Environmental Impact Report ■ Conduct public hearings to adopt the General Plan and certify the EIR ■ Publish the final General Plan and EIR	The GP reflects an environmentally sustainable approach to planning that balances the need for adequate infrastructure, housing, and economic vitality, while maintaining and preserving each unique community within the County, agricultural areas, and extensive open space	The General Plan is based upon a series of Background Reports containing relevant topical data and analyses as well as identification of relevant issues and trends to be considered in preparation of the General Plan. These reports and technical studies serve as the existing conditions or existing setting for the General Plan elements and the Environmental Impact Report (EIR). These background reports are not adopted by the County and may be expanded or modified without an amendment to the General Plan. Also, separate from the General Plan but utilized as background data for analysis is the County's Geographic Information System (GIS) database. Data related to land use, physical constraints, and resources, included in various figures in the General Plan are available from the San Diego Geographic Information Source (SanGIS) at www.sangis.org.
	The General Plan planning process involved a broad spectrum of the community through an extensive public outreach program that included hundreds of meetings, mailings, and e-mail updates, a hotline, and a website. The outcome of the effort led to the development of land use maps and a road network, the development of goals and policies, and the preparation of the General Plan based upon input from the numerous workshops, open houses, and community meetings.	Comprehensive and specific approach employed for each element	A program EIR was prepared for the General Plan in accordance with the substantive and procedural requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The EIR describes environmental conditions in the County, assesses the possible adverse environmental impacts that the General Plan adoption will have on these conditions, identifies actions that will be undertaken to reduce these impacts, and evaluates the comparative impacts of alternatives to adoption of the General Plan. Mitigation measures in the EIR are incorporated both as policies in the General Plan and as implementation measures in the Implementation Plan and, consequently, the General Plan is generally considered to be "self-mitigating."

Plan	Planning Process	Scope	Studies and Analysis
	The entire process was guided by two regional advisory committees: ■ Steering Committee—Chairpersons or designated representatives from 26 Community Planning and Sponsor Groups ■ Interest Group—Designated representatives from environmental groups, professional organizations, building industry representatives, and the Farm Bureau These groups made policy recommendations to staff, the Planning Commission, and Board of Supervisors. All meetings were advertised, open to the public, and held in accordance with the Brown Act. Through frequent work sessions, the public and stakeholders were provided the opportunity for involvement throughout the entire planning process from the initial establishment of population growth targets, to development of a land use framework, identification and refinement of desired goals and policies, and review of land use map and road network alternatives. In addition to the advisory groups, the community planning and sponsor groups served as the primary conduit for public outreach throughout the planning process. Community planning groups worked closely with staff throughout the development of the land use map, along with town center and road network planning efforts. Since 2000, staff participated in over 212 meetings with the full Planning and Sponsor groups, 109 workshops, and 216 subcommittee meetings. All meetings were advertised to the general public through standard planning and sponsor group agendas or through the	The General Plan provides a renewed basis for the County's diverse communities to develop Community Plans that are specific to and reflective of their unique character and environment consistent with the County's vision for its future	
	Other groups involved in the planning process included: ■ Native American Tribal Nations—A tribal outreach strategy that invited the 18 tribes in the County to participate in the process coordinated through the Native American Heritage Commission. ■ City Planning Directors—Staff coordinated with the Planning Directors from incorporated cities within the County to provide status reports on the progress of the General Plan Update and solicit their feedback.	As the equivalent of a local "constitution" for land use and development, the General Plan's diagrams, goals, and policies form the basis for the County's zoning, subdivision, and infrastructure decisions	
	■ Hotline—An unmanned telephone hotline was established that allowed the public direct access to the San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use with an ability to leave a message (i.e., be placed on mailing lists), or could get general questions answered.	A number of important themes that are integral components of the County's vision for its future are woven throughout the General Plan rather than structured as separate elements such as community character, environmental sustainability, and global warming.	

Plan	Planning Process	Scope	Studies and Analysis
	■ Project Initiation Postcard—All property owners in the unincorporated County in January 2001 were mailed a postcard introducing the General Plan Update to inform the public about the update and encourage their involvement.	As required by State law, the seven required elements of the General Plan are highly correlated and are presented in six chapters of the San Diego County General Plan as shown in the following matrix.	

Strategies	Structure and Packaging	Performance Management
The General Plan directs future growth in the unincorporated areas of the County with a projected capacity that will accommodate more than 232,300 existing and future homes. Compared to the previous General Plan, this update reduces housing capacity by 15 percent and shifts 20 percent of future growth from eastern backcountry areas to western communities. This change reflects the County's commitment to a sustainable growth model that facilitates efficient development near infrastructure and services, while respecting sensitive natural resources and protection of existing community character in its extensive rural and semi-rural communities.	The San Diego County Plan is available online at http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/pds/generalplan.html. The plan is not available as an entire .pdf online, but is broken up by chapter into multiple .pdf's. Following the Introduction and Vision, Chapters 3 through 8 comprise the "elements" of the General Plan required by State law. Each element includes a purpose and scope, the context of the planning issues, and the goals and policies for the various element topicsEach chapter is clearly listed as a link online which leads to a pdf of the chapter. Under each chapter link is a one sentence description of the chapter. The following is a list of the plan chapters: 1. Cover, Table of Contents, Chapter 1- Introduction, Chapter 2 -Vision and Guiding Principles 2. Chapter 3 - Land Use Element 3. Chapter 4 - Mobility Element 4. Chapter 5 - Conservation and Open Space Element 5. Chapter 6 - Housing Element 6. Chapter 7 - Safety Element 7. Chapter 8 - Noise Element 8. Chapter 9&10 - Implementation and Glossary	To ensure implementation of the GP, the following resources are presented on the GP website: 1. General Plan Implementation Plan 2. General Plan Map
The Implementation Plan is a set of the principal actions and procedures necessary to achieve the goals and policies set forth in the General Plan. It is a separate document that is directly correlated and cross referenced to the policies in the General Plan, but it may be modified and updated as necessary without the necessity of a General Plan amendment. An overview of the Implementation Plan is provided in Chapter 9.	The following links are listed online under Appendices. Links lead to separate .pdf's. 1. Land Use Map Appendix 2. Mobility Element Network Appendix 3. Forest Conservation Initiative	General Plan Annual Progress Reports for 2012 and 2013 are provided on the GP website.
This comprehensive update to the General Plan will be implemented through a variety of ordinances, programs, and activities. These specific actions are described in the Implementation Plan, which is a separate document to the General Plan.	The following links are listed online under the Housing Element Background Report. Links lead to separate .pdf's. 1. Housing Element Background Report 2. Appendix 1: Sites Inventory for all 10 communities in the county (Each Community has its own link to a site inventory) 3. Appendix 2: Quantified Objectives 4. Implementing Programs	The following Environmental Review Documents are listed: 1. Environmental Impact Reports 2. GPU FEIR Summary, 15183 Reference

Strategies	Structure and Packaging	Performance Management
	In a table at the end of the webpage, all 10 communities in the county are listed and accompanied with links to the following documents: - Community Plan - Land Use Map - Regional Category Map - Mobility Element Network	The General Plan Update Process history remains available on the department GPU hearings page, for more information please contact staff at gpupdate@sdcounty.ca.gov
	While the General Plan is internally consistent, some issues are addressed through multiple policies and some receive refined and more detailed direction in community plans.	Once adopted, implementation of the County of San Diego General Plan will begin in accordance with the Implementation Plan. Associated changes to zoning, other regulations, policies, and procedures will be made. Implementation of the General Plan will be monitored and reported on an annual basis.
		As mandated by State law, the Implementation Plan addresses specific actions required of the County including, but not limited to, the following key activities: ■ Prepare an annual report on the status of the General Plan and progress of its implementation, as well as, its progress in meeting its regional housing needs allocation. ■ Prepare an annual capital improvement program for scheduling and financing major public works projects consistent with the General Plan. ■ Prepare an updated zoning code to achieve consistency of the zoning and development standards with the updated General Plan's land use designations and policies.

Strategies	Structure and Packaging	Performance Management
		Each implementation program or action includes the following components: ■ Policy Reference. Each General Plan policy is correlated to a specific action in the Implementation Plan. Cross referencing each action in the Implementation Plan to a specific policy, enables the Plan to be revised as policies change or as new tools and methods for implementation are developed. ■ Responsible Department. The lead County department with primary responsibility for completion of a program is listed. If additional departments or external agencies provide key support to implement the program, that entity is also indicated. ■ Program Implementation Category. This information provides more detail regarding whether the action is a new or existing program and whether or not additional resources are needed to implement the action specified. The Program Implementation categories are identified below: A-1: Current Program/No Change A-2: Current Program/Change/Additional resources NOT required A-3: Current Program/Change/Additional resources required B-1: New Program/Additional resources NOT required B-2: New Program/Additional resources required A “Change” to a current program is defined as a formal action that would be required, such as a change to an ordinance or Board of Supervisors policy. “No Change” indicates that no modifications or revisions to the current program would be required. ■ EIR Mitigation. Identifies the necessary actions to mitigate environmental impacts that may result from the General Plan update

10.13.2014

Neighbor Island County General Plans and Office of Planning's "Planner's Toolbox" Best Management Practices - Table Summary
Plan 751 - Fall 2014

Table Description

The table summarizes the findings of the General Plans of the three neighbor island counties of the State of Hawaii and the resources provided by the State's Office of Planning's "Planner's Toolbox". The table provides detailed information for the Maui, Oahu, and Kauai counties' General Plans, respectively, through different themes given to us as priorities for the County of Hawaii, including: Housing, Transportation, Village and Town Planning, Non-Conforming Subdivisions, Rural Economic Development, Climate Change, Social Equity, and Natural Resources. The table provides detailed information of the Office of Planning's "Planner's Toolbox" resources, specifically information titled: "Adapting to Climate Change," "Cumulative & Secondary Impact (CSI): Stormwater Impact Assessment," "Low Impact Development," "Rural Economic Development," and "Transit-Oriented Development". The plans are divided into five main categories focusing on each plan's objectives, policies, actions to be made by Counties, State, Federal agencies and Community-based actions, implementation, and the plans' policy implications for the County of Hawaii. The table provides an overview of each neighbor island general plan as well as of the Office of Planning's "Planner's Toolbox".

Overall Findings (General)

The overviews are following:

- All State of Hawaii county General Plans are written differently with no conformity;
- A majority of the neighbor island General Plans do not identify action plans or implementation plans, except for the County of Kauai;
- Focus areas vary between each of the three county's needs;
- Resources provided in the Planner's Toolbox are general and informative to serve as supplemental material;
- Not all resources provided in the Planner's Toolbox were accessible and/or were immeasurable, including: the "Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund," "Coastal Hazards," "GIS data, Maps, Tools, Apps," "Rural Policy and Best Practices Project," and the "Technical Assistance Memorandum" and were therefore not included in this study;
- Resources that were accessible in the Planner's Toolbox identified common best practices, successful policies, and funding sources within the respective field; and
- Many Best Management Practices, policies, and funding sources from the Planner's Toolbox could be positively entertained and implemented to improve the County of Hawaii's planning practices and financing capabilities.

County & Topic Areas	Objectives		Policies
	Objectives/ Principals/Standards	Policy Intent	Policies (maps, regulatory measures, policy controls, other)
Maui			
Housing	To Expand Housing Opportunities for Residents: Quality, island-appropriate housing will be available to all residents.	To reduce the affordable housing deficit for residents.	existing units, is made available for purchase or rental to our resident and/or workforce population, with special emphasis on providing housing for low- to moderate-income families, and ensure that all affordable housing remains affordable in perpetuity. b. Seek innovative ways to lower housing costs without compromising the quality of our island lifestyle. c. Seek innovative methods to secure land for the development of low- and moderate-income housing. d. Provide the homeless population with emergency and transitional shelter and other supportive programs. e. Provide for a range of senior-citizen and special needs housing choices on each island that affordably facilitates a continuum of care and services. f. Support the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands' development of homestead lands. g. Manage property-tax burdens to protect affordable resident homeownership. h. Explore taxation mechanisms to increase and maintain access to affordable housing. i. Improve awareness regarding available affordable homeowner's insurance. j. Redevelop commercial areas with a mixture of affordable residential and business uses, where appropriate. k. Ensure residents are given priority to obtain affordable housing units developed in their communities, consistent with all applicable regulations. l. Establish pricing for affordable housing that is more reflective of Maui County's workforce than the United States Housing and Urban Development's median-income
		To increase the mix of housing types in towns and neighborhoods to promote sustainable land use planning, expand consumer choice, and protect the County's rural and smalltown character.	a. Seek innovative ways to develop `ohana cottages and accessory-dwelling units as affordable housing. b. Design neighborhoods to foster interaction among neighbors. c. Encourage a mix of social, economic, and age groups within neighborhoods. d. Promote infill housing in urban areas at scales that capitalize on existing infrastructure, lower development costs, and are consistent with existing or desired patterns of development. e. Encourage the building industry to use environmentally sustainable materials, technologies, and site planning. f. Develop workforce housing in proximity to job centers and transit facilities. g. Provide incentives to developers and owners who incorporate green building practices and energy-efficient technologies into their housing developments.

County & Topic Areas	Objectives		Policies
		To increase and maintain the affordable housing inventory.	a. Recognize housing as a basic human need, and work to fulfill that need. b. Prioritize available infrastructure capacity for affordable housing. c. Improve communication, collaboration, and coordination among housing providers and social-service organizations. d. Study future projected housing needs, monitor economic cycles, and prepare for future conditions on each island. e. Develop public-private and nonprofit partnerships that facilitate the construction of quality affordable housing. f. Streamline the review process for high-quality, affordable housing developments that implement the goals, objectives, and policies of the General Plan. g. Minimize the intrusion of housing on prime, productive, and potentially productive agricultural lands and regionally valuable agricultural lands. h. Encourage long-term residential use of existing and future housing to meet residential needs.
		To expand access to education related to housing options, homeownership, financing, and residential construction.	a. Broaden access to information about County, State, and Federal programs that provide financial assistance to renters and home buyers. b. Expand access to information about opportunities for homeownership and self-help housing. c. Educate residents about making housing choices that support their individual needs, the needs of their communities, and the health of the islands' natural systems. d. Improve home buyers' education on all aspects of homeownership.
		To diversify and expand sustainable forms of agriculture and aquaculture.	a. Support programs that position Maui County's agricultural products as premium export products. b. Prioritize the use of agricultural land to feed the local population, and promote the use of agricultural lands for sustainable and diversified agricultural activities. c. Capitalize on Hawai`i's economic opportunities in the ecologically sensitive aquaculture industries. d. Assist farmers to help make Maui County more self-sufficient in food production. e. Support ordinances, programs, and policies that keep agricultural land and water available and affordable to farmers. f. Support a tax structure that is conducive to the growth of the agricultural economy. g. Enhance County efforts to monitor and regulate important agricultural issues. h. Support education, research, and facilities that strengthen the agricultural industry. i. Maintain the genetic integrity of existing food crops. j. Encourage healthy and organic farm practices that contribute to land health and regeneration. k. Support cooperatives and other types of nontraditional and communal farming efforts. l. Encourage methods of monitoring and controlling genetically modified crops to prevent adverse effects.m. Work with the State to ease the permitting process for the revitalization of traditional fish ponds.

County & Topic Areas	Objectives		Policies
		To support a visitor industry that respects the resident culture and the environment.	a. Promote traditional Hawaiian practices in visitor-related facilities and activities. b. Encourage and educate the visitor industry to be sensitive to island lifestyles and cultural values. c. Encourage a spirit of welcome for residents at visitor facilities, such as by offering kama`aina incentives and discount programs. d. Support the renovation and enhancement of existing visitor facilities. e. Support policies, programs, and a tax structure that redirect the benefits of the visitor industry back into the local community. f. Encourage resident ownership of visitor-related businesses and facilities. g. Develop partnerships to provide educational and training facilities to residents employed in the visitor industry. h. Foster an understanding of local cultures, customs, and etiquette, and emphasize the importance of the Aloha Spirit as a common good for all. i. Support the diversification, development, evolution, and integration of the visitor industry in a way that is compatible with the traditional, social, economic, spiritual, and environmental values of island residents. j. Improve collaboration between the visitor industry and the other sectors of Maui County's economy. k. Perpetuate an authentic image of the Hawaiian culture and history and an appropriate recognition of the host culture. l. Support the programs and initiatives outlined in the Maui County Tourism Strategic Plan 2006-2015. m. Promote water conservation, beach conservation, and open-space conservation in areas providing services for visitors.
Transportation	To Diversify Transportation Options: Maui County will have an efficient, economical, and environmentally sensitive means of moving people and goods.	To provide an effective, affordable, and convenient ground-transportation system that is environmentally sustainable.	a. Execute planning strategies to reduce traffic congestion. b. Plan for the efficient relocation of roadways for the public benefit. c. Support the use of alternative roadway designs, such as traffic-calming techniques and modern roundabouts. d. Increase route and mode options in the ground-transportation network. e. Ensure that roadway systems are safe, efficient, and maintained in good condition. f. Preserve roadway corridors that have historic, scenic, or unique physical attributes that enhance the character and scenic resources of communities. g. Design new roads and roadway improvements to retain and enhance the existing character and scenic resources of the communities through which they pass. h. Promote a variety of affordable and convenient transportation services that meet countywide and community needs and expand ridership of transit systems. i. Collaborate with transit agencies, government agencies, employers, and operators to provide planning strategies that reduce peak-hour traffic. j. Develop and expand an attractive, island-appropriate, and efficient public transportation system. k. Provide and encourage the development of specialized transportation options for the young, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. l. Evaluate all alternatives to preserve quality of life before widening roads. m. Encourage businesses in the promotion of alternative transportation options for resident and visitor use. n. Support the development of carbon-emission standards and an incentive program aimed at achieving County carbon-emission goals.

County & Topic Areas	Objectives		Policies
		To reduce the reliance on the automobile and fossil fuels by encouraging walking, bicycling, and other energy-efficient and safe alternative modes of transportation.	a. Make walking and bicycling transportation safe and easy between and within communities. b. Require development to be designed with the pedestrian in mind. c. Design new and retrofit existing rights-of-way with adequate sidewalks, bicycle lanes, or separated multi-use transit corridors. d. Support the development of a countywide network of bikeways, equestrian trails, and pedestrian paths. e. Support the reestablishment of traditional trails between communities, to the ocean, and through the mountains for public use. f. Encourage educational programs to increase safety for pedestrians and bicyclists.
		To improve opportunities for affordable, efficient, safe, and reliable air transportation.	a. Discourage private helicopter and fixed-wing landing sites to mitigate environmental and social impacts. b. Encourage the use of quieter aircraft and noise-abatement procedures for arrivals and departures. c. Encourage the modernization and maintenance of air-transportation facilities for general-aviation activities. d. Encourage a viable and competitive atmosphere for air carriers to expand service and ensure sufficient intra-County flights and affordable fares for consumers. e. Continue to support secondary airports, and encourage the State to provide them with adequate funding. f. During Community Plan updates, explore the use of the smaller airports. g. Encourage the State to provide efficient, adequate, and affordable parking and transit connections within and around airports.
		To improve opportunities for affordable, efficient, safe, and reliable ocean transportation.	a. Support programs and regulations that reduce the disposal of maritime waste and prevent spills into the ocean. b. Encourage the upgrading of harbors to resist damage from natural hazards and disasters. c. Encourage the State to study the use of existing harbors and set priorities for future use. d. Explore all options to protect the traditional recreational uses of harbors, and mitigate harbor-upgrade impacts to recreational uses where feasible. e. Encourage the upgrading of harbors and the separation of cargo and bulk materials from passenger and recreational uses. f. Encourage the State to provide for improved capacity at shipping, docking, and storage facilities. g. Encourage the State to provide adequate parking facilities and transit connections within and around harbor areas. h. Encourage the redevelopment and revitalization of harbors while preserving historic and cultural assets in harbor districts. i. Encourage the State to provide adequate facilities for small-boat operations, including small-boat launch ramps, according to community needs. j. Support the maintenance and cleanliness of harbor facilities. k. Support the redevelopment of harbors as pedestrian-oriented gathering places.

County & Topic Areas	Objectives		Policies
		To improve and expand the planning and management of transportation systems.	a. Encourage progressive community design and development that will reduce transportation trips. b. Require new developments to contribute their pro rata share of local and regional infrastructure costs. c. Establish appropriate user fees for private enterprises that utilize publictransportation facilities for recreational purposes. d. Support the revision of roadway-design criteria and standards so that roads are compatible with surrounding neighborhoods and the character of rural areas. e. Plan for multi-modal transportation and utility corridors on each island. f. Support designing all transportation facilities, including airport, harbor, and mass-transit stations, to reflect Hawaiian architecture. g. Utilize transportation-demand management as an integral part of transportation planning. h. Accommodate the planting of street trees and other appropriate landscaping in all public rights-of-way.
Village/Town Planning			
Non-Conforming Subdivisions			
Rural Economic	To Strengthen the Local Economy: Maui County's economy will be diverse, sustainable, and supportive of community values.	To promote an economic climate that will encourage diversification of the County's economic base and a sustainable rate of economic growth.	a. Support economic decisions that create long-term benefits. b. Promote lifelong education, career development, and technical training for existing and emerging industries. c. Invest in infrastructure, facilities, and programs that foster economic diversification. d. Support and promote locally produced products and locally owned operations and businesses that benefit local communities and meet local demand. e. Support programs that assist industries to retain and attract more local labor and facilitate the creation of jobs that offer a living wage. f. Encourage work environments that are safe, rewarding, and fulfilling to employees. g. Support home-based businesses that are appropriate for and in character with the community. h. Encourage businesses that promote the health and well-being of the residents, produce value-added products, and support community values. i. Foster an understanding of the role of all industries in our economy. j. Support efforts to improve conditions that foster economic vitality in our historic small towns. k. Support and encourage traditional host-culture businesses and indigenous agricultural practices. l. Support public and private entities that assist entrepreneurs in establishing locally operated businesses.
		To expand economic sectors that increase living-wage job choices and are compatible with community values.	a. Support emerging industries, including the following: • Health and wellness industry; • Sports and recreation industry; • Film and entertainment industry; • Arts and culture industry; • Renewable-energy industry; • Research and development industry; • High-technology and knowledge-based industries; • Education and training industry; • Ecotourism industry; and • Agritourism industry.
Climate Change			

County & Topic Areas	Objectives		Policies
Social Equity	To Strive for Good Governance: Government services will be transparent, effective, efficient, and responsive to the needs of residents.	To strengthen governmental planning, coordination, consensus building, and decision making.	a. Plan and prepare for the effects of social, demographic, economic, and environmental shifts. b. Plan for and address the possible implications of Hawaiian sovereignty. c. Encourage collaboration among government agencies to reduce duplication of efforts and promote information availability and exchange. d. Expand opportunities for the County to be involved in and affect State and Federal decision making. e. Plan and prepare for large-scale emergencies and contingencies. f. Improve public awareness about preparing for natural hazards, disasters, and evacuation plans. g. Improve coordination among Federal, State, and County agencies.
		To promote civic engagement.	a. Foster consensus building through in-depth, innovative, and accessible public participatory processes. b. Promote and ensure public participation and equal access to government among all citizens. c. Encourage a broad cross-section of residents to volunteer on boards and commissions. d. Encourage the State to improve its community-involvement processes. e. Support community-based decision making. f. Expand advisory functions at the community level. g. Expand opportunities for all members of the public to participate in public meetings and forums. h. Facilitate the community's ability to obtain relevant documentation. i. Increase voter registration and turnout.
		To improve the efficiency, reliability, and transparency of County government's internal processes and decision making.	a. Use advanced technology to improve efficiency. b. Simplify and clarify the permitting process to provide uniformity, reliability, efficiency, and transparency. c. Improve communication with Lana`i and Moloka`i through the expanded use of information technologies, expanded staffing, and the creation and expansion of government-service centers. d. Ensure that laws, policies, and regulations are internally consistent and effectuate the intent of the General Plan.

County & Topic Areas	Objectives		Policies
		To adequately fund in order to effectively administer, implement, and enforce the General Plan.	a. Adequately fund, staff, and support the timely update and implementation of planning policy, programs, functional plans, and enforcement activities. b. Ensure that the County's General Plan process provides for efficient planning at the County, island, town, and neighborhood level. c. Encourage ongoing professional development, education, and training of County employees. d. Encourage competitive compensation packages for County employees to attract and retain County personnel. e. Enable the County government to be more responsive in implementing our General Plan and Community Plans. f. Review discretionary permits for compliance with the Countywide Policy Plan. g. Strengthen the enforcement of County, State, and Federal land use laws.
		To strive for County government to be a role model for implementing cultural and environmental policies and practices.	
Natural Resourc	To Protect the Natural Environment: Maui County's natural environment and distinctive open spaces will be preserved, managed, and cared for in perpetuity	To improve the opportunity to experience the natural beauty and native biodiversity of the islands for present and future generations	a. Perpetuate native Hawaiian biodiversity by preventing the introduction of invasive species, containing or eliminating existing noxious pests, and protecting critical habitat areas. b. Preserve and reestablish indigenous and endemic species' habitats and their connectivity. c. Restore and protect forests, wetlands, watersheds, and stream flows, and guard against wildfires, flooding, and erosion. d. Protect baseline stream flows for perennial streams, and support policies that ensure adequate stream flow to support Native Hawaiian aquatic species, traditional kalo cultivation, and self-sustaining ahupua`a. e. Protect undeveloped beaches, dunes, and coastal ecosystems, and restore natural shoreline processes. f. Protect the natural state and integrity of unique terrain, valued natural environments, and geological features. g. Preserve and provide ongoing care for important scenic vistas, view planes, landscapes, and open-space resources. h. Expand coordination with the State and nonprofit agencies and their volunteers to reduce invasive species, replant indigenous species, and identify critical habitat.

County & Topic Areas	Objectives		Policies
		To improve the quality of environmentally sensitive, locally valued natural resources and native ecology of each island.	a. Protect and restore nearshore reef environments and water quality. b. Protect marine resources and valued wildlife. c. Improve the connection between urban environments and the natural landscape, and incorporate natural features of the land into urban design. d. Utilize land-conservation tools to ensure the permanence of valued open spaces. e. Mitigate the negative effects of upland uses on coastal wetlands, marine life, and coral reefs. f. Strengthen coastal-zone management, re-naturalization of shorelines, where possible, and filtration or treatment of urban and agricultural runoff. g. Regulate the use and maintenance of stormwater-treatment systems that incorporate the use of native vegetation and mimic natural systems. h. Advocate for stronger regulation of fishing, boating, cruise ship, and ecotourism activities. i. Restore watersheds and aquifer-recharge areas to healthy and productive status, and increase public knowledge about the importance of watershed stewardship, water conservation, and groundwater protection.
		To improve the stewardship of the natural environment.	a. Preserve and protect natural resources with significant scenic, economic, cultural, environmental, or recreational value. b. Improve communication, coordination, and collaboration among government agencies, nonprofit organizations, communities, individuals, and land owners that work for the protection of the natural environment. c. Evaluate development to assess potential short-term and long-term impacts on land, air, aquatic, and marine environments. d. Improve efforts to mitigate and plan for the impact of natural disasters, human influenced emergencies, and global warming. e. Regulate access to sensitive ecological sites and landscapes. f. Reduce air, noise, light, land, and water pollution, and reduce Maui County's contribution to global climate change. g. Plan and prepare for and educate visitors and residents about the possible effects of global warming. h. Provide public access to beaches and shorelines for recreational and cultural purposes where appropriate. i. Educate the construction and landscape industries and property owners about the use of best management practices to prevent erosion and nonpoint source pollution. j. Support the acquisition of resources with scenic, environmental, and recreational value, and encumber their use. k. Improve enforcement activities relating to the natural environment.
		To educate residents and visitors about responsible stewardship practices and the interconnectedness of the natural environment and people.	a. Expand education about native flora, fauna, and ecosystems. b. Align priorities to recognize that the health of the natural environment and the health of people are inextricably linked. c. Promote programs and incentives that decrease greenhouse-gas emissions and improve environmental stewardship.

County & Topic Areas	Objectives		Policies
	To Preserve Local Cultures and Traditions: Maui County will foster a spirit of pono and protect, perpetuate, and reinvigorate its residents' multi-cultural values and traditions to ensure that current and future generations will enjoy the benefits of their rich island heritage.	To perpetuate the Hawaiian culture as a vital force in the lives of residents.	a. Protect and preserve access to mountain, ocean, and island resources for traditional Hawaiian cultural practices. b. Prohibit inappropriate development of cultural lands and sites that are important for traditional Hawaiian cultural practices, and establish mandates for the special protection of these lands in perpetuity. c. Promote the use of ahupua`a and moku management practices. d. Encourage the use of traditional Hawaiian architecture and craftsmanship. e. Promote the use of the Hawaiian language. f. Recognize and preserve the unique natural and cultural characteristics of each ahupua`a or district. g. Encourage schools to promote broader incorporation of Hawaiian and other local cultures' history and values lessons into curriculum. h. Ensure the protection of Native Hawaiian rights. i. Promote, encourage, and require the correct use of traditional place names, particularly in government documents, signage, and the tourism industry.
		To emphasize respect for our island lifestyle and our unique local cultures, family, and natural environment.	a. Acknowledge the Hawaiian culture as the host culture, and foster respect and humility among residents and visitors toward the Hawaiian people and their practices. b. Perpetuate a respect for diversity, and recognize the historic blending of cultures and ethnicities. c. Encourage the perpetuation of each culture's unique cuisine, attire, dance, music, and folklore, and other unique island traditions and recreational activities. d. Recognize the interconnectedness between the natural environment and the cultural heritage of the islands. e. Protect and prioritize funding for recreational activities that support local cultural practices, such as surfing, fishing, and outrigger-canoe paddling.
		To preserve for present and future generations the opportunity to know and experience the arts, culture, and history of Maui County.	a. Foster teaching opportunities for cultural practitioners to share their knowledge and skills. b. Support the development of cultural centers. c. Broaden opportunities for public art and the display of local artwork. d. Foster the Aloha Spirit by celebrating the Hawaiian host culture and other Maui County cultures through support of cultural-education programs, festivals, celebrations, and ceremonies. e. Support the perpetuation of Hawaiian arts and culture. f. Support programs and activities that record the oral and pictorial history of residents. g. Support the development of repositories for culture, history, genealogy, oral history, film, and interactive learning.

County & Topic Areas	Objectives		Policies
		To preserve and restore significant historic architecture, structures, cultural sites, cultural districts, and cultural landscapes.	a. Support the development of island-wide historic, archaeological, and cultural resources inventories. b. Promote the rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of historic sites, buildings, and structures to perpetuate a traditional sense of place. c. Identify a sustainable rate of use and set forth specific policies to protect cultural resources. d. Protect and preserve lands that are culturally or historically significant. e. Support programs that protect, record, restore, maintain, provide education about, and interpret cultural districts, landscapes, sites, and artifacts in both natural and museum settings. f. Perpetuate the authentic character and historic integrity of rural communities and small towns. g. Seek solutions that honor the traditions and practices of the host culture while recognizing the needs of the community. h. Support the development of an Archaeological District Ordinance. i. Protect summits, slopes, and ridgelines from inappropriate development. j. Support the registering of important historic sites on the State and Federal historic registers. k. Provide opportunities for public involvement with restoration and enhancement of all types of cultural resources. l. Foster partnerships to identify and preserve or revitalize historic and cultural sites.
Oahu			
Housing	A. To provide decent housing for all the people at prices they can afford; B. To reduce speculation in land and housing; C. To provide the people with choice of living environments which are reasonably close to employment, recreation, and commercial centers and adequately served by public utilities		A-1. Develop programs and controls to provide decent homes at the least possible cost 2. Streamline approval and permit procedures for housing and other development projects 3. Encourage innovative residential development for lower costs, added convenience and privacy, and the more efficient use of streets and utilities 4. Establish public, and encourage private, programs to maintain and improve the condition of existing housing 5. Make full use of State and Federal programs that provide financial assistance for low and moderate income homebuyers 6. Expand local funding mechanisms avail- able to pay for government housing programs 7. Provide financial and other incentives to encourage the private sector to build homes for low and moderate income residents; 8. Encourage and participate in joint public- private development of low and moderate income housing 9. Encourage the preservation of existing housing which is affordable to low- and moderate-income persons 10. Promote the construction of affordable dwellings which take advantage of Oahu's year-round moderate climate 11. Encourage the construction of affordable homes within established low-density communities by such means as 'ohana' units, duplex dwellings, and cluster development 12. Encourage the production and maintenance of affordable rental housing 13. Encourage the provision of affordable housing designed for the elderly and the handicapped 14. Encourage equitable relationships between landowners and leaseholders, between landlords and tenants, and between condominium developers and owners B-1. Encourage the State government to coordinate its urban-area designations with the developmental policies of the City and County 2. Discourage private developers from acquiring and assembling land outside of

County & Topic Areas	Objectives		Policies
Transportation	To create a transportation system to safe and efficient movement of people and goods at a resonable cost; server all people- the poor, the elderly, and the physically handicapped; and offer a variety of attractive and convenient modes of travel. To maintain transportation system to continue to make Oahu a desirable place to live and visit.		A-1. Develop and maintain integral ground-transportation system with the following elements and primary purpose: a. Public transportation-for travel to and from work b. Roads and highways-for commercial traffic and travel in nonurban areas; c. Bikeways-for recreational activities and trips to work, schools, shopping centers, and community facilities; and d. Pedestrian walkways 2. Provide transportation services within Ewa, Central Oahu, and Pearl City-Hawaii Kai corridors primarily through a mass transit system including exclusive ROW, rapid transit and feeder-bus components as well as through the existing highways system with appropriate improvements; 3. Provide transportation services outside the Ewa, Central Oahu, and Pearl City-Hawaii Kai corridors primarily through a system of express- and feeder-buses as well as through the highway system with limited to moderate improvements sufficient to meet the needs of the communities being served; 4. Improve transportation facilities and services in the Ewa corridor and in the trans-Koolau corridors to meet the needs of Ewa and Windward communities. 5. Improve roads in existing communities to reduce congestion and eliminate unsafe conditions; 6. Consider both environmental impact as well as construction and operating costs as important factors in planning alternative nodes of transportation; 7. Promote the use of public transportation as a means of moving people quickly and efficiently, of conserving energy, and of guiding urban development; 8. Make available transportation services to people with limited mobility: the young, the elderly, the handicapped, and the poor; 9. Promote programs to reduce dependence on the use of automobiles; 10. Discourage the inefficient use of the private automobile, especially in congested corridors and during peak-hours; 11. Make public, and encourage private, improvements to major walkway systems; 12. Encourage the provision of separate aviation facilities for small civilian aircraft; 13. Facilitate the development of a second deep-water harbor to relieve congestion
Village/Town Pl	A. To coordinate changes in the physical environment to ensure that all new developments are timely, well-designed, and appropriate for the areas in which they will be located; B. To develop Honolulu (Waialea-Kahala to Halawa), Aiea, and Pearl City as the Island's primary urban center; C. To develop a secondary urban center in Ewa with its nucleus in the Kapolei; D. To maintain those development characteristics in the urban-fringe and rural areas which make them desirable places to live; E. To create and maintain attractive, meaningful, and stimulating environments; F. To promote and enhance the social and physical character of older towns and neighborhoods		
Non-Conforming Subdivisions			

County & Topic Areas	Objectives		Policies
Rural Economic	A.To promote employment opportunity for decent standard of living; B. To maintain the viability of Oahu's visitor industry; C. To maintain the viability of agricuture on Oahu; D. To make full use of the economic resources of the sea; E. To prevent the occurrence of large scale unemployment; F. To increage the amount of Federal spending on Oahu; G. To bring about orderly economic growth	Encourage: 1. The growth and divesification of Oahu's economic base; 2. The development of small businesses and larger industry; 3. The development of appropriate locations of trade, communication and other industires of a nonpolluting nature; 4. The development of local, national, and world markets for the products of Oahu-based industry; 5. The wider distribution of available employment opportunities by shortening the work week and reducing the use of overtime;	C-1. Assist the agricultural industry to ensure the continuation of agriculture as an important source of income and employment; 2. Support agricultural diversification in all agricultural areas on Oahu; 3. Support the development of markets for local products, particularly those with the potential for economic growth; 4. Provide sufficient agricultural land in Ewa, Central Oahu, and the North Shore to encourage the continuation of sugar and pineapple as viable industries; 5. Maintain agricultural land along the Windward, North Shore, and Waianae coasts for truck fanning, flower growing, aquaculture, livestock production, and other types of diversified agriculture; 6. Encourage the more intensive use of productive agricultural land; 7. Encourage the use of more efficient production practices by agriculture, including the efficient use of water; 8. Encourage the more efficient use of non- potable water for agricultural use; D-1. Assist the fishing industry to maintain its viability; 2. Encourage the development of aquaculture, ocean research, and other ocean-related industries; 3. Focus on ocean related economic development in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands having unique environmental, marine, and wildlife assets;
Climate Change			
Social Equity			
Natural Resourc	A. To protect and preserve the natural environment; B. To preserve and enhance the natural monuments and scenic views Oahu for benefit of both residesnts and visitors;		A-1.Protect Oahu's natural environment, especially the shoreline, valleys, and ridges, from incompatible development; 2. Seek the restoration of environmentally damaged areas and natural resources; 3. Retain the Island's streams as scenic, aquatic, and recreation resources; 4. Require development projects to give due consideration to natural features such as slope, flood and erosion hazards, water- recharge areas, distinctive land forms, and existing vegetation; 5. Require sufficient setbacks of improvements in unstable shoreline areas to avoid the future need for protective structures; 6. Design surface drainage and flood-control systems in a manner which will help preserve their natural settings; 7. Protect the natural environment from damaging levels of air, water, and noise pollution; 8. Protect plants, birds, and other animals that are unique to the State of Hawaii and the Island of Oahu; 9. Protect mature trees on public and private lands and encourage their integration into new developments; 10. Increase public awareness and appreciation of Oahu's land, air, and water resources; 11. Encourage the State and Federal governments to protect the unique environmental, marine, and wildlife assets of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands; B-1. Protect the Island's well-known resources: its mountains and craters; forests and watershed areas; marshes, rivers, and streams; shoreline, fishponds, and bays; and reefs and offshore islands; 2. Protect Oahu's scenic views, especially those seen from highly developed and heavily traveled areas; 3. Locate roads, highways, and other public facilities and utilities in areas where they will least obstruct important views of the mountains and the sea;
Kauai			

County & Topic Areas	Objectives		Policies
Housing	Rather than allowing development to sprawl along Kaua'i's main roads, the intent is to focus development in a way that supports Urban Centers and Town Centers, while allowing already-existing, outlying Residential Communities and Agricultural Communities to build out.		Following are policies to guide housing and community development programs on Kaua'i. (a) Increase the supply of affordable rental housing, as indicated by market conditions. (b) Increase opportunities for moderate- and low-income households to become homeowners. Work from the bottom up, serving the 35 percent of residents whose income is 80 percent of the median or less. The intent is to move families out of expensive rental subsidy programs into homeownership, developing housing at a very low cost through self-help programs and reduced-rate mortgage financing. (c) Acquire and bank land and infrastructure improvements for future housing development. (d) Support the development of housing and support services for elderly and special needs groups, including persons with disabilities, the homeless, and other at-risk populations needing shelter and rehabilitation programs. (e) Reserve the program income from the HOME and CDBG disaster grants to fund housing and community development projects. Use the Housing and Community Development Revolving Fund to finance projects and maintain capital. (f) Continue to prepare and adopt a five-year Consolidated Plan and one-year Action Plans, with community participation.Improving Housing, Parks and Schools (g) Continue to partner with for-profit and nonprofit organizations in order to provide the highest level of housing and community development assistance possible. (h) Develop a flexible planning process for housing programs that monitors current real estate and socio-economic conditions and allows the County to make timely changes in strategy and resource allocation. (i) Develop an Affordable Housing Program to standardize the application and administration of affordable housing requirements within the County of Kaua'i.

County & Topic Areas	Objectives		Policies
Transportation		(a) The purpose of designating Scenic Roadway Corridors is to conserve open space, scenic features, and views within and along Kauaÿi's most heavily-traveled routes. The policy of conservation recognizes the vital function of these roadways in meeting the public need for transportation. It also recognizes the legitimate desire of private landowners to Preserving Kauai's Rural Character make economic use of their lands. The intent of this policy is to establish basic principles for roadway design and land use within these scenic corridors and to provide a basis for County action to establish programs and regulations to implement them. (b) Scenic Roadway Corridors are primarily designated in areas between towns where the surrounding lands are primarily designated Agriculture and Open. Where a Scenic Roadway Corridor is designated within a town or adjoins an area planned for urban use, the primary intent is to promote setbacks, landscaping, and views of scenic features. Scenic Roadway Corridors are intended to provide design guidance but not to restrict the principal land uses of urban areas.	Policy (a) Lands included within the Transportation designation shall be used predominantly for major shipping and transportation facilities. Uses include commercial harbors and airports managed by the State of Hawaiÿi Department of Transportation. (b) Transportation uses have industrial characteristics such as high noise levels, and shall be buffered from surrounding urban uses.

County & Topic Areas	Objectives		Policies
Village/Town Pl	The following is a preliminary vision for the planning district in 2020, based on community and CAC input. While it is intended to provide some guidance for specific areas, it did not have the benefit of a detailed community planning effort. Commercial development is kept within defined town boundaries, and development along Kühiö Highway outside of towns is minimized. Strip development along the highway is avoided, especially commercial and institutional buildings. New commercial buildings are designed to be compatible with the historic architecture of Kïlauea and Hanalei. The County Enhancing Towns & Communities and Providing for Growth and State have discouraged growth north of the Hanalei Bridge, in recognition of limited infrastructure and the special character of the area. Easy-to-understand zoning regulations call for siting residences away from beach and out of floodplains. Buildings are limited to 25 feet in height. Multi-unit resort and residential structures are allowed only in Princeville. Public views of open areas and natural features from the highway	To minimize sprawl while allowing town and rural development to occur in a way that is consistent with the ideals of the General Plan and local community	Following are policies to provide for growth and development while preserving rural character. (a) Allow incremental growth of Towns, contiguous to existing development. Concentrate primary shopping facilities within the Town Center. Support infill development. (b) Provide for build-out of existing Residential Communities, to include areas zoned R-1 or higher. Allow small, neighborhood-oriented commercial sites in Residential Communities. (c) Support growth of residential and business uses in master-planned developments in the Puhi-Lïhu'e-Hanamä'ulu Urban Center and at Po'ipü-Kukui'ula. (d) In the outlying West Side and North Shore districts, plan for additional residential use to meet regional demands for housing. (e) Expansion contiguous to an existing town or residential community is preferred over a new residential community. (f) Allow build-out of properties in existing low-density agricultural communities, including the homestead areas of Wailua, Kapa'a, 'Öma'o and Kaläheo and existing agricultural subdivisions in other parts of the island, while taking measures to assure the adequacy of County road, drainage, and water supply systems. (g) Limit the development and dispersal of new agricultural communities through zoning regulations.
Non-Conforming Subdivisions			
Rural Economic	An essential part of the Vision and one of the driving ideas of the General Plan is to preserve Kauai's special rural character. Kauai's rural character lies not just in those lands classified as "rural" or "agriculture." Instead, it lies in how the parts of the island fit together – the relationship of urban settlements to open lands, how the built areas relate to the natural features of the landscape, how people get around. Rather than allowing development to sprawl along Kaua'i's main roads, the intent is to focus development in a way that supports Urban Centers and Town Centers, while allowing already-existing, outlying Residential Communities and Agricultural Communities to build out.	One of the key policies in the Framework for preserving Kaua'i's rural character is to promote growth and development in compact urban areas. Urban lands comprise only four to five percent of Kauaÿi's land area, leaving 55 percent in conservation and 40 percent in agriculture. This section sets policy for the following urban land use designations: Urban Center, Resort, Residential Community, Transportation, Military and Parks. These are designated by color on the General Plan Land Use Map. 1. Small towns and communities that have a distinct character and are compact rather than sprawling. 2. Wide expanses of open lands – natural areas and lands in active cultivation –that provide separation between the towns and communities. The rhythm of settled areas alternating with open lands is pleasing; and the separation highlights the special identity of each community. 3. The relatively small scale and low heights of buildings. 4. The relatively small scale of Kaua'i roads, the presence of natural vegetation along the roads, and the absence of medial concrete barriers.	(a) Enhance Urban Centers and Towns and maintain their identity by defining the Town Center and the edges of each Town. Concentrate shopping and other commercial uses in Kaua'i General Plan Town Centers. Encourage residential development within Urban and Town Centers and in Residential Communities contiguous to them. (b) Promote compact urban settlements in order to limit public service costs and to preserve open space. (c) Define and conserve Scenic Roadway Corridors along the roadways that connect Towns, Resort areas, and Residential Communities. These corridors are intended to conserve the open space between towns and to prevent sprawl and commercial strip development.
Climate Change			Defers to DLNR and State Laws

County & Topic Areas	Objectives		Policies
Social Equity	There is a statewide movement to restore Native Hawaiian rights and lands; to obtain reparations for past and ongoing use of trust lands; and to attain a sovereign Native Hawaiian government.	Native Hawaiians have special rights under federal law, the State Constitution, and State statutes. Federal and state court decisions interpret the laws and how they are to be applied. The laws and court decisions apply throughout every county of the State of Hawai'i, and they are superior to county ordinances. The County of Kaua'i must respect these laws, and it has no power to change them. In addition, there are special State and federal trusts which have been established to benefit Native Hawaiians.	Under the State Constitution and the County Charter, the County of Kaua'i is empowered to promote the health, safety and welfare of all inhabitants without discrimination as to ethnic origin. As part of carrying out its responsibilities under the Constitution and the Charter, the County recognizes the rights of native Hawaiians and the laws concerning lands and waters that have been established through the State Constitution, State and Federal laws, and State and Federal court decisions. No County ordinance or rule shall modify or diminish these rights: Native Hawaiian water rights provided under the State Water Code, HRS Chapter 174C. 1. Kuleana lands, water rights and access rights provided under the Kuleana Act of 1850, as recognized in current statutes, rules and court decisions. 2. Konohiki and hoaŷaina fishing rights provided under the 1839 Law of Kamehameha, as modified by subsequent legislative acts and court decisions. 3. Traditional and customary rights of Native Hawaiians, such as for access and gathering, provided under the State Constitution and Hawai'i Revised Statutes, as interpreted by the courts (i.e., the PASH case). 4. Burial rights provided under the Hawai'i Historic Preservation Act and the federal Native American Graves Repatriation Act.
Natural Resourc	Heritage Resource Maps	These maps are intended to document important natural, scenic and historic features, particularly in relation to the urban and agricultural lands which are developed or may be developed in the future.	(a) The Heritage Resources Map depicts natural, cultural and scenic resources that are important to the County of Kaua'i and that are intended to be conserved. The mapping of important landforms, streams and other physical elements represents the general location of the resource. The mapping of historic and archaeological sites, other features and Scenic Roadway Corridors is intended to be representational, not precise. (b) Important landforms shall be designated as “Open” on the GP Land Use Map and shall be zoned accordingly, in order to protect steep slopes and streams from erosion and to protect landforms from development that might affect scenic views. (c) The Heritage Resources Map shall be used as a guide in preparing Development Plans and in preparing or revising land use ordinances and rules, including but not limited to the following: revisions to the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance or the Zoning Maps; zone change ordinances; revisions to the Special Management Area (SMA) rules or boundaries; revisions to the Subdivision Ordinance; and the preparation of new ordinances or rules, such as a Scenic Roadway Corridor ordinance. (d) Projects undertaken with State or County lands or funds shall be designed to conserve heritage resources. (e) The Heritage Resources Map shall serve as a guide in the review of subdivision and land use permit applications, but may not be used to prohibit a land use that is allowed by the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance or by permit. County Special Management Area Rules and Shoreline Setback Rules.
Office of Planning Planner's Toolbox			

County & Topic Areas	Objectives		Policies
Adapting to Clim	To adapt to the expected impacts of climate change through the existing implementation provisions of the Hawaii State Planning Act, including all major State and County activities, programs, budgetary, land use, and other decision making processes, and county general plans and development plans.	To encourage collaboration and cooperation among County, State, and Federal agencies, policymakers, businesses, and other community partners to plan for the impacts of climate change and avoid, minimize, or mitigate loss of life, land, and property of future generations.	1. Ensure that Hawaii's people are educated, informed, and aware of the impacts climate change may have on their communities. 2. Encourage community stewardship groups and local stakeholders to participate in planning implementation of climate change policies. 3. Invest in continued monitoring and research of Hawaii's climate and the impacts of climate change on the State. 4. Consider Native Hawaiian traditional knowledge and practices in planning for the impacts of climate change. 5. Encourage the preservation and restoration of natural landscape features that have the inherent capacity to avoid, minimize or mitigate the impacts of climate change. 6. Explore adaptation strategies that moderate harm or expolit beneficial opportunities in response to actual or expected climate change impacts to the natural and built envronments. 7. Promote sector resilience in areas such as water, roads, airports, and public health, by encouraging the identification of climate change threats, assessment of potential consequences, and evaluation of adaptation options. 8. Foster cross-jurisdictional collaboration between County, State, and Federal governments and public-private partnerships and nonprofit entities. 9. Encourage planning and management of the natural and built environments that effectively integrate climate change policy.
Cumulative & Secondary Impact (CSI): Stormwater Impact Assessment	To provide a framework integrating a stormwater impact assessment with the environmental review process.	An assesment of stormwater impacts should be a component of all EAs and EISs because stormwater issues relate to many State policies and directives.	Integrate Stormwater Impact Analysis Through the EA/EIS Process: 1. Consultation Phase: Use this phase of the EA/EIS to validate the relative sensitivity of the watershed to storwater impacts. 2. Draft EA/EIS Period: Use the draft EA/EIS to identify foreseeable stormwater impacts, formulate mitigation strategies, or commit to project design that avoids impacts. 3. Public Review Period: Provides the opportunity for public, experts, or government agencies with stormwater responsibilities to verify the forseeable stormwater impacts and validate project design that mitigates or avoids impacts or proposed mitigation measures. 4. Final EA/EIS: A permitting agency may suggest mitigation strategies that can translate to permit conditions as the development process progresses.

County & Topic Areas	Objectives		Policies
Low Impact Development	To reduce the environmental impact "footprint" of a site while retaining and enhancing the owner/developer's purpose and vision for the site.	1. To prevent environmental impacts rather than having to mitigate for them. 2. To manage water (quanitity and quality) as close to the source as possible and minimize the use of large or regional collection and conveyance. 3. To preserve natural areas, native vegetation, and reduce the impact on watershed hydrology. 4. To use natural drainage pathways as a framework for site design. 5. To utilize less complex, non-structural methods for stormwater/wastewater management that are lower cost and lower maintenance than conventional structural controls. 6. To create a multifunctional landscape.	1. Preserve Undisturbed Areas. 2. Preserve Vegitated Buffers. 3. Reduce Clearing and Grading. 4. Locate Sites to be in Less Sensitive Areas. 5. Utilize Open Space Site Designs. 6. Reduce Roadway lengths and widths. 7. Reduce Sidewalk Lengths. 8. Reduce Driveway lengths and widths; Use Permeable Pavers. 9. Reduce the number of cul-de-sacs and incorporate landscaped areas. 10. Reduce Residential & Commercial Building Footprints. 11. Reduce Parking lots, their total number, the spaces needed. 12. Utilize Vegetated Buffer/Filter Strips. 13. Open Vegetated Channels. 14. Utilize Bioretention Areas or Rain Gardens for landcaping and traffic islands. 15. Utilize Infiltration trenches, basins, or leaching chambers to provide groundwater recharge. 16. Reduce Rooftop Runoff Mitigation; Use "green roof strategies. 17. Stream Daylighting for Redevelopment Projects. 18. Plant Trees to reduce stormwater runoff.
Rural Economic	1. To identify ways in which rural communities can increase jobs and businesses while retaining their rural character and lifestyle. 2. To examine communties which have retained their cultural heritage while expanding their economy.	To provide broad based strategies for rural development.	1. Creative Enterprise Cluster. 2. Regional Agricultural Development Programs. 3. Develop complimentary Agrotourism and Rural Development initiatives. 4. Rural Leadership Development. 5. Support Rural Entrepreneuership.

County & Topic Areas	Objectives		Policies
Transit-Oriented Development via "Infrastructure Financing Options for TOD" - EPA Report	To identify ways that Hawaii can leverage transit-oriented development (TOD) to maximize benefits to the State of Hawaii.	To provide information about funding mechanisms and strategies communities can use to provide innovative financing options for TOD.	Different financing tools can be identified as: 1. Direct Fees: including user, utility, transportation and toll fees and congestion pricing. 2. Debt Tools: including private debt, bond financing, and federal and state infrastructure debt mechanisms (Ie: revolving loan funds, GARVEE Federal bonds). 3. Credit Assistance: including federal and state credit assistance tools and the Transportation Infrastructure Finance Innovation Act (TIFIA), and RRIF. 4. Equity: including public-private partnerships and infrastructure investment funds. 5. Value Capture: including developer fees and exactions, special districts, tax increment financing, and joint development. 6. Grants and other Philanthropic Sources: including federal transportation and community and economic development grants and foundation grants and investments. (ie: Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ), Transportation Alternatives Program, and Urbanized Area Formula funding-- all Federal US DOT grants) 7. Emerging Tools: including structured funds- a loan fund which pools money from different investors with varying risk and return profiles, land banks-assemling developable land in station ares to make infrastructure projects more feasable, and redfields to greenfields-converting underutilized/distressed properties into parks..

Actions (programs, projects)			Implementation	Implications
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**	**Plan organization, mandated scope, ease of implentation**	**How the policy would implicate Hawaii County**
				The proposed policy would provide practices on availibilty of affordable housing units in major residential and mix-used districts is an major issue.
Develop policies to even out the peaks and valleys in Maui County's construction-demand cycles.	Revise laws to support neighborhood designs that incorporate a mix of housing types that are appropriate for island living.			The proposed policy would provide practices on how sustainable housing mixing can be done.

Actions (programs, projects)			Implementation	Implications
a. Redirect efforts in the Office of Economic Development to further facilitate the development of the agricultural section and to monitor agricultural legislation and issues. b. Publicly identify, with signage and other means, the field locations of all genetically modified crops. c. Create agricultural parks in areas distant from genetically modified crops.				The proposed policy would provide practices on sustainable land and water resource on Agriculture and Aquaculture.

Actions (programs, projects)			Implementation	Implications
a. Create incentives and implement strategies to reduce visitor dependence on rental cars. b. Establish efficient public-transit routes between employment centers and primary workforce residential areas. c. Create attractive, island-appropriate, conveniently located park-and-ride and ride-share facilities.				The proposed policy would provide practices on sustainable transportation (e.g. efficiency, affordability).

Actions (programs, projects)			Implementation	Implications
a. Design, build, and modify existing bikeways to improve safety and separation from automobiles. b. Increase enforcement to reduce abuse of bicycle and pedestrian lanes by motorized vehicles. c. Identify non-motorized transportation options as a priority for new sources of funding.				The proposed policy would provide practices on energy efficient transportation as well as put more focus on pedestrianization.

Actions (programs, projects)			Implementation	Implications
a. Develop regulations and programs that support opportunities for local merchants, farmers, and small businesses to sell their goods and services directly to the public. b. Monitor the carrying capacity of the islands' social, ecological, and infrastructure systems with respect to the economy.				

Actions (programs, projects)			Implementation	Implications
a. Develop policies, regulations, and programs to protect and enhance the unique character and needs of the County's various communities. b. Evaluate and, if necessary, recommend modifications to the County Charter that could result in a possible change to the form of governance for Maui County. c. Study and evaluate the feasibility and implications of district voting in Maui County Council elections. d. Study and evaluate the feasibility of authorizing town governments in Maui County.				
a. Implement two-way communication using audio-visual technology that allows residents to participate in the County's planning processes. b. Ensure and expand the use of online notification of County business and public meetings, and ensure the posting of all County board and commission meeting minutes. c. Explore funding mechanisms to improve participation by volunteers on boards and commissions. d. Develop a project-review process that mandates early and ongoing consultation in and with communities affected by planning and land use activities.				
a. Update the County Code to be consistent with the General Plan. b. Identify and update County regulations and procedures to increase the productivity and efficiency of County government. c. Develop local level-of-service standards for infrastructure, public facilities, and services. d. Implement plans through programs, regulations, and capital improvements in a timely manner. e. Expand government online services				The proposed policy would provide practices on other islands in the policy making process and execution from different government level. This will help to understand the good and comprehensive process in decision making.

Actions (programs, projects)			Implementation	Implications
Establish penalties to ensure compliance with County, State, and Federal land use laws.	Establish penalties to ensure compliance with County, State, and Federal land use laws.			
				The proposed policy would provide practices on preserving and protecting flora and fauna, forest resources, fisheries as Maui is diverse in environment and biodiversity.

Actions (programs, projects)			Implementation	Implications
				The proposed policy would provide practices on sustainable harnessing of natural resources.

Actions (programs, projects)			Implementation	Implications
a. Establish alternative land use and overlay zoning designations that recognize and preserve the unique natural and cultural characteristics of each ahupua`a or district. b. Develop requirements for all County applicants to perpetuate and use proper traditional place names in all applications submitted				The proposed policy would provide practices on other islands in terms of managing natural resource management as the Hawaiian Archipelago shared a common origin and practices.
a. Establish incentives for the display of public art. b. Establish centers and programs of excellence for the perpetuation of Hawaiian arts and culture.				

Actions (programs, projects)			Implementation	Implications
a. Identify, develop, map, and maintain an inventory of locally significant natural, cultural, and historical resources for protection. b. Prepare, continually update, and implement a cultural-management plan for cultural sites, districts, and landscapes, where appropriate. c. Enact an Archaeological District Ordinance.	Nominate important historic sites to the State and Federal historic registers.			
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The proposed policy attempts to address the need for affordable homes and choice of living environments for the residents.

Actions (programs, projects)			Implementation	Implications
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The proposed policy seeks to provide balanced and variety of transportation choices (pedestrian, bikeway, public transportation, and the automobile)
The City Charter which directs the Chief Planning Officer to prepare revisions to the General Plan at least every five years for Council consideration. More importantly, however, the City Council may amend or revise the General Plan whenever it deems necessary. Whenever DBEDT revises its population projections for Oahu, the objectives and policies of the Plan will be reevaluated in light of the new projections, and amendments will be proposed as may be appropriate. Also, whenever revised population projections include an extended time horizon, the General Plan will be amended to maintain a planning horizon of approximately 20 years; Conflicts which may arise regarding the interpretation or prioritization of any of the objectives and policies of the General Plan will be resolved by the City Council	N/A	N/A	N/A	The proposed policy would help Oahu with the coordination of public facilities and land developments, compatability of land uses, and specification of certain land uses.
	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Actions (programs, projects)			Implementation	Implications
	N/A	N/A	N/A	The proposed policy would help Oahu gain adequate living standard for the residents and future generations, and promote economic opportunities for people.
	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The proposed policy would protect and enhance Oahu's natural environment

Actions (programs, projects)			Implementation	Implications
The Kauai County Housing Agency (KCHA) is one of three agencies under the Offices of Community Assistance (OCA). The KCHA was created by ordinance in 1976 to administer the County's federal Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Section Existing Rental Assistance Payments Program and to formulate the County's housing policy. The goal of the KCHA is to provide affordable housing for residents and to meet the special needs of the homeless and persons with disabilities. The County's strategy for meeting the island's housing needs is to increase the supply of affordable rentals and to expand housing opportunities for first-time homebuyers. The KCHA plays a major role in the actual development and acquisition or rehabilitation of housing units, with support from private for-profit and non-profit developers. Non-profit organizations, and State and County	The State also plays a significant role in expanding affordable housing opportunities for Kauai residents. The Kauai office of the State Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH) administers federal low-rent public housing projects, a State rent supplement program, and Section 8 rental vouchers.		(a) Build capacity to monitor real estate and socio-economic trends and to formulate responsive strategies. (OCA/KCHA). (b) Adopt an Affordable Housing Program that provides standards and procedures for establishing and administering affordable housing requirements applied to private developments. (OCA/KCHA, County Council). (c) Review and revise the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance as necessary to facilitate the development of assisted living units and continuing care communities serving the elderly.	Increasing the supply of affordable housing could help to address the less than expected population growth rates for the Kona area, thereby helping to create the population numbers necessary for Transit Oriented Development, as desired in the Kona Community Development Plan.

Actions (programs, projects)			Implementation	Implications
The federal Department of Housing and Urban Development requires the County to prepare a Consolidated Plan for housing and community development activities. Due to funding and environmental sanctions, the County routinely prepares and updates these plans. Other public facility plans are prepared at the County's initiative, primarily using County funds. Priorities for the funding and preparation of public facility plans shall be decided by the County Council, based on the recommendations of the Planning Department and the agency charged with responsibility for the particular public facility or service.	The Long-Range Land Transportation Plan (primarily State-operated regional roadways) and the Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan are mandated by Federal and/or State law. The State DOT directly funds and manages the Long-Range Land Transportation Plan.		(a) The State Department of Transportation should develop flexible highway standards that support State and County scenic and historic preservation objectives. Flexible standards should address scenic conditions in general along state- and federally-aided roadways, as well as provide specific guidelines for identified historic road segments, such as the Hanalei-Ha'ena highway. (b) The Department of Public Works should adopt flexible standards for design of County road improvements with the objective of preserving historic features and enhancing scenic values, consistent with the policy. (c) The Planning Department shall prepare a study assessing visual quality along various segments of the Scenic Roadway Corridors. The study should describe the existing visual character and prominent features within the limits of the motorist's general visual perception. Based on the study, the Department shall develop a management plan and shall propose programs and/or land use regulations to the County Council to implement the plan. Programs to be considered include private or public purchase of land or development rights and transfer of development rights. Regulations to be considered include design guidelines for development, implemented through an overlay district or through amendment of existing regulations for subdivision and zoning permits.	Conserving open space, view planes and scenic areas can help to increase desireability and promote eco-tourism. Hawaii County could collaborate with the County of Kauai in order to trade experience and come up with an adaptice solution specifically tailered to Hawaii's needs.

Actions (programs, projects)			Implementation	Implications
Priorities for the funding and preparation of Development Plans shall be decided by the County Council, based on the recommendations of the Planning Department and the Planning Commission. Many communities could benefit from a Development Plan, but the County's capacity to prepare such plans will be limited by Planning Department staff resources and funding for assistance from outside professionals.	State and Federal Laws must be observed	The Planning Department should collaborate with a coalition of community organizations to develop an overall set of economic, environmental, and quality of life indicators for Kauai. While the County should not lead such an effort, its participation would be essential. 1998-'99 General Plan Update process, North Shore residents and business people attending community meetings listed the assets of their communities.	(a) The Planning Department shall prepare amendments to the CZO providing design standards for commercial development in existing towns and new commercial projects, based on General Plan policy. The design standards shall be general in nature and shall address the size, scale and character of buildings. They shall take into account the operational needs of businesses, while giving precedence to regional character over chain branding. (b) More detailed design standards may be developed through a development plan or other study of a specific town or urban center. Detailed standards shall be adopted as a Special Treatment District. (c) The Planning Department shall review zone change applications involving the development of a major store or a shopping center for consistency with adopted General Plan, development plan, and CZO policies concerning commercial development.	The key idea of limiting sprawl and carefully preserving the character of Kauai's North Shore can be used to the same effect on Hawaii. Engagement with local stakeholders is essential to come up with a viable plan that tries to accomodiate the needs of the majority.
Both the State and the County have longstanding land use policies promoting compact urban development and the preservation of agricultural lands and open space. Consequently, the conversion of lands from agricultural to urban land use receives detailed government review through a series of land use entitlement processes: General Plan map amendment, State Land Use Boundary Change, and County zone change. Unless generated by the County, a General Plan map amendment also requires a formal environmental assessment under State regulations.	Both the State and the County have longstanding land use policies promoting compact urban development and the preservation of agricultural lands and open space. Consequently, the conversion of lands from agricultural to urban land use receives detailed government review through a series of land use entitlement processes: General Plan map amendment, State Land Use Boundary Change, and County zone change. Unless generated by the County, a General Plan map amendment also requires a formal environmental assessment under State regulations.	The Planning Department should collaborate with a coalition of community organizations to develop an overall set of economic, environmental, and quality of life indicators for Kauai. While the County should not lead such an effort, its participation would be essential. 1998-'99 General Plan Update process, North Shore residents and business people attending community meetings listed the assets of their communities.	(a) The Planning Department shall prepare amendments to the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance (CZO) to implement the policies for Agriculture Lands. The amendments shall include site planning standards and criteria for approving an Agricultural Preserving Kaua'i's Rural Character Community. The CZO amendments shall be submitted through the Planning Commission to the County Council for adoption. (b) The Planning Department shall take measures to assure long-term effective administration of the limitations on resubdivision of Agriculture-zoned land. (c) The State should determine and map Important Agricultural Lands, as mandated by the State Constitution.	Preserving Kauai's rural character while at the same time allowing for smart, controlled growth is is essential to the Kauai General Plan. By including this objective in the Hawaii County Plan, it adds a layer of safety and comfort for local residents that do not want to lose the rural character for their areas and gives them something they can point to in the general plan in public forums and community meetings.
		Defers to State		

Actions (programs, projects)			Implementation	Implications
Defers to state laws, but says that NO GP updates will infringe on Native Hawaiian Rights	Native Hawaiians have special rights under federal law, the State Constitution, and State statutes. Federal and state court decisions interpret the laws and how they are to be applied. The laws and court decisions apply throughout every county of the State of Hawai'i, and they are superior to county ordinances. The County of Kauai must respect these laws, and it has no power to change them. In addition, there are special State and federal trusts which have been established to benefit Native Hawaiians.	Local Grassroots efforts, appeal to historic preservation review commision. The Planning Department should collaborate with a coalition of community organizations to develop an overall set of economic, environmental, and quality of life indicators for Kauai. While the County should not lead such an effort, its participation would be essential. Actual implimentation of this at a satisfactory level to the public is debateable	The Federal and State laws safeguard important rights that apply to all citizens of the State of Hawaii. For example, Federal and State Constitutional provisions ensure freedom of speech and religion. State laws govern fee title to land; and State laws and court rulings define riparian rights, appurtenant rights, and other rights in water. Still other laws preserve the Caring for Land, Water and Culture shoreline area for public access and use. All of these laws are also superior to county ordinances and cannot be changed by the counties.	Hawaii county has the largest ratio of Native Hawaiians in the state. While all islands are different, examining the Social Equity section of the Kauai General Plan and including the elements that are appropriate for Hawaii County could help to provide some guidance on protection of native rights.
The Planning Department shall prepare amendments to the CZO, Special Management Area Rules, and the Subdivision Ordinance to provide specific criteria and guidelines for evaluating and protecting scenic views in the siting of new development. As set forth in the Hawai'i Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Management Plan, County agencies play the lead role in management of nonpoint pollution in urban areas. In other geographic areas and management categories, State and other agencies play the lead role.	The State of Hawaii plays the preeminent role in managing natural resources. The Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) controls and manages the forest reserves, natural area reserves, and state parks. In addition, the State controls the Public Land Trust, which includes ceded lands and submerged lands. These constitute most of the forest reserves and all marine lands. DLNR has the primary responsibility in administering these lands. The Hawaii State Plan, the Coastal Zone Management Act, and many other statutes and regulations explicitly call for preserving natural landscapes and views.	None mentioned. Plan defers to citizen participation Section	The Planning Department shall prepare amendments to the CZO, Special Management Area Rules, and the Subdivision Ordinance to provide specific criteria and guidelines for evaluating and protecting scenic views in the siting of new development. (a) The Planning Department shall revise the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance and the Subdivision Ordinance as needed to implement the policy and shall utilize the policy to guide the granting of land use permits. In particular, the Department shall review and revise the Drainageway Constraint District to provide overlay regulation protecting stream and wetland riparian areas and floodplains. (b) The Department of Public Works shall implement the policy in revising the County's Drainage Standards and preparing a Drainage Ordinance. The DPW shall also review and revise the Grading, Grubbing and Stockpiling Ordinance as needed to implement the policy; and shall utilize the policy to guide the granting of site development and construction permits. (c) The Department of Public Works shall maintain effective coordination with the Soil and Water Conservation Districts, in order to ensure	Heritage Resource Maps need to be custom tailored for each Island on its own unique set of features. They have served Kauai well in the past and should be researched further to see if a similiar approach can be used in regards to Hawaii County.

Actions (programs, projects)			Implementation	Implications
	The Office of Planning is in the process of working with various stakeholders through the "Ocean Resources Management Plan" (ORMP) Program to implement Hawaii's Climate Change Adaptation policy.		Encourage the continual collection, evaluation, and integration of new information and strategies into new and existing practices, policies, and plans.	The County of Hawaii is mandated by HRS §226-109 to adapt to the expected impacts of climate change through its revised General Plan and corresponding Community Development Plans.
Integrate Good Design and Mitigation with Applicable Permits: 1. Require that Grading Permit Applications provide pertinant information such as watershed boundaries, land use, rainfall, soils, and proximity to streams and coastal waters. 2. Require that Grading Permit Applications suggest relevant conditions for construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) due to cumulative impacts on sensitive reosurces. 3. Require that Grading Permit Applications suggest permanent BMPs to ensure post-construction development and operations avoid or minimize impacts to resources and comply with specified standards.	State offices, including: The Land Use Commission, Office of Planning; and Federal offices, including: the Council of Environemtnal Quality, and the Enviornmental Protection Agency have discussed the need to integrate a cumulative impact analysis within the planning process. Similarly, it was recognized by the Office of Planning to address stormwater impacts more effectively in accordance to HRS §343 and NEPA regulations.		1. Gather Pertinent Data: (research general background information that provides context; that is relative to direct, secondary, and cumulative impacts; and provides information about the watershed, namely its condition, importance and status with resepct to management programs.) 2. Determine Appropriate Level of Analysis: (determine a means of evaluation appropriate to site conditions, proposed development, watershed sensitivity/impairment, or ongoing resource management priorities. 3. Analyze Background Information in light of the Proposed Project: (a. Project Scale: Analyze Direct Impacts, b. Down Gradient: Analyze Secondary Impacts, c. Watershed Scale-: Analyze Cumulative Impacts) 4. Identify Mitigation Goals and Propose Mitigation Strategies: (consider direct, secondary, cumulative impacts to the site and watershed	The proposed policy and BMPs would provide the County of Hawaii a well-integrated and cummulative impact assessment through its planning of all forthcoming EA and EIS developments to best manage stormwater and its effects.

Actions (programs, projects)			Implementation	Implications
1. Establish standards in which site designs shall strive to reduce the generation of stormwater runoff by reducing impervious surfaces and utilizing pervious areas for stormwater treatment. 2. Establish standards in which stomwater management shall be provided through a combination of the use of structural and non-structural practices. 3. Establish standards where all stormwater runoff generated from new development shall be adequately treated prior to discharging into juridictional wetlands or inland and coastal waters of Hawaii. 4. Establish standards that require new devlopments design best managment practices (BMP) for structural stormwater to remove 80% of the annual post development total suspended solids (TSS) load and other pollutants as possible. 5. Establish standards in which stormwater discharges to critical areas with sensitive resources (ie: coral reefs, beaches, wellhead protection areas, designated senstive ecosystems) may eb subject to additional performance criteria, as directed by the approproate approval				The proposed policy and BMPs would provide the County of Hawaii opportunites to best protect natural areas, native vegetation, watersheds and prevent environmental impacts while balancing developmental needs.
1. Streamline policies and regulations for economic development. 2. Provide infrastructure to support rural economic development. 3. Provide support services for the community groups. 4. Build awareness of services available to communities. 5. Support entrepreneuership in the communities.	Provide infrastructure to support rural economic development.	1. Leadership must come from within the community. 2. Community buy-in is critical. 3. Pursue CBED & OHA grants. 4. Focus on the project as a "project with linkages". 5. Investment in rural communities requires patience and persistance. 6. Avoid conflicting and cumbersome regulations between county and state permits, zoning requirements, and reporting requirements.	1. Streamline policies and regulations for economic development. 2. Provide infrastructure to support rural economic development. 3. Provide support services for community groups. 4. Build awareness of services available to communities. 5. Support entrepreneuership in the communities.	The proposed policy and BMPs would provide the County of Hawaii opportunites for rural development and expanding local economies while retaining the rural community's cultural heritage, character, and lifestyle.

Actions (programs, projects)			Implementation	Implications
1. Special assessment districts can allow the TOD project to proceed earlier since the district could issue bonds backed by the projected future tax revenue. 2. Special assessment provides a long-term funding source for Operations & Maintenance of downtown infrastructure. Funding for O&M of CIP is often overlooked. 3. Tools like special assessments, TIF, impact fees, and density incentives work by capturing some of the value generated by new development or property value appreciation. 4. Support from the City was essential to project success. Extentensive stakeholder engagement ensures commitment to the project. 5. Extensive multiagency coordination and unified support for a project can facilitate flexibility in planning and development requirements, making private investment possible ina achallenging real estate market. 6. Value capture mechanisms are most feasible in solid real estate markets where new development is likely to occur, generating additional property tax revenue. 7. Actively pursue comprehensive strategic planning for the downtown over the long term. 8. Small actions such as beautifying streets and marketing events promotion	1. DBEDT: The Office of Planning has performed research on state lands within TOD zones. So far, this information is only pertitnent to the Honolulu County. However, it was deemed the respeonsibility of the OP to idenitify such lands and organize state agencies to work with the respective County and support TOD. 2. LEG: The 2014 Legislature also recently approved the creation of a State TOD coordinator, this position will be budgeted through the HHFDC, and the position is still under development. 3. LEG: In terms of administrating the financing policy tools, the Legislature is the approporiate body to discuss and potetntially enact Debt Tools (via G.O. Bonds, Revolving loan funds), Infrastructure Investment funds (no law was yet enacted, however the closest bill to this opportunity was in 2014 as HB 1741: http://capitol.hawaii.gov/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=HB&billnumber=1741). 4. FED/ State DOT: GARVEE Federal bonds, TIFIA credit assistance are availble to assist a TOD opportunity. 5. State DOT: Distributing CMAQ and STP funds provides the County with a significant amount of flexibility. Counties can take advantage of this flexibility to funnel CMAQ funds in particular to improve "livable communities" and other	1. Counties can create a "transportation for livable communities" (TLC) program to support community-based transportation projects that bring new vibrancy to downtown areas, commercial cores, neighborhoods, and transit corridors.	Implementation is dependent on the type of TOD and funding sources.	The proposed policy and BMPs provides a wealth of information of funding opportunities for the County of Hawaii to implement a TOD plan in highly populated areas, including Kona and Hilo.

Plan	Planning Process	Scope	Studies and Analysis
County of Maui 2030 General Plan: Countywide Policy Plan	The General Plan is a term for a bundle of plan documents that guide future growth and policy direction in the County. The Countywide Policy Plan acts as an over-arching values statement and is an umbrella policy document for the Island and Community Plans. The Maui Island Plan functions as a regional plan and addresses the policies and issues that are not confined to just one Community Plan Area, including regional systems such as transportation, utilities, and growth management, for the Island of Maui.	The Countywide Policy Plan provides broad goals, objectives, policies, and implementing actions that portray the desired direction of the County's future. This includes: 1. A vision statement and core values for the County to the year 2030; 2. An explanation of the plan-making process; 3. A description and background information regarding Maui County today; 4. Identification of guiding principles; and 5. A list of countywide goals, objectives, policies, and implementing actions related to the following core themes: • Protect the Natural Environment; • Preserve Local Cultures and Traditions; • Improve Education; • Strengthen Social and Healthcare Services; • Expand Housing Opportunities for Residents; • Strengthen the Local Economy; • Improve Parks and Public Facilities; • Diversify Transportation Options; • Improve Physical Infrastructure; • Promote Sustainable Land Use and Growth Management; and • Strive for Good Governance.	As part of the effort to develop this Countywide Policy Plan, the County of Maui will support and conduct a number of public-participatory workshops and meetings and other community involvement activities. The intent of these outreach efforts was to establish a broadly held consensus about the preferred future of the community. A series of broad themes and goals, each supported by more specific objectives, policies, and implementing actions, will be formulated.
http://www.co.maui.hi.us/index.aspx?NID=420	The Countywide Policy Plan is the first component of the decennial General Plan update.	Core principles of Maui Countywide Policy Plan are: 1. Excellence in the stewardship of the natural environment and cultural resources; 2. Compassion for and understanding of others; 3. Respect for diversity; 4. Engagement and empowerment of Maui County residents; 5. Honor for all cultural traditions and histories; 6. Consideration of the contributions of past generations as well as the needs of future generations; 7. Commitment to self-sufficiency; 8. Wisdom and balance in decision making; 9. Thoughtful, island-appropriate innovation; and 10. Nurturance of the health and well-being of our families and our communities.	Among the studies completed and reviewed as part of the General Plan update are the following: 1. 2030 Socio-Economic Forecast, June 2006 (Department of Planning); 2. Land Use Forecast, November 2006 (PlanPacific, Inc.); 3. Historic Resources Inventory and Mapping Study, June 2006 (Chris Hart & Partners, Inc.); 4. Scenic Resources Inventory and Mapping Study, June 2006 (Chris Hart & Partners, Inc.); 5. Walk Story Plan Story: A Report on the Responses of Participants, December 2006 (Fern Tiger Associates); 6. Maui Island Housing Issue Paper, December 2006 (John M. Knox & Associates, Inc.); and 7. Public Facilities Assessment Update, March 2007 (R.M. Towill Corporation).
	The Countywide Policy Plan provides broad goals, objectives, policies, and implementing actions that portray the desired direction of the County's future. This includes:		

Plan	Planning Process	Scope	Studies and Analysis
	Furthermore, this Countywide Policy Plan provides the policy framework for the development of the Maui Island Plan and the nine Community Plans. The Countywide Policy Plan is the outgrowth of, and includes the elements of the earlier General Plans of 1980 and 1990.		
Maui Island Plan General Plan 2030	The Maui Island Plan (MIP), adopted on 12/28/2012, provides direction for future growth, the economy, and social and environmental decisions on the island through 2030. The Maui Island Plan establishes a vision, founded on core values that break down into goals, objectives, policies, and actions. In addition, the Plan incorporates lessons from the past.	The Maui Island Plan (MIP) accomplishes the following: 1. Assesses existing conditions, trends, and issues specific to the island of Maui; 2. Provides policy direction for the use and development of land, extension and improvement of transportation services and infrastructure, development of community facilities, expansion of the island's economic base, provision of housing, and protection of natural and cultural resources; 3. Establishes policies to manage change and to direct decisions about future land use and development; and 4. Provides the foundation to set capital improvement priorities, revise zoning ordinances, and develop other implementation tools.	The technical studies developed to support the MIP include the following: 1. Socio-Economic Forecast: The Economic Projections for the Maui County General Plan 2030, June 2006 (Maui County Planning Department); 2. Land Use Forecast, Island of Maui, Maui County General Plan 2030, November 2006 (PlanPacific, Inc.); 3. Scenic Historic Resources Inventory and Mapping Methodology Reports, June 2006 (Chris Hart & Partners, Inc.); 4. Walk Story Plan Story: A Report on the Responses of Participants, December 2006 (Fern Tiger Associates); 5. Maui Island Housing Issue Paper, A Discussion Paper for the Maui County General Plan Update, December 2006 (John M. Knox & Associates, Inc.); 6. Proposed Roadway Development Program, January 2007 (Fehr & Peers/Kaku Associates); 7. Public Facilities Assessment Update, County of Maui, March 9, 2007 (R.M. Towill Corporation); 8. County of Maui Infrastructure Assessment Update, May 2003 (Wilson Okamoto & Associates, Inc.); 9. Telecommunications Assessment, January 2007 (Chris Hart & Partners, Inc.); 10. Agricultural Resources Technical Issue Paper, September 2007 (Chris Hart & Partners, Inc.); 11. Rural Areas Technical Issue Paper, December 2007 (Chris Hart & Partners, Inc.);

Plan	Planning Process	Scope	Studies and Analysis
http://www.co.maui.hi.us/index.as	The Maui Island Plan (MIP) is the second component of the decennial General Plan update.	This Plan looks forward several generations, its recommendations will transform the way County of Maui manage their lands and plan for their communities.	
	The MIP (MIP) looks comprehensively at many factors that influence the physical, social, and economic development of the island. The MIP establishes a Directed Growth Strategy, which identifies areas appropriate for future urbanization and revitalization. The MIP also identifies and addresses key environmental, housing, and economic development issues relevant to Maui's current and future generations.		

Strategies	Structure and Packaging	Performance Management
1. The Maui Island Plan and the Community Plans will implement the concepts promulgated by the Countywide Policy Plan. The Island and Community Plans will identify recommendations and develop strategies with respect to population density, land use maps, land use regulations, transportation systems, public and community facility locations, water and sewage systems, visitor destinations, urban design, and other matters related to development; 2. Budgeting and Capital Improvement Programs will be guided by the goals, objectives, and policies laid out in the Countywide Policy Plan, Maui Island Plan, and nine Community Plans. Furthermore, all County agency actions will be consistent with the policies and objectives of the Countywide Policy Plan, Maui Island Plan, and Community Plan updates; 3. County Laws will need to be regularly reviewed and amended to be consistent with the intent of the General Plan components; and 4. Public Participation and the Community Plan Advisory Committees will play an important role in ensuring that the Maui Island Plan and the Community Plans are sensitive to changing conditions in Maui	This Countywide Policy Plan is the initial plan document of a total of 11 plan documents that comprise the General Plan update. The Policy Plan, by design, is a broad policy document and identifies a vision for the future of Maui County. However, implementation will be further developed in much greater specificity in the Island and Community Plans, budget ordinances, Capital Improvement Programs, functional plans, regulatory mechanisms, and other programs that will carry out the Policy Plan.	According to Maui County Code which was established in 2004; amendments to the chapter (in plan) were enacted by ordinances in the following two years. Periodic revision and updating is mandated by County of Maui. General Plan will identify and describe the major problems and opportunities regarding the needs and the development of the County, as well as the social, economic, and environmental effects of development. In addition, it also mandates that the General Plan set forth the desired sequence, patterns, and characteristics of future development.
The following key strategies identify the concerns over conditions and patterns of Maui County today and help to define a path for goal setting. • Protect the Natural Environment; • Preserve Local Cultures and Traditions; • Improve Education; • Strengthen Social and Healthcare Services; • Expand Housing Opportunities for Residents; • Strengthen the Local Economy; • Improve Parks and Public Facilities; • Diversify Transportation Options; • Improve Physical Infrastructure; • Promote Sustainable Land Use and Growth Management; and • Strive for Good Governance.		The sequence of preparing plan will be followed and maintain accordingly; a Countywide Policy Plan be prepared first, followed by a Maui Island Plan and then the nine Community Plans.
	Maui County Code, requires at a minimum that the Countywide Policy Plan address “population, land use, the environment, the economy, and housing	The General Plan Advisory Committees (GPACs) for Maui, Molokai, and Lana'i will be either appointed by the Mayor or appointed by the County Council by resolution pursuant to help the county. The role of the GPACs for each island is to comment, advise, and provide recommendations to the Planning Director on the draft Countywide Policy Plan that the Planning Director will present.

Strategies	Structure and Packaging	Performance Management
		The draft Countywide Policy Plan, as revised by the Planning Director and the GPACs' recommendations, will submitted to the Planning Commissions for their review. Each Planning Commission was provided 120 days to make its recommendations, findings, and proposed revisions to the draft Plan.
		The Planning Director will again revise the draft Countywide Policy Plan based on public input and the recommendations of the Planning Commissions. The will revise the draft Plan which will then submitted to the County Council for its review, revision, and adoption. The recommendations from all three GPACs and from all three Planning Commissions will also submit to the County Council.
The MIP will be used by the County Council, the Maui Planning Commission, County staff, and the community as a policy foundation for day-to-day decision making in the following ways: 1. Developing, implementing, and applying policies and regulations (e.g., zoning and other ordinances, including the Community Plans, that describe the kind of development that is allowed); 2. Determining the appropriateness of discretionary development proposals; and 3. Assigning resources for capital investments and programmatic initiatives.	The plan comprises goals, policies, programs and actions which are based on an assessment of current and future needs and available resources. The plan becomes the principal tool for the County and its citizens to use when evaluating public and private projects on Maui island and their impacts on land use, the economy, environment, infrastructure, and cultural resources.	The MIP's indicators provide the foundation for the Monitoring and Evaluation Program. Specific benchmarks should be used to measure progress in the implementation of MIP policies and actions. Physical, environmental, cultural, and socio-economic indicators are used to assess the overall quality of life (QOL) on Maui.

Strategies	Structure and Packaging	Performance Management
The Maui Island Plan adopted on 12/28/2012, establishes urban and rural growth areas that indicate where development is intended and will be supported. Growth areas will provide for less costly services, reduced commuting, protection of community character and the preservation of agriculture, open space and cultural and natural resources		The Department of Planning will oversee the Monitoring and Evaluation Program, which will include the preparation of the Monitoring Report. The Department may modify or add indicators, as needed, to track the impacts of plan implementation. The Department will prepare a monitoring report to report on the progress of plan implementation and provide a portrait of the quality of life (QOL) on Maui.
Key highlights of the Plan include: 1. Adoption of a Directed Growth Plan: Growth areas are established where future growth is desired. This will make development more predictable for everyone, including County service and infrastructure providers. This will help reduce development costs, provide more affordable housing, and lower taxes to the public; 2. Protection of Maui's Small Towns and Rural Character: Outside of growth areas development will be limited to preserve our agricultural lands and open space. This will "keep the country - country", a refrain repeated by many citizens; 3. Affordable Housing: Maui will have safe, decent, appropriate, and affordable housing for all residents developed in a way that contributes to strong neighborhoods and a thriving island community; 4. Protection of Watersheds and Coastal Resources. Watershed and coastal zone management will be integrated to protect those areas of the island that contain critical marine resources, including coral reefs; 5. Economic diversification: County of Maui will promote emerging industries such as high technology, renewable energy, niche tourism, local agriculture, health care, entertainment, and education. The important visitor industry will still grow, but at a comparatively smaller rate so that our		The Department of Planning will coordinate with the appropriate agencies and program specialists to establish benchmarks for major programs and initiatives. The benchmarks will be set following adoption of the MIP; analysis of the benchmarks will be provided in the Monitoring Report. This analysis will reveal whether benchmarks are being exceeded, attained, or not being met. Periodic monitoring provides the opportunity to consider the need for new or revised strategies or implementation measures. Benchmarks may also be revised as necessary in response to periodic program evaluations.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Sara Bolduc, Luciano Minerbi and Ron Whitmore

FROM: DURP Fall 2014 Planning Practicum Team
Timila Bajracharya, Danielle Bass, Lulu Feng, Julian Oliver Helder, Caterine Picardo Diaz, Babina Pradhan, Clarice Anne Schafer, Sarah Uilani Hinemoa Lautaha Soakai, Mahmud Uz Zaman

DATE: November 3, 2014

SUBJECT: Task 2 Compilation and Summary of Existing Policies and Programmatic Framework by Subtopic Areas and GP Mandated Scope
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The attached seven (7) tables delve into the policy and programmatic framework in which the County of Hawaii Island's General Plan (GP) is situated. These tables are a compilation of the broad policies, national acts, regulations, functional plans and agency plans (and programs when/where applicable)at the federal, state and county levels, as they relate to the COH GP. The tables are assembled according to COH priority areas (Affordable Housing; Climate Change; Natural Resources; Non-Conforming Subdivisions; Rural Economic Development; Transportation; and Village/Town development), however they cover a much broader scope of topics (Topics covered can be found in at the end of this memo).

Summary of Strategies by Subtopic/COH Priority Research Area Tables:

(Affordable) Housing

The Affordable Housing Table contains the majority of the housing policies, plans and programs described at the federal, state and county levels. Thus, the housing table is divided according to federal, state and county level policies. There are no specific topic categories for this table as all the policies and plans specifically address public housing. At the federal level, only programs that provide funding for state agencies are listed.

Climate Change

The climate change table introduces federal, state, and county policies and plans for climate change adaptation and mitigation. Climate change *adaptation* strategies generally focus on coastal zone management. Climate change *mitigation* strategies generally focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Natural Resources

The Natural Resources table covers a broad series of topics including water, waste management, wetlands, forests, public access, comprehensive environmental laws, coastal management, and agriculture. The table summarizes policies at the federal, state and county

levels. The table shows state functional plans and more recent plans that focus on different areas of natural resource management.

Non-conforming Subdivisions

Few policies can be found on this topic. The policies listed in the table are extracted from Hawaii Revised Statutes, Hawaii Administrative Rules, the Hawai'i County Code, and Revised Ordinances of Honolulu. We did not come across any functional plans in federal, state or county levels for this category.

(Rural) Economic (Development)

The (Rural) Economic (Development) Table covers topics in Agriculture, Community Based Economic Development, Disaster, Federal Expenditures, (General) Economy, Information Industry, Military, Sustainability, Tourism, Population Growth, and Workforce. These policies (i.e. Hawaii Revised Statutes and various acts), functional plans, and programs will inform the County of Hawaii Island's GP update and review process as it pertains to economic well-being and growth in Hawaii Island.

Transportation

The transportation summary of functional plans and policies table contains documents at the federal, state and local levels. Although the U.S. Department of Transportation has many documents and policies supporting their scope of work, for the purpose of this revision we have only included one federal document because it could directly affect County level decisions and budget. The included federal Law is Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) Public Law 112-141 (2014). The rest of the documents address the transportation system at the State level; and (three) at the county level.

Village-Town Development

There are not many policies that are directly related to "Village/Town Development". As such, we included any policy that could be tied to the topic such as state bike plans, hazard mitigation plans, workforce development plans and so on. The true plans for Village and Town Development lie in the individual Community Development Plans themselves and are intended for the micro scale.

Tables Key: (Topics covered in each table)

Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing
Climate Change	Coastal GHG Emissions Energy/GHG Emissions Water/ Climate Change Adaptation Climate Change Adaptation RPS
Natural Resources	Water Air

	Wetlands Solid Waste Access "General (Environment)" Forests Coastal Nature & Culture Conservation Natural Area Reserves Agriculture Historical preservation
Nonconforming Subdivisions	Statewide Nonconforming Use Statewide Alternative Strategies County Nonconforming Use County Alternative Strategies
Rural Economic Development	Agriculture Economy Federal expenditures Tourism Potential Growth Information Industry Community Based Economic Development Sustainability Disaster Emergency Military- Homeland Security Workforce
Transportation	Statewide Transportation County Transportation
Village/Town development	Multi-Hazard Transportation Housing Comm. Dev Public Housing Education, Social Equity, Waste Econ. Dev

TOPIC	Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/ County/ Community)	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved	Programs	Description/ Summary
COASTAL									
Coastal	HRS Chpt 205A. Relating to Coastal Zone Management	DLNR	Policy	State	2011	2011	Managed by the State Office of Planning and implemented locally by the County Planning Department.	Coastal Zone Management Program; Federal Flood Insurance Program;	Establishes policy framework and requirements for the the state Coastal Zone Management Program, Special Management Areas, Shoreline Setbacks, along with Marine and Coastal Affairs
Coastal	Shoreline R. § 12-203-6	County of Maui	Policy	County		2007	OP, FEMA	coastal zone management program	Maui County adopts nation's first erosion-rate based shoreline setback policy
Coastal	Act 286, Climate Change Adaptation Priority Guidelines	DBEDT, HI DOH	Policy	State	2012	7/9/2012	DBEDT, HI DOH		226, Hawaii Revised Statutes, by adding climate change adaptation priority guidelines to part 111. The purpose of this Act is to encourage collaboration and cooperation among county, state, and federal agencies, policy makers, businesses, and other community partners to plan for the impacts of climate change and avoid, minimize, or mitigate loss of life, land, and property of future generations.
Coastal	Hawaii Ocean Resources Management Plan	HI State Office of Planning, DBEDT	Plan	State	2013	7/1/2013	HI State Office of Planning, NOAA, DBEDT, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Department of Commerce.	Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program; NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program; NOAA Coastal Storms Program; Beach Vulnerability Rating Project	A statewide plan that sets forth the State's ocean and coastal resource management priorities. The ORMP supports effective management, beneficial use, protection, and development of the state's coastal zone, which includes all lands of the state and the area extending seaward from the shoreline to the limit of the State's police power and management authority, including the U.S. territorial sea. The ORMP is a requirement under Hawaii Revised Statutes §205A-3 and is a major component of the State's Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program.
Coastal	Ordinance 863	County of Kaui	Policy	County		2008	OP, FEMA		Kaua'i adopts erosion rate-based setback policy that also accounts for the average lifespan of coastal wood structures and future accelerations in sea-level rise
Coastal	HRS §226-109.	HI State Office of Planning, DBEDT, DLNR, HI DOA	Policy	State			HI State Office of Planning, DBEDT, DLNR, HI DOA, HI County, DOH		impacts of climate change, including impacts to the areas of agriculture; conservation lands; coastal and nearshore marine areas; natural and cultural resources; education; energy; higher education; health; historic preservation; water resources; the built environment, such as housing, recreation, transportation;
GHG Emissions									
GHG Emissions	HRS155 §269-26 Energy-efficiency portfolio standards.	HELCO,PUC	Policy	State		2009	HELCO, PUC, DBEDT	energy efficiency programs	The public utilities commission shall establish energy-efficiency portfolio standards that will maximize cost-effective energy-efficiency programs and technologies
GHG Emissions	HRS §269-91	PUC, DBEDT	Policy	State		2001	HELCO, PUC, DBEDT	atepayer-funded energy efficiency programs	Relating to Renewable Portfolio Standards. Defines what electrical energy generated using renewable energy as the source. Establishes what electrical energy savings brought about by

TOPIC	Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/ County/ Community)	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved	Programs	Description/ Summary
GHG Emissions	ACT 234, Relating to GHG Emissions	DBEDT, HI DOH	Policy	State	2009	2007	DBEDT, HI DOH	greenhouse gas emissions reduction program; air pollution reduction program	Established the state's policy framework and requirements to address Hawaii's GHG emissions. to achieve cost-effective GHG emissions reductions at or below Hawaii's GHG emissions estimates of 1990 by January 1, 2020.
Energy/GHG Emissions	Act 154		Policy	State		2009		University of Hawai'i Sea Grant College Program; On-bill financing programs; Hawaii Energy Efficiency Program; Feed-In Tariff Program.;	Hawai'i authorizes tax credits for solar and wind energy systems
Energy/GHG Emissions	Act 162	PUC	Policy	State		2006	OP		Hawai'i authorizes PUC to charge electric utility ratepayers a public benefits fee to support energy efficiency incentives and programs
Energy/GHG Emissions	Act 165	PUC	Policy	State		2012	HECO, OP, Department of Energy		Hawaii established regulatory framework for undersea transmission cable
Energy/GHG Emissions	Act 128	State of Hawaii	Policy	State		2007	DBEDT, DOE, OP		Hawaii Establishes Tax Credits
Energy/GHG Emissions	Act 193	PSD	Policy	State		2012	State of Hawaii, EPA, Department of Energy	demand-side management programs	Hawai'i adopts state policy to promote indigenous geothermal energy
Energy/GHG Emissions	Act 156	DBEDT, Department of Enrgy	Policy	State		2008	OP, EPA		Hawai'i requires and promotes electric vehicle transportation and infrastructure
Energy/GHG Emissions	Act 203	DBEDT	Policy	State		2011	State of Hawaii, EPA, DOE, DOT, Department of Energy	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency Algae Bio-fuel Program	Hawai'i initiates two-year study on biofuel production in the state
Water/ Climate Change Adaptation									
Water/ Climate Change Adaptation	Ordinance 3502	County of Maui	Orbinance/Policy	County		2007	Department of Health, DOE, OP		Maui Adopts Water Availability Policy.
Water/ Climate Change Adaptation	Act 106	DOE, EPA	Policy	State		2012	State of Hawaii, DLNR,		Hawai'i provides partial funding for DLNR's watershed restoration plan
Climate Change Adaptation	Act 286	DBEDT, OP	Policy	State		2012	State of Hawaii, County of Honolulu, County of Maui, County of Kaui, County of Hawaii	Hawaii coastal zone management program	Hawai'i prioritizes climate change adaptation in the Hawai'i state plan

TOPIC	Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/ County/ Community)	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved	Programs	Description/ Summary
Water/ Climate Change Adaptation	The Rain Follows the Forest: A Plan to Replenish Hawaii's Source of Water, a State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources ("DLNR") initiative	DLNR	Plan	State		2011	2012	University of Hawai'i Sea Grant College Program; On-bill financing programs; Hawaii Energy Efficiency Program; Feed-In Tariff Program.;	Implementation Strategy. Removing invasive hooved animals and weeds from priority areas; • Monitoring and controlling other forest threats including fires, predators, and plant diseases; • Restoring and planting native species in priority and buffer areas; • Establishing benchmarks and monitoring success; • Educating Hawai'i residents and visitors about the importance of conserving native forests; and • Promoting consistent and informed land use decision-making that protects watersheds.57
RPS	Act 155	DBEDT, Department of Taxation	Policy	State		2008	OP	energy-efficiency programs; EEPS program ; PBFA programs; demand-side management programs	Increasing the renewable energy portfolio standard from 20 percent by 2020 to 40 percent by 2030;26 • Charging the Public Utilities Commission ("PUC") with establishing energy efficiency portfolio standards to achieve 4,300 gigawatt hours (or 30 percent) of electricity use reductions by 2030;27 • Expanding the duties of the energy resources coordinator,28 who dually serves as DBEDT director;29 and • Requiring sellers to provide electricity-cost information in residential real property sales.30 Hawai'i Clean Energy Goal (2008): 70% Clean Energy by 2030

Relevance to GP	URL
Future development and zoning must consider Shoreline Setback Standards and Special Management Areas	http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/occl/files/2013/07/205a.pdf
Hawaii GP should examine Maui setbacks and see if they are also applicable for Hawaii	http://www.co.maui.hi.us/documents/102/263/428/MPC%20Ch%20203%20Shoreline%20Area%20Rules%202010-11-30.PDF
County should collaborate with state, and federal agencies, policy makers, businesses, and other community partners to plan for the impacts of climate change	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2012/bills/GM1403_.PDF
GP should consider laws, plans, and programs that support effective management, beneficial use, protection, and sound development of the state's coastal zone	http://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/czm/ormp/ormp_update_reports/final_ormp_2013.pdf
Hawaii GP should examine Kauai setbacks and see if they are also applicable for Hawaii	http://www.mykauairealty.com/virtualoffice_files/OrdinanceNo.863pg1to10.pdf
GP must follow the laws set forth by HRS 226-109	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol04_Ch0201-0257/HRS0226/HRS_0226-0109.htm
GP should integrate plans for energy-efficiency programs on the municipal, industrial, and utility levels	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol05_Ch0261-0319/HRS0269/HRS_0269-0096.htm
GP must consider RPS	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/vol05_Ch0261-0319/HRS0269/HRS_0269-0091.htm

Relevance to GP	URL
Future development and current business practices must work to reduce GHG emissions to the standards set forth by ACT 234	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2007/bills/GM1005_.PDF
GP should function with this framework in mind	http://seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/sites/seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/files/publications/sm_climatechangelawandpolicy_1.pdf
GP should function with this framework in mind	0261-0319/HRS0269/HRS_0269-0027_0002.htm http://www.hawaiicleanenergyinitiative.org/storage/
Might not apply to GP update	ationBid/HECO/CompetitiveBid/App%20M%20(Cable%20Legislation)%2009%2028%202012.pdf http://legiscan.com/HI/text/SCR100/id/983564
GP should function with this framework in mind.	http://codes.lp.findlaw.com/histatutes/1/14/235/VII/235-128
Since geothermal energy is part of Hawaii County, Hawaii GP needs to follow this policy	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2012/bills/GM1296_.PDF
GP should examine if it is possible to encourage electric vehicle transportation and infrastructure	http://manoa.hawaii.edu/fleet/resources/PDFs/Act156.pdf
Study should be examined before GP update	http://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/annuals/2012/2012-biofuels-study-act-203.pdf
GP might examine this plan and see if it is applicable for Hawaii GP update	http://www.mauicounty.gov/documents/22/110/Ord3502_txbrnxiyp.pdf
Hawaii county needs to continue work with DLNR	http://seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/sites/seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/files/publications/sm_climatechangelawandpolicy_1.pdf
GP, if possible should follow prioritizing framework for climate change adaptation	http://legiscan.com/HI/text/HB1714/id/922966

Relevance to GP	URL
GP should function with this framework in mind in future	http://seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/sites/seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/files/publications/sm_climatechangelawandpolicy_1.pdf
State wide policy, GP should work with these goals in mind in future	http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/Incentives/HI15R.pdf

TOPIC: (AFFORDABLE) HOUSING	Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved	Program(s)
COUNTY LEVEL (AFFORDABLE) HOUSING PLANS								
County	**2010-2014 County of Hawaii Consolidated Plan**	Office of Housing and Community Development (OHCD)	Functional Plan	County	2009	2010	County of Hawaii (COH)	1. Community Development Block Grant 2. HOME Investment Partnership.
County	**Hawaii County Housing Agency PHA 5 Year and Annual Plan**	OHCD	Functional Plan	County	2014	2014	COH	1. Project Based Voucher Program 2. Homeownership Programs
STATE LEVEL (AFFORDABLE) HOUSING POLICIES, PLANS, PROGRAMS								
State	**State Housing Functional Plan (1989)**	Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HFDC)	Functional Plan	State		1989	Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT); Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HFDC); Hawaii Housing Authority (HHA); US Department of Housing and Urban Development (US HUD); Office of State Planning (OSP); State Land Use Commission (SLUC); University of Hawaii (UH); Veterans Administration (VA); Farmers Home Administration (FHA); Executive Office on Aging (EOA); Department of Health (DOH); Department of Human Services (DHS); Department of Education (DOE); Department of Agriculture (DOA); Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR);	
State	**Addendum to the State Housing Functional Plan (1991)**	Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH)	Functional Plan	State		1991	DBEDT; HCDCH	

TOPIC: (AFFORDABLE) HOUSING	Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved	Program(s)
State	**Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan Fiscal Years 2010-2014**	Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA)	Plan	State	2009	2009	HFDC	1. Hope VI or Mixed Finance Modernization or Development 2. Demolition and Disposition 3. Homeownership Programs 4. Project-based Vouchers 5. Capital Fund Programs
State	**Hawaii Public Housing Authority Annual Plan Fiscal Year 2013-2014**	HPHA	Plan	State	2013	2013/14	HFDC	1. Mayor Wright Homes Development 2. Kuhio Park Terrace Redevelopment 3. Mixed Finance Redevelopment 4. Homeownership Programs 5. Project-based Vouchers 6. Capital Fund Program
State	**Hawai State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement -**	Legislature, State Office of	Policy	State		1978		
State	**Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), Title 15, Ch 184 Rent Supplement Program**	HPHA	Policy	State				
State	**Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation, HRS 201H**	HFDC	Legislature	State				
State	**Hawaii Housing Public Authority, HRS 356D**			State				
State	**HRS Title 13 Planning and Economic Development**			State				
FEDERAL LEVEL (AFFORDABLE) HOUSING POLICIES, PLANS, PROGRAMS								
Federal	**National Housing Act**	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	Policy	Federal		1934		
Federal	**United States Housing Act 1937**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1937		1. Family Self-Sufficiency Program 2. HOPE VI: Revitalization of Severely Distressed Public Housing 3. Housing Choice Voucher Program 4. Neighborhood Networks Program 5. Project-Based Voucher Program 6. Public Housing Capital Fund 7. Public Housing Homeownership (Section 32) 8. Public Housing Operating Fund 9. Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency Program
Federal	**Housing Act of 1949**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1949		

TOPIC: (AFFORDABLE) HOUSING	Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved	Program(s)
Federal	**Housing Act of 1959**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1959		1. Emergency Capital Repairs Program
Federal	**Department of Housing and Urban Development Act**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1965		
Federal	**Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1968		1. Section 3 Program 2. Policy Development and Research Initiatives 3. Housing Counseling Program
Federal	**Housing and Community Development Act of 1974**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1974		1. Brownfield Economic Development Initiative 2. CDBG (Entitlement) 3. CDBG for Insular Areas 4. CDBG (Non-Entitlement) for States and Small Cities 5. CDBG (Section 107) 6. CDBG (Section 108 Loan Guarantee) 7. Indian CDBG Program 8. Equal Opportunity in HUD-Assisted Programs 9. Fair Housing Initiatives Program
Federal	**National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1974		1. Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards
Federal	**Housing and Urban-Rural Recovery Act**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1983		
Federal	**Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act and the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1988		1. Continuum of Care Programs 2. Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program 3. Rural Housing Stability Assistance Program 4. Surplus Property for Use to Assist the Homeless (Title V)

TOPIC: (AFFORDABLE) HOUSING	Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved	Program(s)
Federal	**Housing and Community Development Act of 1988**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1988		1. Fair Housing Initiatives Program
Federal	**Fair Housing Act 1968, Amendments 1988**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1988		1. Fair Housing Assistance Program 2. Voluntary Compliance
Federal	**Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act**	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Policy	Federal	2013	1988		1. CDBG (Disaster Recovery Assistance)
Federal	**Department of Housing and Urban Development Reform Act**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1989		
Federal	**Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1990		1. HOME Investment Partnership 2. Housing Opportunities for Person With AIDS (HOPWA)
Federal	**Housing and Community Development Act of 1992**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1992		1. Single Family Housing Programs 2. Multifamily Mortgage Risk-Sharing Programs (Sections 542 b and 542 c) 3. Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control
Federal	**Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1992		

TOPIC: (AFFORDABLE) HOUSING	Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved	Program(s)
Federal	**HUD Demonstration Act of 1993**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1993	Living Cities/The National Community Development Initiative, Local Initiatives Support Corporation, Enterprise Community Partners, Habitat for	1. Capacity Building for Community Development and Affordable Housing
Federal	**Multifamily Housing Property Disposition Reform Act of 1994**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1994		
Federal	**Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act of 1996**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1996		1. Indian Housing Programs 2. Indian Housing Block Grant Program 3. Loan Gurantee for Indian Housing (Section 184) 4. Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant Program
Federal	**Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of 1996**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1996		1. Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program (SHOP)
Federal	**Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996**					1996		1. Section 8 Moving to Work Demonstration 2. Loan Guarantees for Native Hawaiian Housing (Section 184A) 3.Community Challenge Grants 4. Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grants
Federal	**Multifamily Assisted Housing Reform and Affordability Act of 1997**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1997		1. Mark-to-Market Program 2. Renewal of Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance
Federal	**Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1998		
Federal	**Preserving Affordable Housing for Senior Citizen and Families into the 21st Century Act**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1999		

TOPIC: (AFFORDABLE) HOUSING	Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved	Program(s)
Federal	**American Homeownership and Economic Opportunity Act of 2000**	HUD	Policy	Federal		2000		1. Multifamily Housing Service Coordinators 2. Homeownership Voucher Program 3. Loan Guarantees for Native Hawaiian Housing (Section 184A)
Federal	**Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act 2000**			Federal		2001		1. Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program
Federal	**Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Reauthorization Act of 2002**	HUD	Policy	Federal		2002		
Federal	**Omnibus Indian Advancement Act**	HUD						
Federal	**Downpayment Simplification Act of 2002**	HUD	Policy	Federal		2002		
Federal	**American Dream Downpayment Act**	HUD	Policy	Federal		2003		

TOPIC: (AFFORDABLE) HOUSING	Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved	Program(s)
Federal	**Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008**	HUD	Policy	Federal		2008		
Federal	**The Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Reauthorization Act of 2008 (NAHASDA)**	HUD	Policy	Federal	2013	2008		
Federal	**The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009**	HUD	Policy	Federal		2009		
Federal	**Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009**	HUD	Policy	Federal		2009		1. FHA-Home Affordable Modification Program
Federal	**Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Act of 2010**	HUD	Policy	Federal		2010		1. Assisted-Living Conversion Program

TOPIC: (AFFORDABLE) HOUSING	Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved	Program(s)
Federal	**Frank Melville Supportive Housing Investment Act of 2010**	HUD	Policy	Federal		2010		1. Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities (Section 811)
Federal	**Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2010**	HUD	Policy	Federal	2012	2010		1. Choice Neighborhoods 2. Capacity Building for Sustainable Communities
Federal	**Public Law 105-50**	HUD	Policy	Federal		1997		1. Self-Help Housing Property Disposition

Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
The Consolidated Plan covers a five-year period starting July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015, and complies with Subpart C of 24 CFR part 91. The County of Hawaii certifies that it will operate its Community Development Block Grant Program and HOME Investment Partnership programs in accordance with this plan and applicable federal and state laws and regulations.	Grants and fund availability to county and Hawaii Island in general.	http://www.hawaiicounty.gov/office-of-housing/
Plan identifies quantifiable goals and objectives to enable the Public Housing Agency (PHA) to serve the needs of low-income and very low-income for the next five years. Also describes progress the PHA had the previous five years.	Public Housing Authority's mission is serving the needs of low-income, very low-income, and extremely low income families in the PHA's jurisdiction for the next five years.	http://www.hawaiicounty.gov/office-of-housing/
A state functional plan based on state housing development, and joint public and private efforts to finance, build and maintain an adequate supply of affordable housing. The plan focuses on a renewed state commitment to housing initiatives in six priority areas: increasing homeownership, expanding rental housing opportunities, expanding rental housing opportunities for the elderly and other special need groups, preservation of housing stock, suitable land acquisition for affordable housing development, and establishing and maintaining a housing information system. (p.7).	State functional plans are intended to act in a coordinated fashion with county general plans and development plans. Counties shall use approved state functional plans as guidelines in formulating, amending and implementing the county general plans and development plans (p.2).	http://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/docs/Housing.pdf
The housing functional plan does not address to a sufficient degree those individuals and families who can least afford safe, decent shelter. This addendum focuses on that need. It contains amendments to the State Housing Functional Plan, which hopes to respond more effectively to the housing needs of very low and lower income families through these tasks (foreward): (1) study “implications of the present definition of affordable housing,” (2) “Evaluate the ramifications of selected figures all the way from 50% or less of the median income up to 140% of the median income in order to see at which level the goal of meeting the shortfall of lower income housing can best be met, both in terms of construction costs and of the number in need so that all housing need groups are served in an equitable manner”; and (3) “Amend the State Housing Functional Plan as such study shows need” (p.1).	The functional plan recommends that the state and counties consider providing more resources for the development of community based rental housing projects affordable to very low income families and special need groups like persons with severe disabling mental illnesses (SDMI) and pre-parolees. The Housing and Finance Development Corporation (HFDC) and the county housing agencies should encourage private developers to provide rental housing for very low income and lower income households to satisfy their affordable housing conditions (15-16).	http://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/docs/AddendumToHousing.pdf

Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
Aims at expanding the supply of assisted housing, improve the quality of assisted housing, increase assisted housing choices, provide and improved living environment, promote self-sufficiency and asset development of assisted households, ensure equal opportunity and affirmatively further fair housing, improve the housing delivary systems, evaluate the current administration of HPHA's Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, and comply with the violence against women act.	The programs run by the State can be available to the COH.	http://www.hpha.hawaii.gov/housingplans/2009PHAPlan/index.htm
Provides key updates to last year plan, all the programs being implemented in State of Hawaii, and housing needs of families in overall State and different counties.	COH projected number of housing needs is 1,287. The programs run by the State can be available to the COH.	http://www.hpha.hawaii.gov/housingplans/20132014PHAPlan/index.htm
		http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol04_Ch0201-0257/HRS0226/HRS_0226-
Rental housing trust fund, HRS §201H-202		
Created the Federal Housing Administrative (FHA) "to encourage improvements in housing standards and conditions and to provide a system of mutual mortgage insurance." It created the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. It also created the United States Housing Authority to make low-interest, long term loans to local public agencies for slum clearance and construction of low-income dwellings. (Public Law 73-479)	All FHA programs are funded under this act.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Created the public housing program. (Public Law 75-412)	Funds and mechanisms for public housing programs abide this law.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms https://fraser.stlouisfed.org/docs/historical/martin/54_01_19340627.pdf
Established grant programs to assist state and local governments with community planning and urban renewal. It also established the national "goal of a decent home and a suitable environment for every American family." (Public Law 81-171)	Grants for community planning and urban renewal are provided.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms https://bulk.resource.org/gao.gov/81-171/00002FD7.pdf

Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
Established the Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly program and the FHA Mortgage Insurance for Nursing Homes program. (Pubic Law 86-372)	This act sets the funding for housing for elderly people.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Created the Department in order "to achieve the best administration of the principle programs of the federal government which provide assistance for housing and for the development of the nation's communities, to assist the President in achieving maximum coordination of the various Federal activities which have a major effect upon urban community, suburban, or metropolitan development and to provide for full and appropriate consideration, at the national level, of the needs and interests of the Nation's communities and of the people who live and work in them" (Public Law 89-117)	Programs meeting housing needs and interests of communities can be implemented under this act.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Established rental and homeownership programs for lower-income families and provided for the partition of the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) into two separate and distinct corporate entities: 1. Fannie Mae: a private, government-sponsored enterprise; and 2. the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), a wholly owned government corporation whose powers and duties are vested in the secretary of HUD (Public Law 90-448)	County of Hawaii can administer Low-income rental and homeownership programs under this act.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Created Community Development Block Grants for state and local governments "to promote the development of viable urban communities" and also established Section 8 rent subsidies for low-income families. (Public Law 93-383)	CDBG and Section 8 rent subsidies programs.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Estabilised federal construction and safety standards for manufactured homes. It also authorized the inspection of manufactured home plants and records, and required the notification and correction of certain defects. (Public Law 93-383)	Legal basis for Federal construction and safety standards and inspection of homes.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Created the housing voucher program as an addition to Section 8 certificates and repealed authority to make new commitments under the Section 8 project-based program. (Public Law 98-181)	No programs in Hawaii. COH can initiatve Section 8 housing voucher programs.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Created new programs to assist the homeless. (Public Law 100-77 and 100-628)	Programs for homeless people.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms

Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
Made housing vouchers a permanent program; allowed sale of public housing to resident management corporations, giving residents the ability to manage and buy their developments; and authorized enterprise zones. (Public Law 100-242)	Housing voucher program can be implemented under this policy.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Prohibits discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, or familial status. Expanded the scope of fair housing provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 and gave HUD additional enforcement responsibilities. (Public Law 100-430)	Ends discrimination in housing programs.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Amended version of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974. It created the system in place today by which a presidential disaster declaration or an emergency declaration triggers financial and physical assistance through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Act gives FEMA the responsibility for coordinating government-wide relief efforts. The Federal Response Plan implements includes the contributions of 28 federal agencies and non-governmental organizations, such as the American Red Cross.	To meet emergency needs in case of disaster.	http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1383153669955-21f970b19e8eaa67087b7da9f4af706e/stafford_act_booklet_042213_508e.pdf
Established over 50 legislative reforms to help ensure ethical, financial, and management integrity. (Public Law 101-235)		http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Created programs to empower the neediest through a variety of economic incentives, low-income homeownership opportunities, and other housing and economic development programs. Creted HOME, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Shelter Plus Care programs, and established the Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disability program and the HOPE programs. (Public Law 101-625)	Housing for people with AIDS, disability and medical assistance.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Established the Youthbuild and Low Income Housing Preservation and Homeownership programs and the Energy Efficient Mortgage program. Also, created a comprehensive Lead Paint Hazard Reduction program, HUD risk-sharing programs with housing finance agencies and Government-Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs), and the Indian Housing Loan Guarantee program. (Public Law 102-550)	Housing programs for low-income group and prevent lead hazard in housing.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Enacted by Title XIII of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, strengthened HUD's regulatory authority over Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, the two housing Government-Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs) regulated by HUD to improve access to affordable housing to low and moderate income families. The Act provided, among other things, the framework by which HUD establishes, monitors, and enforces housing goals for these GSEs and expanded HUD's fair housing responsibilities over them. In addition, the Act established an independent Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight with HUD to ensure that the GSEs are adequately capitalized and operating safely. (Public Law 102-550, Title XIII)	No programs in Hawaii. Access to affordable housing to low and moderate income families can be ensured through this policy.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms

Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
Grants to national intermediaries to develop the capacity and ability of community development corporations and community housing development organizations to carry out community development and affordable housing activities that benefit low income families.	Grants for community development and affordable housing.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Amended disposition requirements for multifamily mortgages. Created the Economic Development Initiative program. (Public Law 103-233)	No program in Hawaii. Economic Development Initiative program can be introduced.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Established Indian Housing Block Grant and Loan Guarantee programs. (Public Law 104-330)	Grant for housing for native Hawaiians is provided under this act.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Established multifamily housing assistance and habitat for humanity and other self-help housing providers.	Self-help housing programs can be administed under this act.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Amended the Administration of the Section 8 Certificate, Voucher, and Moderate Rehabilitation Programs.	Funds for Loan Guarantees for Native Hawaiian Housing are provided under this act.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Established the Mark-to-Market program (M2M) and the Office of Multifamily Housing Assistance Restructuring through the end of Fiscal Year 2001. Under this program, individual projects in HUD's multifamily protfolio of insured Section 8 housing projects would be restructured by resetting rents to market levels and reducing mortgage debt, if necessary, to permit a positive cash flow. (Public Law 105-65)	M2M program and Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance are funded by this policy.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Enabled HUD to develop a broad range of housing option to meet the changing housing needs of senior citizens, and authorized Mark-to-Market, which protects low income renters by minimizing the number of owners that choose to "opt-out" of the project -based housing assistance program. (Public Law 106-74)	No programs in Hawaii. However, COH can take initiate housing programs for senior citizens under this act.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Encouraged economic development in low and moderate-inocme rural and urban communities. Created the New Market Tax Credit and Renewal Communities program; expanded the Empowerment Zones program; and increased the supply of low-income housing tax credits and private activity bonds. (Public Law 106-554)	No programs in Hawaii. However, COH can initiate economic development programs for low and moderate-income communities under this act.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms

Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
Permitted local housing officials to allow families receiving Section 8 assistance to aggregate up to a year's worth of assistance to use toward homeownership; modified provisions aimed at reducing regulatory barriers to affordable housing; assisted the elderly and persons with disabilities through enhanced construction and financing programs; revised the manufactured housing program to involve a private consensus committee in the establishment of construction and safety standards and in the issuance of interpretative rules and expanded such program to include requirements relating to installation and dispute resolution; and provided additional housing opportunities for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians, including the establishment of the Native Hawaiian housing grant and loan guarantee programs, among other things. (Public Law 106-569)	This act provides provision for housing loan guarantees for native Hawaiians.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Authorized funds for veterans housing benefit program. (Public Law 107-73)	Veteran housing program funds are provided under this act.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Reauthorized, through Fiscal Year 2007, the NAHASDA program and the Section 184 Indian Housing Loan Guarantee program. It made miscellaneous amendments to NAHASDA related to planning, regulations, and housing-related community development. (Public Law 107-292)		http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Established an American Indian Education Foundation to encourage and accept private gifts to help further education of Indian children attending BIA schools; offered increased economic development opportunities for Indian tribes; authorized new activities to help support and improve tribal governance; provided for settlement of a tribal land case in California; restored and re-established the federal trust relationship to two separate tribal groups, and improved housing assistance for American Indians and Native Hawaiians. (Public Law 106-568)	Housing assistance to native Hawaiians.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Made the FHA single family downpayment simplification provisions permanent. The Act annually adjusted FHA multifamily housing loan limits, and it repealed the Ginnie Mae 3 percent guarantee fee increase that had been scheduled to take effect in Fiscal Year 2005. (Public Law 107-326)	FHA single family and multifamily housing can be implemented under this act.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Authorized downpayment assistance to low-income, first time homebuyers under HUD's HOME program established a demonstration program for elderly housing for intergenerational families; amended the adjustable rate single family mortgages and loan limit adjustments; reauthorized the HOPE VI program; and changed the funding authorization for the CDBG Insular Areas program. (Public Law 108-199)	No programs in Hawaii. HOPE VI program and CDBG Insular Areas Program can be initiated.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms

Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
Overhauled regulation of the GSEs; made reforms and updates to FHA's insurance programs, primarily the single family insurance programs; amended the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to address regulatory burden on small public housing agencies (PHAs); and made certain reforms to HUD's affordable housing perservation programs. HERA also introduced four new programs for HUD: the Neighborhod Stabilization Program, HOPE for Homeowners, the SAFE Mortgage Licensing Act, and the Housing Trust Fund. (Public Law 110-289)	Neighborhod Stabilization Program, HOPE for Homeowners, the SAFE Mortgage Licensing Act, and the Housing Trust Fund.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Reauthorized NAHASDA through 2013 and made several amendments to the statutory requirements governming the Indian Housing Block Grant program and the NAHASDA Title VI Loan Guaranted Program. The Act amended section 106 of NAHASDA to provide that HUD shall "initiate a negotiated rulemaking in accordance with the section by no later than 90 days after enactment of the Act." (Public Law 110-411)	Indian Housing Block Grant program and NAHASDA Title VI Loan Guaranted through this policy.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 made appropriations for job preservation and creation, infrastructure investment, energy efficiency and science, assistance to the unemployed, and State and local fiscal stabilization. With respect to HUD, appropriations were provided for the following areas: the Public Housing Capital Fund; Native American Housing Block Grants; the Community Development Fund, including additional funding for a second Neighborhood Stabilization Program; Low- Income Housing Tax Credits to be administered to State Housing Finance Agencies through the formula allocation of the HOME Investment Partnerships Program; Homelessness Prevention; Assisted Housing Stability and Energy and Green Retrofit Investments; and Lead Hazard Control grants.(Public Law 110-5)	Homelessness Prevention programs can be initiated through this policy.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Authorized the Secretary of HUD to modify mortgages at risk of default and establish a program for payment of a partial claim to certain mortgages; authorized new programs to prevent single and multifamily foreclosures; and modified the HOPE for Homeowners program. The Act also consolidated the separate competitive homeless assistance programs carried out under title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act into Continuum of Care program and established the Rural Housing Stability Assistance Program. (Public Law 111-117)	COH can initiate Rural Housing Stability Assistance Program under this act.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Amended the statutory authority for the refinancing of Section 202 loans for supportive housing for the elderly under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959. The new authority allowed the refinancing of certain low-interest Section 202 loans on a continuing basis, and required an additional 20-year affordability period in connection with the refinancing of any Section 202 loan. It further authorized new 20-year Section 8 project-based contracts for the project rental assistance for supportive housing for the elderly. (Public Law 111-372)	Rental assistance for elderly housing is implemented through this act.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms

Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
Amended section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act to revise the requirements for supportive housing for persons with disabilities. It repealed the authority of the Secretary to provide tenant-based rental assistance directly to eligible presons with disabilities, and instead authorized appropriations for such assistance under Section 8 (rental voucher program) of the United States Housing Act of 1937. It also modified the requirements for the porject rental assistance contract, including renewal of, and increase in, annual contract amounts, revised tenant selection procedures, required a lease between a tenant and a housing owner to be for at least one year, and revised the application of cost limitations developed by the Secretary to supportive housing. (Public Law 111-374)	Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities program is implemented under this policy.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Appropriated funds for the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative, the Energy Innovation Fund, and the Sustainable Communities Initiative. (Public Law 111-117)	Provides funds for Choice Neighborhoods, Sustainable communities, and Energy Innovation.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms
Amended the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize the transfer of surplus personal property to States for donation to nonprofit providers of necessaries to impoverished families and individuals, and to authorize the transfer of surplus real property to States, political subdivisions and instrumentalities of States and nonprofit organizations for providing housing or housing assistance for low-income individuals or families.	Housing assistance to low-income families are enacted under this policy.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms

TOPIC	Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/ County/ Community)	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved	Program
WATER								
Water	**State Water Code *HRS §174C**	DLNR	Policy	State	2008	1987	DLNR, DOH, HI County, EPA, Dept of Agriculture, DBEDT, DPP	Instream Use Protection Program
Water	**Stream Diversion Works HAR §13-168**	DLNR	Policy	State	1988	1988	DLNR, DOH, HI County, EPA, Dept of Agriculture, DBEDT, DPP	
Water	**Stream Channel Alteration Permits *HAR §13-169**	DLNR	Policy	State	1988	1988	DLNR, EPA, HI County, DBEDT, DPP	Instream Use Protection Program
Water	**Instream Flow Standards *HAR §13-169**	DLNR	Policy	State	1988	1988	DLNR, DOH, HI County, EPA, Dept of Agriculture, DBEDT, DPP	
Water	**Surface Water Use Permits *HAR §13-171**	DLNR	Policy	State	1988	1988	DLNR, DOH, HI County, EPA, Dept of Agriculture, DBEDT, DPP	
Water	**NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Appendices B through L Effective December 6, 2013**	State DOH	Policy	State/Federal	2013	2013	DOH, HI County, EPA, Dept. of Agriculture	NPDES Program
Water	**Clean Water Act**	EPA	Policy	Federal	2014	1972	US Fish & Wildlife, USDA, USGS, National Park Service DLNR, DLNR, DOH, HI County, EPA, Dept of Agriculture, DBEDT, DPP	

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Water	**State Water Resource Protection Plan**	DLNR, Commission on Water Resource Management	Plan	State	2014	2008	DLNR, EPA, HI County, DBEDT, DPP	CWRM Programs CWRM Deep Monitor Well Program Kona Water-Level Monitoring Program Pearl Harbor Ground Water Monitoring Plan CWRM-USGS Cooperative Monitoring Program. CWRM-USGS Cooperative Monitoring Program Hawaii County Department of Water Supply Conservation Program
Water	**State Water Quality Plan**	State DOH	Plan	State	1990	1990	DLNR, EPA, HI County, DBEDT, DPP, DOH, Dept. of Agriculture	Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program Wellhead Protection-Financial Assistance Program State Groundwater Protection Program Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program Source Water Assessment andProtection (SWAP Program)
Water	**State Water Projects Plan**	DLNR, Engineering Division	Plan	State	2003	2003	DLNR, EPA, HI County, DBEDT, DPP, DOH, Dept. of Agriculture	Water Source Development Program on Hawaii Source Water Assessment Program
Water	**County Water Use & Development Plan**	Hawaii County (consultants hired)	Plan	County	2010	2010	DLNR, EPA, HI County, DBEDT, DPP, DOH, Dept. of Agriculture	Well Registration program Leak Detection Program Public Outreach/Education Program

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Water	**Agricultural Water Use Plan & Development Plan**	State Department of Agriculture	Plan	State	2004	2004	DLNR, EPA, HI County, DBEDT, DPP, DOH, Dept. of Agriculture	HDOA Capital Improvements Program
Water	**Hawaiian Homes Commission Water Policy Plan Final**	DHHL	Plan	State	2014		HHL	
Water	**Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) *HRS §180**		Policy	State		1947	DLNR, Hawai'i Association of Conservation Districts, SWCD Directors	Soil and Water Conservation District programs
AIR								
Air	**Clean Air Act**	EPA	Policy	Federal	1990	1970, 1990	DLNR, EPA, HI County, DBEDT, DPP, DOH, Dept. of Agriculture	
Air	**GHG Emissions ACT234**	DOH	Policy	State	2007	2007	DLNR, EPA, HI County, DBEDT, DPP, DOH, Dept. of Agriculture	air pollution reduction program greenhouse gas emissions reduction programs
Air	**State of Hawaii Strategic Plan for Invasive Species Prevention Control, and Public Outreach**	DLNR	Plan	State	2009		US Fish & Wildlife, USDA, USGS, National Park Service DLNR, DLNR, HI County, EPA, Dept of Agriculture	Hawaii Invasive Species Council (HISC)
Air	**Ambient Air Quality Standards *HAR §11-59**	HI DOH	Policy	State	1992	1992	EPA, DOH	

TOPIC	Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/ County/ Community)	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved	Program
Air	**Air Pollution *HAR §11-60**	HI DOH	Policy	State	2011	2011	EPA, DOH	
WETLANDS								
Wetlands	**Strategic Plan for Wetland Conservation in Hawaii**	DLNR	Plan	State/County/Federal	2006	2006	Federal: US Fish & Wildlife, USDA, USGS, National Park Service, USFS. State: DLNR, County of HI	
SOLID WASTE								
Solid Waste	**Hawai‘i County Code Chapter 20 - Refuse**	Hawaii County	Policy	County			HI County, DOH, EPA	
Solid Waste	***HAR §11-58.1**	State DOH	Policy	State	1994	1994	HI County, DOH, EPA	
ACCESS								
Access	**Established Public Access Over Private Land *HRS §115**	DLNR	Policy	State	2009	2009		
Access	**Native Hawaiian Traditional and Customary Access Rights: Article 12, section 7 of the Hawai‘i State Constitution**	HHL	Policy	State			HHL	
General (Environmnet)								
General (Environmnet)	**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)**	USEPA	Policy	Federal		1970	US Fish & Wildlife, USDA, USGS, National Park Service DLNR, DLNR, DOH, HI County, EPA, Dept of Agriculture, DBEDT, DPP	State and County noise abatement programs Na Ala Hele (Trails) program of DLNR Sierra Club and Sea Grant Program of the University of Hawaii University of Hawai‘i Marine Program
General (Environmnet)	**Comprehensive Environmental, Response, Compensation and Liability Act**	USEPA	Policy	Federal		1980		National Contingency Plan (NCP) EPA's National Priorities List (NPL)

TOPIC	Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/ County/ Community)	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved	Program
General (Environmnet)	**Environmental Impact Statements *HRS §343**	OEQC,DOH	Policy	State	2012	1974	OEQC,DOH	
General (Environmnet)	**Environmental Impact Statement Rules *HAR §11-200**	OEQC,DOH	Policy	State	1996	1985	OEQC,DOH	
General (Environmnet)	**Environmental Council Rules of Practice and Procedure *HAR §11-201**	OEQC,DOH	Policy	State		1985	OEQC,DOH	
FORESTS								
Forests	**Forest Reserves *HRS §183**	DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife	Policy	State	1997	1903	DLNR, Federal Forest Legacy Program, Office of Hawaiian Affairs	Federal Forest Legacy Program
Forests	**Forest Reserves *HAR §13 Chapter 104**	DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife	Policy	State	1993	1981	DLNR	
Forests	**Forest Reserves *HAR §13 Chapter 105**	DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife	Policy	State		1981	DLNR	

TOPIC	Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/ County/ Community)	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved	Program
Forests	**Forest Stewardship *HRS §195F**	DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife	Policy	State		1991	DLNR, private landowners	Forest Stewardship Program: provide forest stewardship fund
Forests	**Rules for Forest Stewardship *HAR §13 Chapter 109**	DLNR	Policy	State		1991	DLNR, private landowners	Forest Stewardship Program
COASTAL								
Coastal	**Executive Order 13158**	U.S. Department of Energy	Policy	Federal		2000		International Marine Protected Areas Program
Coastal	***HRS §190**	DLNR	Policy	State	2010	1955	DLNR	
Coastal	**West Hawai'i Regional Fishery Management Area (WHRFMA) *HRS §188F**	DLNR	Policy	State	2005	1999	UH Sea Grant, DLNR DAR, DLNR Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation (DOBOR), DOCARE, the Governor's Liaison, Whale Sanctuary Representative, National Park Service, and OHA	Limited Entry Aquarium Program Hawaii Coral Reef Initiative Research Program UH Sea Grant College Program
Coastal	**Relating to Coastal Zone Management *HRS §205A**	DLNR	Policy	State		2011	managed by the State Office of Planning and implemented locally by the County Planning Department.	CZM Program Federal Flood Insurance Program

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Coastal	**Hawaii Ocean Resources Management Plan**	HI State Office of Planning	Plan	State	Every Five years	7/1/2013	HI State Office of Planning, NOAA,	University of Hawai'i Sea Grant College Program Makai Watch Program NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Ballast Water Management program National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) The Polluted Runoff Control Program
Coastal	***HRS §171-58.5 & 205A-44**	State of Hawaii, Division of Aquatic resource	Policy	State	2013	1988	State of Hawaii, Division of Aquatic resource	
Coastal	***HAR §13-95-70 & 71**	DLNR	Policy	State			DLNR	
NATURAL RESERVES								
Nature & Culture Conservation	**County Charter1 Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources**	HI County, DLNR	Policy	County		2010	HI County, DLNR	
Natural Area Reserves	***HRS §195**	DLNR	Policy	State	2013	1970	DLNR, Natural area reserves system commission	§195-6.5 Natural area partnership program: provide state funds on a two-for-one basis with private funds for the management of private lands that are dedicated to conservation §195-9 Natural area reserve fund: to implement the purposes of this chapter, including the identification, establishment, and management of natural area reserves, the acquisition
Natural Area Reserves	**Natural Area Reserves System (NARS) Commission *HAR §13-208**	DLNR	Policy	State		1981	DLNR	
Natural Area Reserves	***HAR §13-209 & 13-244-32**	DLNR	Policy	State	2007	1979	DLNR	

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Natural Area Reserves	**Acquisition of Resource Values Lands *HRS §173A**	DLNR	Policy	State	2012	1973	DLNR	Legacy land conservation program
Natural Area Reserves	**Legacy land conservation program *HAR §13-140**	DLNR	Policy	State		2012	DLNR	Legacy land conservation program
AGRICULTURE								
Agriculture	**Act 233, SLH 2008 *HRS §205, 41-52**	DOA	Policy	State	2008	1978	State, County, DOA	Agricultural incentive programs
Agriculture	**Agriculture Functional Plan**	DOA	Plan	State		1991	DOA	Agricultural Park Program

TOPIC	Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/ County/ Community)	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved	Program
Agriculture	**Kamehameha Schools Strategic Agricultural Plan:**		Plan			2009		
HISTORICAL PRESERVATION								
Historical preservation	**National Historic Preservation Act Section 160**	The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	Policy	Federal	2004	1966		
Historical preservation	**Section 4(f) Department of Transportation Act**	The Department of Transportation	Policy	Federal	2005	1966	DOT	
Historical preservation	***HRS §6E**	State Historic Preservation Division	Policy	State	2005		State Historic Preservation Division, County	
Historical preservation	***HRS §171-36.1**	State Historic Preservation Division, DLNR	Policy	State		1969	DLNR	

TOPIC	Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/ County/ Community)	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved	Program
Historical preservation	***HRS §171-36.2**	State Historic Preservation Division, DLNR	Policy	State	2002	1985	DLNR	
Historical preservation	***HRS §205-17**	Land use commission	Policy	State	1990	1985	Land use commission	

Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
The State Water Code, Chapter 174C, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) was enacted into law by the 1987 Hawaii State Legislature for the purpose of protecting Hawaii's water resources. It provides for the legal basis and establishment of the Commission on Water Resource Management and its authorities and responsibilities	Long-range planning for water resource management must comply with the legal basis of this policy.	http://files.hawaii.gov/dlnr/cwrm/regulations/Code174C.pdf
Establishes provisions for water use, wells, and stream diversion works. The primary purpose of this chapter is to carry out the intent of the State Water Code to assure maximum beneficial use of ground and surface waters of the state by establishing rules for reporting and gathering meaningful data on all water uses and sources. The follow rules are set forth: Registration of existing stream diversion works, Stream diversion permits, Stream diversion completion report, Stream diversion works inspection, Abandoned stream diversion works	Long-range planning for the construction of water wells and stream diversion must comply with the legal basis of this policy.	http://files.hawaii.gov/dlnr/cwrm/regulations/13-168.pdf#page=12
Establishes provisions for instream uses of water. Sets instream flow standards, interem instream flow standards, and guidelines for chanel alterations.	Long-range planning for instream water uses must comply with the legal basis of this policy.	http://files.hawaii.gov/dlnr/cwrm/regulations/13-169.pdf#page=12
Establishes Instream flow standards to define a quantity or flow of water or depth of water which is required to be present at a specific location in a stream system at certain specified	Existing water users and long-range plans for different water uses must only use quantities of water that will not contribute to exceeding instream flow standards.	http://files.hawaii.gov/dlnr/cwrm/regulations/13-168.pdf#page=12
Sets guidelines for the permitting of surface water use from streams, other watercourses, lakes, reservoirs and diffused surface water	Existing water users and long-range plans for development must abide by these surface water use guidelines.	http://files.hawaii.gov/dlnr/cwrm/regulations/13-171.pdf#page=8
Establishes permit rules for stormwater runoff associated with industrial and construction activities. Authorizing Discharges of Treated Effluent from Leaking Underground Storage Tank Remedial Activities, Once Through Cooling Water Less Than One (1) Million Gallons Per Day , Discharges of Hydrotesting Waters, discharges Associated with Construction Activity Dewatering, Discharges of Treated Process Wastewater Associated with Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals, Discharges of Treated Process Wastewater Associated with Well Drilling Activities, Occasional or Unintentional Discharges from Recycled Water Systems, Discharges of Storm Water and Certain Non-Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems, Discharges of Circulation Water from Decorative Ponds or Tanks	Long-range plans for development and landuse must abide by these stormwater guidelines.	http://health.hawaii.gov/cwb/
The Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters.	Long-range plans for development must abide by the Laws set forth by the Clean Water Act.	http://www.epa.gov/agriculture/lcwa.html

Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
Protecting and sustaining ground and surface water resources, watersheds, and natural stream environments statewide. The eight water resource topics in this plan include:Principles and Policies Inventory Assessment of Resources Monitoring Water Management Regulations Water Demands Resource Conservation Augmentation Drought Planning Watershed Protection	GP should follow these planning policies and guidelines for water management, conservation, drought planning, and overall watershed protection. Policies set forth in this plan should be considered during landuse planning processes, setting population density goals, and in agricultural planning.	http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/cwrm/planning/hiwaterplan/wrpp/wrpp2014/
The WQP outlines the regulations, standards, and resource management policies that define the quality to be maintained in ground- and surface-water resources, such as: Federal/state/county goals, objectives, and policies related to water quality. Water quality criteria for designation of water management areas. Water quality standards, monitoring requirements and enforcement provisions. The identification of any substances which DOH reasonably believes may present a danger to the water quality of the state.	GP should follow these policies to assure healthy ground- and surfcae-water resources. Policies set forth in this plan should be considered during landuse planning processes, setting population density goals, and in agricultural planning.	http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/cwrm/planning/hiwaterplan/wqp/
The purpose of the SWPP is to provide a framework for planning and implementation of water development programs to meet projected demands for State projects over a 20-year planning horizon. The objective of the SWPP is to review current and future state water projects to insure orderly authorization and development of the state's water resources. The contents of the SWPP include, but are not limited to: An inventory of existing State wells, stream diversions and water systems; Identification of proposed States projects/developments; Assessment of future water demand projections; A water development strategy, strategy implementation and recommendations; and Incorporation of State agricultural water needs as outlined in the Agricultural Water Use and Development Plan.	GP should look at how existing and proposed state water projects impact county water resources along with social and environmental equity.	http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/cwrm/
The purpose of the County Water Use and Development Plans (WUDPs) is to inventory all projected water demands within each county and ensure that the future water needs of the county are met. The WUDPs should set forth the "allocation of water to land use in that county" and maintain consistency with county zoning and land use policies. The WUDPs serve to inform future land use planning and provide guidance to the Commission for decision-making on water allocations and water reservation requests.	GP should use the policies set forth in the WUDP to inform future land use planning and provide guidance for decision-making on water allocations and water reservation requests.	http://files.hawaii.gov/dlnr/cwrm/planning/wudpha2012.pdf

Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
The major objective of the AWUDP is to develop a long-range management plan that assesses state and private agricultural water use, supply and irrigation water systems. The plan is intended to be a master irrigation inventory plan which identifies system rehabilitation needs and prioritizes system repair.	Long-range planning for agricultural land uses should use the policies set forth in the AWUDP to promote sustainable agriculture.	http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/cwrm/planning/hiwaterplan/awudp/
Expressly determine and plan for future water needs and actively participate in broader water management, use and protection efforts in Hawai`i in order to secure water. 2. Aggressively exercise, reclaim, and protect Hawaiian home land water kuleana. 3. Develop, manage, and steward water in a manner that balances cost, efficiency measures, and Public Trust uses in the short and long term.	Long-range planning for water resource management should consider the traditional Hawaiian practices of water kuleana.	http://dhhl.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/HHC-Water-Policy-Plan-140722.pdf
The appropriate role of the districts is to take available technical, financial, and educational resources and focus them to meet the conservation needs of the local land users. Chapter 180 permits the districts to aid land users with equipment and materials for construction work; conduct surveys and investigations; initiate, construct, improve, or maintain projects; sell, acquire, or manage properties; effect agreements or litigation; develop or approve conservation programs and plans; establish fees for services;and require or receive materials, services, or funds to extend services.	GP should get funding and administrative support from DLNR to establish SWCD	http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/swcd/files/2013/04/Chapter-180.pdf
The Clean Air Act (CAA) is the comprehensive federal law that regulates air emissions from stationary and mobile sources. Among other things, this law authorizes EPA to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to protect public health and public welfare and to regulate emissions of hazardous air pollutants.	Long-range planning must abide by the laws set forth by the CAA especially for energy utility planning.	http://www2.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-clean-air-act
Established the state's policy framework and requirements to address Hawaii's GHG emissions. to achieve cost-effective GHG emissions reductions at or below Hawaii's GHG emissions estimates of 1990 by January 1, 2020.	Long-range planning must abide by the laws set forth by Act 234, especially when considering transportation and energy planning.	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2007/bills/GM1005_.PDF
The purpose of this strategic plan is to provide the framework for a statewide invasive species prevention, control, research and public outreach program. Based on the lessons learned in combating invasive species in Hawaii, the budget plan has five integrated program components with specific recommendations, time frames and measures of effectiveness.	To promote economic and environmental sustainability, long-range planning must consider the importance of invasive species control	http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/hisc/files/2013/02/hiscinterimstrategicplan.pdf
Sets for the Ambient air quality standards, Penalties for violators, and Severability	Long-range planning must abide by the laws set forth by HAR 11-59 especially when considering transportation and energy planning.	file:///C:/Users/Clarice/Desktop/1992%20-%20Ambient%20Air%20Quality%20Regulations.pdf

Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
Sets forth the policies for air pollution controls in the state for Visible emissions for Fugitive dust, Motor vehicles, Incineration, Biomass fuel burning boilers, Process industries, Sulfur oxides from fuel combustion, Storage of volatile organic compounds, Volatile organic compound water separation, Pump and compressor requirements, Waste gas disposal, open burning, agricultural burning	Long-range planning must abide by the laws set forth by HAR 11-60 especially when considering transportation and energy utility planning.	http://health.hawaii.gov/cab/files/2014/06/har_11-60_1.pdf
The goal of the PCJV is to “protect, restore, increase, and enhance all types of wetlands, riparian habitats, and associated uplands throughout the Pacific Coast region to benefit birds, fish, and other wildlife.	Long-range planning should work to not only protect wetlands but also to restore, increase, and enhance all types of wetlands to promote resilience to flooding, to improve water quality, and to foster ecosystem diversity	http://www.pcjv.org/hawaii/publications/HWJVStrategicPlan.pdf
Sets standards for littering, cleaning unoccupied lots, refuse disposal, and solid waste fees	GP should use to promote sanitation and sustainability	http://www.hawaiizerowaste.org/uploads/files/County%20Code%20chapter20%20-
The purpose of this chapter is to establish minimum standards governing the design, construction, installation, operation, and maintenance of solid waste disposal, recycling, reclamation, and transfer systems.	GP should use to promote sanitation and sustainability	http://health.hawaii.gov/shwb/files/2013/06/11-5811.pdf
The purpose of this chapter is to guarantee the right of public access to the sea, shorelines, and inland recreational areas, and transit along the shorelines, and to provide for the acquisition of land for the purchase and maintenance of public rights-of-way and public transit corridors.	GP should use to promote social equity.	http://law.justia.com/codes/hawaii/2009/volume-02/title-9/chapter-115/hrs-0115-0001-htm
The State reaffirms and shall protect all rights, customarily and traditionally exercised for subsistence, cultural and religious purposes and possessed by ahupua'a tenants who are descendants of native Hawaiians who inhabited the Hawaiian Islands prior to 1778, subject to the right of the State to regulate such rights.	GP should use to promote social equity.	http://www.lwv-hawaii.com/govt/constitution/art12.htm
The NEPA of 1969 requires federal agencies to assess environmental impacts of proposed projects as well as consider alternatives. This is carried out through first conducting an Environmental Assessment to determine if such action would cause significant environmental impact; if deemed the case, an Environmental Impact Statement is required and shared with the public for comments	To promote economic and environmental sustainability along with social equity long-range planning must consider the importance of sound EIS during major projects.	http://www.epa.gov/compliance/nepa/
Provides a Federal "Superfund" to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous-waste sites as well as accidents, spills, and other emergency releases of pollutants and contaminants into the environment, Through CERCLA, EPA was given power to seek out those parties responsible for any release and assure their cooperation in the cleanup.	Provide financial and legal support for EPA. Superfund site identification, monitoring, and response activities in states are coordinated through the state environmental protection or waste management agencies.	http://www.epa.gov/superfund/policy/cercla.htm

Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
Establishes a system of environmental review at the state and county levels which shall ensure that environmental concerns are given appropriate consideration in decision making along with economic and technical considerations.	Set up nine Statutory "Triggers" which need to initiate Hawaii environmental policy act	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol06_Ch0321-0344/HRS0343/HRS_0343-.htm
Implementation rules of Chapter 343. The purpose of this chapter is to provide agencies and persons with procedures, specifications of contents of environmental assessments and environmental impact statements, and criteria and definitions of statewide application.	Any amendment to existing county general plans, however denominated, which may include but not be limited to development plans, or community plans, where the amendment would result in designations other than agriculture, conservation, or preservation requires an environmental assessment. (Actions by a county initiating a comprehensive review toward effectuating either a general plan or amendment thereof may be excepted.)	http://gen.doh.hawaii.gov/sites/har/AdmRules1/11-200.htm
This chapter governs procedures before the environmental council of the State of Hawaii under HRS 343, and other-related acts as may now or hereafter be administered by the council. They shall be construed to effectuate the purposes of chapter 343, and to secure the just and speedy determination of every proceeding.	The implemtation policy for Chapter 343, GP should use to inform Environmental Impact Analysis process	http://gen.doh.hawaii.gov/sites/har/AdmRules1/11-201.htm
The governor may set apart any government land or lands, whether under lease or not, as forest reserves, in oder to protect the state forest reserve system.	It provides financial and legal support for DLNR to set aside forest reserve areas. Office of Hawaiian Affairs will use funds from Federal Forest Legacy Program to purchase property	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol03_Ch0121-0200D/HRS0183/
The purpose of these rules is to regulate activity within forest reserves established pursuant to sections 183-11 and 183-15, Hawaii Revised Statutes.	GP should use to preserve public property and forest reserves	http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/forestry/files/2013/03/Ch-104_2005.pdf
Close public access to the restricted watershed	Hawaii Island has four designed restricted watershed in Hilo, North Kona, Kohala and Haao Springs, all survey maps and metes and bounds descriptions are on file with the surcey division of the department of acconting and general services.	http://files.hawaii.gov/dlnr/dofaw/rules/Chap105.pdf

Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
The purpose of this chapter is to establish a program to financially assist landowners in managing, protecting, and restoring important natural resources in Hawaii's forested and formerly forested lands	Fund resource for private landowners of Hawaii Island to manage and protect forested lands. The program also shall assist in the forest stewardship of public lands and in developing education and training programs for sustainable forestry pursuant to section 195F-4(a)(2)	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol03_Ch0121-0200D/HRS0195F/HRS_0195F-.htm
The purpose of this chapter is to provides rules to establish a forest stewardship program	GP show consider the goals and actions of the forest stuwardship program to promote resilient forests	http://files.hawaii.gov/dlnr/dofaw/rules/Chap109.pdf
Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) are marine areas that have been reserved by federal, state, tribal, or local laws or regulations to provide protection to part or all of the natural and cultural resources there in. They may permit some extractive activities, including certain kinds of recreational fishing such as pole-and-line, spear fishing without SCUBA, and certain types of nets. Commercial fishing is generally forbidden.	It provide legal support to help protect the significant natural and cultural resources within the marine environment for the benefit of present and future generations by strengthening and expandingthe nation's system of marine protected areas (MPAs)	http://hawaii.gov/dlnr/dar/pubs/MPApub.pdf
Marine Life Conservation Districts MLCDs allow only limited fishing and other consumptive uses, or prohibit such uses entirely. The taking of any type of living material (fishes, eggs, shells, corals, algae, etc.) and non-living habitat material (sand, rocks, coral skeletons, etc.) is generally restricted, if it is permitted at all. MLCDs were introduced to Hawai'i in the fall of 1967 with Hana'uma Bay on 'Oahu. MLCDs on Hawai'i Island include Lapakahi, Waialea Bay, Old Kona Airport, and Kealakekua Bay on the Kohala-Kona coast and Waiopae in Puna	The department of land and natural resources may establish and from time to time modify the limits of one or more conservation districts in each county and may, if it deems necessary, declare all waters within any county a conservation district.	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol03_Ch0121-0200D/HRS0190/
It was created largely in response to longstanding and widespread conflict surrounding commercial aquarium collecting. The overall goals are to effectively manage fishery activities, enhance nearshore resource and reduce conflict. It established the West Hawai'i Regional Fishery Management Area (WHRFMA) to improve the management of uses of aquatic resources on the west coast of Hawai'i Island, from Ka Lae to Upolu Point (excluding Kawaihae commercial harbor)	GP should use to ensure the sustainability of the State's nearshore ocean resources and fisheries and to minimize user conflicts and resource depletion	http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/dar/files/2014/04/ar_hrs188F5v2.pdf
Establishes policy framework and requirements for the the state Coastal Zone Management Program, Special Management Areas, Shoreline Setbacks, along with Marine and Coastal Affairs	GP should follow the policies to set forth guidelines for CZM programs which will provide for the effective management, beneficial use, protection, and development of the coastal zone.	http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/occl/files/2013/07/205a.pdf

Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
The purpose of the ORMP as required in HRS Section 205A-4 is to provide a framework and implementation strategy for state agencies and others working with state agencies. The framework considers ecological, cultural, historic,aesthetic, recreational, scenic, and open space values. The framework considers coastal hazards and it balances protection with economic development in marine and coastal areas	It provides a framework and implementation strategy which addressing pressures on Hawaii's ocean and coastal ecosystems, competing uses and overuse, sustainability, and preserving these assets for future generations	http://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/czm/ormp/ormp_update_reports/final_ormp_2013.pdf
The taking of sand, coral rubble or other marine deposits may not exceed one gallon per person per day and may be taken only for personal, noncommercial purposes	GP must follow these rules to protect coral.	http://hawaii.gov/dlnr/dar/coral_liverock.html
Prohibit taking, breaking, or damaging any stony coral or any rock or coral to which marine life of any type is visibly attached; prohibits the sale of all species of stony corals, which are native to the Hawaiian Islands	GP must follow these rules to protect coral.	http://hawaii.gov/dlnr/dar/coral_liverock.html
For the benefit of present and future generations, the county shall conserve and protect Hawai'i's natural beauty and all natural and cultural resources, including but not limited to land, water, air, minerals, energy sources, wahi pana, surf spots, historic sites, and historic structures, and shall promote the development and utilization of these resources in a manner consistent with their conservation and in furtherance of the self-sufficiency of the county. All public natural and cultural resources are held in trust by the county for the benefit of the people.	GP should use to promote conservation and in furtherance of the self-sufficiency of the county.	http://hawaii.gov/elections/charters/charter_hawaii.pdf
Established a statewide natural area reserves system to preserve in perpetuity specific land and water areas which support communities, as relatively unmodified as possible, of the natural flora and fauna, as well as geological sites, of Hawaii.	GP must consider this law in order to preserve specific land and water areas, natural flora and fauna, as well as geological sites	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol03_Ch0121-0200D/HRS0195/HRS_0195-0004.htm
These rules govern practice and procedure before the natural area reserves system commission of the State of Hawaii under chapter 195, Hawaii Revised Statues.	GP must consider this law in order to preserve specific land and water areas, natural flora and fauna, as well as geological sites	http://files.hawaii.gov/dlnr/dofaw/rules/Chap208.pdf
The purpose of these rules is to regulate activity within natural area reserves established pursuant to section 195-4, Hawaii Revised Statutes. These rules shall apply to all persons entering the boundaries of a natural area reserve.	It provides rules to protect natural area reserves.	http://files.hawaii.gov/dlnr/dofaw/rules/SumaryHAR13.209.pdf

Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
The land of Hawaii, though protected by the land use law, may in many instances require placement under public ownership and management in order that they can be made accessible to all of the people of the State. The purpose of this chapter is to provide for the acquisition and management of such lands in those instances in which such acquisition and management are considered necessary by the State.	Legacy land conservation give the lands priority in its recommendations for acquisitions Provide Land conservation fund Grants to state agencies, counties, and nonprofit land conservation organizations, §173A-9	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol03_Ch0121-0200D/HRS0173A/HRS_0173A-.htm
The purpose of this chapter is to govern the administration of the legacy land conservation program established pursuant to section 173A-6, HRS, and govern grants from the land conservation fund established pursuant to sections 173A-5 and 173A-9, HRS.	Legacy land conservation give the lands priority in its recommendations for acquisitions Provide Land conservation fund Grants to state agencies, counties, and nonprofit land conservation organizations, §173A-9	http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/ecosystems/files/2013/09/HAR-13-140_LLCP-rules_unofficial.pdf
Provides incentives for designation of State IAL, became effective on July 1, 2008, and triggered the commencement of the process to identify, map, and designate important agricultural lands throughout Hawai‘i. By definition, State IAL are capable of sustaining high yields, for export or local consumption, and needed for future self-sufficiency even if currently not in production. The criteria to identify State IAL, listed in HRS section 205-44, include: suitable soil qualities, availability of infrastructure, existing or traditional agricultural use, and lands identified under productivity rating systems.	GP should use it to identify agricultureal incentive programs to support.	http://hawaii.gov/hdoa/Info/ial/important-agricultural-lands-update
The mission of this Plan is to increase the overall level of agricultural development in Hawaii. The overall goal for the agricultural development process is to ensure the continued growth, diversification and increased self-sufficiency of diversified agriculture and the stability and viability of the sugar and pineapple industries.	It provides objectives, policies and actions guildelines	http://www.farmlandinfo.org/hawaiis-state-agricultural-functional-plan-1991-0

Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
Kamehameha Schools owns 62,490 acres of land in Ka‘ū, about half of which is deemed unsuitable for agriculture due to the presence of high value ecosystems. The remainder is leased for agricultural purposes, mostly for pasture, forest, and orchards. Most of the lease agreements expire beyond 2015, but long term goals include: □ Increase agricultural production for the local market □ Restore and revitalize traditional agricultural systems □ Explore agriculture research and development opportunities □ Contribute to a sustainable clean energy future for Hawai‘i through education, energy efficiency gains and renewable energy initiatives □ Steward forestlands in consideration of the full range of ecosystem services and resource extraction activities – including native reforestation, traditional forest products, and energy production.	Prepared to provide a planning framework, vision and strategy for optimal management of Kamehameha’s agriculture lands statewide	http://www.ksbe.edu/land/our-ag-plan/
Requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. The goal of consultation is to identify historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking, assess its effects and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties.	Afford the State and County a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings	http://www.achp.gov/work106.html
The Department of Transportation Act (DOT Act) of 1966 included a special provision - Section 4(f) - which stipulated that the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and other DOT agencies cannot approve the use of land from publicly owned parks, recreational areas, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, or public and private historical sites unless the following conditions apply: There is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of land. The action includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the property resulting from use.	It provides legal support to prevent historical sites from the influnce of land use for transportation	http://www.environment.fhwa.dot.gov/4f/index.asp
To provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining historic and cultural property, to ensure the administration of such historic and cultural property in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations, and to conduct activities, plans, and programs in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of historic and cultural property	Provides administration support for Historic preservation program, historical site identified and protected	http://files.hawaii.gov/dlnr/shpd/rules/6E.pdf
Reservation of rights to prehistoric and historic remains on leased public lands. The board of land and natural resources shall, in leases of public lands retain the rights to all prehistoric and historic remains found on such lands.	It should be used to protect prehistoric and historic resources	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol03_Ch0121-0200D/HRS0171/HRS_0171-0036_0001.htm

Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
Public lands for historic preservation and restoration. (a) Any law to the contrary notwithstanding, the board may lease public lands in the State for use in historic preservation and restoration projects:(1) Through negotiations; and(2) For a price which shall be determined by the board. (b) The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 91 to determine what constitutes historic preservation and restoration projects for the purposes of this section; provided that no definition or criteria established shall conflict with any federal, state, or county law. (c) All subleases of land disposed of pursuant to this section shall be subject to the approval of the board.	It should be used to protect prehistoric and historic resources	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol03_Ch0121-0200D/HRS0171/HRS_0171-0036_0002.htm
Land use commission decision making critiria for historical preservation	It should be used to protect prehistoric and historic resources	http://files.hawaii.gov/dlnr/shpd/rules/205-17.pdf

TOPIC (GP Mandated Areas)	Resource Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/	Level of government (Federal/ State/ County/	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved
AGRICULTURE							
Agriculture	Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for the Economy - Agriculture, HRS §226-7	OP	Policy	State		1978	Department of Agriculture
Agriculture	Agricultural Development Plan	The Research and Development Department County of Hawai'i	Functional Plan	County		2010	HDOA, UHM-CTAHR, Hawai'i Farm Bureau Federation, Agricultural Leadership Foundation of Hawaii, Puna Small Farm Initiative, NRCS, County Planning Department, HDLNR, DWS, EPA, Kona County Farm Bureau, USDA, NELHA, HARC, APHIS, BIISC, County Research and Development (R&D), Hawai'i Island Agricultural Policy Committee, Hawai'i County Council, County of Hawai'i Research and Development Department, Agriculture Inspection Services (such as USDA), Agriculture Marketing Services, Agriculture Extension Services,
COMMUNITY-BASED							
CBED	Community-Based Development, HRS 210D	Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT)	Policy	State	2009	1976	DBEDT

CBED	Kau Community Development Plan (CDP) Appendix V4C: Local Economic Development Analysis	County of Hawaii Island	Plan (CDP)	Community	2014	2014	Community-based economic development advisory council, Authority of council
DISASTER							
Emergency	Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended, and Related Authorities, FEMA 592	United States Department of Homeland Security	Policy	Federal		2007	Federal, State and local governments, Federal Emergency Management Agency, American National Red Cross, Salvation Army, Mennonite Disaster Service, and other relief or disaster assistance organizations
Emergency	Hawaii State Emergency Alert System (EAS) Plan	Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (Hawaii State Civil Defense)	Plan	State	2006	2003	United States Executive Branch (Office of the US President); state DOT; National Weather Service (NWS); Federal Communications Commission (FCC); State Civil Defense (SCD) Emergency Operating Center (EOC); Hawaii Interactive Television System (HITS); State Emergency Communications Commitee (SECC), Broadcasters and cable providers
FEDERAL							
Federal Expenditures	Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for the Economy - Federal Expenditures, HRS §226-9	OSP	Policy	State		1978	DBEDT
(GENERAL)							

Economy	Hawaii State Planning Act: Economic Priority Guidelines, HRS §226-103	OSP	Policy	State		1978	DBEDT
Economy	Section 7 Act 100-99 Session Laws of Hawaii (SLH); Reports, HRS §201-10	Legislature; DBEDT	Policy	State			
Economy	Title 13. Planning and Economic Development (HRS 201-229)	Legislature; DBEDT	Policy	State		2008	DBEDT; HTA; Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC); Hawaii Workforce Development Council; Land Use Commission; Hawaii Strategic Development Corporation; Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaii Authorit

Economy	Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for the Economy - In General, HRS §226-6	Hawaii State Office of Planning (OP)	Policy	State		1978	DBEDT
INFORMATION							
Information Industry	Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for the Economy - Information Industry, HRS §226-10.5	OSP	Policy	State		1978	DBEDT
MILITARY							

Homeland Security	Homeland Security Act of 2002	United States Department of Homeland Security	Policy	Federal	2011	2002	Components and offices include United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS); United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP); United States Coast Guard (USCG); Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC); United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); Transportation Security Administration (TSA); United States Secret Service (USSS)
SUSTAINABILITY							
Sustainability	Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan	State of Hawaii	Functional Plan	State		2008	All counties governments, Hawai'i Institute for Public Affairs (HIPA),University of Hawai'i's College of Social Sciences Public Policy Center, DAGS, DOA, B&F, DBEDT, DCCA, DOD, DOE, DHHL, DOH, DHRD, DHS, DLIR, DLNR, DPS,DOT, DoTax, EOA, HHFDC, HPHA,OHA ,PUC, SFCA UH,UHERO
TOURISM							

Tourism	Hawai'i Island Tourism Strategic Plan: 2006-2015 (Hawaii Island TSP)	County of Hawai'i; Hawai'i Tourism Strategic Planning Advisory Committee; SMS Hawai'i Team; Hawai'i Tourism Authority Board of Directors and Staff;	Functional Plan	County		2006	Hawai'i County Department of Research and Development; the Hawai'i Island TSP Advisory Committee; a broad range of visitor industry stakeholder groups; private sector, community organizations, residents, visitors; DBEDT; State of Hawai'i Department of Labor and Industrial Relations;
Tourism	Hawai'i (State) Tourism Strategic Plan 2005-2015	Government: Department of Transportation; DLNR; county planning and transportation-related departments; HTA; Law enforcement agencies; Department of Parks and Recreation, National Parks Service; Department of Labor and Industrial Relations; University of Hawaii Community Colleges; Department of Education; Academy of Travel and Tourism; Private Sector - Transportation companies; Visitor industry organizations and businesses; Hawaii media; Native	Functional Plan	State			Governor's Tourism Liaison, Office of the Governor; Homeland Security Departments of Customs and Border Protection and Transportation Security Administration; legislature and county councils; HTA; Public Utilities Commission; Federal Aviation Administration; Federal Department of Transportation; other government agencies; other harbor and airport users; residents and visitors, DBEDT; DLNR; Department of Taxation; other government agencies; workforce unions; non-profit organizations; Office of Hawaiian Affairs; State Foundation on Culture and the Arts; University of Hawaii – School of Travel Industry Management and Hawaiian Studies programs; Hawaii Hotel and Lodging Association; Activities and Attractions Association of Hawaii; Hawaii

Tourism	Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for the Economy - Visitor Industry, HRS §226-8	OP	Policy	State		1978	DBEDT; Hawaii Tourism Authority (HTA)
POPULATION							
Potential Growth	Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for the Economy - Potential Growth Activities, HRS §226-10	OSP	Policy	State		1978	DBEDT
WORKFORCE							

Workforce	State Comprehensive Workforce Development Plan	State of Hawaii	Functional Plan	County	2012	2009	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, U.H. Community Colleges, Department of Education, Kauai Workforce Investment Board, Maui Workforce Investment Board, DBEDT, Department of Human Services, Maui Economic Development Board Inc, Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii, Ledcor Construction, Oceanic Time Warner Cable, Hawaii Medical Services Association, Hawaii Technology Academy, Hawaii Primary Care Association, Plumbers and Fitters Union Local 675, Lanakila Pacific, Belles Graham Proudfood & Wilson, C Three Consulting LLC, Environet Inc., the ARC of Hilo, Native Hawaiian Education Council, Laborers' International Union of North America Local 368

Program(s)	Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
	The major objectives in this economic agriculture policy include achieving (1) Viability of Hawaii's sugar and pineapple industries. (2) Growth and development of diversified agriculture throughout the State.(3) An agriculture industry that continues to constitute a dynamic and essential component of Hawaii's strategic, economic, and social well-being (p.7).	In achieving these objectives, key policies of the state that the COH may want to consider include: Encourage agriculture by making best use of natural resources; Provide the governor and the legislature with information and options needed for prudent decision making for the development of agriculture; Establish strong relationships between the agricultural and visitor industries for mutual marketing benefits; Facilitate the transition of agricultural lands in economically non-feasible agricultural production to economically viable agricultural uses (p.7-8).	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol04_Ch0201-0257/HRS0226/HRS_0226-0007.htm
	This plan is designed to glean maximum input from both the community at large and from that segment of the community engaged in agriculture production or related fields. It provides background information about Hawaii Island agriculture, a discussion of the role of County government in the agriculture industry and a list of specific policies and recommended actions for the County of Hawaii, introduces 12 key agricultural system elements with recommended action items and discussions of current industry trends and potential for future development. The Plan includes the following recommendations for immediate County government attention: (1) Increase or reallocate existing resources for the County Research and Development (R&D) Agriculture Program so that the County can be an	This plan is to serve as a guide for County actions intended to revitalize agriculture as a basis for economic development, serving as a guide for the creation of policies, allocation of resources, and advocacy for the growth of agriculture on Hawai‘i Island.	http://www.kohalacenter.org/pdf/AGPLAN_Final_04092010-1.pdf
CBED Program created	§210D-4 Hawaii community-based economic development revolving fund; established. There is established a revolving fund to be known as the Hawaii community-based economic development revolving fund from which moneys shall be loaned or granted by the department under this chapter. All moneys appropriated to the fund by the legislature, received as repayments of loans, payments of interest or fees, and all other moneys received by the fund from any other source shall be deposited into the revolving fund and used for the purposes of this chapter. The department may use all appropriations and other moneys in the revolving fund not appropriated for a designated purpose to make grants or loans. [L 1990, c 111, pt of §2; am L 1991, c 255, §2(1); am L 1996, c 192, §5; am L 2009, c 124, §3]	If the County has not already, the County may want to seek allocated funds for community-based development programming, even if it is relatively miniscule.	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol04_Ch0201-0257/HRS0210D/HRS_0210D-.htm

Hawaii community-based economic development technical and financial assistance program	This appendix to the CDP is to provide support in establishing a program of technical and financial assistance for community-based organizations to assist the establishment and development of community-based enterprises in the State. It is a community institution-building process that results in community-based enterprises and other economic development activities which are designed and implemented by a community; consistent with a community's values, culture, and vision; and intended to increase community control over local resources and decision-making processes.	The Plan would assist County of Hawaii in the awarding of financial assistance (loans and grants) for community-based economic development activities and community-based enterprise, providing appropriate management counseling and monitoring of business activities, in administering the Hawaii community-based economic development revolving fund and in establishing interest rates chargeable by the State for direct and participation loans .	http://www.hawaiicountycdp.info/kau-cdp/draft-planning-documents/documents/V4C_EconAnalysis.pdf
Federal and State Disaster Preparedness Programs	The Stafford Act prescribes circumstances for declaring disasters and emergencies and the types of assistance to be provided in such situations, among other things.	This policy would assist the county of Hawaii in providing an orderly and continuing means of assistance by the Federal Government to State and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate the suffering and damage which result from disasters.	http://www.fema.gov/pdf/about/stafford_act.pdf
	The Hawaii State Emergency Alert System (EAS) is part of the national network that enables the President of the United States to address the American people during periods of national emergency. Federal Communication Commission regulations allow the EAS to be used by state and local authorities in times of local emergencies. State and local EAS plans control the use of the EAS by state and county officials and the National Weather Service (NWS) Pacific Region when the system is not in use by the president (p. 1).	The local EAS Network disseminates warnings and instructions from the mayor or his/her designated representative during threats or emergencies within the county. The local EAS Network may also be activated by the National Weather Service Forecast Office to disseminate weather or tsunami related watches or warnings to the local level (p. 2). When emergencies and disasters of all types occur, rapid and effective communication of instructions and essential information to the public can significantly help to reduce loss of life and property (p. 1). The County will want to consider its role in such emergencies and disasters that occur often on Hawaii Island.	http://www.scd.hawaii.gov/documents/EAS_Plan.pdf
	This policy deals with planning for the State's economy with regard to federal expenditures directed to the objective of a stable federal investment base as an integral component of Hawaii's economy. It is the policy of the State to achieve the federal expenditures objective which are: (1) Encourage the sustained flow of federal expenditures in	This Policy would inform County of Hawaii about an integral component of Hawaii's economy, federal expenditure to generates long-term government civilian employment, to build dual-use and defense applications to develop thriving ocean engineering, aerospace research and development, and related	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol04_Ch0201-0257/HRS0226/HRS_0226-0009.htm

	Priority guidelines to stimulate economic growth and encourage business expansion and development to provide needed jobs for Hawaii's people and achieve a stable and diversified economy:(1) Seek a variety of means to increase the availability of investment capital for new and expanding enterprises.(A) Encourage investments which:(i) Reflect long term commitments to the State;(ii) Rely on economic linkages within the local economy;(iii) Diversify the economy;(iv) Reinvest in the local economy;(v) Are sensitive to community needs and priorities; and(vi) Demonstrate a commitment to provide management opportunities to Hawaii residents.	This policy will assist the county of Hawaii in - seeking a variety of means to increase the availability of investment capital for new and expanding enterprises; expansion of technological research; improving the quality, accessibility, and range of services provided by government to business, including data and reference services and assistance in complying with governmental regulations; to make state business tax and labor laws and administrative policies are equitable, rational, and predictable; streamline the building and development permit and review process; and formation of cooperatives and other favorable marketing or distribution arrangements at the regional or local level.	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol04_Ch0201-0257/HRS0226/HRS_0226-0103.htm
	The reports include recommendations with reference to additional legislation or other action that may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this part. It supplies reports on these activities as the department deems necessary to the effectuation of its functions.	Upon the written request of the department, approved by the governor, any state or county agency engaged in activities relating to economic development shall supply to the department such reports on these activities as the department deems necessary to the effectuation of its functions.	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol04_Ch0201-0257/HRS0201/HRS_0201-0010.htm
Financial Services Assistance Program; Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation; Capital Loan Program; Capital Access Program; Hawaii Innovation Development Program; State Private Investment Fund; Research and Development Industry Promotion Program; Grants-in-Aid for County Capital Improvement Projects; Aquaculture Loan Program	[illegible] Tourism; 201B Hawaii Tourism Authority; 201C Financial Services Assistance Program; 201D Business Action Center—Repealed; 201E Housing Finance and Development Corporation—Repealed; 201F Rental Housing Trust Fund—Repealed; 201G Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii—Repealed; 201H Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation; 201M Small Business Regulatory Flexibility Act; 201N Renewable Energy Facility Siting Process; 202 Hawaii Workforce Development Council; 203 Tourism Development—Repealed; 204 State Fairs—Repealed; 205 Land Use Commission; 205A Coastal Zone Management; 206 Oahu Land Development; 206E Hawaii Community Development Authority; 206G Kalaeloa Community Development District—Repealed; 206J Aloha Tower Development Corporation; 206M High Technology Development Corporation; 206P Hawaii Telecommunications and Information Industries Act—Repealed; 206X Convention Center Authority—Repealed; 207 Mortgage Loans; 208 Economic Redevelopment Program for Depressed Areas—Repealed; 209 Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation; 209E State Enterprise Zones; 210 Capital Loan Program; 210D Community-Based Development; 211 Guarantee of Commercial Loans—Repealed; 211D Capital Access Program; 211E Hawaii Innovation Development Program; 211F Hawaii Strategic Development Corporation; 211G State Private Investment Fund; 212 Foreign-Trade Zones; 213 Research and Development Industry Promotion Program; 213E Employee Ownership and Participation	There are funding stream opportunities and program opportunities that County ought to examine and consider if it has not already in these revised statutes.	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol04_Ch0201-0257/HRS0201/HRS_0201-.htm

	Increase and diversify employment opportunities and economic base. Stimulate the development and expansion of economic activities which will benefit areas with substantial or expected employment problems. Stimulate the development and expansion of economic activities capitalizing on defense, dual-use, and science and technology assets, particularly on the neighbor islands where employment opportunities may be limited. Promote and protect intangible resources in Hawaii, such as scenic beauty and the aloha spirit, which are vital to a healthy economy (p.6).	In fulfilling the state's objectives, some of the policies thus carried out by the state that the county may consider in updating its GP is to assure that the basic economic needs of Hawaii's people are maintained in the event of disruptions in overseas transportation. Encourage the formation of cooperatives and other favorable marketing arrangements at the local or regional level to assist Hawaii's small scale producers, manufacturers, and distributors (p.6).	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol04_Ch0201-0257/HRS0226/HRS_0226-0006.htm
N/A	This policy is planning for the State's economy with regard to information industry in achieving the objective of positioning Hawaii as the leading dealer in information businesses and services in the Pacific Rim. It shall be the policy of this State to achieve the information industry objective which are: (1) Encourage the continued development and expansion of the telecommunications infrastructure serving Hawaii to accommodate future growth in the information industry; (2) Facilitate the development of new business and service ventures in the information industry which will provide employment opportunities for the people of Hawaii; (3) Encourage greater cooperation between the public and private sectors in developing and maintaining a well-designed information industry; (4) Ensure that the development of new businesses and services in the industry are in keeping with the social, economic, and physical needs and aspirations of Hawaii's people; (5) Provide opportunities for Hawaii's people to obtain job training and education that will allow for upward mobility within the information industry; (6) Foster a recognition of the contribution of the information industry to Hawaii's economy; and (7) Assist in the promotion of Hawaii as a broker, creator, and processor of information in the Pacific.	The purpose of this chapter is to set forth the Hawaii state plan that shall serve as a guidefor the future long-range development of the State; identify the goals, objectives, policies, and priorities for the State; provide a basis for determining priorities and allocating limited resources related to development and expansion of the telecommunications infrastructure, employment and education opportunities in the information industry.	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol04_Ch0201-0257/HRS0226/HRS_0226-0010_0005.htm

Directorates (i.e. programs) include Mangagement Directorate; National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD); Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate; Domestic Nuclear Detention Office (DNDO); Office of Health Affairs (OHA); Office of Intelligence & Analysis (I&A); Office of Operations Coordination and Planning; Office of Policy	This Act established the Department of Homeland Security and sets forth the primary mission of the Department. The Homeland Security Vision, 2007 National Strategy says, "The United States, through a concerted national effort that galvanizes the strengths and capabilities of Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments; the private and nonprofit sectors; and regions, communities, and individual citizens – along with our partners in the international community – will work to achieve a secure Homeland that sustains our way of life as a free, prosperous, and welcoming America."	Homeland security means something different in each jurisdiction. It is a locally directed effort to prevent and prepare for incidents most likely to threaten the safety and security of its citizens. DHS has available funding and grant opportunities for organizations addressing "homeland security." What that is and how it looks like is all relative. The county may want to examine what the needs for military and emergency management priorities are, look at homeland security grant guidelines, and write such grants so it satisfies the guidelines, but still lets the county do what's important for them, whether or not DHS would agree it's homeland security. This is dual use in that "homeland security" is whatever it needs to be to justify receiving grants for the COH (http://www.hsaj.org/?fullarticle=4.2.1Homeland).	http://www.dhs.gov/key-dhs-laws
	This is a long-term plan for Hawaii's sustainable future. It initiated and implemented one of the most comprehensive and inclusive planning processes in Hawaii giving first priority to the wisdom of Hawaiian communities. It provides the the State's first definition of sustainability which are as follows: - Respects the culture, character, beauty and history of our state's island communities - Strikes a balance among economic, social and community, and environmental priorities - Meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs It has five goals for Hawaii 2050: - Living sustainably is part of our daily practice in Hawai'i. - Our diversified and globally competitive economy enables us to meaningfully live, work and play in Hawai'i. - Our natural resources are responsibly and respectfully used, replenished and preserved for future generations. - Our community is strong, healthy, vibrant and nurturing, providing safety nets for those in need. - Our Kanaka Maoli and island cultures and values are thriving and perpetuated. The Hawai'i 2050 planning process unveiled nine priority actions for the year 2020: 1. Increase affordable housing opportunities for households up to 140% of median income. 2. Strengthen public education. 3. Reduce reliance on fossil (carbon-based) fuels. 4. Increase recycling, reuse and waste reduction strategies. 5. Develop a more diverse and resilient economy.	This is a long term plan which may direct the County of Hawaii for its sustainable future. It provides sore detailed strategic actions and indicators are contained in Hawai'i 2050. They serve as a guide towards meeting our sustainability goals. The Hawai'i 2050 planning process unveiled nine (9) priority actions that need to be addressed immediately. These action items would assist toward Hawaii's sustainable future. Likewise, it would help to promote sustainability, determine intermediate and long-term benchmarks, measure success, coordinate cross-sector efforts and dialogue, and report to government and private sector leaders on progress.	http://www.hawaii2050.org/images/uploads/Hawaii2050_Plan_FINAL.pdf

County-level tourism strategic plans -Hawai'i Island Tourism Strategic Plan	Outlines strategies of tourism stakeholders to manage tourism in a sustainable manner, that promotes a high quality of life for residents, preservation of natural and cultural resources, quality experiences for visitors and economic growth for the County of Hawai'i. It establishes an overall direction for all tourism stakeholders to move forward in a coordinated and complementary path. Serves as a guide for county, state (HTA), and federal government decision makers in developing policy and advocating for and allocating resources to improve the visitor industry on Hawai'i Island. It provides vision for tourism on Hawai'i Island: - Honor the people and heritage of Hawai'i Island; - Support and enhance the quality of life for residents; - Value and perpetuate the natural and cultural resources of Hawai'i Island; - Engender mutual respect and partnership among all stakeholders, including future generations; - Support a vital and sustainable economy; and - Provide a unique, memorable and enriching visitor experience.	This is a specific to County of Hawaii as serves as a guide for county, state, and federal government decision makers in developing policy and advocating for and allocating resources.It would assist in tourism stakeholders to strategically manage tourism on Hawai'i Island in a sustainable manner. It establishes an overall direction for all tourism stakeholders to move forward in a coordinated and complementary path. To help ensure success, this plan must continue to be embraced and supported by residents, state and county governments, and all other tourism stakeholders for Hawai'i Island. Additionally, other plans and processes should also be integrated with the Hawai'i Island TSP to ensure consistency and progression towards achieving the tourism vision.	http://www.hawaiitourismauthority.org/default/assets/File/about/HawaiiIslandTSP.pdf
Overall Management of Plan - HTA will continually monitor the various stakeholder action plans and measures of success and prepare an annual report-card. Development of Action Plans - Stakeholders including counties must review their own primary mission and resources, and develop action plans as well as comply with the Tourism Strategic Plan (TSP) goals and objectives. Implementation of Action Plans - lead organizations and the key supporting partners will implement specific strategies.	The plan identifies a shared vision for Hawaii tourism in the year 2015 by Hawaii's tourism stakeholders. It also provides strategic directions, specific goals, and responsible and supporting partners – for achieving that vision. The TSP should not be viewed as an action plan for any one government agency, community organization or industry group. In addition to this 10-year plan, the HTA will update its own plan - Ke Kumu – to identify specific action and implementation strategies consistent with the framework of the TSP. Furthermore, it encourages stakeholders to develop their own plans, relative to their respective areas of responsibilities.	This plan establishes an overall direction for all tourism stakeholders to move forward in a coordinated and complementary path. Serves as a guide for county, state HTA, and federal government decision makers in developing policy and advocating for and allocating resources to improve the visitor industry on Hawai'i Island.	http://www.hawaiitourismauthority.org/default/assets/File/about/tsp2005_2015_final.pdf

N/A	To achieve the visitor industry objective, it shall be the policy of this State to: (1) Support and assist in the promotion of Hawaii's visitor attractions and facilities; (2) Ensure that visitor industry activities are in keeping with the social, economic, and physical needs and aspirations of Hawaii's people. (3) Improve the quality of existing visitor destination areas; (4) Encourage cooperation and coordination between the government and private; sectors in developing and maintaining well-designed, adequately serviced visitor industry and related developments which are sensitive to neighboring communities and activities. (5) Develop the industry in a manner that will continue to provide new job opportunities and steady employment for Hawaii's people. (6) Provide opportunities for Hawaii's people to obtain job training and education that will allow for upward mobility within the visitor industry. (7) Foster a recognition of the contribution of the visitor industry to Hawaii's economy and the need to perpetuate the aloha spirit. (8) Foster an understanding by visitors of the aloha spirit and of the unique and sensitive character of Hawaii's cultures and values.	This statute provides the County of Hawaii with objectives and policy for the the State's economy with regard to the visitor industry to assist and improve in Hawaii's visitor attractions and facilities, encourage coordination between the government and private sectors, and in providing job and education opportunities in the visitor industry..	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol04_Ch0201-0257/HRS0226/HRS_0226-0008.htm
N/A	The State Planning Act discusses the economy and potential growth activities to achieve the objectives of development and expansion that serve to increase and diversify Hawaii's economic base. It is the policy of this State to achieve the potential growth activity objective: (1) Facilitate investment and employment growth in economic activities that have the potential to expand and diversify Hawaii's economy, including but not limited to diversified agriculture, aquaculture, renewable energy development, creative media, and science and technology-based sectors; (2) Expand Hawaii's capacity to attract and service international programs and activities that generate employment for Hawaii's people; (3) Enhance and promote Hawaii's role as a center for international relations, trade, finance, services, technology, education, culture, and the arts; (4) Accelerate research and development of new energy-related industries based on wind, solar, ocean, and underground resources and solid waste; (5) Promote Hawaii's geographic, environmental, social, and technological advantages to attract new economic activities into the State; (6) Provide public incentives and encourage private initiative to attract new industries that best support Hawaii's social, economic, physical, and environmental objectives; (7) Increase research and the development of ocean-related economic activities such as mining, food production, and scientific research; (8) Develop, promote, and support research and	This provides the County of Hawaii with objectives and policy goals for the State's economy with regard to potential growth activities to facilitate investment and employment growth in economic activities; to promote Hawaii's role as a center for international relations, trade, finance, services, technology, education, culture, and the arts.	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol04_Ch0201-0257/HRS0226/HRS_0226-0010.htm

Hawaii's Workforce Investment Act job training programs Hawaii Workforce Development Council ("WDC") Youth Programs Tourism Workforce Advisory Committee Vocational Rehabilitation Program (VR) Project Hoʻomohala Hawaii P-20 Initiative Various public-private partnership programs Adult and Dislocated Workers Programs	The goals of this plan are getting Hawaii's unemployed residents back to work and getting its employed workers up to speed in their rapidly-evolving industries. It includes the state's current labor analysis, short- and long-term economic forecasts, updated summaries of grant developments, Skill Panel meetings, and strategic reports, and a snapshot of the performance results achieved in the past year.	The plan may assist in identifying workforce development priorities for the State. Moreover, the federal Workforce Investment Act of 1998 mandates a state council and Local Workforce Investment Boards ("LWIBs"). Each county's LWIB has a private-sector driven council and provides WIA funds for operation of One-Stop Centers on six islands. GP operate Workforce Investment Act and Wagner-Peyser programs in accordance with this plan and applicable federal and state laws and regulations.	http://labor.hawaii.gov/wdc/files/2013/05/HWIB_PY13LocalAreaPlan.pdf

#	TOPIC	Resource Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type	Level of government	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved
1	Statewide Transportation	**Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Facility Systems- Transportation HRS §226-17**	Legislature	Policy	State	1994	1978	HDOT, Office of Planning
2	Statewide Transportation	**Statewide Transportation Planning HRS §279A**	Legislature	Policy	State	2000	1975	HDOT, DBEDT, DOH, OEQC, OP, DOA, 4 County Planning Directors
3	Statewide Transportation	**Complete Streets HRS §264-20.5**	Legislature	Policy	State	2009	2009	HDOT, County transportation departments
4	Statewide Transportation	**Conformance with County General and Master Plans HRS §264-36**	Legislature	Policy	State	1963	1963	Governor's Office, HDOT, County Planning Departments
5	Statewide Transportation	**Safe Routes to School Special Fund HRS §291C-3**	Legislature	Policy	State	2014	2012	HDOT, DOE, DOH, HAIS, Counties
6	Statewide Transportation	**Designation of parking spaces for Electric Vehicles (EV); charging system HRS §156; §291-71**	Legislature	Policy	State	2012	2009	HDOT
7	Statewide Transportation	**Placement of Electric Vehicle (EV) charging system HRS §186; §196-7.5**	Legislature	Policy	State	2010	2010	HDOT
8	Statewide Transportation	**Hawaii Statewide Transportation Plan**	HDOT	Plan	State	2011	1961	HDOT
9	Statewide Transportation	**Hawaii Strategic Highway Safety Plan 2007 thru 2012**	HDOT	Plan	State	2007	2005	HDOT, FHWA

#	TOPIC	Resource Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type	Level of government	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved
10	Statewide Transportation	**Statewide Pedestrian Master Plan**	HDOT	Plan	State	2013	2007	HDOT, FHWA, 4 County Planning Depts., 4 County Transportation Depts.
11	Statewide Transportation	**Hawaii Scenic Byways Program via: National Scenic Byways Program 23 USC 162**	HDOT	Policy	State	2014	2009	HDOT
12	Statewide Transportation	**Bike Plan Hawaii**	HDOT	Plan	State	2003	1994	HDOT
13	Statewide Transportation	**Hawaii Statewide Federal-Aid Highways 2035 Transportation Plan**	HDOT	Plan	State	2014	2005	HDOT
14	Statewide Transportation	**State of Hawaii Coordinated Public Transit Human Services Transportation Plan (CSP)**	HDOT	Plan	State	2011	2005	FHWA, FTA, HDOT, Executive Office on Aging, DHS, 4 Counties
15	County Transportation	**Federal-Aid Highways 2035 Transportation Plan for the District of Hawaii**	HDOT	Plan	State	2014	1998	HDOT
16	County Transportation	**Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) FFY 2015-2018 Hawaii County Projects**	HDOT	Plan	State, County	2014	2011	HDOT, FHWA, FTA, County of Hawaii
17	Statewide Transportation	**Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) Public Law 112-141**	FHWA	Policy	Federal	2014	2012	FHWA, FTA, HDOT

#	TOPIC	Resource Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type	Level of government	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved
18	County Transportation	**County of Hawaii CIP Budget: FY 2014-2015 ORD §14-82 (2014)**	County Council	Policy	County	2014	2014	County DPW (Page 86)
19	County	**The Bikeway Plan of the County of Hawaii**	County Council	Plan	County	1979	1979	County Planning

Program	Description/ Summary	Relevance to Hawaii General Plan	URL
Statewide Transportation Plan	To provide an integrated multi-modal system to accommodate planned growth throughout the State, improve accessibility, increase opportunity to interisland movement, increase airport/harbor capacity, encourage economic growth, promote alternative energies, and remain sensitive to Hawaii's natural environment.	This policy mandates that the County of Hawaii implement the 15 transportation objectives and policies as written through its General Plan.	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol04_Ch0201-0257/HRS0226/HRS_0226-0017.htm
Statewide Transportation Plan, Statewide Transportation Council	To provide the means of coordinating the State's transportation system planning and development, in order to facilitate the production of a statewide transportation plan which optimizes intra-island and inter-island system integration.	This policy mandates the County of Hawaii's Planning Director to serve on the Statewide Transportation Council to develop and facilitate the HDOT's Statewide Transportation Plan.	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol05_Ch0261-0319/HRS0279A/HRS_0279A-.htm
Complete Streets	To reasonably accommodate convenient access and mobility for all users of the public highways within their respective jurisdictions, including pedestrians, bicyclists, transit users, motorists, and persons of all ages and abilities.	This policy mandates the County of Hawaii to adopt a complete streets policy to fulfill the intent and description of Complete Streets and promote accessibility.	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol05_Ch0261-0319/HRS0264/HRS_0264-0020_0005.htm
	Requires that all federal-aid highways will conform to County General or master plans and all respective political subdivisions of the State, unless such conformance jeopardizes the receipt of federal aid, in which case the Governor by executive order can set aside the general or master plan to avoid such conflict.	This policy requires to HDOT to comply with the County of Hawaii's General plan, and any respective master plans when administering the construction and release of federal-aid highway funds.	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol05_Ch0261-0319/HRS0264/HRS_0264-0036.htm
Safe Routes to School (HAR § 19-109)	To enhance traffic safety around schools, enable and encourage children to walk and bicycle to school, and to make walking and bicycling a more appealing transportation alternative.	This policy and program authorizes federal grants to be distributed by the HDOT to counties and community stakeholders to improve the transportation quality and multi-modal accessibility to local schools within the County of Hawaii.	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol05_Ch0261-0319/HRS0291C/HRS_0291C-0003.htm http://hidot.hawaii.gov/highways/files/2014/03/Chapter-19-109-HAR-Standard-final-Signed.pdf
	Places of public accommodation with at least one hundred parking spaces available for use by the general public shall have at least one parking space exclusively for electric vehicles and equipped with an electric vehicle charging system located anywhere in the parking structure or lot.	This policy mandates the County to ensure electric vehicle parking is properly zoned and available for large parking areas to accommodate the general public.	http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol05_Ch0261-0319/HRS0291/HRS_0291-0071.htm
	Provides that a person is permitted to install an EV charger system on or near the parking stall of any multifamily residential dwelling or townhouse owned by that person.	This policy mandates the County to permit the installation of an EV charger system at local residences.	http://capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol03_Ch0121-0200D/HRS0196/HRS_0196-0007_0005.htm
	To serve as a guide for further transportation planning by the modal divisions. Updates the goals and objectives to be considered in that planning.	This plan provides the 8 goals, objectives, and means of financing for the County of Hawaii to utilize in its execution of the Statewide Transportation Plan.	http://hidot.hawaii.gov/administration/hawaii-statewide-transportation-plan/
	This plan is mandated by the FHWA for states to reduce the number and severity of traffic-related injuries and deaths on Hawaii's roadways.	This plan provides goals and methods of implementing Hawaii's strategic highway safety plan for local counties.	http://www.hawaiishsp.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/2007SHSP.pdf

Program	Description/ Summary	Relevance to Hawaii General Plan	URL
	To focus on improving pedestrian safety and evaluates ways to enhance pedestrian mobility and accessibility to help create a multi-modal transportation system. Prioritizes pedestrian infrastructure improvements and programs, promotes the Complete Streets vision for the state.	This plan provides goals to improve and enhance pedestrian safety through recommendations of creating a multimodal system for county implementation.	http://hidot.hawaii.gov/highways/files/2013/07/Pedest-Plan-PedMP.pdf
Hawaii Scenic Byways Program	A state extension of the National Scenic Byways Program, to showcase roads throughout Hawaii with an important story to tell to both visitors and local residents.	This program can enhance the awareness and appreciation of historic, archeological, natural, scenic, cultural and/or recreational sites and stories along the byway. Complies with GP mandates scopes and goals to preserve natural amenities along the County of Hawaii's highways.	http://www.hawaiiscenicbyways.org/index.php
	Bike Plan Hawaii is a tool to integrate bicycling into the state's transportation system. The plan outlines how the state intends to accommodate and promote bicycling.	This plan provides recommendations for the local counties to integrate bicycling within their transportation systems.	http://hidot.hawaii.gov/highways/bike-plan-hawaii-master-plan/
	This is a Statewide Long-Range Transportation Plan that will provide a basis for making informed land transportation decisions through the year 2035	This plan includes long range transportation projects and initiatives to improve the County of Hawaii's transportation accessibility.	http://hidot.hawaii.gov/highways/files/2014/09/Statewide-Federal-Aid-Highways-2035-Transportation-Plan_Yong.pdf
FTA: Elderly Individuals and Individuals with Disabilities program, FTA: Job Access and Reverse Commute Program, FTA: New Freedom Program, COH: Shared-Ride Taxi Program, COH: Paratransit	This plan is mandated by the FHWA for states to enhance the coordination of existing transportation services, and ensure eligibility for federal funding opportunities to improve community mobility.	This plan is intended to assist the County of Hawaii to improve transportation for individuals with disabilities, older adults, and low-income individuals.	http://www.hawaiirides.org/documents/Draft%20final%20plan%20%20HI_CSP_May2011.pdf
	The Plan is an update of the existing Hawaii Long-Range Land Transportation Plan and will guide land transportation decisions for the federal-aid highway network on the District of Hawaii through 2035	This plan will set the direction for Hawaii County's land transportation system improvements for which priorities and funding can be developed.	http://hidot.hawaii.gov/highways/files/2014/09/Regional-Federal-Aid-Highways-2035-Transportation-Plan-for-the-District-of-Hawaii_Yong1.pdf
	This is a multi-modal transportation improvement program that is developed utilizing existing transportation plans and policies, and current highway, transit and transportation programming processes. The STIP delineates the funding categories and the federal and local share required for each project.	This plan will set the direction and financing for Hawaii County's land transportation system improvements.	http://hidot.hawaii.gov/highways/files/2014/04/15-18-Hawaii-survey-results.pdf Project maps: http://hidot.hawaii.gov/highways/files/2014/04/15-18-STIP-maps-Hawaii-PIM2.pdf
FTA: Bus and Bus Facilities Program, FTA: "New Starts" (Fixed Guideway Capital Grants), FTA: Nat'l. Highway Performance Program, FTA: Formula Grants for Rural Areas, FTA: Public Transportation for Emergency Relief Program, FTA: State of Good Repair Grants (for BRT), FTA: Transit Asset Management, FTA: TOD Planning Pilot, FTA: Urbanized Area Formula Grants	Creates a streamlined, performance-based, and multimodal program to address many challenges facing the US transportation system.	This policy and programs authorizes federal grants which can improve transportation accessibility, rural development, urban development planning, and TOD/ BRT development for the County of Hawaii.	https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/ http://www.fta.dot.gov/15035.html

Program	Description/ Summary	Relevance to Hawaii General Plan	URL
	This summarizes the County of Hawaii's CIP projects and financing opportunities through a 6 year CIP program.	The CIP beginning on page 86 summarizes DPW's transportation initiatives and projects over the next 6 years and will set the direction and financing for Hawaii County's local transportation system improvements.	http://records.co.hawaii.hi.us/Weblink8/0/doc/810054/Page1.aspx
	This designs the County of Hawaii's Bike Plan.	This Bike Plan is cited for implementation within the	County of Hawaii. (1979). The Bikeway

TOPIC	Reviewer	Resource Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/ County/ Community)	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved
Multi-Hazard	BP	Hawaii State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan	State Of Hawaii, Hawai'i State Civil Defense	Plan	State	2007	2004	Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, NOAA, Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Program, County of Kauai, the City & County of Honolulu, County of Hawaii, the County of Maui, Building Industry Association of Hawaii, Structural Engineers Association of Hawaii, Federal Emergency Management Agency, US Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE), DLNR, Hawai'i State Civil Defense, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), University of Hawai'i Water Resources Research Center, DOT, Hawaii State Earthquake Advisory Committee (HSEAC), Hawaii Volcanoes Observatory, Hawaii County Civil Defense, the UH Center for the Study of Active Volcanoes, and State Civil Defense, National Weather Service,
Multi-Hazard	BP	County of Hawai'i Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan	County of Hawaii, County of Hawai'i Civil Defense Agency	Plan	County	2010	2005	Hawaii Volcanoes Observatory, Hawaii County Civil Defense, the UH Center for the Study of Active Volcanoes, and State Civil Defense, National Weather Service,

TOPIC	Reviewer	Resource Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/ County/ Community)	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved
Transportation	BP	Hawaii Statewide Transportation Plan	HDOT/ Statewide Transportation Planning Office	Plan	State	in process	2011	Planning, Transportation, and Public Works departments in each of the four counties, the Oahu Metropolitan Planning Organization, and other State, County and Federal participating agencies, as well as the modal divisions of the Hawaii State Department of Transportation. This also included participation and input from the users of the transportation system, stakeholders, providers, and the general public.
Transportation	BP	DOT State Bike Plan	DOT	Plan	State	In process	2003	State Dept of Transportation, four County governments, Technical Advisory Committees, Citizen Advisory Committee, officials in the County public works, planning, and police departments,
Transportation	BP/JH	DOT State Pedestrian Plan	DOT	Plan	State	In process	2013	State Dept of Transportation

TOPIC	Reviewer	Resource Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/ County/ Community)	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved
Transportation	BP/JH	Hilo Bayfront Trails Master Plan	County of Hawaii, Department of Research and Development	Plan	County	2014	2009	County of Hawaii, Hawaii Tourism Authority
Housing	BP	Consolidated Plan	Hawai'i Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC)	Plan	State	2010	2010	HOME, ESG, HOPWA, HHFDC, HUD, HPHA
Housing	BP/JH	Plan to End Homelessness in Hawai'i	Hawaii Police Academy on Chronic Homelessness and Department of Human Services - Homeless Programs Branch	Plan	State	2008	2008	State
Housing	BP/JH	Plan to End Chronic Homelessness in Hawai'i	Hawaii Police Academy on Chronic Homelessness and Department of Human Services - Homeless Programs Branch	Plan	State	2004	2004	State
Comm. Dev	BP/JH	Consolidated Plan	Office of Housing and Community Development	Plan	County	2013	2013	County

TOPIC	Reviewer	Resource Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/ County/ Community)	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved
Comm. Dev	BP/JH	Action Plan for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Programs	Office of Housing and Community Development	Plan	County	2010	2010	County
Public Housing	BP/JH	Public Housing Agency Plan	Office of Housing and Community Development	Plan	County	2014		County
Education, Social Equity	BP	Language Access Annual Plan	DHS	Plan	state	2013		OHCD
Waste	BP	Integrated Resources and Solid Waste Management Plan Update: The Path to Zero Waste	County of Hawaii	Plan	County	2009	2009	EPA, Municipal Solid Waste Generation, Recycling, and Disposal in the United States

TOPIC	Reviewer	Resource Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/ County/ Community)	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved
Econ. Dev	JH	Hawai'i (State) Tourism Strategic Plan 2005-2015	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations; University of Hawaii – School of Travel Industry Management; University of Hawaii, Community Colleges; Department of Education; Academy of Travel and Tourism Private Sector: Visitor industry businesses; Hawaii Hotel and Lodging Association; Activities and Attractions Association of Hawaii Community: Unions	Plan	State		2005	Office of the Governor; Hawaii Tourism Authority; other government agencies; educational institutions; visitor industry businesses; business organizations; residents; visitors

TOPIC	Reviewer	Resource Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/ County/ Community)	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved
Econ. Dev	JH	State Comprehensive Workforce Development Plan	Workforce Development Council	Plan	State	2009	1998	Workforce Development Council
Econ. Dev	JH	State of Hawaii Unite States Workforce Investment Plan	State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. DHS State Dept of Education	Plan	State	2005	2000	State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. DHS State Dept of Education

TOPIC	Reviewer	Resource Title	Leading Agency	Resource Type (Functional Plan/ Policy)	Level of government (Federal/ State/ County/ Community)	Latest update	Creation date	Agencies Involved
Econ. Dev	JH	Hawai'i Island Tourism Strategic Plan 2006-2015	Hawaii County Department of Research and Development	Plan	County		2006	Tourism Stakeholder Groups, State Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT)

Program(s)	Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
Hawai'i State Hazard Mitigation Forum (1998), Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Program, Hazard Loss Mitigation incentive program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM) and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), University of Hawaii Systemwide Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, Hurricanes and Strong Winds Mitigation Actions, Flood Hazard Mitigation Actions, Drought Mitigation Actions, Wildfire Mitigation Actions, Climate Variability and Change Mitigation Actions, Earthquake Mitigation Actions, Tsunami Mitigation Actions, Volcanoes and Vog Mitigation Actions, Coastal Erosion Mitigation Actions, Landslide Mitigation Actions, Dam Break Mitigation Actions, Hazardous Materials Mitigation Actions, Homeland Security Mitigation Actions, Multi-Hazard Mitigation Policies, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Projects, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program Approved Projects, Capability Assessment	A long-term strategy for reducing the risks of natural hazards which includes information on hazard events and identification of a broader range of hazards. It also deals with climate change and the potential impact to increase risks. It includes information on the use of mitigation funds. The document has more detail on issues of dam failures, hazardous materials threats, and homeland security issues. The target is to identify issue areas and gaps that need additional attention to build a disaster resilient Hawaii.	This plan may provide the county of Hawaii with information on hazard events and identify a broader range of hazards, and assist in building a disaster resilient Hawaii. Thus, this hazard mitigation plan may also help the County of Hawaii in reducing federal expenditure in post-disaster damage and response.	http://www.scd.hawaii.gov/2007_hmp.html http://www.scd.hawaii.gov/HazMitPlan/executive_summary.pdf
	It represents Hawaii County's strategy to reducing loss of life or property due to natural hazards. It address the relationship among various types of hazards, leverages resources to benefit multiple hazards, and allocate limited resources to areas susceptible to the most severe or frequent hazards.	Should be included/ mentioned in the Hawaii GP as the site specific local plan in relation to the State Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan.	http://records.co.hawaii.hi.us/Weblink8/Browse.aspx?startid=18324&dbid=1

Program(s)	Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
	The HSTP provides the framework for the development of an integrated, multi-modal system level and master plans for the air, water and land system transportation for the safe, efficient and effective movement of people and goods throughout Hawaii. It refers to making connections between transportation and other concerns important to Hawaii including protecting the natural environment, complementing land use, supporting the economy, and improving quality of life. It links broad policy goals with specific action items that connect with the transportation planning done at the regional and county levels.	This plan provides the eight goals, objectives, and means of financing for the County of Hawaii for the execution of the Statewide Transportation Plan.	http://hidot.hawaii.gov/administration/hawaii-statewide-transportation-plan/
Public Meeting and Workshop Working maps Surveys Final Plan	This plan integrate bike into the state's transportation system. This plan provides a guide for enhancing the bicycling environment, the master plan outlines laws & rules, safety measures, objectives & action plans, implementation strategies, cost estimates, and maps of specific bicycle facilities.	This plan is cited for implementation within the County GP. The plan facilitate and provide bicycling options that meet statewide and community needs	http://hidot.hawaii.gov/highways/bike-plan-hawaii-master-plan/
	The goal of the Plan is to increase pedestrian safety and mobility, support a multimodal transportation system, and provide guidance on the best use of resources to implement pedestrian initiatives. It will identify a priority list of projects for implementation.	Should be examined and parts incorporated that are applicable to the County of Hawaii in relation to multi modal transportation.	http://hidot.hawaii.gov/highways/statewide-pedestrian-master-plan-and-hawaii-pedestrian-toolbox/ http://hidot.hawaii.gov/highways/files/2013/07/Pedest-Plan-PedMP.pdf

Program(s)	Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
	Plan, design, and construct a multi-use path system from Wailuku River to Hilo Harbor to provide recreational and alternative transportation access along Hilo Bay shoreline, while protecting the coastline and surrounding waterways.	It is already site specific to county of Hawaii, includes updates as needed.	http://www.hawaiicountycdp.info/hilo/bayfront-trails/HBT%20Master%20Plan%208%20MB.pdf
HHFDC must submit an annual action plan detailing the activities the Counties and the HPHA plan to carry out using HOME, ESG and HOPWA funds	It provides a five-year strategy, housing needs discussion, and market analysis to address the housing needs of Hawaii's citizens. It establishes long-term funding goals and objectives for the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership, Emergency Shelter, and Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS programs for the State.	Though more specific in its goals, if elements of this plan are applicable to the County of Hawaii, they should be included if needed. This should be reviewed along the other Community Development Block Programs.	http://dbedt.hawaii.gov/hhfdc/resources/reports/ http://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc/resources/CPFINAL1014.pdf
	To establish housing goals and objectives to end homelessness in the State.	General plan, but should be included if applicable in relevant sectors of the Hawaii General Plan Update. It encompasses many of the quality of life goals that are part of community vision.	http://www.hawaiihomeless.org/home_files/10%20year%20plan-hi%20rev%200908.pdf
	It establishes housing goals and objectives to end homelessness in the State.	General plan, but should be included if applicable in relevant sectors of the Hawaii General Plan Update. It encompasses many of the quality of life goals that are part of community vision.	http://www.hcdch.state.hi.us/documents/homeless_plan05.pdf
	It establishes long-term funding goals and objectives for the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership, Emergency Shelter, and Housing Opportunities for needing persons for the County.	Specific to County of Hawaii. Report should be examined in detail since it is specific alongside the goals of other community development block grants that will be examined for the General Plan Update.	http://dbedt.hawaii.gov/hhfdc/files/2013/07/Annual-Action-Plan-PY-2013-2014.pdf

Program(s)	Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
	It establishes annual funding goals and objectives for the Community Development Block Grant Program for the County.	Specific to County of Hawaii. Annual funding goals and objectives for CDBG's should be examined and have their projections used to make realistic budgeting and funding goals for the General Plan Update in relevant sectors.	http://records.co.hawaii.hi.us/WebLink8/DocView.aspx?id=69118&dbid=1
	It establishes housing goals and objectives for the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program for the County.	Public Housing Plan specific to the County of Hawaii, this should be examined prior to the General Plan update..	http://records.co.hawaii.hi.us/WebLink8/DocView.aspx?id=67548&dbid=1
Providing interpretation services Maintaining reporting systems Maintaining comprehensive listings of language assistance resources Providing notice to LEP persons of interpreter services that are free of cost to the LEP individual Designating Language Access Coordinator/s and Access Task Force members Training employees on providing language assistance services Orienting interpreters to role expectations and Code of Ethics Seeking stakeholders' input in review and revision of DHS Language Access Plan Monitoring for reasonable and meaningful language assistance Evaluating effectiveness of DHS' language assistance efforts	It establishes access to persons with limited- and/or non-English speaking proficiency served by the OHCD.	This plan may assist the County of Hawaii with issues related to social equity, education and quality of life.	http://humanservices.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/2013-LAPlan.pdf
	It includes composition estimates, both for the overall waste stream and for the transfer station, commercial, and self-haul wastes disposed at the landfill.	This plan may assist in examining waste management options for the County of Hawaii	http://www.hawaiizerowaste.org/uploads/files/IRS_WMP_Appendixes_Dec2009.pdf

Program(s)	Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
	Hawaii Tourism Strategic Plan: 2005 - 2015 (TSP) which identifies a shared vision for Hawaii tourism in the year 2015 by Hawaii's tourism stakeholders. It also provides a roadmap – strategic directions, specific goals and responsible and supporting partners – for achieving that vision. The TSP should not be viewed as an action plan for any one government agency, community organization or industry group. In addition to this 10-year plan, the HTA, as the State tourism agency, will update its own plan - Ke Kumu – to identify specific action and implementation strategies consistent with the framework of the TSP. Furthermore, understanding that a successful tourism industry cannot be achieved by any single organization, other stakeholder groups are encouraged to develop their own plans, relative to their respective areas of responsibilities.	This state tourism plan provides the framework for the overall vision for the Hawaiian Islands. As such it should be analyzed and implemented in accordance with stakeholders that are applicable to the county of Hawaii.	http://www.hawaiitourismauthority.org/default/assets/File/about/tsp2005_2015_final.pdf

Program(s)	Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
Build a demand-driven system within a regional economic development context. Implement system reform, with streamlined governance and alignment of economic and workforce development regions. Enhance an integrated service delivery system that focuses on services. Advance a vision for serving youth most in need. Expand workforce information as the foundation for strategic planning and career guidance. Strengthen partnerships with community and faith-based organizations. Increase the use of flexibility provisions in WIA to design innovative programs that fuel regional economic competitiveness and create employment opportunities for career seeker customers. Utilize an integrated and enhanced performance accountability system.	To identify workforce development priorities for the State. Goals state plan include: 1. Build a demand-driven system within a regional economic development context. 2. Implement system reform, with streamlined governance and alignment of economic and workforce development regions. 3. Enhance an integrated service delivery system that focuses on services rather than programs. 4. Advance a vision for serving youth most in need. 5. Expand workforce information as the foundation for strategic planning and career guidance. 6. Strengthen partnerships with community and faith-based organizations. 7. Increase the use of flexibility provisions in WIA to design innovative programs that fuel regional economic competitiveness and create employment opportunities for career seeker customers. 8. Utilize an integrated and enhanced performance accountability system.	This Comprehensive Workforce Development Plan, as you can see from its objectives is a broader, state based plan that can have some influence on County level general plans. Regional economic development elements of the plan might need external input but local goals such as serving youths in need or reaching out in the form of community partnerships could be included in the GP Update if applicable.	http://labor.hawaii.gov/wdc/files/2013/01/StatePlan2007-2009.pdf
Hawaii Workforce Investment Systems such as: Youth Services, Special Needs Services, One Stop Educational Centers, Training Providers, Coordinated Employer Services Job Development.	The Hawaii State Plan shall cover the following programs and activities, as authorized under section 501 of the Workforce Investment Act: Workforce Investment Activities for Adults, Dislocated Workers and Youth, Adult Education and Family Literacy And Vocational Rehabilitation.	Since this plan helps coordinate Hawaii's Workforce Development Policy and presents market analysis it should be examined while doing the GP update. Please note, there is a annual report that goes along with this plan that examines the successes of each year, the latest report can be found at. http://www.doleta.gov/performance/results/AnnualReports/PY2012/HIWIAAnnualReport2012.pdf	http://dlir.state.hi.us/labor/wdc/stateplan2012/file/StatePlan2000_2005.pdf

Program(s)	Description/ Summary	Relevance to GP	URL
Resident Sentiment Survey to be collected every two years. Report on Tax Receipts Annually. Visitor Expenditure Study Collected and reported every year by Research and Economic Analysis Division (READ) of the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT); funded through the Tourism Special Fund. Visitor Satisfaction Survey Collected and reported every year by READ; funded through the Tourism Special Fund.	Outlines how tourism stakeholders will strategically manage tourism on Hawai'i Island, in a sustainable manner, that promotes a high quality of life for residents, preservation of natural and cultural resources, quality experiences for visitors and economic growth for the County of Hawai'i. Goals are as follows: To increase the economic contribution of the visitor industry to Hawai'i Island and its communities; • To make positive contributions to the quality of life for residents, such as putting "community first," helping to ensure that communities retain their sense of place including recognizing their multi-cultural diversity, providing increased business opportunities, and providing workforce housing opportunities; • To increase communication, interaction, and understanding between stakeholder groups, especially between residents and the visitor industry; • To maintain and improve visitor satisfaction with their experience on Hawai'i Island; • To reinforce authentic Hawaiian culture ensuring the foundation of our unique sense of place and appropriate recognition of our host culture; • To support the enhancement and maintenance of the natural resources of i Island; and • To establish an oversight mechanism for ensuring plan implementation, including scorecard tracking, plan reviews and revisions as necessary.	This is a specific County of Hawaii strategic plan that is in effect until 2015, when the GP update will be worked on. As such nothing in the GP update should go against any of the goals and policies of this Strategic Plan.	http://www.hawaiitourismauthority.org/default/assets/File/about/HawaiiIslandTSP.pdf

Task 3 Synthesis of "What We Know" per Subgroup Priority Area

As it pertains to the resources in added to the COH Zotero library for task 3 of this UH DURP Practicum, we have created a "What we Know- Studies and Reports" folder in the COH Library. Within this folder, we created sub-folders for seven priority areas: Natural Resources; Climate Change; Transportation; Non-Conforming Sub-Districts; Rural Economic Development; Village Town Development; and Affordable Housing. The resources collected for each priority area attempt to capture the existing "knowledge base" and the best research and science available to inform the County of Hawaii Island's upcoming General Plan update and review process. A short description of the contents of the folders as well as bibliography is outlined below for each individual priority area. Additionally, resources which were deemed to be "key documents" for each of those sub-topic areas will be made available to the COH as digital PDF file.[1]

Natural Resources:

The resources cited in the "Natural Resources – What We Know" folder of the Zotero Library include peer-reviewed journal articles, books, and websites which address issues surrounding invasive species, water resources management, land use, and waste management.

Public Involvement in Ecosystem Management

The selected articles address the principles and applications of integrated and participatory approaches to natural resources management. Tools for multi-scale analysis, system analysis, information management, and impact assessment are introduced. The articles show how scientific input can be included in the public process of ecosystem management. Gutrich, et. al. (2005) show how private landowners, non-governmental organizations, and state and federal agencies have formed watershed partnerships to conserve and better manage upland forested watersheds. Different approaches used for assessing stakeholder values of environmental resources are presented. Trust is essential to consensus building and the integration of scientific input must be transparent and inclusive of public feedback. Perceptions and intuitive responses of people can be as influential as analytical processes in decision-making and must be addressed. Deliberative, dynamic and iterative decision-making processes all influence the level of stakeholder achievement of consensus.

Invasive Species

The articles focusing on invasive alien species (IAS) assess the impacts of invasives on native biota along with the costs and benefits of IAS for provisioning (Zavaleta, Hobbs, and Mooney, 2001; Pejchar and Moone, 2009; Maguire, 2004; Daehler et. al., 2004; Burnett et. al., 2007). Recent research has shown that species removal in isolation can also result in unexpected changes to other ecosystem services. The articles show how to integrate eradication into a holistic process of assessment and restoration to safeguard against accidental, adverse effects on native ecosystems. The articles also discuss how economic analysis of IAS on ecosystem services should be integrated into decision making.

[1] Some of these "key documents" are not available unless purchased. The COH may choose to purchase these as deemed necessary. Others were obtained via the University of Hawai'i and may be subject to copyright laws. The COH should not disseminate the copyrighted resources without having first checked with/gotten approval from appropriate copyright holder.

Water and Land Use

Carter, Kreutzwiser, and de Loa (2005) introduce methods for to aid decision making in how former agricultural lands should be used, and what portions, if any, of the diverted flows should be returned to streams.

Water Resources Management

The selected articles introduce economic, biophysical, social, institutional, and policy aspects of watershed management (Wilcox, 1998; Gutrich et al., 2005; Easter et al, 1991). Other topics discussed include water history, surface and groundwater hydrology, water law, and environmental issues associated with water use and development. Programs for shaping more sound water policy in the areas of water quality, water rights, endangered species, water development, and water education are also introduced.

Water Pricing

Different methods for water conservation are evaluated, including a comparative analysis between non market programs and pricing to induce temporary conservation during periods of drought in urban areas (Moncur, 1987). Wallace (2000) introduces the different mechanisms that can be used to improve water efficiency for irrigation in agriculture. Methods of allocating and pricing water in relation to different physical, social, institutional and political settings are addressed. In the context of coastal areas, Emch and Yeh (1998) introduce a model that has been developed for managing ground and surface water use to prevent saltwater intrusion. The article looks at how operational, economic, and institutional factors impacts pumping rates.

Waste and Recycling

The selected articles present the politics of waste management and environmental justice through case studies in various locations including the island of Oahu (Houseknecht et. al., 2006; Eckelman and Chertow, 2009).. Lessons learned from case studies presented in the articles can be applied to the Big Island. These articles emphasize how Hawaii's strong tourism sector and high levels of affluence contribute to per capita municipal waste generation rates exceeding all other U.S. states. The articles the difficulties Hawaii faces in finding additional disposal sites as existing municipal landfills have met their capacity and would require significant expansion to remain in operation. The articles introduce different ways of considering issues of import, export, consumption, and substitution such as island-wide material flow analysis (MFA). Tools such as MFA can be incorporated into long-term strategies for diminishing the generation of waste while promoting local conservation and recycling efforts, particularly for construction materials. Because county and state government efforts to encourage on-island recycling and reuse remain largely unsuccessful, the MFA results suggest numerous opportunities that could be pursued to increase material self-sufficiency and/or reduce waste disposal.

Resources Saved on Zotero Pertaining to Natural Resources:

Anaya, S. James, and Robert A. Jr. Williams. "Protection of Indigenous Peoples' Rights over Lands and Natural Resources under the Inter-American Human Rights System, The." *Harvard Human Rights Journal* 14 (2001): 33.

Born, Stephen M., and William C. Sonzogni. “Integrated Environmental Management: Strengthening the Conceptualization.” *Environmental Management* 19, no. 2 (March 1, 1995): 167–81. doi:10.1007/BF02471988.

Burnett, Kimberly, Brooks Kaiser, and James Roumasset. “Economic Lessons from Control Efforts for an Invasive Species: Miconia Calvescens in Hawaii.” *Journal of Forest Economics*, Cost-Benefit Analysis and Forest Policy, 13, no. 2–3 (August 6, 2007): 151–67. doi:10.1016/j.jfe.2007.02.007.

Campbell, Bruce Morgan, and Jeffrey Sayer. *Integrated Natural Resource Management: Linking Productivity, the Environment and Development*. CABI, 2003.

Carson, Henry S., Megan R. Lamson, Davis Nakashima, Derek Toloumu, Jan Hafner, Nikolai Maximenko, and Karla J. McDermid. “Tracking the Sources and Sinks of Local Marine Debris in Hawai‘i.” *Marine Environmental Research* 84 (March 2013): 76–83. doi:10.1016/j.marenvres.2012.12.002.

Carter, Nicole, Reid D. Kreutzwiser, and Rob C. de Loë. “Closing the Circle: Linking Land Use Planning and Water Management at the Local Level.” *Land Use Policy* 22, no. 2 (April 2005): 115–27. doi:10.1016/j.landusepol.2004.01.004.

Cech, Thomas V. *Principles of Water Resources: History, Development, Management, and Policy*. John Wiley & Sons, 2009.

Daehler, Curtis C., Julie S. Denslow, Shahin Ansari, and Huang-Chi Kuo. “A Risk-Assessment System for Screening Out Invasive Pest Plants from Hawaii and Other Pacific Islands.” *Conservation Biology* 18, no. 2 (April 1, 2004): 360–68. doi:10.1111/j.1523-1739.2004.00066.x.

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Climate Change:

The studies and reports cited in the Climate Change folder in Zotero focus on the impacts climate change may have on Hawaii's ecosystems, marine ecosystems, coral reefs and other nearshore habitats, built environments in coastal areas, terrestrial ecosystems, freshwater resources, and human health. The articles also present different adaptation strategies to facilitate the adjustment of society to climate change.

Articles focusing on climate change adaptation discuss how climate policy should be shaped by both bottom-up and top-down approaches (Urwin and Jordan, 2008). There are strong recommendations for auditing existing policies to ensure better future planning. Barriers that may impede the process of planned adaptation to climate change are also addressed in the context of governance and different systems of concern. The articles present different ways for addressing the vulnerability and adaptive capacity of coastal communities and environments at the local scale in response to climate change impacts. These methods include 1) scoping and project design; 2) assessing current sensitivity and exposure; 3) assessing current adaptive capacity; 4) assessing future vulnerability; 5) identifying adaptation strategies; and 6) developing an implementation plan (Smith et al., 2001; Neil et al., 2005; Alexander, 2012) .

Maharaj and Wilkes (2013) review the literature and climate-change adaptation plans that have been developed in several different countries. Green et al. (2011) group climate change adaptation plans into four broad categories: land and water protection and management; direct species management; monitoring and planning; and law and policy. Tools for implementing these strategies are similar or identical to those already in use by conservationists worldwide (land and water conservation, ecological restoration, agri-environment schemes, species translocation, captive propagation, monitoring, natural resource planning, and legislation/regulation). While many of these implementation tools already exist, the County of Hawaii will have to apply these tools in innovative ways to address the impacts climate change will have on the built and natural environment.

Other articles discuss how public participation is an important goal in formulating response to climate change (Alexander, 2012; Few, 2007). These reports emphasize the importance of involving a wide range of stakeholders in planning processes, but also acknowledge the inherent challenges of participatory processes, especially those embedded in power and politics. These challenges can be addressed by assessing existing critiques of participatory processes in other contexts.

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Transportation:

The resources cited in the “Transportation – What We Know” folder of the Zotero Library include peer-reviewed journal articles, books, and websites which focus on the opportunities, criteria, and impacts in transportation planning including planning strategies for roadways systems, airports, and multimodal systems. There are many recommendations on implementing a strategic, accessible transportation framework.

Several papers and journals detail surface transportation systems that have been developed in the U.S. for the last two hundred years. Following these years, additional resources cover how transportation planning has evolved into a more sustainable system (Dittimar, 1995).

The resources are basically divided among three groups: books; journals; and conference papers and reports from professional bodies. To delve into a deeper understanding, all of the materials were selected on the basis of the relevance to State of Hawaii and county of Hawaii as well. The selected resources range from those which are related to conventional transportation as well as alternative transportation options which can be suitable for the State of Hawaii and its counties. Other resources investigate the implementation of certain transportation laws and policies enacted within the State of Hawaii, investigating electric vehicle and metropolitan planning policies among others.

There are many transportation articles as they relate to land use planning and long-range development plans. Finally there are many resources which delve into pedestrian accessibility and bicycle connectivity within the transportation plan.

Accessibility

According to (Morris et al., 1979; Litman, 2008) described the importance of having different indexes on transportation accessibility and how it helped to improve the overall efficiency of the system has also been described.

Alternative Transportation

Selected resources have been uploaded to Zotero system regarding the future potential for alternative transportation options for the State of Hawaii. Literature related Hybrid/ Electric Vehicles, Energy efficient fuel and laws, Pedestrianization and Bike share issues also been added to the system. (Maddock et al., 2011) described how policy, friendly environment and built environment play a vital role incorporating both a bicycling and pedestrian friendly environment. Their assessment report was based on State of Hawaii where they have used cross sectional longitudinal data to observe the progress and drawback as well.

Transportation and Safety

(Kim et. al., 2001; Kim et al., 2003; Kim et al., 2008) outline different aspects of safety and traffic issues in Hawaii. They demonstrate how strict enforcement can reduce fatality rates and increased safety in a greater extent. In another paper the authors portrayed the prime reasons behind pedestrian accidents. They also have discussed how increasing the driving skill and understanding of the drivers can be helpful to reduce the pedestrian related accidents. The authors in another paper portrayed the reasons and factors (environmental, spatial etc.) of motorcycle crashes and moped accidents. As State of Hawaii in one of the highest users in Mopeds, this research helped to find the actual realities in safety issues for two-wheeler users. (Kononov et al., 2004) depicted the evolving nature of safety issues and concerns in USA over the last century. The authors have also observed and portrayed the change in mindset of planning professionals and policy makers to seek for a more intuitive safety mechanism for transportation planning.

Use of Geoinformatics (GIS, RS) in Transportation Planning

(O'neill et al., 1992; Thill et al., 2000) in their articles portrayed how different geoinformatics softwares/ tools are being used in the field of transportation (routing, service area calculation, system optimization, alternate routing etc.). They specifically talked about, ArcGIS, TransCAD and their specificity and usability in transportation. Other authors also talked about how socio-economic data can be integrated into quantitative realm and how to visualize and processed for further use for the public officials.

Efficiency, Equity and Sustainability

(Martens et al., 2012) talked about in their paper about how "sphere of justice" played an important role to social equity in the transportation sector. Authors also described what should be the role of Public and Private bodies in preserving the rights of the system (transportation) users. (Wilson, 2001) talked about a new paradigm i.e. communicative rationality, where community itself is better involved into the planning process. The author also talks about how integrating this can be more fruitful to achieve more equity and efficiency in long run. (MacKenzie, 1990) described in their groundbreaking report, the relationship between global warming (GHG emission) and energy use by the different modes of transportation. Prior to that

period, scientists/ researchers were more into the air pollution issues rather looking closer into Climate Change issues regarding transportation energy uses. (Friedman et al., 1994) in their paper make contrast between several time periods of development and try to establish the relationship between neighborhood designs (e.g. traditional vs neo-traditional) and the travel characteristics of the users and how it affect the system itself. (Forkenbrock et al., 1999) showed many interesting facts on environmental justice. How low income community and different minority groups all over the USA has been affected by air pollution and others environmental hazards created by transportation sector. They also depicted, there is a strong relationship exists between socioeconomic status with potential exposures and actual threats.

Resources Saved on Zotero Pertaining to Transportation:

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Non-Conforming Subdistricts:

The resources cited in the “Non-Conforming Sub Districts – What We Know” folder of the Zotero Library include peer-reviewed journal articles and books which are relevant issues that address non-conforming structures and land areas.

One tool to assist non-conforming subdivisions is the transfer of development rights (TDR). This is a legal tool used in the US and that in principle well resolves the “windfalls” and “wipeouts” that occur to landowners that are impacted by a land use plan that would zone a jurisdiction or a district with each land parcels assigned different land use categories and levels of development or conservation. Such use of TDR, can address obsolete and non-conforming subdivisions like those of Puna District.

Compensatory TDR would provide legally adequate compensation for affected property owners. Redistributive TDR would equitable distribute this wealth. However Gale contends that both measures in some instance may mal distribute cost among the impacted population. In addition it makes a difference assigning to TDR a spatial measurement like density (e.g. du/acre) or a $ value (Gale, 1977).

Many of the articles note the struggle many towns and cities have to respond to the current urbanization trends which have led to an increase in unplanned, outdated, urban sprawl. These articles discuss the tool of land readjustment, a century old technique that is attracting growing interest worldwide as a means of achieving planned, equitable, and efficient urban development.

This "new tool" of land readjustment brings a group of neighboring landowners in a partnership for the largely voluntary land contribution or sharing, joint planning, and servicing of their contiguous land plots with the equitable sharing of costs and benefits among public bodies, landowners, and developers. In many circumstances, land readjustment is used to take rural, unplanned urban land and re-allocate it, in required balance, for public and private use according to local town planning requirements.

For counties and local municipalities, one article (Larsson, 1997) found that land readjustment can facilitate the efficient urbanization of land at a reduced cost because the project site and infrastructure rights of way do not have to be purchased or acquired by government and development costs can be substantially provided from within the project.

Lastly, one article (Yomralioglu,1993) recommends the LARES model which implements ARC/INFO GIS and maximizes the benefits from land readjustment to establish an ongoing land information system.

Resources Saved on Zotero Pertaining to Non-Conforming Sub-Districts:

Brownfields Redevelopment Solutions, Inc. "White Paper: A Framework for Land Readjustment and Equitable Redevelopment at the Canal Crossing Redevelopment Area and Case Study," January 7, 2014. http://www.thejcra.org/jcra_files/File/development_projects/canal_crossing/plan/Reports/Canal%20Crossing%20White%20Paper%20FINAL%202014-01-07.pdf.

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Action. Lincoln Institute of Land Policy Cambridge, MA, USA, 2007. http://library.wur.nl/WebQuery/clc/1866302.

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Norton, C. McKim. "Elimination of Incompatible Uses and Structures." *Law and Contemporary Problems* 20, no. 2 (1955): 305. doi:10.2307/1190332.

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Schnidman, Frank, and R. Lisle Baker. "Planning for Platted Lands: Land Use Remedies for Lot Sale Subdivisions." *Fla. St. UL Rev.* 11 (1983): 505.

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UN-Habitat. *Participatory and Inclusive Land Readjustment*, 2011. http://www.gltn.net/index.php/resources/publications/publications-list/finish/3-gltn-documents/5-participatory-and-inclusive-land-re-adjustment-eng-2013.

Wehrwein, George S., and J. A. Baker. "Relocation of Non-Conforming Land Users of the Zoned Counties in Wisconsin." *The Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics*, 1936, 248–55.

Yomralioglu, Tahsin. "A Nominal Asset Value-Based Approach for Land Readjustment and Its Implementation Using Geographical Information Systems." University of Newcastle upon Tyne, 1993. http://web.itu.edu.tr/tahsin/tahsin/Yayn_PhDThesis_TY_files/CH00.pdf.

Yomralioglu, Tahsin, Recep Nisanci, and Volkan Yildirim. "An Implementation of Nominal Asset Based Land Readjustment." *Proceedings of Tne FIG Working Week, Strategic Integration of Surveying Services*, 2007, 13–17.

Rural Economic Development:

The collection of resources in Zotero consists of topics that pertain to the overall improvement of livelihood of residents. It covers a range of topics from agriculture, economic, workforce, tourism, information industry, community participation and education as well as the social, environmental to physical development. The collection of resources is in effect to provide documents related to the topics that are applicable to the State of Hawaii and the counties.

Agriculture

The resources related to agriculture can be useful to understand a comprehensive assessment of one particular form of agribusiness, contract farming, and its social impact in developed and developing countries; longer-term alterations in economic structure which will transform the relationship between agricultural productivity and population increase; and the many ways agriculture can help to achieve the broad objectives of economic progress - new approaches to land reform, food production, private vs. public ownership, land clearance, price fixing, transport, education, imports and exports, density of urban centers, agricultural machinery, labour mobility, consumer goods as incentives, village governments, the varied effects of US grain exports, and the import of technicians. (Mardsen and Sonnino, 2008; Lasky, 2010)

Information Industry

The resources related to information industry can be useful to understand the impact of telecommunications network infrastructure investment, service availability, pricing and the interdependent relationship between economic activity and telecommunications infrastructure investment at the state and county levels (Cronin et al, 1995; Grubesic and Horner, 2006; Avent, 2014).

Economy and Workforce

The resource related to economy and workforce can be useful to understand the development of Hawaii's economy from the moneyless, sharing, tribute, and barter system of the native culture to a plantation economy; the challenges of local economic development in the 21st century with deeper coverage of sustainability and resiliency and addressing the issues and opportunities faced by cities, towns, and local entities in crafting their economic destinies within the global economy; how the creation of social networks (linking entrepreneurs, inter-organizational cooperation, public and private sectors, broker, provision of necessary resources, active and equal participation) can support economic development in coastal Norway; description and criticism of the repressive monetary policies that hindered the economic growth; county-level labor market model for North Carolina - spatial spillovers that are usually neglected in analyses of the economic and fiscal impacts of employment growth (Renkow, 2000); theories on economic development in rural regions in advanced countries; and recent economic and institutional changes experienced by rural communities in the USA and the impact of these changes on the well-being of the population. (Doesksen et al., 1998; Berke et al., 2000; Mahmud et al., 2014; Gallent et al., 2006; Courtney et al., 2006; Conroy and Berke, 2004; Berke et al., 2006)

Tourism

The resources related to tourism can be useful to understand co-operation and partnerships between local areas stimulated by the clustering of activities and attractions, and the development of rural tourism routes in South Africa; the sustainability of tourism and recreation

in rural areas; and marketing, planning and management of rural tourism and a number of specific issues concerned with current and future management, such as access, second home ownership, sustainable transport and urbanizations impact on rural societies in Cyprus, the Irish Republic, Utah (USA), the Lake District (UK), Australia, Spain, Austria and Romania. (Briedenhann and Wickens, 2004)

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Grubesic, Tony H., and Mark W. Horner. "Deconstructing the Divide: Extending Broadband xDSL Services to the Periphery." *Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design* 33, no. 5 (2006): 685–704.

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Lee Munnich et al. *Rural Knowledge Clusters: Innovation and Vitality in America's Rural Communities*, September 2003. http://www.hhh.umn.edu/centers/slp/pdf/reports_papers/rkc_year2report.pdf.

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Village Town Development:

The resources cited in the "Village/Town Development – What We Know" folder of the Zotero Library include peer-reviewed journal articles and books which are relevant issues that address development in village or town development. The resources include applicable resources that can be tied to village and town development in the State of Hawaii.

Since Village/Town Development encompasses many different topics, it includes a variety of subtopics, including; transportation plans, plans relating to tourism, public housing, plans addressing homelessness and so on. The collection however consists of topics that pertain to overall improvement of livelihood of residents, i.e. human settlements. It covers economic, social, environmental and physical development topics that are applicable to the State of Hawaii and the counties.

The resources discuss:

- Framework for project evaluation, management and analysis, which is important for an efficient and well organized project. (Clements 1986)
- Planning practice for sustainable development by investigating three dimensions of the planning process (political support for the concept, participation, and resource

commitment), the organization of local land-use plans, and state planning mandates to determine how they influence the support plan policies have for principles of sustainable development (Conry & Berke, 2004).
- Past planning practices so department employees may gain a sense of continuity essential in their work for the people of Hawaii.
- The development of Hawaii's economy from the moneyless, sharing, tribute, and barter system of the native culture to a plantation economy dominated by the Big Five (Downes, 1986).
- Framework of a EU project on sustainable village development in China (SUCCESS), to evaluate the natural climate resource, and planning recommendations, to decision-makers.
- The development of the One Tambon, One Product (OTOP) programme in Thailand, based on the Village, One Product (OVOP) movement in Japan in providing communities with the chance to market local output and creating employment opportunities (Natsuda et. al., 2001)
- Primary condition for equitable entitlement to the improved resource base in conservation of village in India commons against the backdrop of rural power relations.

Also, one of the articles discusses gender participation (Fonchingong & Ngwa, 2005). This article may be useful in understanding how mismanagement, ambiguous and vested interests of the elite, and complex operational structures of village development associations along with a politicized institutional environment affects community participation. Likewise, other articles on urban villages may be useful to understand how villages are driven by the overall planning and urban growth of the city (Hao et al 2013).

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DEVELOPMENT IN THE STATE OF HAWAII 1960-1985," June 1986. http://planning.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/1986-Report.pdf.

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Street, Brian V. *Social Literacies: Critical Approaches to Literacy in Development, Ethnography and Education*. Routledge, 2014.

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Affordable Housing:

In examining the literature and identifying how housing issues in general have been framed across the United States and even the globe and what that means locally for Hawaii and for the County of Hawaii Island's upcoming update and review process of their General Plan, the assumption is that there remains a lack of provision for affordable housing on Hawaii Island noted in the County's 2005 General Plan. Thus, often the all-pervasive housing questions of what is affordable, what is affordable housing, and what that means come up. The literature on housing affordability tends to focus on either low-income families or the median. Examples of the former include Hulchanski[2] (1995), Kutty[3] (2005), and Stone[4] (2006). Most attempts to actually operationalize the concept of affordability – mainly by banks, real estate institutes and government institutes – focus on the median. The main affordability indexes in the US are produced by the National Association of Realtors (NAR), US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB).[5] The Center for Neighborhood Technology (CNT) did create a Housing + Transportation Affordability Index tool listed in Zotero that the County of Hawaii may utilize in addressing proximity of affordable housing to employment centers.[6]

'Housing affordability' has recently become a commonly used term for summarizing the nature of the housing difficulty prevalent across jurisdictions and really around the world. This is in contrast to the 'slum problem', the 'low-rent housing problem', the 'housing shortage' or the 'housing need' definitions of previous decades (Hulchanski, 1995). Research in the Zotero

[2] Mentioned often in the review literature and currently at the University of Toronto, David J. Hulchanski is a professor of housing and community development.
[3] A policy consultant specializing in urban and housing policy, Nandinee K. Kutty's work in housing also resonates through housing literature reviewed.
[4] Michael E. Stone is currently at the University of Massachusetts Boston. An authoritarian on housing, living standards and participatory planning, he is cited in many sources listed in the practicum's Zotero housing library and widely known for his 'shelter poverty' approach in framing housing issues in the United States.
[5] Gan and Hill, 2009.
[6] See County of Hawaii 2005 General Plan, 9.2 (h).

library collected within the (Affordable) Housing subgroup priority area attempt to address these questions and how to go about framing such housing issues. Stone notes that housing affordability is most fundamentally "an expression of the social and material experiences of people, constituted as households, in relation to their individual housing situations. Affordability expresses the challenge each household faces in balancing the cost of its actual or potential housing, on the one hand, and its non-housing expenditures, on the other, within the constraints of its income" (Stone, 2006).

Public policy and the interpretation of individual experiences though are mediated through analytical indicators and normative standards of housing affordability that transcend unique individual experiences. Such indicators and standards make it possible to arrive at conclusions – possibly and inevitably contentious given the subject at hand – about the overall extent of affordability problems and needs, as well as their social and geographical distribution. They also provide an important foundation for the at least somewhat rational formulation, implementation, and evaluation of policies and practices that deal with housing affordability (Stone, 2007). Zotero resources speak to several of these indicators and standards that are briefly discussed below.

Housing Affordability Indicators on the Demand side

1) Excess housing cost burden (i.e. Percentage of Income standard)
The most common gauge of housing affordability is the share of income spent on housing. HUD currently uses a 30% of income standard for the Section 8 (rental assistance) voucher and certificate programs. This ratio is called the excess cost burden. Households paying over 50% of income for housing are thus usually defined as paying severe cost burdens.

The percentage of income standard has the following advantages: (1) It is easy to calculate and easy to comprehend; (2) This measure is also usually readily available from various sources and standard Census tabulations; (3) Since the measure is a ratio, it can be easily compared across areas and over time; (4) If used in conjunction with other affordability measures, it may provide a useful starting point for examining affordability problems.

The conventional percentage of income affordability standard is problematic though for several reasons: (1) Many of the lowest income households cannot afford to pay even 25% or 30% of their meager incomes for housing, making the supposed "standard" not really a standard; (2) There is no control for quality change over time; (3) No control for differences in preferences, i.e. willingness to spend more to live in a larger or higher quality unit; (4) No accounting for differences from accessibility premiums or perceived higher neighborhood quality; (5) No accounting for actual financial constraints faced by individual households; (6) Ratio of housing costs to income typically includes transitory income instead of permanent income.

2) "Shelter Poverty" standard
In place of the percentage of income standard, Stone (1993, 1994) advocates the "shelter poverty" standard, a sliding scale on which the maximum proportion of income available for housing varies with income and household size and type.

3) Quality adjusted measure

Lerman and Reeder (1987) approach is a quality-based measure of housing affordability that distinguishes households capable of maintaining an adequate standard of living from those incapable of doing so. This approach attempts to account for changes in quality by using the price of the lowest cost unit that meets minimal adequacy standards. It also accounts for some geographic differences in costs. However, it does not address the issue of whether basic but adequate housing is available in a sufficient quantity to meet the demand of lower income households. It is more difficult to implement and to compute, requiring a data set that contains a sufficient number of sample points and sufficient housing quality measures.

Housing Affordability Indicators on the Supply side

1) Share of affordable rental stock
2) Rental mismatch ratio

A Criteria list to select indicators[7]

As it pertains to identifying and selecting metrics for determining affordable housing need, three basic but critical questions[8] should be considered:

1) What is desirable?
2) What is probable?
3) What is extrapolated?

Population density is a local decision with various stakeholders that inform the discussion and decision to be made as it pertains to increased development of public housing.

Figure 1 ■ Criteria for selecting indicators.

Relevance
- Importance for policy
- Comprehensive
- Levels of priority
- Includes the most disadvantaged

Usefulness
- Easily understood
- Cost-effective and timely
- Available for geographic areas or social groups

Data collection and reliability
- Measurable
- Reliable
- Sensitive
- Unambiguous
- Independent

Figure 1 lists the criteria established for the United Nations' Indicators Programme: Monitoring Human Settlements, 1995, 1: 18-19. The criteria are grouped into three categories: relevance, usefulness, and technical concerns related to data collection and reliability. The indicators of rental affordability generally meet these criteria. The measures discussed capture demand, supply and the intersection of demand and supply. Together, the three measures are comprehensive; one measure examines the extent and severity of immediate affordability problems on the demand side, while the second measure addresses the supply of units potentially affordable to households receiving housing assistance, and the third captures the interaction of demand and supply. In terms of priority, all of these indicators might be considered key indicators since they rely on publicly available Census data.

In considering measures of housing affordability, nationally and locally here in Hawaii, there is the aging demographic that must be factored in as it pertains to addressing housing needs via flexible housing-types and zoning. APA Aging in Community Policy Guide[9] in Zotero speaks to addressing elderly housing needs. The Ka'u CDP Appendix V4C Local Economic Development Analysis also references sources and discusses future trends as it pertains to housing for the elderly, and noted that implementing and ensuring accessible building standards allow older Americans to remain in their homes longer, instead of either spending money on retrofits or relocating to other housing. Although the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requires any

[7] Bogdon and Can, 1995.
[8] Luciano Minerbi, class discussion 12-05-14
[9] Former DURP student and currently with Hawaii's HUD, Ramona Mullahey, worked specifically on this aging guide received.

building built after 1992 to be “readily accessible to and usable by” those with disabilities, it does not apply to private housing, unless that housing was funded through state and local government housing programs. Further, the Fair Housing Act applies only to multifamily housing (Ka’u CDP Appendix V4C, 56).

Hawaii Appleseed Center for Law and Economic Justice

Several of the reports listed in Zotero come from the Hawaii Appleseed Center for Law and Economic Justice. Hawaii Appleseed is a nonprofit organization with a small Hawaii staff, but it is connected into the larger Appleseed Network with 17 justice centers across the US continental and with the main hub center in Washington, D.C. In their reports, Appleseed provides a wide variety of housing models that can be used to increase supply of affordable housing. The reports examine alternative approaches to building affordable housing inventories and forced relocation of homeless citizens. Generally speaking, in a place that suffers from high cost of living and low-income wages, Hawaii Appleseed advocates for the exploration and development of alternative housing models here in Hawaii. Adopting well-proven models that incorporate low cost materials and methods of construction to significantly lower the cost of building will leave only two remaining challenges to overcome: locating available land and building an appropriate infrastructure. If there is the political will, creative solutions can be found to resolve both.

Key recommendations in these Appleseed reports include:

- Increased government support and planning for affordable housing;
- Adopting innovative models such as micro-apartments and accessory dwelling units;
- Taking advantage of transit-oriented development and urban infill to maximize affordable housing creation. This can be applied to larger town centers in Hawaii Island.
- Expanding use of the Housing First approach to quickly help stabilize people experiencing chronic homelessness
- An evaluation of a combined aggregate and disaggregate approach to investigating housing affordability should occur.

Federal Funding and Greater Local Jurisdictional Responsibility

As it pertains to federal funding, there is much available for local jurisdictional housing needs. This means though that with such funding comes greater local jurisdictional responsibility. The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program initiated the trend of increased local discretion over federal expenditures in 1974 by allowing localities to spend community development funds according to local priorities, within broad guidelines established by Congress (Bogdon and Can, 1997). The National Affordable Housing Act (NAHA) of 1990 instituted the HOME program of housing block grants allowing localities to pursue housing programs, which fit, into five broad categories. *Along with greater flexibility in determining housing strategies goes greater responsibility for selecting the right policies*. *It is critically important that local jurisdictions*

(1) be able to obtain reliable housing market data;
(2) analyze such housing market conditions;
(3) understand the underlying causes of housing market problems;
(4) develop assistance priorities and;
(5) select appropriate policies.

In addressing these factors, NAHA required jurisdictions to prepare a Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) that has since folded into the consolidated plan (Bogdon and Can, 1997). Varady and Birdsall (1991) observed that such plans generally did not identify the location of proposed subsidized housing and many did not outline strategies for dispersing low-income tenants.

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Scenario Planning - Table Overview
Plan 751 - Fall 2014

Table Description

The table summarizes the findings on seven (07) different scenario-planning tools as per client's requirement. The table provides detail information on different scenario planning tools namely CommunityViz, UrbanFootprint, RapidFire, Envision Tomorrow, INDEX, I-PLACE3S (Internet Planning for Community Energy, Economic and Environmental Sustainability) and MetroQuest. The table provides information about pros and cons of the tools, how the tools work, the best uses of the tools (especially in context of urban and regional planning), what kind of knowledge is required to use the tool, information developers and their websites, proprietorship, cost for the tools, and example of the project that have used the tool. Based on proprietorship and cost, the tools are divided into three main categories: free/open ware, paid software package and private consultant work. Envision Tomorrow and I-PLACE3S are categorized as free/open ware as these tools are available online as free tools. CommunityViz and INDEX are categorized as paid software package as an individual or offices for personal or professional use can buy these tools. MertoQuest, RapidFire and UrbanFootprint are categorized as private consultant work as these tools are provided by private consultant. The table provides an overview of each scenario-planning tool.

Overall Findings (General)

There are several scenario-planning tools available in the market. However, only seven scenario-planning tools were studied based on the frequency of their performance and client's requirements. And the overviews are following:

- Required internet knowledge at end-users level, as most of the tools are using web-based framework;
- Most tools requires GIS skills (as most of them uses custom GIS framework);
- Both functionality and utility accrued according to the expertise of the vendor and the specificity of the clients;
- Proprietary tools required large number of datasets, extensive information at in micro level, required to hire consultants to collect, process and analyze it and incorporate to scenario planning framework;
- Most of these tools can be used for various planning purposes to cater different clients (e.g. gov. private, non-profit organization) in different jurisdictional level (e.g. MPOs, State, County);
- Most of the tools for commercial use out in market is evolving and are in developmental age (1st gen), which delimits the potential flaws and drawback. Projects that have used scenario planning tools (since 2007) models changes in 2030~2040. We have to wait to see the accuracy of the simulations (alternate scenarios) for a while.

Scenario planning tool	Vendor / Developer	Webiste	Proprietory rights	Cost	Pros
Free/Open ware					
Envision Tomorrow	Fregonese Associates, Inc. USA	http://www.envisiontomorrow.org/	Open- access scenario planning package	Free - Open source	Online web versions and apps: Envision Tomorrow Online, Envision Tomorrow+ (easy and userfriendly, similar to google maps)
I-PLACE3S (Internet Planning for Community Energy, Economic and Environmental Sustainability)	Sacramento Council of Governments (SACOG), USA	http://www.sacog.org/resources	Open source, partial access is on internet, full access required permission from California Energy Commission	Free - Open source. Variable associated costs (hosting servers and support expenses for staffs)	Web-based modeling platform for scenario planning, interactive real time scenario planning, the system did not require sophisticated equipment except internet, easily perform analysis on extremely large datasets (over 750,000 records)
Paid software packages					
CommunityViz	Placeways LLC, USA	http://www.placeways.com/communityviz/index.htm	Software package - ArcGIS® extension	30 day Free trial / Software: Government and Non-profit $875 a year for 3 desktops or network. Includes a year of technical support / Self service option $525 (No technical support, free upgrades, or premium decision tools) / Annual Renewal $675.	Intuitive motion models and 3-D environments. Close integration with ArcGIS allows consistency with data. Dynamic attributes and features. Advanced yet easy-to-use
INDEX	Criterion Planners, USA	http://crit.com/	Software package - ArcGIS® scenario planning tools	Software: two-seat license, user guide - $1,900 / Two-day training session-$3,000 / One year technical support-$1,000 / One-year upgrade subscription-$500 / Additional seats - $500/ Academic copy of software with 30-seat license - $1,000	Integrated interactive GIS sketch tools; very good at calculating community's carbon footprint in real-time
Private consultant work					
MetroQuest	Envision Sustainability Tools Inc. Canada	http://metroquest.com/	Requires to buy the product and hire consultant to use it	$1,000-$9,999, variable associated costs (acquisition, consultation, facilitation, operation and project management)	A regional scenario planning/analysis tool to create, evaluate, and compare regional transportation and land use scenarios. Whistler, B.C. used this tool to consider alternative development scenarios for resort municipality

Scenario planning tool	Vendor / Developer	Webiste	Proprietory rights	Cost	Pros
RapidFire	Calthrope Associates, USA	http://www.calthorpe.com/	No software package available. Requires hiring consultatnt - C&A	Require to hire consultants, cost varies.	Next Generation Land Use Model (LU-M), Spreadsheet-based, Can support Region, State, County and Custom districts, Web-based out reach platform*, Comprehensive Tool
UrbanFootprint	CalthropeAssociates, USA	http://www.calthorpe.com/	Open source software	Information not available	Open-source. Uses GIS framework. Efficient tool. Map-based model

Cons (Challenges)	How it works	Fields where the tool been used	Knowledge requirements (end	Case study places
No 3-D Models. Majority of Scenario Planning Effort in start up (understanding the program, training etc)	Open-access scenario planning package. Scenario Builder is an ArcGIS Extension. Has Return on Investment (ROI) Model	Land use, Housing, Demographics, Economic growth, Development feasibility, Fiscal impacts, Transportation, and Environmental factors	Requires GIS knowledge	Bend, Oregon - 2014; University of Austin, Texas; University of Utah (Reid Ewing): HUD Sustainable Communities Grant
Extensive compatible data is needed for calibration (from different sources, e.g. EPA, DOT)	Uses parcel level land use data for integrated, rapid analysis at county, regional, or neighborhood scale	Transportation, Energy, Climate change	Requires internet knowledge	San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Tulare, Kings, and Kern, California - 2008
Extensive compatible data is needed. Time required to refine indicators into software environement and learning curve	CommunityViz is not a model, it is a platform that allows the development of planning models. Modules: Scenario 360 and Scenario 3-D function as extensions to ArcView GIS	Regional and comprehensive planning, participatory planning, Land use, Transportation, Climate change	Requires GIS knowledge	Northeast Ohio Sustainable Community Consortium Initiative - 2013; El Paso, Colorado - 2011; Memphis, Tenessee - 2014
No information is available to this point	Integrated GIS scenario planning tools. It identifies problems and opportunities. Designs and visualizes alternative planning scenarios and rank alternatives based on goal achievement. Performs SWOT analyses; and visualize alternative planning scenarios, analyze and score their performance, and compare and rank alternatives based on goal achievement	Land use, Transportation, Housing and Energy	Requires GIS knowledge	Oregon; Austin, Texas - 2014; Broward, Florida- 2011
Costly, you have to hire consultant, extensive data required, not open sourced	Integrated 3-D scenario planning software platform (GIS based analytical tool), designed to produce powerful visual displays as well as substantive information on scenarios, proposals, and tradeoffs	Land use, Transportation, Demographic, Infrastructure and Environment	Requires internet knowledge	Idaho - 2004; Chicago, Illinois - 2008-09; City of Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada - 2009; City of North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada - 2011

Cons (Challenges)	How it works	Fields where the tool been used	Knowledge requirements (end	Case study places
Complex, Custom framework, you have to hire them (C&A) to get into	Custom built framework (preferably web-based) built by C&A. Actual application and utility varies according to client need and the sector it covers (e.g. transportation, land use, housing)	Transportation, Land use, Infrastructure, Climate change, Fiscal planning	Requires internet knowledge	Honolulu, Hawaii - 2011; San Francisco, California - 2010; Los Angeles, California - 2011
Still evolving, pilot deployments. Inflexible format. Also, challenges depend upon data or component of model used	Map-based model, uses GIS to create and evaluate physical land use-transportation investment scenarios. Output metrics include: land consumption; infrastructure cost (capital as well as operations & maintenance); building energy and water consumption, cost, and associated CO2 emissions; public health impacts; vehicle miles traveled and all related fuel, GHG, and pollutant emissions; and non-auto travel mode share and other related travel metrics	Land use, Transportation, Fiscal planning, Environment and Public Health	Required proir skill or training	University of Davis, California - 2013

Best Practices and Recommendations of Community Outreach

Hawaii's mandate emphasizes more citizen influence in decision making by providing "meaningful participation by the people in decision making and for effective access to authority as well as an equitable sharing of benefits" (HRS §226-3). However, the mandate does not go much beyond of such general aspirational statement, there are no details about how to effectively engage the public, who to engage, at what stage and what techniques can be used.

This summary offers general principles and practices through step-by-step instructions to help plan and manage community engagement and outreach activities. Each section has been designed to provide the knowledge and tools to plan and implement a successful outcome.

1. Understand the Community

- Identify key audiences and stakeholders. Identify the community values, commonly held principles or valued qualities.
- Identify what communication channels work best for different stakeholders.

2. Establish Community Support

- Understand connections and relationships among audiences and individuals. Who are their trusted advisors?
- Determine who can be partners, sometime it is better to use city staff for information but not as facilitators, a third party that people see as being neutral is also needed.
- Develop database of names and contact information to help identify and maintain contact with people who can support the project.

3. Consult the Public

- Providing citizens with information is an essential element of citizen participation in planning, there are two key choices planners will be faced with: information types and techniques to use for providing the information
    - Some types of information to provide to citizens
      > Maps (Land use, environmentally sensitive/hazardous areas)
      > Growth projection, desired trends (Scenario planning results exhibition)
      > Plan elements or issue areas
      > Vision statement
      > Summaries of citizen input through survey, meeting or other ways
      > Alternative planning design concepts or strategies (smart growth, TOD)
- A participation program should have clear objectives to understand what the county is asking the people to make a decision about and how their input will be used to make the final decision.
- Find a way to engage the average people involved not just the special interest groups. (A community event held in the neighborhood on a weekend with food and childcare may involve more ordinary people than a council meeting on Tuesday night, for instance.)
- Have enough time to prepare the event and advertise the event in advance.
- Organize follow-up reports (evaluation and summary of feedback).

4. Communicate with the Media

- Know the media contacts in your area: newspaper, television, radio.
- Have very clear objectives and prepare the stories.

5. Presentation Skills

- Use positive language with a future orientation
- Storytelling is one effective way to bring in diverse groups of people to share experiences in how to improve the community.

6. Successful Tools for Community Outreach

A. **Engagement model *"Speak Out"* :** accomplishes multiple objectives, targets multiple stakeholders

- The Speak Out was originally developed by social planners Wendy Sarkissian and Andrea Cook in Adelaide in 1990. It has taken off worldwide as an engagement model and is now used in many countries.
- It is a hybrid event combining some of the characteristics of a meeting and some of an exhibition or 'open house'.
- Key elements of the Speakout:
    - Open outer circuit with welcomers, information and registration desks (new arrivals will be advised how "Speakout" works.
    - Inner circuit with billboards showing different priorities, listeners, and recorders. (People can stop at any topic to interact with local officials and their comments will be recorded.)
    - Food and drink will be served at the end of the experience.

B. ***Online tools* for community outreach:** majorly targets people who have access to the internet, this offers more opportunities to bring more transparency and accountability to the process.

- Local officials can choose the most relevant information to post online, in turn, they can identify and prioritize the topics of interest to the public (able to "like" and comment).
- Provide information which is clear and easy to understand (consider to provide different language versions and map-based impact visualizations).
- Enables the public to follow their areas and subjects of personal interest.
- Establishes direct communication between the government and the public.
- Updates the information and allows the public to remain informed.
- Elaborates how input will be heard and used.

C. Summary of Successful Online Community Engagement Open Source Tools

- ***"OpenPlans"***: an online open source collaborative map for community input. Software seeks to improve communication between planners and the general community by mapping proposals online to receive community feedback. Recommended use: for specific, targeted, improvements (ie: bike network improvements, urban canopy improvements, pedestrian safety improvements, etc.) not a recommended tool for General Planning.
- ***"Code for America"***: an online open source smartphone "app". Contracted by local governments and companies to provide open access of information for the general community. Various apps are provided through local service apps and citizen engagement apps. This tool includes various apps including: Textizen, Streetmix, Recovers, Click that 'Hood, among many others.

D. Interactive Activities

- **Children's activities:**
  - Neighborhood drawing: It is best to use a pre-printed drawing sheet with half devoted to a drawing of how they see their neighborhood now and the other half devoted to how they wish to see it in the future.
  - Random object modelling: Facilitators help children create three spatial preferences using random objects such as clay, sticks, glitter, Plasticine, dirt, etc.
  - Sketch interview: Facilitators record and explain children's stories in drawing.
  - A week with a camera: Children are provided with disposable camera to record things they would like to keep and things they would like to change in their neighborhood.
- **Housing and Land-Use activities:**
  - Density block modelling: Facilitators help participants using Lego building blocks to represent different densities and design elements they want in the future projects.
  - Mapping exercise: Map where the participants live, where are the sacred places and where are the places they dislike, to articulate and map a social network.
  - GIS mapping
- **Other activities:**
  - Video blogging
  - Vote with your hands: Participants can vote for categories/issues that interest them most using different paint colors to represent those issues. Participants create a handprint in a specific color to indicate their interest in an issue (for example, arts and culture).

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DURP Practicum Social Equity Review

This document consists of findings related to social equity, as it relates to priority areas identified by the County of Hawai'i. Outlined below, you will find (Part I) Ways to promote social equity within the General Plan along with highlighted key references for each priority area; and (Part II) A listing of identified Federal Programs that promote social equity through a variety of support tools. The key references cited here as well as the "Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance" have also been added to the COH Zotero Library within the Social Equity folder.

I. Priority Areas

(Affordable) Housing

Social equity speaks to meeting the needs of the worst off in a society. The free market or private sector is oriented to make maximum profits and may usually not be included to address such needs. So, initiatives from the public sector to provide housing for the worst off are often sought out, while at the same time encouraging social responsibility to all including the private sector.

In general, the nexus between social equity and housing affordability could be addressed through ensuring desired quantity of housing supply in the market, economic assistance to lower income groups who cannot pay the market prices, and special needs housing for senior citizens, the disabled, and the severely ill. Social equity is increased by providing affordable housing to all income groups, yet special populations require special attention and policies.

Burton (2003) developed a theory of social equity in relation to urban form based on high-density, mixed-use urban form. The author studied 25 medium-sized English cities of differing levels and types of compactness to conclude that high-density, mixed-use urban form promotes social equity by sheltering populations. It is further stated that attractive living environments within easy reach of a range of facilities are desired in such higher density housings. As it pertains to Hawaii Island, ensuring a provision of housing availability and affordability near service and employment centers means healthier, happier and overall a higher quality of life.

The policies that mandate the COH and State of Hawaii serve the needs of low-income, very low-income, and extremely low income families through ownership and renting programs within the Public Housing Authority's jurisdiction. Housing programs are developed to reach a broader spectrum of economically diverse groups of people. There is assistance for rural housing, disaster recovery, and self-help homeownership for native Hawaiians. County of Hawaii has programs for elderly, special groups, disabled people, and homeless. The federal policy mandates all housing programs to comply with non-violence against women. All housing programs must comply with the restriction of use of construction materials with health hazards.

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Climate Change

Social and environmental justice is fundamental goals of the policies and plans dealing with climate change. Climate change adaptation strategies work to plan for the impacts of climate change and avoid, minimize, or mitigate loss of life, land, and property of future generations. Public participation is an important goal in formulating adaptation responses to climate change risks. Involving a wide range of stakeholders in decision-making presents challenges for climate policy, many of which are embedded in relations of power. In terms of building adaptation plans and policies that respond to climate change, these challenges are magnified because of the long-term and uncertain nature of the problem. Planning processes must be cognizant of this issue.

Climate change mitigation strategies also work to reduce GHG emissions. This indirectly promotes social equity by reducing the state's contributions to the detrimental ramifications of climate change, which often occur in developing nations. Proper integration with Climate change adaptation and mitigation policies with different strata of the society (e.g. different Socioeconomic Status) should be well versed and practical at same time.

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Natural Resources

Social and environmental justice are inherent goals of the environmental laws and plans dealing with natural resources. Water and air quality standards work to control pollution in order to ensure that everyone has the right to enjoy clean water and air. Solid waste policies and programs try to ensure a clean and safe environment for communities. Public access laws

endow everyone the right to have access to the sea, shorelines, and inland recreation areas. State constitutional laws work to ensure that the state protects all traditional Native Hawaiian rights, customarily and traditionally exercised for subsistence, cultural and religious purposes. Acts such as NEPA allow for the public to be given the opportunity to comment during EA and EIS processes.

To better understand these policies and their origin, one must be cognizant of the history of environmental injustices such as communities of lower economic status and minorities being disproportionately located closer to polluting industry and dumping sites. Such communities have also historically been disproportionately exposed to situations where governments overexploit natural resources and water diversions which have detrimental impacts on small farmers and the traditional cultures of these communities.

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Non-conforming Subdivisions

The Hawaii Revised Statutes protects the right to continue the use of nonconforming land and buildings, however, prohibits the change of one nonconforming use or expansion to another such use or expansion. Through the transfer of development rights, a mechanism of just compensation is available in Hawai'i at the legislative level. This could address broad public interest objectives and equity issues among existing landowners, but fail to deal with present and futures lessees (tenants) of both the receiving and sending areas. Hawaii Administrative

Rules fulfills the purpose of conserving, protecting, and preserving the important natural and cultural resources to promote sustainability, public health, safety, and welfare. Zoning through the Hawaii County Code regulates and restricts uses of land and building for health, safety, moral, and general welfare.

Social Equity in Land Readjustment (LR)

Land Readjustment (LR) or Land Pooling or Land Consolidation, (the name changes depending on the country implementing it) is a land development or redevelopment tool that is implemented without government eminent domain as in the US district improvement, that in inequitable because landowners who are expropriated loose and the landowners who remain in the area gain by the land value appreciation due to improvement in infrastructures.

Instead in LR a voluntary association among all the landowners of the LR district is formed and it is temporary only for the duration of the project. It is terminated at its completion (after land appraisal, land pooling, redesign, and infrastructure and service provision). Fair land appraisal before and after the project is crucial, and as good for LR project administration.

Because of this collaborative approach LR is equitable in treating the landowners involved. Each landowner contributes a percentage of land at no cost to the government for infrastructures, facilities, amenities, or for covering some project costs (like administration and demolition of structures or relocation of residents) from 15% to 30%.

Normally if 75% of the landowners agree the LR project is implemented, and the minority 25% must go along with the project, or bought out of it, if they so choose. But being part of the LR project is less taxing that being expropriated under eminent domain.

Property owners agree to the reduction in land area because their land is increased in $ value due to the on-site improvement that make now possible a higher density than before the project when it lacked infrastructures. This LR redevelopment would achieve a general public interest purpose of making development possible, reducing conflicts among the landowners.

Lessees and tenants are protected only insofar that their lease or rental contracts must be still respected in the LR process, and compensation is due in case of termination and relocation of tenants. The length of the lease is of course a determining factor.

While TDR enabling legislation exists in the HRS, enabling legislation would have to be enacted for LR to materialize in Hawaii.

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Social Equity in Transfer of Development Rights (TDR)

Social equity can be defined as a just distribution, justly arrived at (Harvey 1972, 98). TDR is a tool that is legal in the US and that in principle well resolves the “windfalls” and “wipeouts” that occur to landowners that are impacted by a land use plan that would zone a jurisdiction or a district with each land parcels assigned different land use categories and levels of development or conservation. It would be a key tool in addressing obsolete and non-conforming subdivisions like those of Puna District.

If the master plan indeed realizes socioeconomic, demographic, environmental, and settlement planning needs, it would achieve broad public interest objectives and equitably address the landowners, but it does not directly deal with present and futures lessees, tenants, and renters of both receiving and sending areas, or special population, old, young, poor, minorities, handicapped etc., or the change over time of land values and provision of, for example, affordable housing, and adequacy of infrastructure and facilities in receiving areas).

Specific program and policies are needed to address these categories of people. In other words the master land use plan should have tangible social equity implementable and measurable objectives and not just equity among landowners. Regarding the master plans and TDR process it also makes a difference in equity the extent in which the plan is arrived through a participatory and voluntary process or is forced upon making the TDR mandatory. In this latter case the “taking issue” may emerge if not properly designed or if the real estate market does not support the transfer (Coon, 2011).

Compensatory TDR would provide legally adequate compensation for affected property owners. Redistributive TDR would equitable distribute this wealth. However Gale contends that both measures in some instance may mal distribute cost among the impacted population. In addition it makes a difference assigning to TDR a spatial measurement like density (e.g. du/acre) or a $ value (Gale, 1977). Thus more detailed analysis of TDR outcomes is needed.

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(Rural) Economic (Development)

It is often argued that the cost of social equity comes at the cost of economic growth, highlighting the supposed trade-off between these two goals. However, if properly designed, equity-enhancing policies, plans and programs can promote prosperity for all income levels. Community-based economic development programs can promote more equitable rural economic development that is more aligned to community needs.

Various plans and policies relating to education, information industry, workforce, community economic development and sustainability aim to improve quality of live for the residents of the state. Thus, each plans and policies pay attention to social equity. For example, the information industry development plan address social equity as some of the objectives encourages greater cooperation between the public and private sectors in developing and maintaining a well-designed information industry and provide opportunities for Hawaii's people to obtain job training and education that will allow for upward mobility within the information industry.

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Transportation

Transportation plays an important role in economic and social development and can be a powerful catalyst for improved social equity. Transportation-related expenses constitute a significant portion of household income and an especially large proportion of the incomes of low-income households. Despite these expenditures, some segments of society lack adequate access to jobs, health care, shopping and leisure activities. Recent years have also shown a growing recognition that certain segments of society are disproportionately affected by transportation-related pollution. Because of these concerns, a study of the social and environmental justice issues in urban transportation is important, and this chapter addresses this concern.

In transportation, social equity is often addressed from an environmental justice approach, which focuses on identifying illegal or harmful impacts to underprivileged groups and minorities (including the elderly, disabled and underserved populations). Environmental justice is a public policy goal of ensuring that the adverse human health or environmental effects of government activities do not fall disproportionately upon minority populations or low-income populations. To meet social equity and environmental justice requirements in transportation, it is necessary to identify the impacts a project may have on vulnerable populations and try to address them with the community. Such impacts can be to health, the environment or accessibility to the transportation system. There are different methods to assess the effects from transportation system changes; for example it can be achieved by comparing the spatial incidence of such effects with the locations of low-income populations and minority populations. There is normally a lack of knowledge of the impacts, which is a type of market failure, by having the knowledge of

the environmental and social impacts of transportation projects those who would be affected are enabled to partake in informed debates and negotiations.

While maintaining the pace of existing rolling stock, different plans, programs, projects (e.g. bike share, bike path, scenic ways etc.) have envisaged and reiterated the need for alternative and sustainable transportation requirement for Islanders.

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Village-Town Development

In terms of addressing social equity, plans that address homelessness, public housing, education, and jobs all directly contribute to raising the living standards for all of Hawaii's population. Other programs, related to tourism and transportation for example, also indirectly contribute to social equity in terms of making the Island of Hawaii more desirable and bringing in outside investments to the state. Each program has the long-term goal of raising economic opportunities in the state and county for all. Each policy and plan that affects village and town management and growth we have found aspire to improve quality of life and hence address social equity. For example, workforce development plans focuses on the type and quality of jobs that the local populace can perform, leading to increased wages and a higher standard of living. Likewise, the housing plans pay careful attention to social equity because the plans discuss housing goals and objectives to end homelessness, other housing needs in the State. Therefore, village and town development is essential to social equity because it creates the framework to provide the built environment that supplies the physical, and socio-economic opportunities for all citizens and residents. The degree to which village and town development is done successfully determines how well all other sectors are able to perform. Social equity heavily relies on a successful, well thought out planning process with clear long-term goals.

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Social Equity in Community Benefit Agreements (CBAs)

Community Benefit Agreements (CBAs) are legally binding contracts between community groups and a developer. CBAs set forth community benefits normally arrived at through negotiations as part of a developer's development process. This [legally binding] contract usually generated as the result of a facilitated process between the developer and the community groups. The contract (or agreement) outlines a preferred development alternative which satisfies all parties and subsequently leads to a more efficient, fair, and streamlined development process. In exchange for community support of a proposed development, a developer agrees to provide the community with some desired community benefits. The community groups then pledge their support for the proposed project before the developer goes forward with the entitlement process. CBA's are a great tool to maximize community input and acceptance of a proposed development. They outline benefits which are mutually beneficial for the developer and the community (or members whose voice may otherwise not be considered).

Benefits that have been negotiated as part of CBAs include:

- A living wage requirement for workers employed in the development;
- A "first source" hiring system, to target job opportunities in the development to residents of low-income neighborhoods;
- Space for a neighborhood-serving childcare center;
- Environmentally-beneficial changes in major airport operations;
- Construction of parks and recreational facilities;
- Community input in selection of tenants of the development;
- Construction of affordable housing.

A CBA is different from a development agreement. A Development agreement occurs between a developer and a city or county agency. A Development agreement outlines subsidies, and permit restrictions which the public agency will provide or need to be met. A CBA, on the other hand, is negotiated between community representatives and the developer prior to the drafting and signing of the development agreement. Development agreements are often carried forth quicker because of CBAs; Garnering community support for a project often in fact leads to greater county or city support, manifested through subsidies and quicker review and issuance of permits.

What Communities, Developers and Local Governments Find Attractive about CBAs:

For Communities:

- CBAs may give neighborhoods a more meaningful role in the development process than the opportunities ULURP provides for public participation.
- CBAs give neighborhoods a role in the development process when the City's typical land use processes are preempted.
- CBAs give neighborhoods an opportunity to address issues, such as wage rates or employment practices that the City may not have the authority to address in the normal land use process.
- CBAs allow neighborhoods to control the distribution of at least some of the benefits of the development.

For Developers:

- CBAs may garner community support for the project and therefore increase the chances that the project will be approved.
- CBAs may be a more cost effective way of sharing some of the benefits of the development than other means used in public approvals processes.
- CBAs may provide more certainty that a project will not be challenged in court.

For City Officials and Local Politicians

- CBAs may allow municipalities to bypass legal constraints on land use regulation imposed by statute and judicial precedent.
- CBAs may allow elected and appointed officials to distance themselves from politically unpopular community demands or from politically unpopular developments.
- CBAs may allow borough presidents and city council members to secure more for their own constituents than the public approval processes might allow.

Legal and Policy Issues Posed by CBAs:

- Will "Community" Groups Involved in CBAs Represent the Community?
- Will Those Who Negotiate for the Community Drive an Appropriate Bargain?
- Will Negotiations over a CBA Result in Neighborhood by Neighborhood Solutions to Problems That Would Better Be Addressed on a Citywide Basis, or Otherwise Harm the Interests of the City As a Whole?
- Will CBAs Considered in the Land Use Process Trigger Nollan/Dolan and Other Legal Limits on Exactions – Are They Legal?
- Will CBAs, Even if "Legal," Compromise Sound Planning and Land Use Regulation?
- Will CBAs Chill Appropriate Development?
- Will CBAs Be Difficult to Enforce Legally, or Will They Contain Terms That Would Be Time-Consuming and Costly to Monitor, or That Are Too Vague to Be Enforced?

Key References

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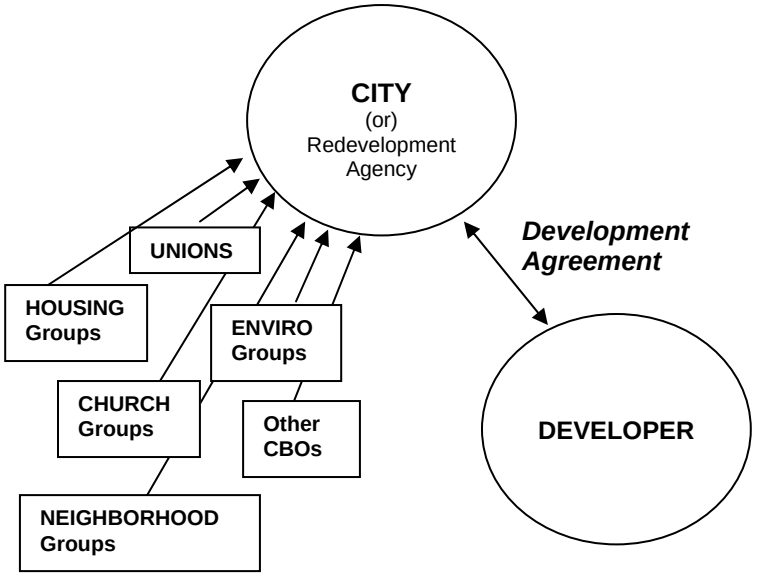
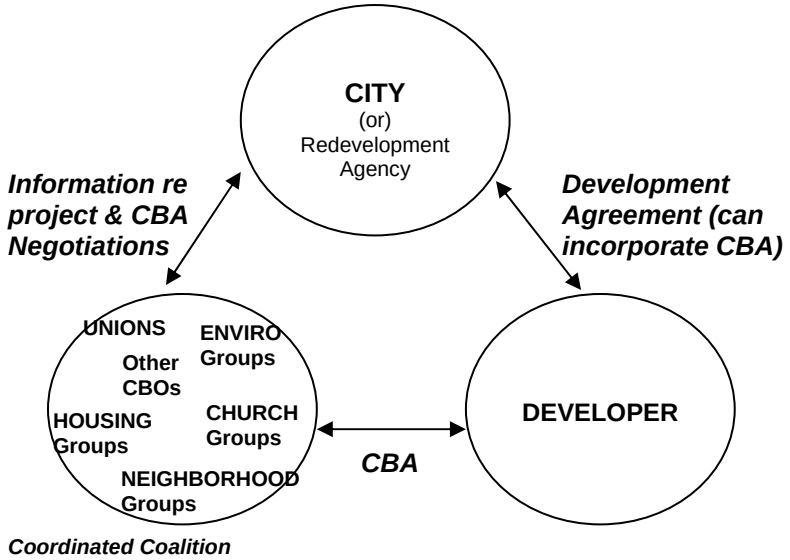
COMMUNITY BENEFIT AGREEMENTS

***WITHOUT* A CBA**	***WITH* A CBA**
	
• Little or no direct communication b/w community groups and developer • All developer commitments go into dedvelopment agreement- City & developer draft language • No coordination & shared power among community groups • Community groups cannot enforce developer commitments	• Developer commitments re community benefits go into CBA • Coalition & developer draft language together • Community Groups can enforce developer commitments (City and agency can too if CBA is included in the development agreement) • Community groups share information, have strngth in numbers, and coordinate their advocacy

II. United States Federal Domestic Assistance focusing on SOCIAL EQUITY

Various federal programs offer assistance through Formula Grants; Project Grants Direct Payments for Specified Use; Direct Payments with Unrestricted Use; Direct Loans; Guaranteed/Insured Loans Programs; Insurance; Sale, Exchange, or Donation of Property and Goods; Use of Property, Facilities, and Equipment; Provision of Specialized Services; Advisory Services and Counseling; Dissemination of Technical Information; Training; Investigation of Complaints; and Federal Employment. Many of these programs have been put in place specifically to address social justice, and equity. Below, a list of Federal Programs offering assistance based on principles of social equity is presented by U.S. Departments.

1. U.S. Department of Agriculture

- Departmental Management
  - Outreach Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged and Veteran Farmers and Ranchers
  - Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers Policy Research Center
- Economic Research Service
  - Agricultural and Rural Economic Research, Cooperative Agreements and Collaborations
- Farm Service Agency
  - Reimbursement Transportation Cost Payment Program for Geographically Disadvantaged Farmers
- Food and Nutrition Service
  - Rural Child Poverty Nutrition Center
- National Institute of Food and Agriculture
  - Alaska Native Serving and Native Hawaiian Serving Institutions Education Grants
- Rural Business-Cooperative Service
  - Rural Business Enterprise Grants
  - Rural Economic Development Loans and Grants
  - Small Socially-Disadvantaged Producer Grants
- Rural Housing Service
  - Rural Community development Initiative

2. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

- Office of Community Planning and Development
  - Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS
  - Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program
  - Veterans Homelessness Prevention Demonstration Program
  - Homeless Management Information Systems Technical Assistance

    - Rural Capacity Building for Community Development and Affordable Housing Grants
    - Continuum of Care Program
    - Rural Housing Stability Assistance Program
- Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity
    - Equal Opportunity in Housing
    - Fair Housing Assistance Program State and Local
    - Fair Housing Initiatives Program
    - Education and Outreach Initiatives
    - Fair Housing Organization Initiatives
    - Private Enforcement Initiatives
- Office of Housing-Federal Housing Commissioner
    - Rent Supplement Rental Housing for Lower Income Families
    - Supportive Housing for the Elderly
    - Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program
    - Project Rental Assistance demonstration Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities

3. U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)

- Bureau of Justice Assistance
- National Institute of Justice
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
- Violence Against Women Office

4. US. Department of Labor (DOL)

- Employee Benefits Security Administration
    - Employee Benefits Security Administration
- Employment Training Administration
    - Unemployment Insurance

5. U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

- Federal Highway Administration
    - Recreational Trails Program
- Federal Transit Administration
    - Formula Grants for Rural Areas
    - Public Transportation Research
    - Job Access and Reverse Commute Program
- Office of the Secretary Administration Secretariat

- Disadvantaged Business Enterprises Short term Lending Programs
- Assistance to Small and Disadvantaged Businesses

6. U.S. Department of The Treasury

- Community Development Financial Institutions Fund
  - Native Initiatives
  - Community Development Financial Institutions Program
- Internal Revenue Service
  - Tax Counseling for the Elderly
  - Low Income Taxpayer Clinics
- Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
  - Employment Discrimination Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
  - Employment Discrimination Age Discrimination in Employment
  - Employment Discrimination Equal Pay Act
  - Employment Discrimination Title I of The Americans with Disabilities Act
  - Employment Discrimination Title II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008
- Department of Veterans Affairs

7. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

- Office of Environmental Justice
  - Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program

8. U.S. Department of Education (DOE)

- Office of Elementary and Secondary Education
  - Native Hawaiian Education
- Office of Innovation and Improvement
  - Race to the Top- District Grants
- Office of Postsecondary Education
  - Transition Programs for Students with Intellectual Disabilities into Higher Education
  - Graduate Research Opportunities for Minority Students
  - Program of Protection and Advocacy or Individual Rights
  - Capacity Building for Traditionally Underserved Populations
- Office of Vocational and Adult Education
  - Native Hawaiians Career and Technical Education

9. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DOHHS)

- Administration for children and Families
    - Low-Income Home Energy Assistance
    - Community Services Block Grant
    - Children's Justice Grants to States
    - Social Services Block Grant
- Administration for Community Living
    - Special Programs for the Aging
    - Affordable Health Care Act Aging and Disability Resource Center
    - Developmental Disabilities Basic Support and Advocacy Grants
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
    - Affordable Health Care Act Consumer Assistance Program Grants
- Health Resource and Services Administration
    - Rural Health Care Services Outreach
- Office of the Secretary
    - Civil Rights and Privacy Rule Compliance Activities
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
    - Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund

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US EPA, OGD. 2006. "Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance | Desk Top Resources | Grants and Debarment | US EPA." July 12. http://www.epa.gov/ogd/recipient/cfda.htm

III. Health: World Health Organization (WHO)

- Policies on stratification to reduce inequalities, mitigate effects of stratification
- Policies to reduce exposures of disadvantaged people to health-damaging factors
- Policies to reduce vulnerabilities of disadvantaged people
- Policies to reduce unequal consequences of illness in social, economic and health terms

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- Office of the Secretary
  - Civil Rights and Privacy Rule Compliance Activities
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
  - Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund

MEMORANDUM

TO: Sara Bolduc, Luciano Minerbi and Ron Whitmore

FROM: DURP Fall 2014 Planning Practicum Team

Timila Bajracharya, Danielle Bass, Lulu Feng, Julian Helder, Caterine Picardo Diaz, Babina Pradhan, Clarice Schafer, Sarah Soakai, Mahmud Uz Zaman

DATE: November 4, 2014

SUBJECT: Summary of Hawaii County's General Plan Strategies

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Through an exploration of the policy and programmatic framework of the County of Hawaii's General Plan (GP), objectives, aspirational policies, policy controls, county actions, district actions, and advocacy recommendations have been identified for each chapter of the Hawaii General Plan. Attached is a table of the policy framework, county and district actions, as well as advocacy recommendations arranged by each of the thirteen chapters of the Hawaii County's General Plan. The policy framework and the actions recommended throughout the General Plan are separated by General Plan chapters and are identified by elements of the mandated scope (as required by the Hawaii Revised Statutes § 226: The Hawaii State Planning Act, and the Hawaii County Charter § 3-15: Hawaii County General Plan).

General Plan and Associated Mandated Scope Elements:

1. Economic (p.2-1 - p.2-30)

Agriculture; Preservation of Natural Beauty; Tourism; Culture; Energy; Sustainability; Natural Resources Conservation; Education; Infrastructure; Open Spaces; Affordable Housing; Information Industry; Energy; Social Services; Public Access; Scenic and Historic Resources; Agriculture; Health.

2. Energy (p.3-1 - p.3-9)

Population Growth, Long range physical development, Natural Resources Conservation, Energy, Utilities, Health, Sustainability, Air Pollution, Federal Expenditures, Agriculture.

3. Environmental Quality (p.4-1 - p.4-5)

Desirable Density of Population, Population Growth, Long range physical development, Natural Resources Conservation, Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Resources, Preservation of Natural Beauty, Water, Waste, Energy, Sustainability, Air Pollution, Agriculture.

4. Flooding and Other Natural Hazards (p.5-1 - p.5-18)

Land, Air, Water Quality; Solid and Liquid Wastes; Water, Land-based, Shoreline Resources

5. Historic Sites (p.6-1 - p.6-14)

Scenic and Historic Resources; Infrastructure; Culture, Preservation of Natural Beauty; Public Access; Education

6. Natural Beauty (p.7-1 - p.7-16)

Preservation of Natural Beauty; Natural Resources Conservation; Open Spaces; Public Access; Scenic and Historic; Resources.

7. Natural Resources and Shoreline (p.8-1 - p.8-6)

Preservation of Natural Beauty; Natural Resources Conservation; Open Spaces; Public Access; Sustainability; Scenic and Historic Resources.

8. Housing (p.9-1 - p.9-30)

Affordable Housing, Desirable Density of Population, Population Growth, Land Use.

9. Public Facilities (p.10-1 - p.10-30)

Desirable Density of Population; Population Growth; Long range physical development; Open Spaces; Scenic and Historic Resources; Water; Waste.

10. Public Utilities (p.11-1 - p.11-24)

Long range physical development, Natural Resources Conservation, Water, Air Pollution, Utilities, and Agriculture

11. Recreation (p.12-1 - p.12-22)

Preservation of Natural Beauty, Open Spaces, Tourism, Population Growth, Infrastructure, Social Services, Scenic and Historic Resources, Natural Resources Conservation, Public Access, Transportation.

12. Transportation (p.13-1 - p.13-24)

Transportation; Public Access; Air Pollution; Open Spaces; Federal Expenditures; Public Buildings; Tourism; Desirable Density of Population.

13. Land Use (p.14-1 - p.14-66)

Population Growth; Scenic and Natural Resources; Open Spaces; Desirable Density of Population; Water; Air Pollution; Public Access; Transportation; Sustainability; Federal Expenditure; Energy; Tourism; Long Range Physical Development.

Mandated Scope (HRS and Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework		
		Objectives (Goals, Intent) [same cell]	Aspirational Policies [Individual cells]	Controls ('Standards', Regulation) [Individual cells]
Agriculture; Preservation of Natural Beauty; Tourism; Culture; Energy; Sustainability; Natural Resources Conservation; Education; Infrastructure;Open Spaces; Affordable Housing; Information Industry; Energy; Social Services; Public Access; Scenic and Historic Resources; Agriculture; Health.	2. Economic	2.2(a,b,d,h) Improve quality of life through economic development that enhances the County's natural and social environments. 2.2(c, f) Diversification, strengthen existing industries, stability in the economic system. 2.2(e) Strive for an economic climate that provides its residents an opportunity for choice of occupation. 2.2(g) Strive for full employment (p.12-13).	(f) Support all levels of educational, employment and training opportunities and institutions (p. 2-13). (h) The land, water, air, sea, and people shall be considered as essential resources for present and future generations and should be protected and enhanced through the use of economic incentives (p. 2-13). (l) Identify and encourage primary industries consistent with social, physical, and economic goals of County residents (p. 2-14). (o) Promote a distinctive identity for island of Hawaii to enable government, business and travel industries to promote County of Hawaii as an entity unique within State of Hawaii (p. 2-14). (p) Identify needs of business community and take actions that are necessary to improve business climate (p. 2-14).	

Mandated Scope (HRS and Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework		
		Objectives (Goals, Intent) [same cell]	Aspirational Policies [Individual cells]	Controls ('Standards', Regulation) [Individual cells]

County Actions	Advocacy	Puna Action	South Hilo Action
(d) Require a study of significant cultural, social and physical impacts of large developments prior to approval (p. 2-13)	(a) Assist in expansion of the agricultural industry through the protection of important agricultural lands, development of marketing plans and programs, capital improvements and continued cooperation with appropriate State and Federal	(a) Assist further development of agricultural industry by providing support services to commodity groups and other organizations such as farmer's cooperatives, protecting important agricultural lands, and requesting and providing necessary capital improvements (p. 2-16).	(a) Encourage State to provide necessary funds for development of the university complex and airport facilities. Provide necessary support services and facilities to aid development of these complexes (p. 2-18).
(g) Capital improvements program shall improve quality of existing commercial and industrial areas (p. 2-13).	(b) Encourage expansion of the research and development industry by working with and supporting the University of Hawaii at Hilo and West Hawaii, the Natural Energy Laboratory at Hawaii Authority and other agencies' programs that support sustainable economic development in the County of Hawaii (p. 2-13)	(b) Resort growth should enhance and be in keeping with the area's rural character (p. 2-16).	(b) Continue to implement a program to revitalize historic downtown Hilo (p. 2-18).
(k) Continue to encourage development and utilization of by-products from alternate energy conversion projects (p. 2-14).	(c) Encourage development of a visitor industry that is in harmony with the social, physical, and economic goals of the residents of the County (p. 2-13).	(c) Assist fishing industry through a cooperative effort with State and Federal agencies (p. 2-16).	(c) Encourage manufacturing operations that utilize local raw materials, such as macadamia nut shells and timber (p. 2-18).
(s) Assist further development of agriculture through protection of important agricultural lands (p. 2-14).	(e) Encourage sustainable development of fishing industry, various forms of aquaculture, and other fresh and sea water-based activities (p. 2-13).	(d) Support development and utilization of geothermal resources and by-products consistent with the environmental, social, economic and other goals expressed elsewhere in the General Plan (p. 2-16).	(d) Assist fishing industry through a cooperative effort with State and Federal agencies (p. 2-18).
(t) Assist in promotion of agriculture industry whose products are recognized as being produced on island of Hawaii (p. 2-14).	(i) Continue to encourage research, development and implementation of advanced technologies and processes (p. 2-14).		(e) Assist in formulation and implementation of management education and manpower training programs to strengthen overall skill levels of its workforce to be compatible with existing and emerging industries (p. 2-18)
	(m) Encourage active liaison with private sector with respect to County's requirements for establishing businesses on the island (p. 2-14).		(f) Support development of a master plan for lands within the vicinity of University of Hawaii at Hilo to incorporate a "college town" concept utilizing an appropriate mixture of residential, commercial and other land uses to complement the university's infrastructure (p. 2-18)
	(n) Encourage development of retirement industry (p. 2-14).		(g) Explore feasibility of expanding the Afook-Chinen Auditorium into an athletic-exhibition-conference facility that can attract additional activities and visitors to Hilo area (p. 2-18).
	(q) Support research and development that would lead to removal of marketing restrictions on Hawaiian fruits and other perishables (p. 2-14).		(h) Support efforts of Pacific Aquaculture and Coastal Resources Center to renovate abandoned sewage treatment plant in Keaukaha into an aquaculture center (p. 2-18).
	(r) Assist in development of a film and video industry program to market Big Island sites and coordinate film and video activities on the Big Island (p. 2-14)		(i) Coordinate with University of Hawaii at Hilo to establish an aqua cultural program along accessible areas of Hilo coast for research, demonstration, and development purposes (p. 2-18)

County Actions	Advocacy	Puna Action	South Hilo Action
	(u) Encourage establishment of open farmers markets to allow local agricultural producers to market their products (p.2-14).		(j) Support construction and development of USDA's Pacific Basin Agricultural Resource Center facility (p. 2-18).
	(v) Assist in cooperative marketing and distribution endeavors to expand opportunities for local agricultural products for export as well as to the local market (p. 2-14).		
	(w) Encourage further development of the overseas capacity of Hilo International Airport for exportation of agricultural crops (p.2-14).		
	(x) Encourage the health/wellness industry (p.2-14).		
	(y) Encourage new industries that provide favorable benefit-cost relationships to people of the County. Benefit-cost relationships include more than fiscal considerations (p.2-14).		

District Actions			
North Hilo Action	**Hamakua Action**	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**
(a) Assist the further development of agriculture. A program to expand agriculture should be developed and implemented (p.2-19).	(a) Assist the further development of agriculture and continue to cooperate with the agricultural sector and other appropriate agencies to provide the necessary services to assist agriculture (p.2-21).	(a) Aid in expansion of agriculture through protection of important agricultural lands (p.2-23).	(a) Assist in development of agriculture by protecting important agricultural land from urbanization, providing or having provided necessary capital improvements, such as water, and working cooperatively with agricultural sector and government (p.2-25).
(b) Work with community groups and organizations to identify and develop potential cottage industries (p.2-19).	(b) Allow the development of limited visitor facilities that will not detract from the natural beauty of the area (p.2-21).	(b) Resort facilities compatible with physical, social, economic goals of residents of the district should be considered (p.2-23).	(b) Work closely with State and Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to provide adequate land close to Kawaihae Harbor for industrial activities (p.2-25).
(c) Support the development of a native hardwood industry (p.2-19).	(c) Develop a tourism industry that will promote small business development by maintaining the plantation heritage of the area (p.2-21).	(c) Encourage establishment of an open farmer's market in North Kohala (p.2-23).	(c) Recognize diversity of climate, quality of ocean water and natural beauty of hills as vital economic and social assets of the region to be protected through appropriate regulations (p.2-25).
	(d) Diversify the economic base and enhance historical aspects of the area including existing ranching operations and the former sugar industry (p.2-21).	(d) Assist in formulation and implementation of education and manpower training programs to strengthen overall skill level of local residents to compete in existing and emerging sustainable and environmentally sound industries and businesses (p.2-23)	(d) Resort development in district shall be in an orderly fashion and consistent with physical and social goals of residents of the area. Utilize tools such as incremental zoning to insure development that will best meet needs of the County (p.2-25).
	(e) Support the growth of a forestry industry within the district (p.2-21).	(e) Work with communities and residents (community groups and organizations) to identify and develop potential cottage industries and provide flexibility in land use to accommodate these potential cottage	(e) Encourage preservation of rural, ranching character within town of Waimea (p.2-25).
	(f) Support the growth of astronomical research and development (p.2-21).	(f) Support efforts to promote small business development that is consistent with the rural, agricultural, and historic character of the area (p.2-23).	(f) Support growth of astronomical research and development (p.2-25).
		(g) Assist the communities and residents in diversifying the economic base in ways that are consistent with the rural, agricultural, and historic character of North Kohala (p.2-23).	

District Actions			
North Hilo Action	**Hamakua Action**	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**

North Kona Action	South Kona Action	Ka'u Action
(a) Resort development in area shall be in balance with social and physical goals as well as economic desires of residents of district. Necessary pollution controls shall be available prior to development. Other necessary support facilities such as transportation and nursery facilities shall also be provided (p.2-27).	(a) Assist further development of agriculture by protecting important agricultural land from urbanization, and by providing necessary resources, such as water (p.2-29).	(a) Balance development with social and physical environment of area. Provisions for orderly development, housing, and pollution controls shall be implemented (p.2-30).
(b) Assist in further development of agriculture, including forestry and aquaculture activities. Necessary capital improvements that will aid agriculture, such as water should be given priority for funding (p.2-27).	(b) Resort development in the area should not destroy the natural resources and historical significance of area (p.2-29).	(b) Assist fishing industry, other ocean based industries, and aquaculture through a cooperative effort with State and Federal agencies (p.2-30).
(c) Continue to encourage development of Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaii Authority as a marine research and commercial facility (p.2-27).	(c) Assist fishing industry through cooperative effort with State and Federal agencies (p.2-29).	c) Recognize natural beauty of area as a major economic and social asset. Protect this resource through appropriate review processes when development is proposed (p.2-30).
(d) Encourage and support development of Hawaii Community College in West Hawaii, including University of Hawaii Center (p.2-27).	(d) Encourage ocean-based industries, such as aquaculture, in the area (p.2-29).	
(e) Assist fishing and boating industry through a cooperative effort with State and Federal agencies (p.2-27).	(e) Encourage eco-tourism and agricultural tourism as regional opportunities (p.2-29).	
(f) Recognize natural beauty of area as a major economic and social asset. This resource should be protected through appropriate review processes when development is proposed (p.2-27).	(f) Establish buffers on undeveloped lands around Kealakekua Bay to assure preservation of region's unique environment and cultural resources (p.2-29).	
(g) Improve Kailua Village to maintain its viability as a popular visitor destination (p.2-27).		
(h) Increase affordable housing opportunities in the Kailua-Kona area (p.2-27).		

North Kona Action	South Kona Action	Ka'u Action

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework		
		Objectives (Goals, Intent)	Aspirational Policies	Controls ('Standards', Regulation)
Population Growth, Long range phycial development, Natural Resources Conservation, Energy, Utilities, Health, Sustainability, Air Polution, Federal Expenditures, Agriculture.	3. Energy	The County of Hawaii must strive to attain energy self-sufficiency in order to minimize its dependence on imported fossil fuels. A commitment by both the government and the public must continue in research, planning, and development to attain the goal of energy self-sufficiency for the County of Hawaii. (p. 3-8)	(a) Encourage the development of alternate energy resources.	Act 237 (Chapter 196, H.R.S.), 1974 (p. 3-4)
			(b) Encourage the development and use of agricultural products and by-products as sources of alternate fuel.	(HNEI, Act 235), 1974 (p. 3-4)
			(c) Encourage the expansion of energy research industry. (p. 3-9)	Act 236, 1974, established the Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaii (NELH) at Keahole (North Kona, Hawaii) (p. 3-4)
			(d) Strive to educate the public on new energy technologies and foster attitudes and activities conducive to energy conservation. (p. 3-9)	Act 189, 1976: creation of tax incentives for the installation and use of "solar energy devices" and "alternate energy improvements" to promote energy
			(e) Ensure a proper balance between the development of alternative energy resources and the preservation of environmental fitness and ecologically significant areas. (p. 3-9)	(a) New power plants shall incorporate devices that minimize pollution. (p. 3-9)
			(f) Strive to assure a sufficient supply of energy to support present and future demands (p. 3-9)	(b) Applicable standards and regulations of Title 11, Chapter 46, “Community Noise Control” of the Hawaii Administrative Rules. (p. 3-9)
			(j) Encourage the continuation of studies concerning the development of power that can be distributed at lower costs to consumers. (p. 3-9)	(c) Applicable standards and regulations of Title 11, Chapter 59, “Ambient Air Quality Standards” of the Hawaii Administrative Rules. (p. 3-9)
			(k) Strive to diversify the energy supply and minimize the environmental impacts associated with energy usage. (p. 3-9)	(d) Applicable standards and regulations of Title 11, Chapter 60.1, “Air Pollution” of the Hawaii Administrative Rules. (p. 3-9)
			(l) Continue to encourage the development of geothermal resources to meet the energy needs of the County of Hawaii. (p. 3-9)	
			(n) Encourage energy-saving design in the construction of buildings. (p. 3-9)	

		District Actions								
County Actions	**Advocacy**	**Puna Action**	**South Hilo Action**	**North Hilo Action**	**Hamakua Action**	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**	**North Kona Action**	**South Kona Action**	**Ka'u Action**
(h) Seek funding from both government and private sources for research and development of alternative energy resources (p. 3-9)	(o) Support net-metering and other incentives for independent power producers (p. 3-9)									
(i) Coordinate energy research and development efforts of both the government and private sectors (p. 3-9)										
(m) Encourage the use of solar water heating through the continuation of state tax credit programs, through the Building Code, and in County construction (p. 3-9)										
(g) Provide incentives that will encourage the use of new energy sources and promote energy conservation (p. 3-9)										

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework		
		Objectives (Goals, Intent) [same cell]	Aspirational Policy	Controls ('Standards', Regulation) [Individual cells]
Desirable Density of Population, Population Growth, Long range physical development, Natural Resources Conservation, Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Resources, Preservation of Natural Beauty, Water, Waste, Energy, Sustainability, Air Pollution, Agriculture.	4. Environmental Qualit	(a) Define the most desirable use of land within the County that achieves an ecological balance providing residents and visitors the quality of life and an environment in which the natural resources of the island are viable and sustainable. (b) Maintain and, if feasible, improve the existing environmental quality of the island. (c) Control pollution. (p.4-4)	(a) Take positive action to further maintain the quality of the environment. (p. 4-5)	(a) Pollution shall be prevented, abated, and controlled at levels that will protect and preserve the public health and well being, through the enforcement of appropriate Federal, State and County standards. (p. 4-5)
			(d) Encourage the concept of recycling agricultural, industrial, and municipal waste material (p. 4-5)	(b) Incorporate environmental quality controls either as standards in appropriate ordinances or as conditions of approval. (p. 4-5)
			(i) Support programs to prevent harmful alien species from becoming established.(p. 4-5)	(c) Federal and State environmental regulations shall be adhered to.(p. 4-5)
				(j) Require golf courses to implement best management practices to limit leaching of nutrients to groundwater in areas where they may affect streams or coastal ecosystems.(p. 4-5)
				(k) Require implementation of the management measures contained in Hawaii's Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program as a condition of land use permitting.(p. 4-5)

		District Actions								
County Actions	**Advocacy**	**Puna Action**	**South Hilo Action**	**North Hilo Action**	**Hamakua Action**	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**	**North Kona Action**	**South Kona Action**	**Ka'u Action**
(b) Reinforce and strengthen established standards where it is necessary, principally by initiating, recommending, and adopting ordinances pertaining to the control of pollutants that affect the environment. (p. 4-5)	(e) Encourage the State to establish air and water quality monitoring stations in areas of existing and potential urban growth. (p. 4-5)									
(c) Advise the public of environmental conditions and research undertaken on the island's environment (p. 4-5)	(f) Encourage the State to continue aircraft noise abatement strategies at Hilo International Airport and the Kona International Airport at Keahole (p. 4-5)									
(g) Participate in watershed management projects to improve stream and coastal water quality and encourage local communities to develop such										
(h) Work with the appropriate agencies to adopt appropriate measures and provide incentives to control point and nonpoint sources of pollution (p.										
(l) Review the County grading and grubbing ordinances to ensure that they adequately address potential erosion and runoff problems (p. 4-5)										

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework: Objectives (Goals, Intent) [same cell]	Policy Framework: Aspirational Policy	Policy Framework: Controls ('Standards', Regulation) [Individual cells]	Advocacy
Land, Air, Water Quality; Solid and Liquid Wastes; Water, Land-based, Shoreline, Resources	4. Flooding and Natural Haz	(a) Protect human life. (p. 5-5) (b) Prevent damage to man-made improvements. (p. 5-5) (c) Control pollution. (p. 5-5) (d) Prevent damage from inundation. (p. 5-5) (e) Reduce surface water and sediment runoff. (p. 5-5) (f) Maximize soil and water conservation. (p. 5-5)	(b) Review land use policy as it relates to flood plain, high surf, and tsunami hazard areas (p. 5-6)	(a) Enact restrictive land use and building structure regulations in areas vulnerable to severe damage due to the impact of wave action. Only uses that cannot be located elsewhere due to public necessity and character, such as maritime activities and the necessary public facilities and utilities, shall be allowed in these areas. (p.5-6)	(n) Develop drainage master plans from a watershed perspective that considers non-structural alternatives, minimizes channelization, protects wetlands that serve drainage functions, coordinated the regulation of construction and agricultural operation, and encourages the establishment of floodplains as public greenways. (p. 5-6)
				(a) "Storm Drainage Standards," County of Hawaii, October, 1970, and as revised. (p.5-7)	
			(c) Update and improve the Flood Insurance Rate Maps and other flood maps in Compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as needed. (p. 5-6)	(b) Applicable standards and regulations of Chapter 27, "Flood Control," of the Hawaii County Code. (p. 5-7)	(o) Encourage and provide incentives for agricultural operators to participate in Soil and Water Conservation District Programs. (p. 5-6)
			(e) Promote and provide incentives for participation in the Soil and Water Conservation Districts for developments on agricultural and conservation lands. (p. 5-6)	(c) Applicable standards and regulations of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). (p. 5-7)	(r) Discourage intensive development in areas of high volcanic hazard. (p. 5-6)
			(h) Develop a comprehensive program for the coordinated construction of a drainage network along a single drainage system. (p. 5-6)	(d) Any development within the Federal Emergency Management Agency designated flood plain must be in compliance with Chapter 27. (p. 5-6)	
			(i) Explore new methods of funding for the provision of adequate drainage systems. 5.6 and regulating potential flood inundation areas. (p.5-6)	d) Applicable standards and regulations of Chapter 10, "Erosion and Sedimentation Control," of the Hawaii County Code. (p. 5-7)	
			(q) Consider natural hazards in all land use planning and permitting. (p. 5-6)	(e) Applicable standard and regulations of the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Soil and Water Conservation Districts. (p5-7)	
				(f) The "Drainage Master Plan for the County of Hawaii" shall be reviewed and updated to incorporate new studies and reflect newly identified priorities. (p. 5-6)	

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework: Objectives (Goals, Intent) [same cell]	Policy Framework: Aspirational Policy	Policy Framework: Controls ('Standards', Regulation) [Individual cells]	Advocacy
				(g) Development-generated runoff shall be disposed of in a manner acceptable to the Department of Public Works and in compliance with all State and Federal laws. (p. 5-6)	
				(j) The County and the private sector shall be responsible for maintaining and improving existing drainage systems and constructing new drainage facilities. (p. 5-6)	
				(p) Where applicable, natural drainage channels shall be improved to increase their capacity with special consideration for the practices of proper soil conservation, and grassland and forestry management. (p. 5-6)	

Governmental Action					
County-wide Action	**State Action**	**Puna Action**	**South Hilo Action**	**North Hilo Action**	**Hamakua Action**
		(a) As development increases within the district, the drainage systems designed for the existing village areas shall be implemented. (p. 5-8)	(a) The "Hilo Drainage and Flood Control Report" by Wilson, Okamoto and Assoc. Ltd., January, 1967, shall be updated and implemented. (p. 5-11)	(a) The Hawaii County "Drainage Master Plan" for the Ookala and Laupahoehoe Papaaloa areas shall be updated and implemented to alleviate problems of runoff from higher elevations. (p. 5-12)	(a) The Hawaii County "Drainage Master Plan" for the Waipio-Kukuihale, Hono-Kaa-Paauhau, and Paauilo-Kukaiau areas shall be updated and implemented. (p. 5-13)
		(b) Conduct an update of the County of Hawaii "Drainage Master Plan" and the "Mountain View Drainage Study" and provide improvements as recommended by the updates. (p. 5-8)	(b) The "Hilo Area Comprehensive Study for Flood Damage Reduction" shall be updated and implemented. (p. 5-11)		(b) Support the use of natural channels and proper soil conservation practices to manage flood control and drainage problems. (p. 5-13)
		(c) Seek assistance to develop a comprehensive flood study for the subdivisions between and along Highways 11 and 130. (p. 5-8)	(c) The proposals of the "Final Report and Environmental Impact Study of Alenaio Stream" shall be implemented. Studies shall continue for the upper Alenaio Stream, the upper Wailuku River and its tributaries, the upper Waiakea Stream and Palai Stream. (p. 5-11)		(c) Implementation of proper flood control measures and soil conservation practices shall be used to minimize sheet flow, flooding, and sediment runoff from agricultural and forest reserve land above the communities of the district. (p. 5-13)
		(d) Ensure that the Purchasers of homes and other real property are fully informed of hazards from Laval flows and other volcanic emissions. (p. 5-8)	(d) The Hawaii County "Drainage Master Plan" for the Honomu, Pepeekeo, Papaikou, and Paukaa areas shall be updated and implemented. In addition, proper soil conservation measures shall be applied to reduce the amount of surface water and sediment runoff. (p. 5-		(d) The Waipio Valley area shall be retained for limited recreational and agricultural activities due to its high susceptibility to flooding and tsunami inundation. (p. 5-13)
			(e) Assess the possibility of implementing the recommendations of the NRCS's "Waikea Stream Preliminary Investigation" and the "Wailuku-Alenaio Watershed Reinvestigation" reports (p. 5-11)		(e) Encourage the State to develop mitigation measures for the occasional flooding along the Hawaii Belt Road between Ahualoa and Waimea. (p. 5-13)
			(f) Encourage a study of storm surge and annual change in shoreline beach movement as a solution to the closing of the bay front highway during storm events. (p. 5-11)		

Governmental Action					
County-wide Action	State Action	Puna Action	South Hilo Action	North Hilo Action	Hamakua Action

District Actions				
North Kohala Action	**South Kohala Action**	**North Kona Action**	**South Kona Action**	**Ka'u Action**
(a) The Hawaii Country "Drainage Master Plan" for the Hawi and Honomakau_Kapoou areas shall be updated and implemented (p. 5-14)	(a) The Hawaii County "Drainage Master Plan" for the Kawaihae, Hapuna Bay- Puako, Pauoa Bay-Honokaope Bay, and Waimea areas shall be updated and implemented. (p. 5-15)	(a) Drainage systems for the Keopu/Hienaloli, Waiaha, Kaumalumalu and the Holualoa/Horseshoe Bend drainage ways shall be studies and remapped to determine the actions necessary to mitigate negative impacts, (p. 5-16)	(a) The "South Kona Flood Hazard Analyses" for the Kealakekua, Napoopoo and Honaunau areas shall be updated and implemented. (p. 5-17)	(a) Improve and upgrade existing flood control measures as necessary. (p. 5-18)
		(b) Establish and maintain appropriate vegetative cover in high rainfall, sediment and debris producing areas. (p. 5-16)	(b) Establish and maintain appropriate vegetative cover in high rainfall, sediment and debris producing areas. (p. 5-17)	(b) Continue proper soil conservation measures to complement the existing systems. (p. 5-18)
		(c) Encourage the mapping of the floodways in North Kona to develop more effective flood control programs. (p. 5-16)	(c) Encourage the use of natural drainage ways as greenways in the development of the region. (p. 5-17)	(c) Investigate potential solutions to prevent the closure of the Hawaii Belt Road due to flooding. (p. 5-18)
		(d) Encourage the use of natural drainage ways as greenways in the development of the region. (p. 5-16)	(d) Maintain and re-establish forest cover in mauka areas to improve the capacity of the ground to absorb heavy rainfall. (p. 5-17)	(d) Ensure that that purchasers of homes and other property are fully informed of hazards from lava flows and other volcanic emissions. (p. 5-18)
		(e) Maintain and re-establish forest cover in mauka areas to improve the capacity of the ground to absorb heavy rainfall. (p. 5-16)	(e) Ensure that Purchasers of homes and other real property are fully informed of hazards from lava flows and other volcanic emissions. (p. 5-17)	

District Actions				
North Kohala Action	**South Kohala Action**	**North Kona Action**	**South Kona Action**	**Ka'u Action**

Mandated Scope (HRS and Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework		
		Objectives (Goals, Intent) [same cell]	Aspirational Policy	Controls ('Standards', Regulation) [Individual cells]
Scenic and Historic Resources; Infrastructure; Culture, Preservation of Natural Beauty; Public Access; Education	6. Historic Sites	(a) Protect, restore, and enhance sites, buildings, and objects of significant historical and cultural importance to Hawaii. (b) Appropriate access to significant historic sites, buildings, and objects of public interest should be made available. c) Enhance understanding of man's place on the landscape by understanding the system of ahupuaa (p. 6-2).	(f) Encourage restoration of significant sites on private lands (p. 6-3).	(a) Evaluation of the importance of specific historic sites is necessary for future action. The following standards establish a framework for evaluating sites (p. 6-3):
			(j) Develop a continuing program to evaluate significance of historic sites (p. 6-3).	(b) Importance in life or activities of a major historic person (p. 6-3).
			(k) Develop policies to protect Hawaiian rights as identified under judicial decisions (p. 6-3).	(c) Associated with a major group or organization in the history of the island or community (p. 6-3).
			(l) Support establishment of Hawaiian Heritage Corridors (p. 6-3).	(d) Associated with a major historic event (cultural, economic, military, social, or political (p. 6-3).
			(n) Consider requiring Cultural Assessments for certain developments as part of rezoning process (p. 6-3).	(e) Associated with a major recurring event in history of the community (such as annual celebrations) (p. 6-3).
			(o) Recognize the importance of certain natural features in Hawaiian culture by incorporating the concept of "cultural landscapes" in land use planning (p. 6-3).	(f) Associated with a past or continuing institution that has contributed substantially to the life of the community (p. 6-3).
				(g) Unique example of a particular style or period (p. 6-3).
				(h) One of the few of its age remaining (p. 6-3).
				(i) Original materials and/or workmanship that can be valued in themselves (p. 6-4).
				(j) Sites with a preponderance of original materials in context and complexes rather than single isolated sites unless they are of great
				(k) Sites of traditional and cultural significance (p. 6-4).

County Actions	**Advocacy**	**Puna Action**	**South Hilo Action**	**North Hilo Action**
(a) Agencies and organizations, either public or private, pursuing knowledge about historic sites should keep the public apprised of projects (p. 6-2).	(e) Embark on a program of restoring significant historic sites on County lands. Assure protection and restoration of sites on other public lands through a joint effort with the State (p. 6-3).	(a) Support establishment of Hawaiian Heritage Corridors (p. 6-5).	(a) Support development of Kalakaua Park and its surrounding area as the Kalakaua Park Heritage Area and restoration of its historic significance to Hilo (p. 6-7).	(a) Support development of Kalakaua Park and its surrounding area as the Kalakaua Park Heritage Area and restoration of its historic significance to Hilo (p .6-7).
(b) Amend appropriate ordinances to incorporate stewardship and protection of historic sites, buildings and objects (p. 6-2).			(b) Identify historic sites within South Hilo District for inclusion within Hawaiian Heritage Corridor Program (p. 6-7).	(b) Identify historic sites within South Hilo District for inclusion within Hawaiian Heritage Corridor Program (p. 6-7).
(c) Require both public and private developers of land to provide historical and archaeological surveys and cultural assessments, where appropriate, prior to clearing or development of land when there are indications that land under consideration has historical significance (p.6- 2).				
d) Public access to significant historic sites and objects shall be acquired, where appropriate (p. 6-3).				
(g) Collect and distribute historic sites information of public interest and keep an inventory of sites (p. 6-3).				
(h) Aid in development of a program of public education concerning historic sites (p. 6-3).				
(i) Signs explaining historic sites, buildings and objects shall be in keeping with character of the area or cultural aspects of the feature (p. 6-3).				
(m) All new historic sites placed on the State or Federal Register after adoption of the general plan shall be included in the General Plan (p. 6-3).				

District Actions					
Hamakua Action	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**	**North Kona Action**	**South Kona Action**	**Ka'u Action**
(a) Coordinate with community to identify historical sites and buildings for inclusion in a heritage corridor program (p. 6-8).	(a) Coordinate with communities and residents of North Kohala to identify historic sites and buildings for protection and preservation (p.6-9).	(a) Support establishment of Hawaii Heritage Corridors (p. 6-10).	(a) Establish suitable visual buffers for Keakealaniwahine and Keolanahihi complexes as a condition of rezoning or Special Management Area permits, for nearby properties (p. 6-11).	(a) Support establishment of Hawaiian Heritage Corridors (p. 6-12).	(a) Support establishment of Hawaiian Heritage Corridors (p. 6-14).
	(b) Encourage the preservation of historic buildings and promote new development, that matches style of historic commercial buildings in the area (p. 6-9).			(b) Adopt Heritage Corridor Plan, which includes lands from Holualoa to Honanau (p. 6-12).	
	c) Recognize natural beauty and history of area as a major economic and social asset to be protected and perpetuated as part of uniqueness of island (p. 6-9).			c) Establish buffers on undeveloped lands around Kealakekua Bay to assure preservation of region's unique environment and cultural resources (p. 6-12).	

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework				
		Objectives (Goals, Intent)	Aspirational Policy	Controls (Standards, Regulation)	County Actions	Advocacy
Preservation of Natural Beauty; Natural Resources Conservation; Open Spaces; Public Access; Scenic and Historic; Resources.	7. Natural Beauty	(a) Protect, preserve and enhance the quality of areas endowed with natural beauty, including the quality of coastal scenic resource (p.7-2). (b) Protect scenic vistas and view planes from becoming obstructed (p.7-2). (c) Maximize opportunities for present and future generations to appreciate and enjoy natural and scenic beauty (p.7-2).	(a) Increase public pedestrian access opportunities to scenic places and vistas(p.7-2).	(d) Access easement to public or private lands that have natural or scenic value shall be provided or acquired for the public (p.7-3).	(b)Develop and establish view plane regulations to preserve and enhance views of scenic or prominent landscapes from specific locations, and coastal aesthetic values (p.7-2).	
			(h) Protect the views of areas endowed with natural beauty by carefully considering the effects of proposed construction during all land use reviews (p.7-3).	(a)Distinctive and identifiable landforms distinguished as landmarks shall be protected, e.g. Mauna Kea,Waipio Valley (p.7-3).	(c) Maintain a continuing program to identify, acquire and develop viewing sites on the island (p.7-2).	
			(i) Do not allow incompatible construction in areas of natural beauty (p.7-3).	(b) Coastline areas of striking contrast shall be protected,e.g.Laupahoehoe Point (p.7-3)	(e) Develop standard criteria for natural and scenic beauty as part of design plans.	
				(c) Vistas of distinctive features shall be protected (p.7-3).	(f) Consider structural setback from major thoroughfares and highways and establish development and design guidelines to protect important view planes (p.7-3).	
				(d) Natural or native vegetation attractive to a particular area shall be protected (p.7-3).	(g) Maintain a continuing program to identify exceptional trees or tree masses (p.7-3).	
				(e) Areas that are harmoniously developed and enhanced by man to appear natural shall be protected (p.7-3).	Major areas of natural beauty were identified and listed in GP (p.7-4-p.7-15).	
					Designated exceptional trees are adopted by ordinance and listed in GP. (p.7-5-p.7-15).	

District Actions								
Puna Action	South Hilo Action	North Hilo Action	Hamakua Action	North Kohala Action	South Kohala Action	North Kona Action	South Kona Action	Ka'u Action

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework				
		Objectives (Goals, Intent)	Aspirational Policy	Controls (Standards, Regulation)	County Actions	Advocacy
Preservation of Natural Beauty; Natural Resources Conservation; Open Spaces; Public Access; Sustainability; Scenic and Historic; Resources.	8. Natural Resources and Shoreline	(a) Protect and conserve the natural resources from undue exploitation, encroachment and damage (p.8-4). (b) Provide opportunities for recreational, economic, and educational needs without despoiling or endangering natural resources (p.8-4). (c) Protect and promote the prudent use of Hawaii's unique, fragile, and significant environmental and natural resources (p.8-4). (d) Protect rare or endangered species and habitats native to Hawaii (p.8-4). (e) Protect and effectively manage Hawaii's open space, watersheds, shoreline, and natural areas (p.8-4). (f) Ensure that alterations to existing land forms, vegetation, and construction of structures cause minimum adverse effect to water resources, and scenic and recreational amenities and minimum danger of floods, landslides, erosion, siltation, or failure in the event of an earthquake (p.8-4).	(a) Require users of natural resources to conduct their activities in a manner that avoids or minimizes adverse effects on the environment (p.8-4)	(w)Implement Council Resolution Nos. 330-96 and 58-97 in land use approvals (p.8-6).	(f) Investigate methods of beach replenishment and sand erosion control (p.8-5).	(e) Coordinate programs to protect natural resources with other government agencies (p.8-5).
			(b) Encourage a program of collection and dissemination of basic data concerning natural resources (p.8-4).	(a) Areas necessary for the protection and propagation of specified endangered native wildlife, and conservation for natural ecosystems of endemic plants, fish and wildlife shall be protected (p.8-6).	(n) The installation of utility facilities, highways and related public improvements in natural and wild land areas should avoid the contamination or despoilment of natural resources where feasible by design review, conservation principles, and by mutual agreement between the County and affected agencies (p.8-5)	(k) An identification and inventory of forest lands suitable for watershed purposes should be conducted jointly by County, appropriate State and Federal agencies, and private landowners (p.8-5).
			(c) Maintain the shoreline for recreational, cultural, educational, and/or scientific uses in a manner that is protective of resources and is of the maximum benefit to the general public (p.8-4)	(b)Lands necessary for the preservation of forests, park lands, wilderness and beach areas shall be protected (p.8-6).	(q)Develop policies by which native Hawaiian gathering rights will be protected as identified under judicial decisions (p.8-5).	(l) Work with the appropriate State, Federal agencies, and private landowners to establish a program to manage and protect identified watersheds (p.8-5)
			(d) Protect the shoreline from the encroachment of man-made improvements and structures (p.8-4).	(c) Lands with a general slope of 20 per cent or more that provide open space amenities or possess unusual scenic qualities shall be protected(p.8-6).	(s) Establish a system of pedestrian access trails to places of scenic, historic, cultural, natural, or recreational values (p.8-5).	(m) Encourage appropriate State agencies to review and designate forest and watershed areas into the conservation district during State land use boundary comprehensive reviews (p. 8-5)
			(g) Promote sound management and development of Hawaii's land and marine resources for potential economic benefit (p.8-5)	(d) Lands necessary for the protection of watersheds, water sources and water supplies shall be protected (p.8-6)	(t) Preserve and protect significant lava tube caves (p.8-5).	
			(h)Encourage public and private agencies to manage the natural resources in a manner that avoids or minimizes adverse effects on the environment and depletion of energy and natural resources to the fullest extent (p.8-5)	(e) Lands with topographic, locational, soils, climate or other environmental factors that may not be normally adaptable or required for urban, rural, agricultural or public use (p.8-6).	(x) Create incentives for landowners to retain and re-establish forest cover in upland watershed areas with emphasis on native forest species (p.8-6).	
			(i) Encourage an overall conservation ethic in the use of Hawaii's resources by protecting, preserving, and conserving the critical and significant natural resources of the County of Hawaii (p.8-5).	(f)The Coastal Zone and Special Management Area as defined by statute and in accordance with the adopted objectives and guidelines.	(v) Within the Kona high rainfall/fog-drip belt, ground disturbing activities such as excessive soil compaction and excessive removal of vegetative cover should be minimized and mitigated consistent with management strategies that encourage the retention of existing forested and pasture areas, reforestation, minimal coverage by impervious surfaces and other strategies that encourage effective	
			(j)Encourage the protection of watersheds, forest, brush, and grassland from destructive agents and uses (p.8-5)			

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework				
		Objectives (Goals, Intent)	Aspirational Policy	Controls (Standards, Regulation)	County Actions	Advocacy
			(o) Encourage the continued identification and inclusion of unique wildlife habitat areas of native Hawaiian flora and fauna within the Natural Area Reserve System (p.8-5).			
			(p) Encourage the use of native plants for screening and landscaping (p.8-5).			
			(r) Ensure public access is provided to the shoreline, public trails and hunting areas, including free public parking where appropriate (p.8-5).			
			(u) Ensure that activities authorized or funded by the County do not damage important natural resources (p.8-5).			

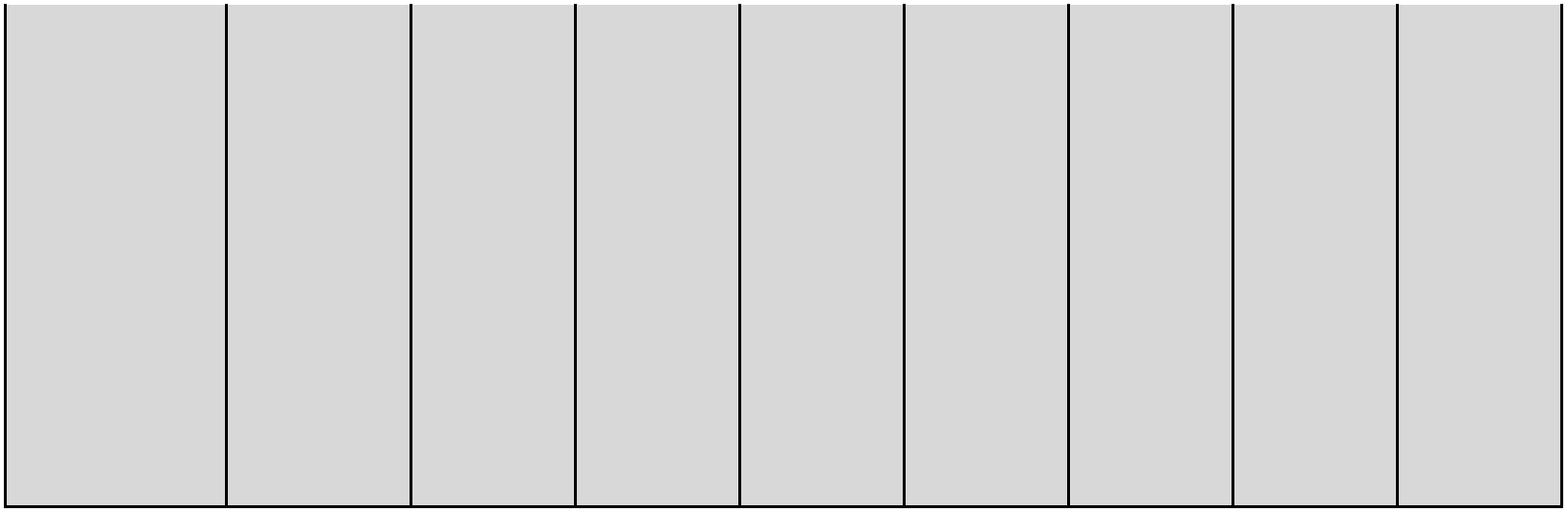
District Actions								
Puna Action	South Hilo Action	North Hilo Action	Hamakua Action	North Kohala Action	South Kohala Action	North Kona Action	South Kona Action	Ka'u Action

District Actions								
Puna Action	South Hilo Action	North Hilo Action	Hamakua Action	North Kohala Action	South Kohala Action	North Kona Action	South Kona Action	Ka'u Action

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework				
		Objectives (Goals, Intent)	Aspirational Policy	Controls (Standards, Regulation)	County Actions	Advocacy
Affordable Housing, Desirable Density of Population, Population Growth, Land Use.	9. Housing	(a) Attain safe, sanitary, and livable housing for the residents of the County of Hawaii. (p. 9-10) (b) Attain a diversity of socio-economic housing mix throughout the different parts of the County. (p. 9-10) (c) Maintain a housing supply that allows a variety of choices. (p. 9-10) (d) Create viable communities with affordable housing and suitable living environments. (p. 9-10) (e) Improve and maintain the quality and affordability of the existing housing inventory. (p. 9-10) (f) Seek sufficient production of new affordable rental and fee-simple housing in the County in a variety of sizes to satisfactorily accommodate the needs and desires of families and individuals. (p. 9-10) (g) Ensure that housing is available to all persons regardless of age, sex, marital status, ethnic background, and income. (p. 9-10) (h) Make affordable housing available in reasonable proximity to employment centers. (p. 9-10) (i) Encourage and expand home ownership opportunities for residents. (p. 9-10)	(d) Support the construction of housing for minimum wage and agricultural workers. (p. 9-10)	(g) Large industries or developments that create a demand for housing shall provide employee housing based upon a ratio to be determined by an analysis of the locality's needs. (p. 9-11)	(e) Continue to review codes and ordinances for overly stringent restrictions that may impose unnecessary hardship and adopt amendments if warranted. (p. 9-10)	(a) Encourage a volume of construction and rehabilitation of housing sufficient to meet growth needs and correct existing deficiencies. (p. 9-10)
			(j) Initiate and participate in activities with the private sector including the provision of leadership and expertise to neighborhoods and nonprofit organizations in the development of housing and community development projects. (p. 9-11)	(x) Vacant lands in urban areas and urban expansion areas should be made available for residential uses before additional agricultural lands are converted into residential uses. (p. 9-11)	(f) Continue to study and implement appropriate measures to curb property speculative practices that result in increased housing costs. (p. 9-10)	(b) Encourage the construction of specially designed facilities or communities for elderly persons needing institutional care and small home care units for active elderly persons. (p. 9-10)
			(l) Support programs that improve, maintain, and rehabilitate the existing housing inventory to maintain the viability of existing communities. (p. 9-11)		(h) Formulate a program for housing that identifies specific mechanisms to implement the housing goals. (p. 9-11)	(c) Encourage corporations and nonprofit organizations to participate in Federal, State and private programs to provide new and rehabilitated housing for low and moderate income families. (p. 9-10)
			(m) Accommodate the housing requirements of special need groups including the elderly, handicapped, homeless and those residents in rural areas. (p. 9-11)		(r) Adopt appropriate ordinances and rules as necessary to implement its housing programs and activities. (p. 9-11)	(v) Work with, encourage and support private sector efforts in the provision of affordable housing. (p. 9-11)
			(o) Encourage the use of suitable public lands for housing purposes in fee or lease. (p. 9-11)		(i) Initialize housing powers and programs to accomplish housing goals and seek out new programs and resources to address the housing needs of the residents. (p. 9-11)	(y) Aid and encourage the development of a wide variety of housing to achieve a diversity of socio-economic housing mix. (p. 9-12)
			(p) Encourage the construction of homes for lease or lease with option to purchase. (p. 9-11)		(k) Increase rental opportunities and choices in terms of quality, cost, amenity, style and size of housing, especially for low and moderate income households	

			(q) Promote research and development of methods, programs, and activities including the review of regulatory requirements and procedures as they affect housing, to reduce the costs consistent with the public health, safety and welfare. (p. 9-11)		(n) Investigate, develop, and promote the creation of new innovative and timely financing techniques and programs to reduce the cost of housing. (p. 9-11)	
			(t) Ensure that adequate infrastructure is available in appropriate locations to support the timely development of affordable housing. (p. 9-11)		(s) Utilize financing techniques that reduce the cost of housing, including the issuance of tax-exempt bonds and the implementation of interim financing programs. (p. 9-11)	
			(w) Encourage the development of affordable retirement communities. (p. 9-11)		(u) Investigate the use of the County's taxing powers as a possible means to increase the supply of affordable housing. (p. 9-11)	

District Actions								
Puna Action	**South Hilo Action**	**North Hilo Action**	**Hamakua Action**	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**	**North Kona Action**	**South Kona Action**	**Ka'u Action**
(a) Consider and encourage the use of a variety of mechanisms to provide the necessary infrastructure in nonconforming subdivisions.(p. 9-14)	(a) Encourage the State to provide student, faculty, and staff housing for the University of Hawaii at Hilo and the Hawaii Community College. (p. 9-16)	(a) Coordinate and participate with the State and Federal governments in providing rural housing programs for low and moderate income families, "gap groups" and the elderly. (p. 9-18)	(a) Aid and encourage programs to rehabilitate and replace the existing housing inventory, including consideration for self-help programs. (p. 9-20)	(a) Require developments that create a demand for employee housing provide for that need. (p. 9-22)	(a) Require developments that create a demand for employee housing provide for that need. (p. 9-24)	(a) Encourage the use of innovative types of housing developments, such as cluster and planned unit developments, that take advantage of the steep topographic conditions. (p. 9-26)	(a) Encourage the use of innovative types of housing developments, such as cluster and planned unit developments, that take advantage of the steep topographic conditions. (p. 9-28)	(a) Require developments that create a demand for employee housing provide for that need. (p. 9-30)
(b) Encourage the maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing housing inventory to maintain the viability of existing communities. (p. 9-14)	(b) Aid and encourage in a variety of programs for the replacement or rehabilitation of housing units. (p. 9-16)			(b) Aid and encourage programs to rehabilitate and replace the existing housing inventory, including consideration for	(b) Aid and encourage the development of State lands for housing for all socioeconomic levels through leasehold or purchase. (p. 9-24)	(b) Require developments that create a demand for employee housing provide for that need. (p. 9-26)	(b) Increase affordable housing opportunities in South Kona.	
	(c) Aid and encourage housing projects for low and moderate income families, "gapgroups" and the elderly. (p. 9-16)				(c) Aid and encourage housing programs for low and moderate income, "gap groups" and the elderly. (p. 9-24)	(c) Increase affordable housing opportunities in the Kailua-Kona area. (p. 9-26)		
	(d) Aid and encourage the development of State lands for housing for all socio-economic levels through leasehold or purchase. (p. 9-16)				d) County-owned land at Waikoloa Village shall be made available for the development of affordable housing. (p. 9-24)			



Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework		
		Objectives (Goals, Intent)	Aspirational Policy	Controls (Standards, Regulation)
Desirable Density of Population; Population Growth; Long range physical development; Open Spaces; Scenic and Historic Resources; Water; Waste.	10.Public Facilities	Encourage the provision of public facilities that effectively service community and visitor needs and seek ways of improving public service through better and more functional facilities in keeping with the environmental and aesthetic concerns of the community (p.10-1).		(a)Standards have been established in each of the four major groupings of public facilities (p.10-2).
				(b)The various public facilities have been categorized into education, protective services, health and sanitation, and government operations (p.10-2).
				(e)Capital Improvement and Operating budgets shall reflect the goals and policies of the County General Plan (p.10-2).
				(f)Require a six-year, long-term, capital improvements budget by County Departments and agencies that shall be reviewed for consistency with the General Plan (p.10-2).
Desirable Density of Population; Population Growth; Long range development plan; Information industry; Education; Utilities and Telecommunication.	10.Public Facilities		(b)Encourage combining school yards with county parks and allow school facilities for afterschool use by the community for recreational, cultural, and other compatible uses (p.10-4).	(a)In proposed communities, sufficient acreage shall be reserved for school facilities. Sites shall be free from flooding and drainage problems, excessive slope and shall incorporate appropriate street and driveway design and location to minimize traffic interference, pedestrian hazard, and enable safe and easy access for vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians (p.10-4)
			(c)Encourage joint community-school library facilities, where a separate community library may not be feasible, in proximity to other community facilities, affording both pedestrian and vehicular access (p.10-4).	(b)State Department of Education's education specifications and standards for facilities (p.10-5).
			(d)Encourage implementation of the Department of Education's 'Educational Specifications and Standards for Facilities' (p.10-4).	

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework		
		Objectives (Goals, Intent)	Aspirational Policy	Controls (Standards, Regulation)
Safety/ Criminal Justice; Health; Infrastructure.	10.Public Facilities		(g) Encourage the further development and expansion of community policing programs and neighborhood and farm watch programs in urban, rural and agricultural communities (p.10-14).	(a) 2.5 police officers per 1,000 resident population (p.10-14).
			(m) Consider the proximity to fire stations in approving any rezoning to permit urban development (p.10-14).	(b) Fire stations within five miles of concentrated settlement areas (p.10-14).
				© First response emergency medical service within eight minutes of concentrated settlement areas (alternative means, such as training police officers or volunteer fire personnel, could be available to provide
				(d) Police headquarters shall be near the geographic center of the service area and near concentrations of commercial and industrial use (p.10-13).
				(e)Stations in outlying districts shall be based on the population to be served and response time rather than on geographic district (p.10-13).
				(h)The County of Hawaii Emergency Operations Center shall be improved to meet the requirements set forth by federal and State regulations (p.10-14).
				(n)The Fire Department, in cooperation with other related governmental agencies and the involved land owners, shall prepare a fire protection and prevention plan for forest reserves and other natural areas (p.10-
Infrastructure; Water; Open spaces; Federal Expenditure; Health; Information industry; Education.	10.Public Facilities			(a)Public office center sites shall satisfy modern and reasonable requirements of accessibility and compatibility with the surrounding neighborhood (p.10-18).
				(b)The multipurpose concept of flexibility to satisfy changing requirements should be part of the design for public buildings (p.10-18).

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework		
		Objectives (Goals, Intent)	Aspirational Policy	Controls (Standards, Regulation)
				(c)Architectural and landscaping shall reflect as much as possible the community's attributes (p.10-18).
Health; Social Services; Tourism; Agriculture; Scenic and Historic Resources; Waste' Infrastructure.	10.Public Facilities		(a)Encourage the development of new health care facilities or the improvement of existing health care facilities to serve the needs of Hamakua, North and South Kohala, and North and South Kona (p.10-25).	(a)Sanitary landfill sites for refuse disposal shall be established in accordance with the needs of communities and the State Department of Health and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's rules and regulations (p.10-25).
			(e)Encourage the establishment or expansion of community health centers and rural health clinics (p.10-25).	(b)Hospitals should be on sites capable of handling moderate expansion of facilities. Quiet surroundings, convenient and adequate access, and compatibility with adjoining uses shall be required (p.10-25).
			(h)Encourage the full development and implementation of a green waste recycling program (p.10-25).	(c)Hospitals shall be served by a public sewerage system or have self-contained sewerage systems.
				(d)Hospital solid waste shall be disposed of in accordance with all Federal, State, and County laws and regulations (p.10-25).
				(e)Private and public cemeteries shall be compatible with surrounding land uses and provided with adequate access and drainage systems (p.10-25).
				(c)Appropriately designed and cost-effective solid waste transfer station sites shall be located in areas of convenience and easy access to the public (p.10-

County Actions	Advocacy	Puna Action	South Hilo Action
(a)Continue to seek ways of improving public service through the coordination of service and maximizing the use of personnel and facilities (p.10-1).			
(b)Coordinate with appropriate State agencies for the provision of public facilities to serve the needs of the community (p.10-2).			
(c)Develop short and long-range capital improvement pro			
(d)Develop and adopt an Impact Fees Ordinance (p.10-2).			
	(a)Encourage continuous joint pre-planning of schools with the Department of Education and the University of Hawaii to ensure coordination with roads, water, and other support facilities and considerations such as traffic and safety, and access for vehicle, bicycle, and pedestrian. Encourage master planning of present and proposed public and private institutions (p.10-4).	(a)Improve existing school complexes to meet the standards established by the State Department of Education (p.10-6).	(a)Encourage the establishment of additional schools as the need arises (p.10-7).
	(e)Encourage the Hawaii State Library System to seek alternate sites for public libraries located on the campuses of public schools (p.10-4).	(b)School facilities should be made available to the community for recreation and other compatible uses during after school hours (p.10-6).	(b)Participate in the development of student and faculty housing for the university and other joint-use facilities (p.10-7).
		(c)Encourage the Department of Education to plan and develop school facilities as the need arises (p.10-6).	(c)Provide pedestrian walkways to and around all school complexes (p.10-7).
		(d)Encourage improvements to pedestrian access between the village of Pahoa and the school and library facilities (p.10-6).	(d)Support the continued expansion of the University system and the University of Hawaii at Hilo and Hawaii Community College campus and encourage the continuing education programs throughout the community. The transfer of State lands to the University should be actively pursued (p.10-7).
			(e)Encourage continual improvements to existing educational facilities (p.10-7).

County Actions	Advocacy	Puna Action	South Hilo Action
			(f)Support and encourage the strengthening of the University of Hawaii at Hilo through the transfer of appropriate colleges and departments from the University of Hawaii at Manoa to the University of Hawaii at Hilo (p.10-7)
			(g)Encourage the implementation of existing State and University of Hawaii plans for the continued development of the "Research and Technology Park" on the campus of the University of Hawaii at Hilo (p.10-8).
(a) Development of police and fire facilities should entail joint use structures whenever feasible (p.10-11).	(l)Encourage the State to evaluate the disaster shelters' ability to withstand various natural disasters (p.10-14).	(a)A review of the possibility of 24-hour fire and emergency medical service for the entire district should be conducted and expansion of the public office facilities should be considered in accord with district needs (p.10-15).	(a)Expansion of Police, Fire, and emergency medical facilities should be considered in accordance with district needs (p.10-15).
(b) The establishment of a fire/police facility shall consider site size and locations that permit quick and efficient vehicular access (p.10-13).		(b)Police services and facilities should be expanded to adequately meet the needs of the district (p.10-15).	
© Development of volunteer fire facilities with proper planning to be replaced or to co-exist with full time Fire/EMS personnel (p.10-13).			
(f)Correctional facilities should emphasize rehabilitation. Establish additional rehabilitation and counseling centers, including drug and behavioral treatment facilities in secure settings, when necessary (p.10-14).			
(i)Maintain an appropriate number and type of emergency helicopters, including appropriate aero medical capabilities (p.10-14).			
(j)Mitigate hazards through the preparation of disaster assessment reports and appropriate follow-up on the assessment recommendations (p.10-14).			
(k)Educate the public regarding disaster preparedness and response, especially proper responses for sudden impact hazards (p.10-14).			
		(a)Expand/improve facilities as necessary (p.10-18).	(a)Consolidate government offices in a public office center (p.10-19).
			(b)Improvements to County baseyard facilities shall be undertaken (p.10-19).

County Actions	Advocacy	Puna Action	South Hilo Action
(b)Develop and implement a cemeteries master plan for the siting of future cemeteries (p.10-25).	(d)Encourage the State to continue operation of the rural hospitals (p.10-25).	(a)Maintenance of cemetery sites shall be improved (p.10-26).	(a)Improvement and expansion of hospital facilities shall be undertaken as the need arises (p.10-27).
(f)Continue to encourage programs such as recycling to reduce the flow of refuse deposited in landfills (p.10-25).		(b)Provide additional solid waste transfer stations as the need arises (p.10-26).	(b)Expansion of existing cemeteries or creation of new sites shall be undertaken (p.10-27).
(g)Investigate the possibility of developing new landfill sites on the island (p.10-25).			

District Actions			
North Hilo Action	**Hamakua Action**	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**
(a)Improve pedestrian and vehicular access to the Laupahoehoe and Hamaku School complexes (p.10-8).	(a)Encourage continual improvements to existing educational facilities (p.10-8).	(a)Encourage the expansion of the public school and library facilities as needs arise (p.10-9).	(a)Encourage the expansion of the public school and library facilities as needs arise (p.10-9).
(b)Encourage continual improvements to existing educational facilities (p.10-8).	(b)Encourage traffic re-routing to resolve school traffic problems (p.10-8).	(b)Encourage the Hawaii State Library System to establish a public library separate from the school facility (p.10-9).	(b)Encourage continual improvements to existing educational facilities (p.10-9).
	(c)Implement the Honokaa school campus master plan (p.10-8).	(c)Encourage continual improvements to existing educational facilities (p.10-9).	(c)Encourage the installation of walkways to and around schools and street crossing facilities for pedestrian safety (p.10-9).
	(d)Encourage expansion of the present library facility and services (p.10-8).		(d)Encourage the development of State and private higher educational facilities in West Hawaii (p.10-9).
			(e)Support the development of an intermediate or middle school in Waikoloa (p.10-9).

District Actions			
North Hilo Action	**Hamakua Action**	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**
			(f)Encourage the Hawaii State Library System to establish a public library in Waikoloa (p.10-9).
			(g)Encourage the State Department of Education to explore the feasibility of establishing a high school in the South Kohala district (p.10-9).
(a)Service facilities shall be improved to meet needs (p.10-16).	(a)Service facilities shall be improved to meet needs (p.10-16).	(a)Service facilities shall be improved to meet needs (p.10-16).	(a)Service facilities shall be improved to meet needs (p.10-16).
(a)Expand/improve facilities as necessary (p.10-19).	(a)Multi-use buildings housing public office center facilities shall be encouraged in overall improvements and expansion plans (p.10-20).	(a)Expand/improve facilities as necessary (p.10-20).	(a)Expand/improve facilities as necessary (p.10-20).
			(b)A civic center site shall be reserved at Waikoloa (p.10-20).

District Actions			
North Hilo Action	**Hamakua Action**	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**
(a)Maintenance of cemetery sites shall be improved (p.10-27).	(a)Maintenance of cemetery sites shall be improved (p.10-28).	(a)Maintenance of cemetery sites shall be improved (p.10-29).	(a)A solid waste transfer site or alternative means of refuse collection should be established for Waikoloa (p.10-29).

North Kona Action	South Kona Action	Ka'u Action
(a)Encourage expansion of the Holualoa school complex to meet school district needs (p.10-10).	(a)Improve basic school facilities to meet current standards (p.10-11).	(a)Encourage continual improvements to existing educational facilities (p.10-11).
(b)Encourage the State Department of Education to add facilities as the need arises (p.10-10).		(b)Encourage the State Department of Education to plan a K-8 School at Ocean View (p.10-11).
(c)Improve basic school facilities to meet current standards (p.10-11).		
(d)Encourage construction of a new library facility to serve the Kailua-Keauhou area (p.10-11).		

North Kona Action	South Kona Action	Ka'u Action
(a)Service facilities shall be improved to meet needs (p.10-17).	(a)Service facilities shall be improved to meet needs (p.10-17).	(a)Fire protection and emergency medical services for Ocean View, Naalehu and Pahala shall be encouraged (p.10-17).
		(b)Consideration shall be given to a joint police-fire facility (p.10-17).
(a)Expansion plans for the Kona public office center shall be undertaken (p.10-21).	(a)Expansion plans for the Kona public office center shall be undertaken (p. 10-21).	(a)Expand/improve facilities as necessary (p.10-21).
(b)Consolidate County offices in one public office center (p.10-21).	(b)Consolidate County offices in one public office center (p. 10-21).	

North Kona Action	South Kona Action	Ka'u Action
(c)Designate a second urban center in West Hawaii to facilitate government services and centralize facilities (p.10-21).	(c)Provide services in West Hawaii as is feasible (p.10-21).	
(d)Provide services in West Hawaii as is feasible (p.10-21).		
(a)New privately owned cemetery sites to serve future needs shall be sought (p.10-30).	(a)New privately owned cemetery sites to serve future needs shall be sought (p.10-30).	(a)A solid waste transfer station should be established for Ocean View (p.10-30).

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework Objectives (Goals, Intent) [same cell]	Aspirational Policy	Controls (Standards, Regulation)	County Actions	Advocacy
Long range physical development Natural Resources Conservation Water Utilities Agriculture	11. Public Utilities (11-1)	(a) Ensure that properly regulated, adequate, efficient and dependable public and private utility services are available to users. (b) Maximize efficiency and economy in the provision of public utility services. (c) Design public utility facilities to fit into their surroundings or concealed from public view. (11-1)	(b) Provide utilities and service facilities that minimize total cost to the public and effectively service the needs of the community.	(a) Public utility facilities shall be designed to complement adjacent land uses and shall be operated to minimize pollution or disturbance. (p. 11-1)		
			(c) Utility facilities shall be designed to minimize conflict with the natural environment and natural resources. (p. 11-1)	(f) Develop short and long range capital improvement programs and plans for public utilities within its jurisdiction that are consistent with the General Plan. (p. 11-2)		
			(d) Improvement of existing utility services shall be encouraged to meet the			
			(e) Encourage the clustering of developments in order to reduce the cost of providing			
			(g) Water, sewerage, electricity, gas, and telecommunication services are treated individually in this section to clarify the factors			
Water						
Water Utilities Agriculture Long range physical development Natural Resources Conservation	11. Public Utilities (11-1)	(a) Ensure that properly regulated, adequate, efficient and dependable public and private utility services are available to users. (b) Maximize efficiency and economy in the provision of public utility services. (c) Design public utility facilities to fit into their surroundings or concealed from public view. (11-1)	(c) Improve and replace inadequate systems. (p. 11-4)	(a) Water system improvements shall correlate with the County's desired land use development pattern. (p. 11-4)	(m) Seek State and Federal funds to assist in financing projects to bring the County into compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. (p. 11-4)	(f) A coordinated effort by County, State and private interests shall be developed to identify sources of additional water supply and be implemented to ensure the development of sufficient quantities of water for existing and future needs of high growth areas and agricultural production. (p. 11-4)

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework Objectives (Goals, Intent) [same cell]	Aspirational Policy	Controls (Standards, Regulation)	County Actions	Advocacy
			(d) Water sources shall be adequately protected to prevent depletion and contamination from natural and man-made occurrences or events. (p. 11-4)	(a) Public and private water systems shall meet the requirements of the Department of Water Supply and the Subdivision Control Code. (p. 11-5)	(n) Develop and adopt a water master plan that will consider water yield, present and future demand, alternative sources of water, guidelines and policies for the issuing of water commitments.(p. 11-5)	(i) Cooperate with the State Department of Health 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. (p. 11-4)
			(e) Water system improvements should be first installed in areas that have established needs and characteristics, such as occupied dwellings, agricultural operations and other uses, or in areas adjacent to them if there is	(b) All water systems shall be designed and built to Department of Water Supply standards. (p. 11-4)	(o) Expand programs to provide for agricultural irrigation water. (p. 11-5)	(j) Cooperate with appropriate State and Federal agencies and the private sector to develop, improve and expand agricultural water systems in appropriate areas on the island. (p. 11-4)
			(h) Develop and adopt standards for individual water catchment units. (p. 11-4)	(g) The fire prevention systems shall be coordinated with water distribution systems in order to ensure water supplies for fire protection purposes. (p. 11-4)		(l) Continue to participate in the United States Geological Survey's exploratory well drilling program. (p. 11-4)
			(k) Promote the use of ground water sources to meet State Department of			
Telecommunications						
Telecommunications Natural Beauty Utilities	11. Public Utilities (11-1)	(a) Ensure that properly regulated, adequate, efficient and dependable public and private utility services are available to users. (b) Maximize efficiency and economy in the provision of public utility services. (c) Design public utility facilities to fit into their surroundings or concealed from public view. (11-1)	a) Encourage underground telephone lines where they are economically and technically feasible. (p. 11-13)	a) In the development and placement of telephone facilities, such as lines, telecommunications and cellular towers, poles, and substations, the design of the facilities shall consider the existing environment, and scenic view and vistas shall be considered and preserved where possible. (p.11-13)	(b) Work with the telecommunications industry to increase the availability of emergency telephones throughout the island. (p. 11-13)	
			(d) Work closely with the telephone company to provide all users with efficient service. (p. 11-13)		(c) Develop standards for the construction of wireless telecommunication facilities. (p. 11-13)	
Electricity						

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework Objectives (Goals, Intent) [same cell]	Aspirational Policy	Controls (Standards, Regulation)	County Actions	Advocacy
Utilities Natural Beauty Public Safety	11. Public Utilities (11-1)	(a) Ensure that properly regulated, adequate, efficient and dependable public and private utility services are available to users. (b) Maximize efficiency and economy in the provision of public utility services. (c) Design public utility facilities to fit into their surroundings or concealed from public view. (11-1)	(a) Power distribution shall be placed underground when and where practical. Encourage developers of new urban areas to place	c) Continue to advise the electrical utility companies on the future revisions of their comprehensive Integrated Resource Plans. (p. 11-15)	c) Continue to advise the electrical utility companies on the future revisions of their comprehensive Integrated Resource Plans. (p. 11-15)	
			(b) Route selection for high voltage transmission lines should include consideration for setbacks from major thoroughfares and residential areas. Where feasible,	(a) There shall be minimal obstruction of scenic views and vistas by electrical facilities. (p. 11-15)		
				(b) Facilities such as substations shall mitigate and minimize any aesthetic impacts to surrounding properties and scenic vistas. (p. 11-15)		
Gas						
Utilities	11. Public Utilities (11-1)	(a) Ensure that properly regulated, adequate, efficient and dependable public and private utility services are available to users. (b) Maximize efficiency and economy in the provision of public utility services.		(a) Gas storage facilities shall be located to minimize danger to commercial and residential areas. (p.11-16)		
				(a) County ordinances shall reflect appropriate safety standards for gas facilities. (p. 11-16)		
Sewer						
Utilities Environmental Quality	11. Public Utilities (11-1)	(a) Ensure that properly regulated, adequate, efficient and dependable public and private utility services are available to users. (b) Maximize efficiency and economy in the provision of public utility services. (c) Design public utility facilities to fit into their surroundings or concealed from public view. (11-1)		(a) The "Sewerage Study for All Urban and Urbanizing Areas of the County of Hawaii, State of Hawaii," December 1970, and the "Water Quality Management Plan for the County of Hawaii," December 1980, shall be updated and used as guides for the general planning of sewerage disposal systems. (p.11-18)	(d) Continue to seek State and Federal funds to finance the construction of proposed sewer systems and improve existing systems. (p.11-18)	

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework Objectives (Goals, Intent) [same cell]	Aspirational Policy	Controls (Standards, Regulation)	County Actions	Advocacy
				(b) Private systems shall be installed by land developers for major resort 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. (p.11-18)		
				(c) Immediate steps should be taken to designate treatment plant sites, sewerage pump station sites, and sewer easements according to the facility plans to facilitate their acquisition. (p.11-18)		
				(f) Require major developments to connect to existing sewer treatment facilities or build their own. (p. 11-18)		
				a) Incorporate sewage works standards proposed in the "Sewerage Study for All Urban and Urbanizing Areas of the County of Hawaii" and the "Water Quality Management Plan for the County of Hawaii." (p.11-18)		
				(b) Sewerage systems shall be designed for a particular area, depending on topography, geology, density of population, costs, and other considerations of the specific area. (p. 11-18)		
				(c) There shall be a minimum of visual and odor pollution emanating from sewerage treatment facilities. (p. 11-18)		
				(d) Applicable standards and regulations of the State Department of Health, Chapter 23 "Underground Injection Control." (p. 11-18)		

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework Objectives (Goals, Intent) [same cell]	Aspirational Policy	Controls (Standards, Regulation)	County Actions	Advocacy
				(e) Applicable standards and regulations of the State Department of Health, Chapter 54 "Water Quality Standards." (p. 11-18)		
				(f) Applicable standards and regulations of the State Department of Health, Chapter 55 "Water Pollution Control." (p. 11-18)		
				(g) Applicable standards and regulations of the State Department of Health, Chapter 62, HRS, "Wastewater Systems." (p. 11-18)		
				(h) Applicable standards and regulations of Chapter 342, HRS; Act 282, Session Laws of Hawaii 1985; and Act 302, Session Laws of Hawaii 1986, Relating to Environmental Quality. (p. 11-18)		
				(i) All wastewater disposal systems shall conform to the applicable provisions of Chapter 11-62, Hawaii Administrative Rules for the Department of Health to ensure proper treatment and disposal of wastewater and to prevent further contamination of waterways, underground water sources, and the coastal waters. (p. 11-18)		

District Actions								
Puna Action	**South Hilo Action**	**North Hilo Action**	**Hamakua Action**	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**	**North Kona Action**	**South Kona Action**	**Ka'u Action**
(a) Continue to improve inadequate water system facilities. (p. 11-6)	(a) Continue to implement water system maintenance and improvement programs in order to provide the city with a dependable and consistently safe drinking water supply. (p. 11-7)	(a) Replace old, substandard, or deteriorating lines and storage facilities. (p. 11-7)	(a) Continue to coordinate programs with State and Federal agencies to develop a well at Kukuihaele and Honokaa Hospital to the standards of the Department of Water Supply. (p. 11-8)	(a) Pursue a ground water source for the Makapala-Keokea water system. (p. 11-8)	(a) Seek alternative sources of water for the Lalamilo system. (p. 11-9)	(a) Continue to pursue groundwater source investigation, exploration and development in areas that would provide for anticipated growth and an efficient and economic system operation. (p. 11-10)	(a) Continue to pursue groundwater source investigation, exploration and development in areas that would provide for anticipated growth and an efficient and economic system operation. (p. 11-10)	(a) Provide additional water system improvements for the currently serviced areas of Naalehu, Waiohinu, and Pahala. (p.11-11)

District Actions								
Puna Action	**South Hilo Action**	**North Hilo Action**	**Hamakua Action**	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**	**North Kona Action**	**South Kona Action**	**Ka'u Action**
(b) Water source investigation and exploration should be continued in order to provide service for anticipated needs. (p. 11-6)	(b) Investigate groundwater sources in the upper Waiakea Uka, Kaieie Mauka, Kulaimano, Saddle Road, and Honomu areas. (p. 11-7)	(b) Develop a standby well for the Ookala system. (p. 11-7)	(b) Replace old, sub-standard, or deteriorating lines and storage facilities. (p. 11-8)	(b) Explore further sources for future needs. (p. 11-8)	(b) Improve and replace inadequate distribution mains and steel tanks. (p. 11-9)	(b) Continue to evaluate growth conditions to coordinate improvements as required to the existing water system in accordance with the North Kona Water System Master Plan. (p. 11-10)	(b) Continue to evaluate growth conditions to coordinate improvements as required to the existing water system in accordance with the South Kona Water System Master Plan. (p. 11-10)	(b) Pursue groundwater source investigation, exploration and well development at Ocean View, Pahala, and Waiohinu. (p. 11-11)
(c) Investigate additional groundwater sources in the Olaa area. (p. 11-6)	(c) Further investigate future ground water resources. (p. 11-7)		(c) Investigate groundwater sources in the Honokaa and Kukuihaele areas. (p. 11-8)	(c) Improve and replace inadequate distribution mains and storage facilities. (p. 11-8)	(c) Continue to seek additional groundwater sources for the Waimea System (p. 11-9)	(c) Explore and develop a well in Waiaha. (p. 11-10)		(c) Continue to evaluate growth conditions to coordinate improvements as required to the existing water system. (p. 11-11)
(d) Investigate alternative means to finance the extension of water systems to subdivisions that	(d) Replace existing surface sources with groundwater sources to meet State Department of Health standards.			(d) Encourage efforts to improve the Kohala ditch system and its use for agricultural purposes. (p. 11-8)				(d) Investigate alternative means to finance the extension of water systems to subdivisions

District Actions								
Puna Action	**South Hilo Action**	**North Hilo Action**	**Hamakua Action**	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**	**North Kona Action**	**South Kona Action**	**Ka'u Action**
(a) The use of cesspools shall be discontinued in the coastal areas where cesspools do not function satisfactorily to meet water quality standards. Individual household aerobic treatment units approved by the State Health Department and the County of Hawaii could be utilized in these areas. Future sewerage systems for the Puna area would then naturally commence with service to the lower coastal areas.	(a) Encourage the State Department of Health to monitor the wastewater received to provide sufficient base line data regarding the need for any future extension or expansion of waste water collection systems. (p.11-20)	(a) Continue operation of the existing sewerage system at Kapehu. (p.11-21)	(a) Investigate possible alternatives to eliminate the need for and continued use of the oxidation ponds.(p. 11-22)		(a) Construct a Waimea sewerage system to provide sewer service and wastewater treatment facilities with an ultimate treatment capacity adequate for foreseeable growth. Consider water reclamation or subsurface type disposal. (p. 11-22)	(a) Expand the existing sewer collection system. (p. 11-22)	(a) Continue to work with the Departments of Health and Land and Natural Resources to preserve the Class AA water quality of Kealakekua Bay. (p. 11-23)	(a) Work closely with landowners to insure the development of adequate sewerage treatment facilities. (p.11-23)

District Actions								
Puna Action	**South Hilo Action**	**North Hilo Action**	**Hamakua Action**	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**	**North Kona Action**	**South Kona Action**	**Ka'u Action**
(b) Coordinate with W.H. Shipman Ltd. in the planning and development of a sewerage system for the Keaau area.(p.11-18)	(b) Expand the existing sewer collection system to all densely populated areas in an around Hilo. (p.11-20)				(b) Construct a sewerage system in the Puako beach lot area to service flows by utilizing existing resort wastewater treatment facilities as a means of wastewater disposal. (p.11-22)	(b) Upgrade the Kealakehe Wastewater Treatment Plant to produce tertiary (R-1) quality effluent. (p. 11-22)	(b) Continue the current methods of wastewater disposal in unsewered areas in compliance with State and County requirements. This includes individual wastewater systems in low density developments and private wastewater treatment plants in high density developments. (p. 11-23)	
	(c) Upgrade and/or rehabilitate aging sewer pump stations and collector sewers. (p.11-20)							

District Actions								
Puna Action	**South Hilo Action**	**North Hilo Action**	**Hamakua Action**	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**	**North Kona Action**	**South Kona Action**	**Ka'u Action**

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework			
		Objectives (Goals, Intent) [same cell]	Aspirational Policy	Controls (Standards, Regulation)	County Actions
Preservation of Natural Beauty, Open Spaces, Tourism, Population Growth, Infrastructure, Social Services, Scenic and Historic Resources, Natural Resources Conservation, Public Access, Transportation.	12. Recreation	(a) Provide a wide variety of recreational opportunities for the residents and visitors of the County. (p. 12-4) (b) Maintain the natural beauty of recreation areas. (p. 12-4) (c) Provide a diversity of environments for active and passive pursuits. (p. 12-4)	(a) Strive to equitably allocate facility-based parks among the districts relative to population, with public input to determine the locations and types of facilities. (p. 12-4)	(l) Public access to the shoreline shall be provided in accordance with an adopted program of the County of Hawaii. (p. 12-5)	(e) Develop short and long range capital improvement programs and plans for recreational facilities that are consistent with the General Plan. (p. 12-4)
			(b) Improve existing public facilities for optimum usage. (p. 12-4)	(a) Regional parks: Serve several districts. Provide indoor and outdoor activities. Minimum size: 50 acres. (p. 12-5)	(j) Develop local citizen leadership and participation in recreation planning, maintenance, and programming. (p. 12-4)
			(c) Recreational facilities shall reflect the natural, historic, and cultural character of the area. (p. 12-4)	(b) District parks: Offer diversifies types of recreational activities to a district. Minimum size: 10 to 30 acres. (p. 12-5)	(k) Adopt an on-going program of identification, designation, and acquisition of areas with existing or potential recreational resources, such as land with sandy beaches and other prime areas for shoreline recreation in cooperation with appropriate governmental agencies. (p. 12-4)
			(g) Facilities for compatible multiple uses shall be provided. (p. 12-4)	(c) Community Parks: Serve surrounding urban and rural areas. Size: 4 to 8 acres. (p. 12-6)	(o) Develop facilities and safe pathway systems for walking, jogging, and biking activities. (p. 12-5)
			(h) Provide facilities and a broad recreational program for all age groups, with special considerations for the handicapped, the elderly, and young children. (p. 12-4)	(d) Neighborhood Parks: Provide open space, play areas, and social gathering place for neighborhood. Size: Up to 4 acres. (p. 12-6)	(p) Develop a recreation information dissemination system for the public's use. (p. 12-5)
			(i) Coordinate recreational programs and facilities with governmental and private agencies and organizations. Innovative ideas for improving recreational facilities and opportunities shall be considered.(p. 12-4)	(e) Community Centers: Major center for spectator sports, cultural and social activities. Size: depends on facilities proposed and accessory uses.	(q) Revise the ordinance requiring subdivisions to provide land area for park and recreational use or pay a fee in lieu thereof. (p. 12-5)

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework Objectives (Goals, Intent) [same cell]	Aspirational Policy	Controls (Standards, Regulation)	County Actions
			(m) Develop a network of pedestrian access trails to places of scenic, historic, natural or recreational values. This system of trails shall provide, at a minimum, an islandwide route connecting major parks and destinations. (p. 12-5)	(f) Parks for General Use: Designed to accommodate user throughout the County. Every section of the island, should be adequately served.	(r) Develop and adopt an Impact Fees Ordinance. (p. 12-5)
			(s) Consider alternative sources of funding for recreational facilities. (p. 12-5)	(g) Park Dedication Code: The County's Park Dedication Code (Chapter 8, Hawaii County Code) provides standards for the dedication of land, facilities or assessment of in-lieu fees for recreational purposes upon the subdivision of land or the development of multiple family residential units. (p. 12-6)	
			(u) Provide access to public hunting areas. (p. 12-5)	(h)The County's Public Access to the Shoreline and Mountain Areas Code (Chapter 34, Hawaii County Code) requires the dedication of land for public rights-of-way as part of subdivision approval or the issuance of a building permit for the construction of a multiple-family residential development, under certain circumstances. (p. 12-6)	

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework			
		Objectives (Goals, Intent) [same cell]	Aspirational Policy	Controls (Standards, Regulation)	County Actions

	District Actions					
Advocacy	**Puna Action**	**South Hilo Action**	**North Hilo Action**	**Hamakua Action**	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**
(n) Establish a program to inventory ancient trails, cart roads and old government roads on the island in coordination with appropriate State agencies. (p. 12-5)	(a) As the population increases and need arises, neighborhood parks in large subdivisions between Keaau and Pahoa should be provided and improved. (p. 12-9)	a) Maintain Clem Akina Park, Gilbert Carvalho Park, Keikiland Playground and Wainaku Camp 2 Field as community recreation. (p. 12-12)	(a) Implement the Laupahoehoe Point Beach Park master plan .(p. 12-12)	(a) Construct multipurpose rooms adjacent to the gymnasium in Honokaa Park to accommodate community meetings and functions. (p. 12-14)	(a) Expand facilities at Kapa`a Beach Park. (p. 12-15)	(a) Encourage the full implementation of the Hapuna Beach State Park Master Plan including Wailea Bay Area.(p. 12-17)
(t) Develop best management practices for the development of golf courses in coordination with developers, State Department of Health, and other government agencies. (p. 12-5)	(b) Encourage the State to establish a park reserve on State-owned land east of Kaimu. (p. 12-9)	(b) Improve Kalakaua Park as an open space amenity and the focal point of the Kalakaua Park Heritage Area. (p. 12-12)	(b) Improve the boat launching facilities at Laupahoehoe Peninsula by encouraging the Army Corps of Engineers to extend the breakwater. (p. 12-12)	(b) Encourage the recreational development of Waipio and Waimanu Valleys as natural and wilderness areas. Encourage the State to provide small recreation sites on the edge of Waipio	(b) Encourage the State to further develop the Lapakahi complex as a historic park.(p. 12-15)	(b) Improve picnic and camping facilities at Samuel M. Spencer Beach Park. (p. 12-17)
	(c) Recommend the establishment of beach reserves at Kehena Beach and Opihikao (west of Opihikao junction). (p. 12-9)	(c) Encourage the development of a park along both sides of the Wailuku River in the central business district of Hilo and provide major viewpoints with pedestrian walkways and benches. (p. 12-12)		(c) Encourage the development of a general use park in the Kaao-Ahualoa section of the Hamakua Forest Reserve. (p. 12-14)	(c) Recommend the expansion of small boat harbor facilities at Mahukona Harbor.(p. 12-15)	(c) Acquire and develop additional public shoreline recreation areas. (p. 12-17)
	(d) Recommend that the State expand the MacKenzie State Recreation Area. (p. 12-9)	(d) Community and/or neighborhood recreational areas should be provided in areas such as Piihonua, upper Ponahawai, Kaumana-Ainako, upper Kaumana, Haihai, and upper Waiakea. (p. 12-12)		(d) Encourage the State to develop a scenic park on the Kohala side of Hiilawe Falls in conjunction with the development of the scenic highway. (p. 12-14)	(d) Expand the multi-use recreation areas at Mahukona and Kapaa Beach Parks. (p. 12-15)	(d) Encourage the establishment of neighborhood parks. (p. 12-17)
	(e)Develop the expanded Isaac Hale Beach Park recreation area. Provide trail access to Keahialaka Spring and Pond and Mahinaakaka Heiau. (p. 12-9)	(e) Develop urban commercial areas with landscaped parks for passive recreation. (p. 12-12)			(e) Encourage the State to dedicate approximately 12 acres of its lands surrounding Mahukona Beach Park to the County to accommodate the expansion of Mahukona Beach Park. (p. 12-15)	(e) Ensure public use of and access to beach areas. (p. 12-17)
	(f) Develop the Kapoho Tidepools as a marine park. (p. 12-9)	(f) Expand the depth of coastal recreation areas. Park areas should be connected with trails to increase public access. (p. 12-12)			(f) Encourage the development of the Upolu Point area for recreation, including access to fishing areas. (p. 12-15)	(f) Develop parking areas for Waimea Park. (p. 12-17)

	District Actions					
Advocacy	**Puna Action**	**South Hilo Action**	**North Hilo Action**	**Hamakua Action**	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**
	(g) Establish a small scenic park overlooking Kapoho and provide minimum facilities. (p. 12-9)	(g) Develop the coastal area between Lehia and Lihikai for recreational use. (p. 12-12)				(g) Develop additional recreational facilities in Waimea, including an approximate 30-acre regional park on land to be donated by Parker Ranch. (p. 12-17)
	(h) Develop recreational areas along the coast between Hilo and Kapoho, including areas at Papai, Haena (Keaau), Kaloli Point, Keonepoko Nui, Honolulu Landing, and Nanawale. (p. 12-9)	(h) Develop Reed's Bay for more intensive water-oriented recreation. (p. 12-12)				(h) Encourage the expansion of outdoor recreational areas around Waimea School. (p. 12-17)
	(i) Establish small scenic viewpoints along the Puna Road to overlook the rift zone and Kaueleau, Keekee and the 1955 flows. (p. 12-9)	(i) Encourage the State to develop a small boat harbor and additional moorage facilities. (p. 12-12)				(i) Develop recreational facilities in Waikoloa, including an enclosed community center/sports complex. (p. 12-17)
	(j) Explore means to maximize the use of the Pahoa Neighborhood Facility site to serve the recreational needs of the lower Puna area. (p. 12-	(j) Develop Kuhio Bay and the Baker's Beach area as a public recreational facility. (p. 12-12)				(j) Develop trail systems linking residential areas to Waimea's urban center. (p. 12-17)
		(k) South Hilo - Encourage the implementation of the "Environmental and Urban Design Proposals, East Hawaii Project, City of Hilo," and the "Downtown Hilo Redevelopment Plan" for the Kaiko'o and Bayfront areas. This includes the deepening of Waiolama Canal, the development of the proposed Waiolama River State Park, the elimination of Bayfront Highway and the widening and realigning of Kamehameha Avenue, and the establishment of				(k) Support the passive use of Church Row Park. (p. 12-17)
		(l) Return Kaumana Caves County Park, a natural resource recreation area, to the jurisdiction of the State. (p. 12-12)				(l) Encourage development of Waimea Trails & Greenways and Waimea Nature Park (Ulu Laau). (p. 12-17)

	District Actions					
Advocacy	Puna Action	South Hilo Action	North Hilo Action	Hamakua Action	North Kohala Action	South Kohala Action
		(m) Provide trail and access systems to recreational areas. (p. 12-12)				
		(n) Develop a center/complex for major cultural, educational and recreational activities. (p. 12-12)				
		(o) Develop a second municipal golf course. (p. 12-12)				
		(p) Return Kaumana Caves County Park, a natural resource recreation area, to the jurisdiction of the State. (p. 12-12)				

North Kona Action	South Kona Action	Ka'u Action
(a) Encourage the development of community and district recreational facilities, a gymnasium and community center with easy access for residents.(p. 12-19)	(a) Expand and/or develop recreational facilities in existing communities. (p. 12-20)	(a) Encourage the development of a swimming facility in Naalehu. (p, 12-22)
(b) Encourage the development of Alii Drive within the Kailua Village area as a pedestrian mall with open space areas for passive recreation. (p. 12-19)	(b) Establish, in cooperation with the State Department of Education, additional recreational facilities at Konawaena, Honaunau, and Hookena Schools. (p. 12-20)	(b) Develop parks in Ocean View, commensurate with population growth. (p, 12-22)
(c) Improve facilities at Laaloa Bay Beach Park and Kahaluu Beach Park.(p. 12-19)	(c) Encourage the development of a district recreation center with the cooperation of public and private agencies.(p. 12-21)	(c) Encourage the establishment of the Punaluu-Ninole Springs region as a recreation area. (p, 12-22)
(d) Implement the development of the Kailua Park (Old Kona Airport) as a major regional or district park. (p. 12-19)	(d) Encourage the development of the coastal area for public recreational use.(p. 12-21)	(d) Ka'u - Encourage the State Department of Hawaiian Homes Lands to develop the South Point area for recreational opportunities. (p. 12-22)
(e) Encourage the development of a major multi-purpose regional recreational and sports complex. (p. 12-19)	(e) Encourage the development of a historic park at Kealakekua Bay and protect historic sites and scenic aspects of the area. Provide a conservation buffer around Kealakekua Bay. (p. 12-21)	(e) Recommend the development of Kaalualu Bay as a remote camping-beach park. (p, 12-22)
(f) Acquire, and/or encourage the development of additional public shoreline recreation areas. (p. 12-19)	(f) Encourage the development of beach park reserves as natural areas and the improvement of existing beach parks. (p. 12-21)	(f) Ka'u - Encourage the State Department of Land and Natural Resources to develop wilderness recreation uses of the Kapua-Manuka Forest Reserve. (p. 12-22)

North Kona Action	South Kona Action	Ka'u Action
(g) Establish public access to and the development of shoreline regions along the North Kona Coast in areas such as Keawaiki, Kiholo Bay, Kaupulehu, Kukio and Kapapa Bays, Kua Bay, Kahoiawa, Makalawena, and Honokohau. (p. 12-19)	(g) Encourage the further development of Honaunau Bay as a historic park with recreational opportunities. (p. 12-21)	(g) Encourage the restoration of Ninole Pond as a recreation area. (p, 12-22)
(h) Encourage the State to continue with the establishment of Kekaha Kai State Park reaching into Mahaiula, Awakee, and Maniniowali Ahupuaa. (p. 12-19)	(h) Encourage the development of Honomalino Bay as a beach reserve. (p. 12-21)	(h) Encourage land acquisition surrounding Whittington Beach Park to allow for its expansion and the construction of a parking area. (p, 12-22)
(i) Protect the marine life at Kahaluu Bay. (p. 12-19)	(i) Encourage the development of Palemano Point and Hookena areas for public recreational opportunities. (p. 12-21)	
(j) Protect Opaeula, Kaloko, and Honokohau (Aimakapa) Ponds as natural areas. (p. 12-19)	(j) Develop and provide cultural facilities and programs. (p. 12-21)	
(k) Encourage the development of historic trails.(p. 12-19)		
(l) Develop a municipal golf course. (p. 12-19)		

North Kona Action	South Kona Action	Ka'u Action
(m) Encourage the establishment of a historic park at Kamoa Point.(p. 12-19)		
(n) Encourage the acquisition and establishment of the summit area of Hualalai as a wilderness park. (p. 12-19)		
(o) Increase mauka park lands. (p. 12-19)		

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework			
		Objectives (Goals, Intent)	Aspirational Policy	Controls (Standards, Regulation)	County Actions
Transportation; Public Access; Federal Expenditures; Population Growth.	13. Transportation	(a) Provide a transportation system whereby people and goods can move efficiently, safely, comfortably and economically. (b) Make available a variety of modes of transportation that best meets the needs of the County. (p.13-2)	(a) Encourage improvement of transportation service. (p.13-2)	(a) Transportation systems shall meet the requirements of USDOT, HDOT, and County of Hawaii. (p.13-3)	(a) Establish a transportation facilities framework. (p.13-2)
			(b) Consider the provision of adequate transportation systems to enhance economic viabilities. (p.13-2)	(b) Transportation facilities and systems shall conform to ADA requirements. (p.13-3)	(b) Develop a comprehensive, island wide, multi-modal transportation plan that identifies location and operation of: autos, mass transit, bicycle, and pedestrian systems and coordinate with Federal and State Agencies. (p.13-2)
				(c) Transportation systems shall conform with design guidelines by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). (p.13-3)	(c) Work with non-profit agencies to coordinate transportation opportunities. (p.13-2)
				(d) Agencies concerned with transportation systems shall provide present and future traffic demands, including development of mass transit for high growth areas. (p.13-2)	
ROADWAYS					
Transportation; Public Access; Federal Expenditures; Waste; Population Growth; Long Range Physical Development; Scenic and Historical Resources; Preservation of Natural Beauty; Water; Desirable Density of Population; Safety/Criminal Justice; Health.	13. Transportation	(a) Provide a system of roadways for the safe, efficient, and comfortable movement of people and goods. (b) Provide an integrated State and County transportation system so that new major routes will complement and encourage proposed land policies. (p. 13-5)	(a) Encourage improvements of existing roadways by public and private sectors. (p.13-5)	(a) Primary Arterial: Includes major highways, parkways, and primary arterials that move vehicles in large volumes and at higher speeds from one geographic area to another. Shall have a minimum right-of-way of 120 feet. (p.13-6)	(a) Investigate various methods of funding road improvements, including private sector participation, to meet the growing transportation needs of the islands. (p.13-5)
			(b) Support the development of programs to identify and improve hazardous and substandard sections of roadway and drainage problems. (p.13-5)	(b) Secondary Arterial: A street of continuity that is a primary traffic artery between or through large areas. Shall have a minimum right-of-way of 80 feet. (p.13-6)	(k) Support the development of an efficient transit route between East and West Hawaii. (p.13-5)
			(c) Coordinate with appropriate Federal and State agencies for the funding of transportation projects for areas of anticipated growth. (p.13-5)	(c) Major Collector: Any street supplementary to the arterial street that collect and distribute traffic between neighborhood and arterial system. Shall have a minimum right-of-way of 60 feet. (p.13-6)	(l) Adopt street design standards that accommodate flexibility in the design of streets to preserve the rural character of an area and encourage a pedestrian-friendly design, including landscaping and planted medians. (p.13-5)
			(d) Coordinate with appropriate Federal and State agencies for the funding of transportation projects for areas of anticipated growth. (p.13-5)	(d) Local Streets- Commercial/Industrial: Shall have a minimum right-or-way of 60 feet. (p.13-6)	(m) Develop minimum street standards for homestead and other substandard roadways to ensure minimal levels of public safety. (p.13-6)
			(n) Encourage the development of walkways, jogging, and bicycle paths within the community. (p.13-6)	(e) Minor Collector/Local Street: Used at times as through-streets. Purpose is to provide access to property abutting to the public right-of-way. (p.13-6)	(r) Develop short and long range CIP and plans for transportation that are consistent with the General Plan. (p.13-6)
			(o) Explore means and opportunities to enhance the shared use of the island's roadways by pedestrians and bicyclists, in coordination with government agencies and organizations. (p.13-6)	(f) These standards shall apply to new construction. The County shall determine standards for the dedication and upgrade of existing roads. (p.13-6)	

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework			
		Objectives (Goals, Intent)	Aspirational Policy	Controls (Standards, Regulation)	County Actions
				(g) There shall be coordinated planning of Federal, State, and County street systems to meet program goals of the other elements such as historic, recreational, environmental quality, and land use. (p.13-5)	
				(h) Provisions for on-street parking shall be incorporated into the design of street systems. (p.13-5)	
				(j) Transportation and drainage systems shall be integrated where feasible. (p.13-5)	
				(p) The Bikeway Plan for the County of Hawaii (1979) shall be updated to include the development of a safe and usable bikeway system throughout the island. (p.13-6)	

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework			
		Objectives (Goals, Intent)	Aspirational Policy	Controls (Standards, Regulation)	County Actions
AIRPORTS & HARBORS					
Transportation; Public Access; Air Pollution; Open Spaces; Federal Expenditures; Public Buildings; Tourism; Desirable Density of Population	13. Transportation	a) Provide transportation terminals and related facilities for the safe, efficient, and comfortable movement of people and goods. (p.13-17)	(a) Encourage the improvement of existing terminals, including adequate provisions for control of pollution and appropriate and adequate covered storage facilities for agricultural products. (p. 13-17)	(a) Requirements of the HDOT. (p. 13-17)	(e) Encourage the development, maintenance, and enhancement of Hilo and Kawaihae harbors as detailed within HDOT's Commercial Harbors 2020 Master Plan. (p. 13-17)
			(c) Transportation terminals should be developed in conjunction with the different elements of the overall transportation system. (p. 13-17)	(b) FAA standards for airport design, runway clear zones, and noise compatibility. (p. 13-17)	(f) Support the HDOT'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
			(d) Encourage the maximum use of the island's airport and harbor facilities. (p. 13-17)	(c) DLNR standards for small boat harbors and boat launches. (p. 13-18)	
MASS TRANSIT					

Advocacy	Puna Action	South Hilo Action	North Hilo Action	Hamakua Action
(a) Encourage the State to establish a continuous State highway system connecting the County's major airports and harbors. (p.13-5)	(a) Explore the possibility of developing a mid-level roadway to be located makai of Highway 130, beginning at Hawaiian Beaches to Hawaiian Paradise Park, with eventual connection to Railroad Ave. in South Hilo. Consider establishment of bikeway along this alignment. (p.13-7)	(a) Portions of the old Mamalahoa Hwy. especially near Pepeekeo and Honomu, should be improved to provide a secondary north-south road along the Hamakua coast. (p. 13-9)	(a) Restore and maintain existing homestead roads. (p. 13-10)	(a) Encourage HDOT to install additional passing lanes along Hwy. 19 at appropriate locations. (p.13-10)
(b) Encourage HDOT to establish special scenic routes within and between communities. (p.13-5)	(b) Consider in conjunction with community associations and property owners, the use of a variety of mechanisms to provide infrastructure in non-conforming subdivisions, beginning with major roads providing more access into the more densely populated subdivisions. (p.13-7)	(b) Major east-west collector roads between the old Mamalahoa Hwy. and the Belt Hwy. and those serving the upper homestead areas should be widened and improved. (p. 13-9)	(b) Encourage HDOT to improve those portions of the Hawaii Belt Highway at Maulua, Laupahoehoe, and Kaawalii Gulches. (p.13-10)	(b) Provide for an industrial traffic connection leading from the dormer sugar mill to Hwy. 19, separating this traffic from local traffic movement on Mamane St. (p.13-10)
(q) Work with the State to establish a clear agreement of the ownership and maintenance of old homestead roads. (p.13-6)	(c) Encourage the HDOT to widen Highway 130 to 4 lanes with a median and channelized intersections or modern roundabouts. (p.13-8)	(c) Improve Puainako St. from Kanoelehua Ave. to Komohana St. (p.13-9)	(c) Encourage HDOT to realign that portion of the Hawaii Belt Hwy. at Kapehu Camp. (p.13-10)	(c) Encourage HDOT to construct a scenic highway from the Waipio Valley lookout extending mauka to connect to Mud Lane at the entrance of Waimea. (p.13-11)
		(d) Construct the proposed improvements and extension of Hwy 200 (Saddle Rd.) from Kaumana Dr. to the Queen Kaahumanu Hwy in South Kohala. (p.13-9)	(d) Encourage HDOT to install additional passing lanes at various sections along Hwy. 19. (p.13-10)	(d) Improve County maintained roads and encourage the improvement of non-county owned roads by the State or private landowners. (p.13-11)
		(e) Widen and provide curb, gutter, and sidewalk improvements along Kilauea Ave. from Haihai St. to Ponahawai St. (p.13-9)		(e) Consider alternatives in the management of Pakalana St., such as its conveyance to the DOE or its conversion to a one-way traffic pattern. (p.13-11)
		(f) Widen and provide curb, gutter, and sidewalk improvements along Kinoloe St. from Haihai St. to Olona St. (p.13-9)		(f) Provide a cross-town connection to Plumeria St. by extending Kamani St. (p.13-11)

Advocacy	Puna Action	South Hilo Action	North Hilo Action	Hamakua Action
		(g) An extension of Puainako St. east of Kanoelehua should be the main route from the airport terminal for direct access to the business district. (p.13-9)		(g) Provide a mauka-makai connection from the Kamani St. extension to Mamane St. on the Hilo side of the elderly housing. (p.13-11)
		(h) Widen and improve Kekuanaoa St. from Kanoelehua Ave. to Kilauea Ave. (p.13-9)		(h) Eliminate the Milo St. extension on the Waipio side of Pakalana St. (p.13-11)
		(i) Plan for eventual closure of the Bayfront Hwy. and the relocation of the existing Hwy. 19-Pauahi St. intersection to an area in the vicinity of Ponahawai St. with HDOT. (p.13-9)		
		(j) Improve Akolea Rd. between Piihonua and Kaumana Dr. and construct its extension to the upper reaches of Ainaola Dr. to provide a cross-city connection between Upper Waikulu and Waiakea-		
		(k) Improve Waianuenue Ave. and Kaumana Dr. along their entire alignments, including the acquisition of right-of-way, if needed. (p.13-9)		

Advocacy	Puna Action	South Hilo Action	North Hilo Action	Hamakua Action
(b) The HDOT should continue to implement its plans for transportation terminals and related facilities to promote and influence desired land use policies. (p. 13-17)	(a) Provide General Aviation and small boat harbor facilities as the need arises. (p. 13-18)	(a) Under the guidance of the Federal government, the DOH should enforce and strengthen present pollution regulations. (p. 13-19)	(a) Continue to improve the small boat ramp at Laupahoehoe, extend the offshore protective structure, and provide for adequate parking. (p.13-20)	
	(b) Provide another small boat launching facility at Kapoho. (p. 13-18)	(b) The HDOT should continue to improve facilities at Hilo Harbor to meet increased shipping activities and cruise ship passenger arrivals. (p. 13-19)		
		(c) Future land uses in the vicinity of the Hilo International Airport should have an adequate open space buffer and/or be compatible with the anticipated aircraft noise exposure levels for that vicinity. (p		
		(d) Encourage the construction of an Agricultural Processing and Packing Center at the old Hilo airport, the planning which shall be coordinated with future development plans for Hilo Harbor. (p. 13-		
		(e) Encourage the construction of a centralized air cargo distribution complex at the Hilo International Airport. (p. 13-19)		
		(f) Encourage development of a small boat harbor for the area. (p. 13-19)		

District Actions				
North Kohala Action	**South Kohala Action**	**North Kona Action**	**South Kona Action**	**Ka'u Action**
(a) Encourage the improvement of the Kohala Mountain Rd. (p. 13-11)	(a) Improve existing homestead roads. (p.13-12)	(a) Develop a roadway network circulation plan in cooperation with HDOT and affected communities. Upon adoption of the plan, the plan recommendations shall be incorporated on the zone district maps. (p.13-13)	(a) Extend Haleki'i St. to connect to the proposed Mamalahoa Bypass Hwy. (p.13-15)	(a) Continue to improve Mamalahoa Hwy.,realigning where necessary. (p.13-15)
(b) Encourage the improvement of that portion of the Akoni Pule Hwy. between the towns of Hawi to Niulii. (p. 13-11)	(b) Encourage the construction of a Waimea by-pass road from Mud Lane to Mamalahoa Hwy. on the Kona side of Waimea. (p.13-12)	(b) Encourage the HDOT to widen the Queen Kaahumanu Hwy. as necessary to accommodate increases in traffic flows, in particular between Kona International Airport at Keahole and Kailua-Kona. (p.13-13)	(b) Develop a roadway network circulation plan for South Kona in cooperation with the HDOT and affected communities. Upon adoption of the plan by the County, the recommendations shall be incorporated on the zone district maps. (p.13-15)	(b) Install culverts and construct drainage channels and other related improvements. (p.13-15)
(c) Improve the mauka-makai county maintained homestead roads and encourage improvement of the non-county owned roads by the State of private subdivisions. (p.13-11)	(c) Encourage the construction of connector roads from the Waimea Bypass Rd. to the Mamalahoa Hwy. (p.13-12)	(c) Widen Palani Rd. between the proposed Keanalehu Dr. and the Queen Kaahumanu Hwy. or construct the proposed Palani Bypass Highway. (p.13-13)	(c) Construct the Mamalahoa Bypass Hwy. between Keauhou and Captain Cook as a Scenic Corridor, with limited access and without commercial development. (p.13-15)	(c) Encourage the improvement of substandard subdivision roads. (p.13-15)
	(d) Encourage the construction of a new Waimea to Kawaihae road from Mamalaahoa Hwy. to the Queen Kaahumanu Hwy. (p.13-12)	(d) Encourage the HDOT to extend the Kealakehe Parkway mauka to connect with the Mamalahoa Hwy. (p.13-13)	(d) Improve the portion of Mamalahoa Bypass Hwy. extending from North Kona to the Ka'u districts. (p.13-15)	(d) Explore alternatives and means to establish an evacuation route through Hawaiian Ocean View Estates Subdivision to Hwy. 11, in cooperation with the residents of Ocean View. (p.13-
	(e) Encourage the widening of Queen Kaahumanu Hwy. (p.13-12)	(e) Construct Keohokalole Hwy. from Palani Rd. to the proposed University Dr. Construct a collector road from Keohokalole Hwy. extending north to Mamalahoa Hwy. (p.13-13)	(e) Support the installation of suitable bikeways and/or jogging paths. (p.13-15)	
	(f) Support the installation of suitable bikeways and/or jogging paths. (p.13-12)	(f) Extend Kealakaa St. to Holoholo St. (p.13-13)	(f) Establish a Heritage Corridor on Old Mamalahoa Hwy. between Hualalai and Honaunau. (p.13-15)	

District Actions				
North Kohala Action	**South Kohala Action**	**North Kona Action**	**South Kona Action**	**Ka'u Action**
	(g) To relieve traffic congestion through Waimea town, implement construction of a) Parker Ranch's connector road from Kamamalu St. to Mamalahoa Hwy.; and b) the County's extension of this road, between Mamalahoa Hwy. and Kawaihae Rd. in the vicinity of the Waimea solid waste transfer station	(g) Connect Keanalehu Dr. to Manawalea St. to create a connection between Kealakaa St. and Kealakehe Pkwy. (p.13-14)	(g) Improve substandard, rural roads. (p.13-15)	
	(h) Construct, at a minimum, one other paved two lane access road out of the Ke Kumu Housing area onto Paniolo Dr. (p.13-12)	(h) Connect Kamanu St. between Kealakehe Pkwy. and Costco, then extend north to proposed University Dr. (p.13-14)		
	(i) Extend Paniolo Dr. in Waikoloa north to intersect with the Kawaihae Rd. and the proposed Waimea-Kawaihae Rd., and build a road connection the northern end of Paniolo Dr. to the Queen Kaahumanu Hwy. to provide alternate access to Waikoloa Village	(i) Construct village bypass from Alii Dr. to Kuakini Hwy., and from Kuakini Hwy. to Hualalai Rd. to meet with Nani Kailua Dr. (p.13-14)		
	(j) Provide traffic signals at the Waikoloa Rd.-Paniolo Dr. intersection. (p.13-12)	(j) Realign the intersection of Kealakaa St. and Palani Rd. (p. 13-14)		
		(k) Connect Kanalani St. to Keanalehu Dr. (p.13-14)		
		(l) Connect Hienaloli Rd. from Palani Rd. to Hualalai Rd. (p.13-14)		
		(m) Connect Puapuaanui St. from Queen Kaahumanu Hwy. to Hualalai Rd. (p.13-14)		
		(n) Encourage HDOT to widen the Queen Kaahumanu Hwy. from Henry St. to Kamehameha III Rd. (p.13-14)		
		(o) Construct the proposed University Dr. between the Mamalahoa and Queen Kaahumanu Hwys. (p.13-14)		
		(p) Construct the proposed Shore Dr. from the Old Kona Airport Park to the Kealakehe Dr. (p.13-14)		
		(q) Construct the Kahului-Keauhou Pkwy. (Alii Hwy.) from Queen Kaahumanu Hwy. to Kaauhou. (p.13-		
		(r) Construct the Mamalahoa Bypass Hwy. between Keauhou and Captain Cook as a Scenic Corridor, with limited access and without commercial development. (p.13-14)		
		(s) Provide vertical connectors from Alii Dr. to Kuakini Hwy. (p.13-14)		
		(t) Improve that portion of Mamalahoa Hwy. extending from the North Kona to the Ka'u districts. (p.13-14)		
		(u) Support the installation of suitable bikeways and/or jogging paths. (p.13-		

District Actions				
North Kohala Action	**South Kohala Action**	**North Kona Action**	**South Kona Action**	**Ka'u Action**
		(v) Develop a roadway circulation plan for the area between Palani Rd. and Kamehameha III Rd., in cooperation with HDOT, FHWA, and affected communities. (p.13-14)		
		(w) Extend Lako St. to connect to Alii Dr. (p.13-14)		
		(x) Work with HDOT and the adjacent landowners in establishing the old railroad right-of-way as a pedestrian and bicycle right-of-way. (p.13-14)		
(a) Retain Upolu airfield for general aviation use. (p.13-20)	(a) The HDOT should continue to provide improvements to terminal and runway facilities at the Waimea-Kohala airport. (p.13-21)	(a) Future land uses in the vicinity of the Kona International Airport at Keahole should be compatible with the anticipated aircraft noise exposure levels for that vicinity. (p.13-22)		(a) Provide for general aviation and small boat harbor facilities and launching activities as the need arises. (p.13-22)
(b) The HDOT should continue to provide improvements to runway and terminal facilities at Upolu Airport, including the improvement of the airport's access road from the Akole	(b) The HDOT should continue to improve harbor facilities at Kawaihae to meet increased shipping activities and cruise ship passenger arrivals. (p.13-21)	(b) The HDOT should continue to improve and expand Kona International Airport at Keahole in accordance with the recommendations of the Keahole-Kona International Airport Master Plan Update Study (1997). (p.13-22)		
	(c) Continue to support the DLNR in its plans to develop a small boat harbor at Kawaihae. (p.13-21)	(c) Encourage the DLNR to renovate the Kailua-Kona Wharf or to seek alternative facilities to accommodate the cruise ship industry. (p.13-22)		

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework: Objectives (Goals, Intent)	Policy Framework: Aspirational Policy	Policy Framework: Controls (Standards, Regulation)	Policy Framework: County-wide Action
OVERVIEW					
Population Growth; Scenic and Natural Resources; Open Spaces; Desirable Density of Population; Water; Air Pollution; Public Access; Transportation; Sustainibility; Federal Expenditure; Energy; Tourism; Long Range Physical Development.	14. Land Use	(a) Designate and allocate land uses in appropriate proportions and mix and in keeping with the social, cultural, and physical environments of the County (p. 14-13).	(a) Zone urban- types of uses in areas with ease of access to community services and employment centers and with adequate public utilities and facilities (p. 14-13).	(a) The designated land uses will be delineated on the General Plan Land Use Pattern Allocation Guide Map. The broad-brush boundaries indicated are graphic expressions of the General Plan policies, particularly those relating to land uses. They are long-range guides to general location	
		(b) Protect and encourage the intensive and extensive utilization of the County's important agricultural lands (p. 14-13).	(b) Promote and encourage the rehabilitation and use of urban areas that are serviced by basic community facilities and utilities (p. 14-13).	(b) Zoning requests shall be reviewed with respect to General Plan designation, district goals, regional plans, State Land Use District, compatibility with adjacent zoned uses, availability of public services and utilities, access, and public need (p. 14-	
		(c) Protect and preserve forest, water, natural and scientific reserves and open areas (p. 14-13).	(c) Allocate appropriate requested zoning in accordance with the existing or projected needs of neighborhood, community, region and County (p. 14-13).		
			(d) Conduct a review and re-evaluation of the real property tax structure to assure compatibility with land use goals and policies (p. 14-14).		
			(e) Incorporate innovations such as the "zone of mix" and "mixed use zones" into the Zoning Code (p. 14-14).		
			(f) Establish a program of continuing review of the Zoning Code in light of emerging new industries and technologies and incorporate revisions to land use regulations as necessary (p. 14-14).		
			(g) Develop community development or regional plans for all of the districts or combinations of districts in cooperation with community residents and periodically review and amend these documents as necessary or as mandated (p. 14-14).		
			(h) Ensure that condominium property regimes (CPR) comply with the requirements of the Zoning Code, Subdivision Control Code and other applicable rules and regulations (p. 14-14).		

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework: Objectives (Goals, Intent)	Policy Framework: Aspirational Policy	Policy Framework: Controls (Standards, Regulation)	Policy Framework: County-wide Action
			(i) Encourage urban development within existing zoned areas already served by basic infrastructure, or close to such areas, instead of scattered development (p. 14-14).		
AGRICULTURE					
Open Spaces; Agriculture; Water; Sustainibility; Population Growth; Natural Resoources Conservation.	14. Land Use	(a) Identify, protect and maintain important agriculture lands on the island of Hawaii (p. 14-17).	(a) Implement new approaches to preserve important agricultural land (p. 14-17).	(a) In order to minimize the potential conflicts between agricultural and non-agricultural uses, standards and guidelines for the establishment of well defined buffer areas as part of new, non-agricultural developments that are located adjacent to	
		(b) Preserve the agricultural character of the island (p. 14-17).	(b) Agricultural land may be used as one form of open space or as green belt (p. 14-17).	(b) Land zoned for use in the Rural District shall be expanded, where appropriate (p. 14-17).	
		(c) Preserve and enhance opportunities for the expansion of Hawaii's Agricultural Industry (p. 14-17).	(c) Designate, protect and maintain important agricultural lands from urban encroachment (p. 14-17).	(c) Farm labor housing projects shall be developed in a manner that minimizes the use of important agricultural lands and is consistent with the character of surrounding land uses (p. 14-18).	
			(d) Ensure that development of important agricultural land be primarily for agricultural use (p. 14-17).	(d) Important agricultural lands shall not be rezoned to parcels too small to support economically viable farming units (p. 14-18).	
			(e) Assist in the development of agriculture (p. 14-18).		
			(f) Assist in the development of water for agricultural purposes (p. 14-18).		
			(g) Investigate possibilities to prevent non-agricultural uses that could interfere with potential or existing agricultural activities on important agricultural lands (p. 14-18).		

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework: Objectives (Goals, Intent)	Policy Framework: Aspirational Policy	Policy Framework: Controls (Standards, Regulation)	Policy Framework: County-wide Action
			(h) Support efforts to provide tax relief and other incentives to enhance competitive capabilities of commercial farms and ranches, thereby insuring long-term preservation, enhancement, and expansion of viable agricultural lands (p. 14-18).		
COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Public Access; Transportation; Agriculture; Preservation of Natural Beauty; Tourism; Culture; Energy; Sustainability; Infrastructure; Information Industry; Energy; Social Services.	14. Land Use	(a) Provide for commercial developments that maximize convenience to users (p. 14-24).		(a) Neighborhood Centers • Provide: Convenience goods, e.g., foods, drugs, and personal services. • Major Shops: Supermarket and/or drug store. • Number of Shops: 5 to 15. • Acreage: 5 to 10 acres. • Approximate Market: 3,000 people (p. 14-25).	
		(b) Provide commercial developments that complement the overall pattern of transportation and land usage within the island's regions, communities, and neighborhoods (p. 14-24).		(b) Community Centers • Provide: Convenience goods, plus "soft line" items, such as clothing, and "hard line" items, such as hardware and small appliances. • Major Shops: Variety or junior department store. • Number of Shops: 20 to 40. • Acreage: 10 to 30 acres. • Approximate Market: 15,000 people (p. 14-25).	
				(c) Regional Centers • Provide: Full range of merchandise and services. • Major Shops: Full size department store. • Number of Shops: 40. • Approximate Market: 50,000 people (p. 14-25).	

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework: Objectives (Goals, Intent)	Policy Framework: Aspirational Policy	Policy Framework: Controls (Standards, Regulation)	Policy Framework: County-wide Action
				(d) Urban renewal, rehabilitation, and/or redevelopment programs shall be undertaken in cooperation with communities, businesses and governmental agencies (p. 14-24).	
				(e) Commercial facilities shall be developed in areas adequately served by necessary services, such as water, utilities, sewers, and transportation systems. Should such services not be available, the development of more intensive uses should be in concert with a localized program of public and private capital improvements to meet the expected increased needs (p. 14-24)."	
				(f) Distribution of commercial areas shall meet the demands of neighborhood, community and regional needs (p. 14-24).	
				(g) Existing strip development shall be	
				(h) The development of commercial facilities should be designed to fit into the locale with	
				(i) Applicable ordinances shall be reviewed and amended as necessary to include considerations for urban design, aesthetic quality and the protection of amenities in adjacent areas through landscaping, open space and buffer areas (p. 14-25).	
INDUSTRIAL					
Population Growth; Scenic and Natural Resources; Open Spaces; Desirable Density of Population; Water; Air Pollution; Public Access; Transportation; Sustainibility:	14. Land Use	(a) Designate and allocate industrial areas in appropriate proportions and in keeping with the social, cultural, and physical environments of the County (p. 14-34).	(a) Support the creation of industrial parks in appropriate locations as an alternative to strip development (p. 14-34).	(a) Industrial development shall maintain or improve the quality of the present environment (p. 14-34).	
		(b) Promote and encourage the rehabilitation of industrial areas that are serviced by basic community facilities and utilities (p. 14-34).	(b) Achieve a broader diversification of local industries by providing opportunities for new industries and strengthening existing industries (p. 14-34).	(b) Topography of industrial land shall be reasonably level (p. 14-35).	

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework: Objectives (Goals, Intent)	Policy Framework: Aspirational Policy	Policy Framework: Controls (Standards, Regulation)	Policy Framework: County-wide Action
			(c) Improve the aesthetic quality of industrial sites and protect amenities of adjacent areas by requiring landscaping, open spaces, buffer zones, and design guidelines (p. 14-34).	(c) Industrial development shall be conveniently located to its labor resource (p. 14-35).	
				(d) Buffer zones shall be established between industrial and adjacent incompatible uses of land (p. 14-35).	
				(e) The direction of wind patterns and the absence of tradewinds shall be considered in the siting of industrial areas (p. 14-35).	
				(f) Industrial development shall be located in areas adequately served by transportation, utilities, and other essential infrastructure (p. 14-34).	
				(g) Industrial-commercial mixed use districts shall be provided in appropriate locations (p. 14-34).	
Multiple Residential					
Population Growth; Open Spaces; Desirable Density of Population; Water; Public Access; Transportation; Sustainibility; Federal Expenditure; Energy.	14. Land Use	(a) To provide for multiple residential developments that maximize convenience for its occupants (p. 14-42).	(a) Incorporate reasonable flexibility in applicable codes and ordinances to achieve a diversity of socio-economic housing mix (p. 14-42).	(a) Areas shall be located in such a manner that traffic generated by high density development will not be required to travel through areas of lesser density en route to principal community facilities (p. 14-42).	
		(b) To provide for suitable living environments that accommodate the physical, social and economic needs of the island residents (p. 14-42).		(b) Areas shall be protected from incompatible uses by transition zones (p. 14-42).	
		(c) To enhance the overall quality of life in our residential communities (p. 14-42).		(c) Development shall not be permitted in natural hazard areas unless proper on-site improvements are provided (p. 14-42).	
				(d) Development shall be located in areas where public utilities can be economically provided at a level adequate to meet the	
				(e) Recreational area and/or facilities shall be considered in multiple residential development (p. 14-43).	

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework: Objectives (Goals, Intent)	Policy Framework: Aspirational Policy	Policy Framework: Controls (Standards, Regulation)	Policy Framework: County-wide Action
				(f) Appropriately zoned lands shall be allocated as the demand for multiple residential dwellings increases. These areas shall be allocated with respect to places of employment, shopping facilities, educational, recreational and cultural facilities, and public facilities and utilities (p. 14-42).	
				(g) The rehabilitation and/or utilization of multiple residential areas shall be encouraged (p. 14-42).	
				(h) Applicable codes and ordinances shall be reviewed and amended as necessary to include consideration for urban design, and aesthetic quality through landscaping, open space, and buffer areas (p. 14-42).	
SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL					
Population Growth; Open Spaces; Desirable Density of Population; Water; Public Access; Transportation; Sustainibility; Federal Expenditure; Energy.	14. Land Use	(a) To maximize choices of single-family residential lots and/or housing for residents of the County (p. 14-47).		(a) There shall be a transitional area between single-family residential areas and incompatible uses (p. 14-48).	
		(b) To ensure compatible uses within and adjacent to single-family residential zoned areas (p. 14-47).		(b) Major traffic routes shall not be located through single-family residential areas (p. 14-48).	
		(c) To rehabilitate and/or rebuild deteriorating single-family residential areas (p. 14-47).		(c) Areas shall have basic improvements and amenities necessary for immediate use (p. 14-48).	
		(d) To provide single-family residential areas conveniently located to public and private services, shopping, other community activities and convenient access to employment centers that takes natural beauty into consideration (p. 14-47).		(d) Rural-style residential-agricultural developments, such as new small scale rural communities or extensions of existing rural communities, shall be encouraged in appropriate locations (p. 14-48).	

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework			
		Objectives (Goals, Intent)	Aspirational Policy	Controls (Standards, Regulation)	County-wide Action
		(e) To enhance the overall quality of life in our residential communities (p. 14-47).		(e) Review and amend land use ordinances and codes to include considerations for rural-style residential subdivisions in appropriate locations. Standards and criteria for the establishment of these areas shall be developed (p. 14-48).	
RESORT					
Open Space; Water, Sustainibility; Tourism; Energy; Sustainibility; Scenic and Natural Resources.	14. Land Use	(a) Maintain an orderly development of the visitor industry (p. 14-54).	(a) Promote and encourage the rehabilitation and the optimum utilization of resort areas that are presently serviced by basic facilities and utilities (p. 14-54).	(a) Major Resort Area A major resort area is a self-contained resort destination area that provides basic and support facilities for the needs of the entire development. Such facilities shall include sewer, water, roads, employee housing and recreational facilities, etc. A major resort area is designated as a Resort node or part of a Resort node on the Land Use Pattern Allocation Guide Map. • Maximum visitor units: 3,000 units. • Resort acreage: 90 acres minimum. • Active and passive recreation areas: 50 acres minimum	
		(b) Provide for resort development that maximizes conveniences to its users and optimizes the benefits derived by the residents of the County (p. 14-54).	(b) Lands currently designated Resort should be utilized before new resorts are allowed in undeveloped coastal areas (p. 14-54).	(b) Intermediate Resort Area An intermediate resort area is a self-contained resort destination area that provides basic and support facilities for the needs of the entire development on a smaller scale than a major resort area. Such facilities shall include sewer, water, roads, employee housing and recreational facilities, etc. • Maximum visitor units: 1,500 units. • Resort acreage: 45 acres minimum. • Active and passive recreation area: 25	
		(c) Ensure that resort developments maintain the cultural and historic, social, economic, and physical environments of Hawaii and its people (p. 14-54).	(c) Designate and allocate future resort areas in appropriate proportions and in keeping with the social, economic, and physical environments of the County (p. 14-55).	(c) Minor Resort A minor resort area shall not exceed the density of an intermediate resort area. • Maximum visitor units: 500 units. • Provide active and passive recreation area commensurate with the scale of development. • The required employee housing ratio and	

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework: Objectives (Goals, Intent)	Policy Framework: Aspirational Policy	Policy Framework: Controls (Standards, Regulation)	Policy Framework: County-wide Action
				(d) Retreat Resort Area A retreat resort area is generally an area that provides the user with rest, quiet and isolation for an environmental experience. It shall have sewer, water, roads, employee housing, and recreational facilities, etc. • Maximum visitor units: 50 units. • Resort acreage: 15 acres minimum. • Provide active and passive recreation area commensurate with the scale of	
				(e) Zoning of resort areas shall be granted when the proposed development is	
				(f) Coastal resort developments shall provide public access to and parking for beach and	
OPEN SPACE					
Open Space; Water, Sustainibility; Scenic and Natural Resources.	14. Land Use	(a) Provide and protect open space for the social, environmental, and economic wellbeing of the County of Hawaii and its residents (p. 14-63).	(a) Encourage the identification, evaluation, and designation of natural areas (p. 14-63).	(a) Open Space designations shall include: (1) Forest Reserves (2) Water Areas (3) Potential Natural Hazard Areas (4) Natural Areas and Reserves (5) Open Space Recreation Areas (6) Scenic Vistas and Viewplanes (7) General Use Conservation Sub-zones with Compatible Uses	
		(b) Protect designated natural areas (p. 14-63).		(b) Open space shall reflect and be in keeping with the goals, policies, and standards set forth in the other elements of the General Plan (p. 14-63).	
				(c) Open space in urban areas shall be established and provided through zoning and subdivision regulations (p. 14-63).	
				(d) Zoning, subdivision and other applicable ordinances shall provide for and protect open space areas (p. 14-63).	
PUBLIC LANDS					
Housing; Education; Population Growth; Scenic and Natural Resources; Open Spaces;	14. Land Use	(a) Utilize publicly owned lands in the best public interest and to the maximum benefit for the greatest number of people (p. 14-65).	(a) Encourage uses of public lands that will satisfy specific public needs, such as housing, recreation, open space and education (p. 14-65).	(a) Public lands with unique recreational and natural resources shall be maintained for public use (p. 14-66).	

Mandated Scope (HRS & Charter)	GP Chapter	Policy Framework			
		Objectives (Goals, Intent)	Aspirational Policy	Controls (Standards, Regulation)	County-wide Action
Open Spaces; Desirable Density of Population; Water; Air Pollution; Public Access; Sustainibility; Federal Expenditure; Energy.		(b) Acquire lands for public use to implement policies and programs contained in the General Plan (p. 14-65).	(b) Encourage the adoption of State programs for State lands consistent with the General Plan (p. 14-65).	(b) A sub-classification, University use, shall continue to be utilized, permitting the primary institutional and numerous supportive and accessory uses required for establishing and/or expanding a public university. Its designation shall continue to be shown on the Land Use Pattern Allocation Guide map (p. 14-65).	
			(c) Support the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service's expansion plans for the Hawaii Volcanoes, Puukohola and Puuhonua O Honaunau National Historic Parks (p. 14-65).		

	County Action	Advocacy	Puna Action	South Hilo Action	North Hilo Action
	(a) The establishment of urban-types of zoning may include additional acreages to account for acreages utilized for public benefit, such as historic sites, public access and parks (p. 14-14).	(a) Zoning may be recommended on an incremental basis depending upon construction schedule, development of supporting services and facilities, and other pertinent factors bearing upon the performance of the petitioner (p. 14-14).			
	(b) Ensure that condominium property regimes (CPR) comply with the requirements of the Zoning Code, Subdivision Control Code and other applicable rules and regulations (p. 14-14).	(b) Encourage the development and maintenance of communities meeting the needs of its residents in balance with the physical and social environment (p. 14-14).			
		(c) Encourage urban development within existing zoned areas already served by basic infrastructure, or close to such areas, instead of scattered development (p. 14-14).			

	County Action	Advocacy	Puna Action	South Hilo Action	North Hilo Action
	(a) Assist in the development of basic resources such as water, roads, transportation and distribution facilities for the agricultural industry (p. 14-17).	(a) Coordinate and encourage efforts to solve the problems of the agricultural industry in the County of Hawaii (p. 14-17).	(a) Assist in the further development of agriculture (p.14-18).	(a) Encourage buffer zones or compatible uses between agricultural and urban/residential areas (p.14-20).	(a) Encourage large landowners to make agricultural lands available for agriculture (p.14-20).
	(b) Assist in the development of basic resources such as water, roads, transportation and distribution facilities for the agricultural industry (p. 14-17).	(b) Encourage, where appropriate, the establishment of visitor-related uses and facilities that directly promote the agriculture industry (p. 14-18).		(b) Support the University of Hawaii at Hilo and Hawaii Community College aid in their development of programs that assist agriculture (p.14-20).	
	(c) Assist other State agencies, such as the University of Hawaii, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, University of Hawaii at Hilo, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Management, Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, Office of Planning, Department of Land and Natural Resources and Department of Agriculture, on programs that aid agriculture (p. 14-17).	(c) Discourage speculative residential development on agricultural lands (p. 14-18).			
	(d) Develop subdivision standards that make a distinction between agricultural and urban land uses (p. 14-17).	(d) Encourage other compatible economic uses that complement existing agricultural and pastoral activities (p. 14-18).			
	(e) Support the development of private and State agricultural parks to make agricultural land available for agricultural activities (p. 14-18)				
	(f) Ensure that condominium property regimes (CPR) on agricultural-designated lands comply with the requirements of the Zoning Code and other applicable laws, rules and regulations (p. 14-18).				

	County Action	Advocacy	Puna Action	South Hilo Action	North Hilo Action
	(a) Require developers to provide basic infrastructure necessary for development (p. 14-25).	(a) Encourage the concentration of commercial uses within and surrounding a central core area (p. 14-24).	(a) Centralization of commercial activities in Pahoa Town, rather than along the Pahoa By-Pass, to serve the residents of Lower Puna shall be encouraged (p.14-26).	(a) Continue to pursue the rehabilitation, renewal, and redevelopment of downtown Hilo. Continual improvement of other existing commercial areas must also be assured (p.14-28).	(a) Centralization of commercial activities in the Laupahoehoe-Papaaloa area shall be encouraged (p.14-28).
		(b) Encourage commercial areas to develop on an axis perpendicular to the highway (p. 14-25).	(b) Expanded commercial services to meet the needs of population growth in the Puna district shall be encouraged in Keaau (p.14-26).	(b) Assistance to small businesses in obtaining loans and management education classes and manpower training programs shall be encouraged (p.14-28).	(b) Appropriately zoned lands shall be allocated as the need arises (p.14-28).
			(c) Rehabilitation of existing commercial development in appropriate locations shall be encouraged (p.14-26).	(c) Controls that discourage speculation shall be established (p.14-28).	(c) Do not allow strip or spot commercial development on the highway outside of the primary commercial area (p.14-28).

	County Action	Advocacy	Puna Action	South Hilo Action	North Hilo Action
			(d) Appropriately zoned lands shall be allocated as the need arises (p.14-26).	(d) Appropriately located commercial zoned lands shall be allocated as the need arises (p.14-28).	
			(e) Allow the establishment of small neighborhood commercial areas within existing non-conforming, residential-agricultural (rural) subdivisions (p.14-26).	(e) Commercial zoned lands in proximity to the University of Hawaii at Hilo shall be allocated as the need arises (p.14-28).	
				(f) Within the Waiakea Houselots "medium density" area, commercial development shall be focused on the major streets---Kekuanaoa, Piilani, Manono, and Lanikaula, while the interior blocks should be zoned primarily for single- and multifamily	
	(a) Locate industrial areas convenient to transportation facilities, and provide a variety of industrial zoned districts and lot sizes, depending on the needs of the industries and the communities (p. 14-34).	(a) Industrial activities may be located close to raw materials or key resources (p. 14-35).	(a) Identify sites suitable for future industrial activities as the need arises (p.14-35).	(a) Encourage the centralization of industrial activities in the Kanoelehua Industrial area. Noxious industries shall be located away from residential and related areas (p.14-36).	(a) Identify sites suitable for future industrial activities as the need arises (p.14-37).
	(b) Provide flexibility within the Zoning Code to accommodate emerging new industries (p. 14-34).		(b) Industrial-commercial mixed use districts may be provided in appropriate locations (p.14-35).	(b) Identify sites suitable for future industrial activities as the need arises (p.14-36).	(b) Service oriented Limited Industrial and/or Industrial-Commercial uses may be permitted in the Laupahoehoe-Papaaloa area although the area is not currently identified on the LUPAG map

	County Action	Advocacy	Puna Action	South Hilo Action	North Hilo Action
	(c) Require developers to provide basic infrastructure necessary for development (p. 14-34).		(c) Service oriented Limited Industrial and/or Industrial-Commercial uses may be permitted in Pahoa although the area is not currently identified in the LUPAG map (p.14-36).	(c) Encourage the State and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to develop industrial zoned lands in the Kanoelehua Industrial area and airport industrial area (p.14-36).	
				(d) Allocate appropriately zoned lands (p.14-36).	
				(e) Industrial-commercial mixed use districts may be provided at appropriate locations (p.14-36).	
	(a) Provide adequate access to arterial streets, shopping facilities, schools, employment centers, and other services (p. 14-42).	(a) Encourage flexibility in the design of residential sites, buildings and related facilities to achieve a diversity of socio-economic housing mix and innovative means of meeting the market requirements (p. 14-42).	(a) Appropriately zoned lands shall be allocated as the need for multiple residential development increases (p. 14-43).	(a) Re-evaluation of existing zoned areas and re-allocation of lands in appropriate locations shall be undertaken (p. 14-43).	(a) Appropriately zoned lands shall be allocated should the need arise (p. 14-44).
	(b) To assure the use of multiple residential zoned areas and to curb speculation and resale of undeveloped lots only, the County may impose incremental and conditional zoning, which shall be based on performance requirements (p. 14-42).	b) Support the rezoning of those multiple residentially zoned lands that are used for other purposes to a more appropriate zoning designation (p. 14-42).		(b) Appropriately zoned lands shall be allocated as the need for multiple residential development increases (p. 14-43).	
	(c) Require developers to provide basic infrastructure necessary for development (p. 14-42).				

	County Action	Advocacy	Puna Action	South Hilo Action	North Hilo Action
	(a) To assure the orderly use of single-family residential zoned areas and to curb speculation and resale of undeveloped lots, the County may impose incremental and conditional zoning, which would be based on performance requirements. This is to assure that a certain percentage of buildings will be constructed (p. 14-47).	(a) Encourage innovative uses of land with respect to geologic and topographic conditions through the use of residential cluster and planned unit developments (p. 14-47).	(a) Work with community groups to explore possible avenues for financing infrastructural improvements within the non-conforming subdivisions (p. 14-48).	(a) Improve substandard residential roadways through the County's Capital Improvement Program or by Improvement District (p. 14-49).	(a) Encourage more innovative types of housing developments, such as cluster and planned unit developments (p. 14-49).
	(b) Encourage and coordinate with the State in providing fee simple and leasehold single-family residential lots to the residents through State and/or County Housing Programs (p. 14-47).		(b) Encourage and aid the agricultural industry in continuing to provide employee housing (p. 14-48).		(b) Urban areas shall continue to be Ninole and Ookala as well as the Laupahoehoe-Papaaloa area (p. 14-49).
	(c) Incorporate reasonable flexibility in codes and ordinances to achieve a diversity of socio-economic housing mix and to permit aesthetic balance between single-family residential structures and open spaces (p. 14-47).		(c) Improve and develop roadways, water and sewerage systems, and other basic facilities necessary to encourage development of lands suitable for residential use (p. 14-48).		
	(d) Re-evaluate existing undeveloped single-family residential zoned areas and reallocate zoned lands in appropriate locations (p. 14-47).				

	County Action	Advocacy	Puna Action	South Hilo Action	North Hilo Action
	(e) Designate and allocate single-family residential zoned lands at varying densities for future use in accordance with the needs of the communities and the stated goals, policies, and standards (p. 14-47).				
	(f) Require developers to provide basic infrastructure necessary for development (p. 14-48).				
	(a) The County may impose incremental and conditional zoning that would be based on performance requirements (p. 14-54).	(a) Evaluate resort areas and the areas surrounding existing resorts to insure that viable quality resorts are developed and that the surrounding area contributes to the quality, ambience and character of the existing resorts (p. 14-55).	(a) The development of visitor accommodations and any resort development in the district shall complement the character of the area (p.14-57).	(a) Re-evaluate areas currently zoned for resort use (p.14-57).	(a) Encourage the development of small-scale visitor related facilities near points of interest (p.14-58).
	(b) Continue to seek funds from the State Capital Improvement Program to help develop visitor destination areas in accordance with the County's General Plan (p. 14-54).	(b) Encourage the visitor industry to provide resort facilities that offer an educational experience of Hawaii as well as recreational activities (p. 14-55).	(b) Consider the development of small family or 'bed and breakfast' type visitor accommodations and small-scale retreat resort development (p.14-57).	(b) Continue to improve roadways and sewer and water systems in all areas where high density resort uses are allowed (p.14-58).	
	(c) Re-evaluate existing undeveloped resort designated and/or zoned areas and reallocate these lands in appropriate locations (p. 14-55).				

	County Action	Advocacy	Puna Action	South Hilo Action	North Hilo Action
	(d) Require developers to provide the basic infrastructure necessary for development (p. 14-55).				
shoreline areas (p. 14-55).					
	(a) Amend the Zoning Code to create a category for lands that should be kept in a largely natural state, but that may not be in the Conservation District, such as certain important viewplanes, buffer areas, and very steep slopes (p. 14-63).				
	(a) State and County Capital Improvement Programs should continue to be coordinated (p. 14-65).				

	County Action	Advocacy	Puna Action	South Hilo Action	North Hilo Action
	(b) Encourage the State to continue the Villages of Lai'opua project at Kealakehe (p. 14-65).				
	(c) Support the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service's expansion plans for the Hawaii Volcanoes, Puukohola and Puuhonua O Honaunau National Historic Parks (p. 14-65).				

District Actions					
Hamakua Action	North Kohala Action	South Kohala Action	North Kona Action	South Kona Action	Ka'u Action

District Actions					
Hamakua Action	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**	**North Kona Action**	**South Kona Action**	**Ka'u Action**
(a) Encourage large landowners to make agricultural lands available for agriculture (p.14-20).	(a) Encourage the maintenance and more intensive utilization of the Kohala Ditch irrigation system for agricultural production (p.14-21).	(a) Protect important agricultural lands from urban encroachment (p.14-21).	(a) Protect important agricultural lands within the Kona Coffee Belt from urban encroachment through the use of zoning and other mechanisms (p.14-22).	(a) Protect important agricultural lands within the Kona Coffee Belt from urban encroachment through the use of zoning and other mechanisms (p.14-22).	(a) Encourage and support the expansion of agriculture, including forestry and the macadamia nut industry (p.14-23).
	(b) Support the development of private and State agricultural parks as a means of making agricultural land available for commercial agricultural activities (p.14-21).	(b) Encourage buffer zones or compatible uses between important agricultural land and adjacent uses of land (p.14-21).	(b) Encourage the University of Hawaii at Hilo to accelerate research on agricultural, aquaculture and forestry products that are or could be of economic value to Kona (p.14-22).	(b) Encourage the University of Hawaii at Hilo to accelerate research on agricultural, aquaculture and forestry products that are or could be of economic value to Kona (p.14-22).	
	(c) In reviewing Special Permit applications, rezonings, and other land use changes in the Agricultural District, great care should be given to preserve existing viewplanes to and along the coastline (p.14-21).		(c) Encourage buffer zones or compatible uses between important agricultural land and adjacent uses of land (p.14-22).	(c) Encourage buffer zones or compatible uses between important agricultural land and adjacent uses of land (p.14-22).	

District Actions					
Hamakua Action	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**	**North Kona Action**	**South Kona Action**	**Ka'u Action**
(a) Centralization of commercial activities in the Honokaa area shall be encouraged. Urban renewal of the area should be undertaken (p.14-29).	(a) The development of a commercial core within the towns of Hawi or Kapaau shall be encouraged (p.14-29).	(a) The establishment of Waimea as a regional commercial center for northern Hawaii shall be encouraged (p.14-30).	(a) Controls to prevent speculative practices on commercially zoned lands may be established (p.14-31).	(a) Centralize commercial activities in existing town centers (p.14-31).	(a) Centralization of commercial activity in the communities of Pahala, Naalehu and Ocean View and the area of the Volcanoes National Park shall be encouraged (p.14-32).
(b) Suitable commercially zoned lands shall be provided as the need arises (p.14-29).	(b) Continual improvement of commercial facilities shall be undertaken (p.14-29).	(b) Establish controls to insure orderly development and minimize speculation of commercially zoned lands (p.14-30).	(b) Implementation of programs to correct existing deficiencies shall be undertaken (p.14-31).	(b) Appropriately zoned lands shall be provided as the need arises (p.14-31).	(b) Do not allow strip or spot commercial development on the highway outside of the designated urban areas (p.14-32).
(c) Encourage commercial activities within Honokaa town to promote and enhance the history and culture of the paniolo and former sugar plantation (p.14-29).	(c) Develop and encourage the use of special design districts in Hawi and Kapaau that include guidelines to preserve, protect and enhance the rural and historic qualities of the commercial areas (p.14-29).	(c) Continue the concentration of commercial uses in Waimea, Kawaihae, Waikoloa Village, and in the resort areas. Do not allow strip or spot commercial development on highways outside of these primary commercial areas (p.14	(c) Appropriately zoned lands shall be provided as the need arises (p.14-31).	(c) Allow the development of small-scale visitor-oriented commercial facilities along Ke Ala O Keawe Road (City of Refuge Road) leading to Pu'uhonua O Honaunau National Historic Park (p.14-32)	

District Actions					
Hamakua Action	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**	**North Kona Action**	**South Kona Action**	**Ka'u Action**
	(d) Do not allow strip or spot commercial development on the highway outside of the designated urban areas (p.14-29).				
(a) Identify sites suitable for future industrial activity as the need arises (p.14-37).	(a) Identify sites suitable for future industrial activity as the need arises (p.14-37).	(a) Encourage the development of a regional industrial park at Kawaihae and centralize limited industrial activities in Waimea (p.14-37).	(a) Identify sites suitable for future industrial activities (p.14-39).	(a) Identify sites suitable for future industrial activities as the need arises (p.14-40).	(a) Identify sites suitable for future industrial activities as the need arises (p.14-40).
(b) Encourage the rehabilitation of existing service-oriented industrial areas (p.14-37).	(b) Service oriented Limited Industrial and/or Industrial-Commercial uses may be permitted in the Hawi area although the area is not currently identified on the LUPAG map (p.14-37).	(b) Industrial development should be in harmony with surrounding uses and the environment (p.14-37).	(b) Additional industrial acreage should be provided at the Kona International Airport at Keahole for support facilities for the airport (p.14-39).	(b) Service oriented Limited Industrial and/or Industrial Commercial uses may be permitted in the Kealakekua-Captain Cook area although the area is not currently identified on the LUPAG map (p.14-40).	(b) Service oriented Limited Industrial and/or Industrial-Commercial uses may be permitted in the Naalehu area although the area is not currently identified on the LUPAG map (p.14-40).

District Actions					
Hamakua Action	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**	**North Kona Action**	**South Kona Action**	**Ka'u Action**
		(c) Identify sites suitable for future industrial activities as the need arises (p.14-37).	(c) Industrial development should be in harmony with surrounding uses and the environment (p.14-39).		
			(d) Industrial-commercial mixed use districts may be provided in appropriate locations (p.14-39).		
			(e) Service oriented Limited Industrial and/or Industrial-Commercial uses may be permitted in the Kainaliu-Honalo area although the area is not		
(a) Appropriately zoned lands shall be allocated as the need for multiple residential development increases (p. 14-44).	(a) Appropriately zoned lands shall be allocated as the need for multiple residential development increases (p. 14-44).	(a) Basic infrastructure shall be provided to those areas zoned for higher density use (p. 14-45).	(a) Re-evaluation of existing zoned areas and re-allocation of lands in appropriate locations shall be undertaken (p. 14-45).	(a) Re-evaluation of existing zoned areas and re-allocation of lands in appropriate locations shall be undertaken (p. 14-45).	(a) Appropriately zoned lands shall be allocated as the need for multiple residential development increases (p. 14-45).
		(b) Appropriately zoned lands shall be allocated as the need arises (p. 14-45).	(b) Appropriately zoned lands shall be allocated as the need for multiple residential development increases (p. 14-45).	(b) Appropriately zoned lands shall be allocated as the need for multiple residential development increases (p. 14-45).	

District Actions					
Hamakua Action	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**	**North Kona Action**	**South Kona Action**	**Ka'u Action**
(a) Designate lands for single family use as the need arises (p. 14-50).	(a) Aid and encourage major landowners to make available residential lands in the area for employee housing and the private market (p. 14-50).	(a) Encourage the development of appropriately located and serviced State-owned, Hawaiian Home Lands and privately-held lands for houselots (p. 14-50).	(a) Encourage the development of appropriately located and serviced privately-held and State-owned lands for houselots (p. 14-51).	(a) Encourage the development of appropriately located and serviced privately-held and State-owned lands for houselots (p. 14-51).	(a) Aid and encourage major landowners to make available residential lands in the area for employee housing and the private market (p. 14-52).
			(b) Improve and develop roadways, water and sewerage systems, and other basic facilities necessary to encourage development of lands suitable for residential use (p. 14-51).	(b) Improve and develop roadways, water and sewerage systems, and other basic facilities necessary to encourage development of lands suitable for residential	
			(c) Encourage the concentration of residential structures to avoid strip residential development (p. 14-51).	(c) Encourage the concentration of residential structures to avoid strip residential development (p. 14-51).	
			(d) Encourage the use of more innovative types of housing development, such as zones of mix and cluster and planned unit developments (p. 14-51).	(d) Encourage the use of more innovative types of housing development, such as zones of mix and cluster and planned unit developments (p. 14-51).	

District Actions					
Hamakua Action	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**	**North Kona Action**	**South Kona Action**	**Ka'u Action**
(a) Encourage the development of small family-operated hotels (p.14-58).	(a) Encourage the development of small family type hotels and bed and breakfast establishments (p.14-59).	(a) Adequate access, sewer and water systems, and other basic amenities shall be provided in all areas where higher density uses are allowed (p.14-60).	(a) Discourage strip resort development along Alii Drive (p.14-61).	(a) Developments shall blend in with the character of the area (p.14-61).	(a) The development of visitor accommodations and any resort development shall complement the character of the area (p.14-62).
(b) Consider small-scale retreat resort development (p.14-58).	(b) Consider small-scale retreat resort development that is consistent with the rural character and cultural lifestyle of the district (p.14-59).		(b) Re-evaluate some areas currently zoned for resort use (14-61).	(b) Encourage the development of small family-operated hotels or bed and breakfast accommodations (p.14-61).	(b) Encourage the development of small family or "bed and breakfast" type visitor accommodations (p.14-62).
(c) Encourage resort development that enhances the natural beauty of the area (p.14-58).			(c) Improve and provide adequate roadways, sewer and water systems, and other basic amenities in all areas where higher density uses are allowed (p.14-61).		

District Actions					
Hamakua Action	**North Kohala Action**	**South Kohala Action**	**North Kona Action**	**South Kona Action**	**Ka'u Action**

District Actions					
Hamakua Action	North Kohala Action	South Kohala Action	North Kona Action	South Kona Action	Ka'u Action

October 11, 2014

University of Hawaii at Manoa
Department of Urban and Regional Planning
Graduate Student Practicum

Hawaii Island Community Development Plans Strategy Summaries Synopsis
For Kona, Puna, North Kohala, and South Kohala

Four Excel Spreadsheets have been compiled to show a summary of the planning strategies indicated in the Community Development Plans (CDPs) of Kona, Puna, North Kohala, and South Kohala. The format provided to the practicum by Ron Whitmore in the document, "Draft CDP Strategy Summary", was used for the column categories to show the objectives/principles/standards, policy intentions, policy controls, and proposed county, federal, state, and community actions for all four CDPs.

The categories of each row are consistent to the document initially provided by Mr. Whitmore for the following districts: Puna, North Kohala, and South Kohala. These categories include population density, land use, scenic/natural beauty/open space, coastal resources, natural resource conservation, public access, housing, facilities (water, waste, transportation, utilities, energy), leisure, public safety/emergency preparedness, social services, and economy (agriculture, tourism, information, federal), and sustainability. Page numbers are listed for where information can be found in the CDPs in each cell description for the Puna, North Kohala, and South Kohala Plans.[1]

Because the Kona CDP had an extensive breadth, the row categories for this plan follow the format of the Kona CDP with the page numbers indicated in the first column. The row categories for the Kona CDP include transportation, land use, environmental resources, cultural resources, housing, public facilities/infrastructure/services, energy, and economic development.

The two reasons for why Areas that have intentionally been left blank in the CDP spreadsheet are as follows: (1) The category is not applicable to the topic presented in the CDP (2) The issue is not addressed in the respective CDP.

We intend to use this information to perform a triangulation analysis for all the CDPs and the Hawaii General Plan and to critique the feasibility of the proposed policies and actions.

[1] For the Puna CDP, page numbers are associated with the 2008 Puna CDP draft, although the table contents were adjusted to represent the contents of the 2011 amended Puna CDP Draft. Amendments indicated by ordinance number in such cases.

Note: Please be advised that the Kona CDP Strategy Summary spreadsheet document is 525 pages. We recommend that the electronic be referred to and the documents are not printed in order to promote sustainability.

CDP Priorities	Topic	Objectives		
		Objectives / Principles /	Policy Intent	Policy Controls
Settlement Patterns	**Population Density**	Large land area, providing adequate public services and infrastructure is a challenge. Development patterns are diverse and distinct. CDP recognizes the unique qualities in these regions and does not plan for a "one-size fits all" approach (p. 15)		To moderate future population growth for South Kohala is needed (p. 29). Action plan that CDP Team has developed on specific plan elements for Waimea include: Strategies to "save the pu`u", srategies for preserving small farms, small ranches, and open spaces in East Waimea, and expanding farming activities and Plans for implementing walkways and bikeways along major roads (p. 67).
	Land Use	Guide the location, type, and intensity of different land uses in particular areas and regions (p. 20). Estimates the future acreage allocation for a particular land use and is meant to serve as a land use guide for the County (p. 20). To request planning director to submit a draft of a bill concurrency management system for South Kohala to the County Council (p. 48)	Precautionary Principle (HI Constitution Section XI subsection 1: "For the benefit of present and future generations, the State and its political subdivisions shall conserve and protect Hawaii's natural beauty and all natural resources, including land, water, air, minerals and energy sources, and shall promote the development and utilization of these resources in a manner consistent with their conservation and in furtherance of the self-sufficiency of the State. All public natural resources are held in trust by the State for the benefit of all people." (p. 9). Manage the effects of growth and development in Puako: Preserve the historical integrity of Puako; Mitigate the impacts of development within the Puako community and in the surrounding area;Mitigate the impacts of surrounding land uses on historical and cultural resources in Puako (p. 137-8).Waimea Policy 1: preservation of Waimea's sense of place; Waimea Policy 2: "Responsible Growth" Adequate infrastructure (including roads, water supply, electrical power, drainage structures, schools, and parks) shall be provided by public and/or private entities before any large-scale new residential or commercial projects can be considered for approval by the County; Waimea Policy 3: Environmental Stewardship (land use decisions shall be based on wise management practices for forest, watersheds, natural drainage ways and streams, native ecosystem, and important agricultural lands); Waimea Policy 4-Develop affordable housing for Waimea; Waimea Policy 5-timely implimentation of needed circulation and transportation improvements (p. 67-68)	Waimea Policy 2 - Strategy 2.4 Amend the County of Hawaii General Plan "LUPAG" map by reducing the acreage of "Low Density Urban" land in Waimea Town (p. 71); Waimea Policy 2-Strategy 2.1 The County should carefully evaluate and condition, as appropriate, any rezoning that would negatively impact important agricultural lands or culturally, visually and environmentally important open spaces or resources in Waimea (p. 70); Waimead Policy 2Strategy 2.2 Work with Parker Ranch to phase the "Parker 2020" Development (p. 71); Waimea Policy 2- Strategy 2.3 Revise the County Subdivision Regulations and Planning Department policies and enforcement procedures to ensure that agricultural subdivisions are created for agricultural purposes and are not used for rural residential purposes without rezoning (p. 71); Waimea Policy 2-Strategy 2.5 Develop a secondary commercial center on the east end of town (p. 72).
	(Affordable) Housing		Genaral Policy 3: Land Use:There is a great need to provide affordable housing throughout the district (p. 29); General Policy 3: Provide affordable and workforce housing resources for low and moderate income individuas, familes, and for those residents with special needs (p. 50).	Strategy 3.1 Self-Help Housing - The Hawaii Island Community Development Corporation (HICDC), with offices in Hilo, develops self-help housing projects throughout Hawaii County for low income families in state-owned parcels in Waimea-the cost range between $220,000 to $270,000- intended outcome: a total of 100 to 200 new affordable homes created in

CDP Priorities	Topic	Objectives		
		Objectives / Principles /	Policy Intent	Policy Controls
	Scenic/ Natural Beauty/ Open Space	to provide for more developed park space and recreational facilities (p. 48)	Ch3-1.3 p 48:The intent of the amendment shall be to standardize the requirements for new developments to provide park space in South Kohala and other Hawaiÿi County Districts	Acquire critical open spaces areas in East Waimea(p. 80); Strategy 2.1 – Acquisition of Fee Interest or of Conservation Easements (p. 81) Waimea-based open space subcommittee of the South Kohala CDP Community Action Committee, with assistance from the County Planning Department, the County Open Space Commission, and the Hawaiÿi Island Land Trust (HILT) should take the lead-create a detailed map and list of open space parcels with notes on current use and owner- meet with owners in small groups if they are interested in selling their land- seek acquisition funds from the County and/or from the HILT and/or from wealthy donors-implement the acquisition process after the South Kohala CDP enacted-cost of acquisition can be quite high as millions of dollars - intended outcome: preservation of most of the remaining small farms and ranches in East Waimea as open space (p. 81-82); Strategy 2.2 – Internal Transfer of Development Rights-lead by Hawaii County Planning Department- the Planning Department can begin discussions with the owners of priority parcels - this program for internal TDR's could be initiated at any time, and could be applied to several rezonings of East Waimea lands - cost will be mainly Planning Department staff time.- intended outcome: critical East Waimea open space and farm areas will be preserved and protected (p. 81-82). Waikoloa Action Program 2-Community Center and community park- County Council Member for North and South Kohala, with the support of the Mayor's staff, the Planning Department, the Department of Parks and Recreation, and the Waikoloa community should work out funding and also alternative funding including CFD, Improvement District (ID), County CIP, other and develop fundinf stragegy for community
	Natural Resource Conservation		Precautionary Principle-The burden of proving that the resource is adequate and that its proposed use is consistent with the sustainable health of the ecosystem falls on the party proposing to use the resource (p. 9).	Waimea Policy1-Strategy 1.6 Recognize and protect significant trees and other plants (p. 69).
	Coastal Resources	to take into consideration global sea level rise and plan future coastal developments accordingly in the long term (p. 43)		Kawaihae Policy 1. The County and state shall work closely with the Kawaihae community to create a balance of recreational, commercial, and industrial uses around the harbor area while preserving the cultural and historic importance of the area (p.115).
	Climate Change			

CDP Priorities	Topic	Objectives		
		Objectives / Principles /	Policy Intent	Policy Controls
	Historic/ Cultural Resources	The numerous cultural and historic resources having no signage within the district should be identified with appropriate signage (p.43).	Many sites and landscapes have significant cultural and historical value to NH people. 2. Birthplace of the Paniolo or Hawaiian cowboy (p.17); General Policy 1: Preserve cultural and sense of place of south Kohala communities (p. 47); Waimea Policy 1-Strategy 1.1 Protect the Pu'u by keeping the pu'u and surrounding areas in agricultural land use and conservation use; The Pu'u Protection Plan for Waimea presented in the “Action Program” section consists of the acquisition of conservation easements and the requirement of a use permit for grading and construction on steep slopes (p.68). Preserve the historical integrity of Puako (p. 137).	Action Plan - Strategy 1.1 Acquire Conservation Easements for Critical Pu'u Parcels under “CDP Action Committee” with assistance from the County Planning Department; the County Public Access, Open Space, Natural Resources Preservation Commission; and the Hawaii Island Land Trust (HILT)-meet with owners of pu'u parcels to negotiate and educate them on the tax benifits and other benefits of establishing conservation; easemants-actual acquisition can be pursured after the South Kohala CDP-cost can be quiet high - intended outcome: preservation (p. 78); Action Plan - Strategy 1.2. Require a Use Permit for Construction on Steep Slopes - Hawaii County Planning Department should take the lead-develop appropriate language requiring a use permit and amend the Zoning Ordinance-costs will be primarily staff time and the notifying the public of the proposed Zoning Ordinance amendment-intended outcomes: the Planning Department will then have better regulatory tools to control construction activities on steep slopes as well as scenic and culturally important pu'u of Waimea (p. 79);

CDP Priorities	Topic	Objectives		
		Objectives / Principles /	Policy Intent	Policy Controls
Infrastructure	Public Access	New major roads to encourage more people to leave their cars at home and walk, bike, or bus to their destinations more often (p. 49)	General Policy 2: Provide the transportation and circulation need of the South Kohala community and for commuters to/from South Kohala(p. 49)	It is recommended that the Planning Department provide opportunities and forums for public review and comment for all subdivisions, PUD's, plan developments, and cluster developments, proposed in the District of South Kohala. Ch 3-2.4 p 49: Identify and establish transit corridors for future mass transit service within the district (p. 49); General Sub policy 2: New major roads in the District to incorporate "complete street" standards, including provisions for vehicular traffic, pedestrians, bicycles, and public transportation, except in the case of extreme mitigating factors (p. 49); Establish bicycle, pedestrian, and equestrian travel ways to link up the communities within the District (Waikoloa Village, Waimea, Puakö, Kawaihae, and the resort nodes) while also establishing alternative travel ways within the individual communities (p. 49); Waimea Policy 5 - Strategy 5.1 Plan, design, and construct walkways and bikeways within the existing rights of way of the main Waimea Roads: Kawaihae Road and Mämalahoa Highway (p. 73); Waimea Policy 5 - Strategy 5.2 Support the implementation of the Waimea Trails and Greenways Project(p. 73); Waimea Policy 5 - Strategy 5.3 Plan, design, and construct a system of equestrian trails for Waimea (p. 73); Waimea Policy 5 - Strategy 5.4 Plan, design, and construct a system of multi-purpose paths and trails for Waimea (p. 73); Waimea Policy 5 - Strategy 5.5 Implement short-term traffic mitigation improvements in and around Waimea Town Center (p. 75); Waimea Policy 5 - Strategy 5.6 Design and construct the Parker Ranch Connector Road (p. 75); Waimea Policy 5 -Strategy 5.7 Design and construct the Lälämilo Connector Road (p. 75); Waimea Policy 5 - Strategy 5.8 Work with the State Department of Transportation

CDP Priorities	Topic	Objectives		
		Objectives / Principles /	Policy Intent	Policy Controls
	Facilities (water, waste, trans, util, energy)	Ch2-2.5- p 43: To develop watershed management programs for the watersheds of South Kohala which has no currently existing stewardship program for watersheds.	Waikoloa Policy 1- Provide Infrastructure and Facilities for a growing community- Strategy 1.1 Plan, Fund, and Construct a Community Center and Community Park - meetings and activities during the day and on weekends, together with an indoor gymnasium-a larger Community Park of 15 to 20 acres that would have ball fields, soccer fields, and other active recreation facilities (p. 97); Strategy 1.2 Plan, Fund, and Construct Needed Public Schools: Elementary, Middle, High - Waikoloa Elementary and Middle School plans to expand in 7th and 8th grades over the subsequent two years (p. 97-98); Strategy 1.3 Plan, Fund, and Construct a Community Library-with advanced computer hardware and software, traditional books and other reading materials-enhance the Village's sense of community and identity- option include either stand alone library or library attached to the Middle School (p. 99); Strategy 1.4 Develop a Major Commercial Center for Waikoloa Village with shops, stores, and small business opportunities- "Metric Holdings", developer preliminary plans for a major grocery store, various shops and stores, a small hotel, a business park, and some kind of community gathering place in a commercially zoned 45-acre parcel (p. 99-100); Strategy 1.5 Manage and Expand the Potable Water System - to anticipate of continuing population growth and increased potable water demand - Potable water for Waikoloa Resort and Waikoloa Village is provided by the West Hawaii Water Company which is sold to a large California company that specializes in managing sewer and water systems (p. 100); Strategy 1.6 Manage and Upgrade the Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems - the Auwaiakeakua WWTP ("A-Plant") and the Kamakoa WWTP ("K-Plant"). together with collection lines and effluent disposal fields, are owned and operated by the West Hawaii Sewer Company- the company sold to a California company- The County's proposed 1200 unit workforce housing project will be tied into a new wastewater treatment plant- Other large projects should also be required to tied into a modern WWTP- The new WWTP's could also be designed to produce "reclaimed water" for irrigation of parks and landscaped	Action Program-Walkways and Bikeways for Waimea-Strategy 4.1 Walkways and bikeways for Waimea-planning, design, and construction of walkways and bikeways along Waimea's main roads walkways/bikeways subcommittee of the South Kohala Community CDP Action Committee, with assistance from the County Planning Department, the County Department of Public Works, the State Department of Transportation, and PATH should take the lead - walkways/bikeways subcommittee of the South Kohala Community CDP Action Committee, with assistance from the County Planning Department, the County Department of Public Works, the State Department of Transportation, and PATH-a funding request for design and survey work for Phase 1 can be submitted as part of the FY 2009/2010 County CIP program - Intended outcome: completion of a continuous walkway/bikeway system along Mämalahoa Highway and along Lindsey Road/Kawaihae Road f(p. 87-88). Waikoloa Action Programs: Construct second access road to queen Ka'ahumanu highway. Strategy 1.1. Finance through a Community Facilities District (CFD), with construction to be coordinated by the County; Strategy 1.2. Financing and construction by the developer of the Waikoloa Heights project; Strategy 1.3. Financing and construction by 1010 Puakö LLC. County Council Member for North and South Kohala, should take the lead with the Mayor's staff, the Planning Department, the Department os Public Works and the Waikoloa Community-workout funding and look at alternative funding mechanisms, including CFD, Improvement District (ID), County CIP, other and develop overall funding strategy - will greatly reduce the risk of a potential disaster and loss of life from a major wildfire
	Drainage			
Services	**Public Safety**	To build safe roads with truck runaway ramps for public safety (p. 49)	General Policy 4: Develop programs and standards that will protect the South kohala community from natural hazards, including major storms, flooding, tsumani, lava flow, and wildfires (p. 50) Mitigate the risk of natural disasters in Puako: Support the construction of the Paniau Evacuation Route; Maintain existing fuel break behind mauka houselots; Establish a fuel break between Queen Ka'ahumanu Hwy and the northeast section of Puako Beach Drive; Mitigate flooding from Kamakoa Gulch; Encourage more community participation in hazard mitigation activities and emergency response training; Upgrade existing emergency warning signals to have back up electrical power in the event that a power outage occurs (p.138-9).	Build safe roads (p. 49). Improve traffic safety in Puako: Consider, decide upon effective, appropriate strategies; Improve traffic safety for vehicles merging onto Qeen Ka'ahumanu Hwy from Puako Beach Drive (p.141).

CDP Priorities	Topic	Objectives		
		Objectives / Principles /	Policy Intent	Policy Controls
	Criminal Justice			
	Health			
	Education	the presence of a public high school will be important for promoting (p. 49)	Environmental stewardship in Puako: Encourage the development of the UH Kalakaua Marine Center on the parcel of land near the Puako Boat Ramp (p.140).	
	Social Services			
Quality of Life Outcomes	Leisure	to provide more developed parks and recreational facilities (p. 48)		
	Individual Rights			
	Economy (ag, tourism, info, federal)	Encourage Eco-tourism, nature-tourism, and ag-tourism. Also, establishing hiking, biking, and equestrian trails. Expansion	steps need to be taken to help these businesses deal with the pressures of urbanization, rising land prices, and a labor pool that is in decline (p. 29).	Waimea Policy -Strategy 1.4 Encourage small-scale farming through expanded tax credits-to give continuity to small-scale farming, an important part of the region's food production and economy, incentives for farming are needed which could include County

CDP Priorities	Topic	Objectives		
		Objectives / Principles /	Policy Intent	Policy Controls
	Sustainability		General Policy 4: Develop Guidelines and programs that promote environmental stewardship and the concept of sustainability (p. 51) Waikoloa Policy 2: Environmental Stewardship, sense of place, open space-Land use decisions shall be based on sustainable management (p. 97); Strategy 2.1 Support Projects and Programs for Environmental Restoration and Alternative Energy- The Waikoloa Village Association (WVA) has approved a 15-year license agreement with the Waikoloa Village Outdoor Circle that sets aside 275 acres of WVA land for the "Waikoloa Dry Forest Recovery Project." to preserve and restore the native dryland forest ecosystem - there are possibilities for private/public partnerships for alternate energy development projects (p. 101); Strategy 2.2 Preserve Waikoloa's Scenic Views, Landscapes, and Pu'u-Waikoloa has many pu'u which should be protected in their natural state (p. 102)	
	Government			The precautionary principle requires long-term vision and mandates that government entities favor caution and conservation in any case in which information is uncertain (p. 9).

Actions (programs, projects, ammendments)		
County Action	**State / Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
	Environmental stewardship in Puako: Consider a wide range of management options for the Puako forest; Community & county should collaborate with various state/fed agencies and non-profit orgs to share info & provide community resources to manage & protect Puako's ocean resources; future development & uses need to take into consideration water quality & promote proper watershed management (p.140-41).	Bill 297 (see Appendix 1) regarding the establishment of CDP Action Committees stipulates specific duties of the Committee. Duties include: Receive periodic briefings from the planning department on pending and approved permit applications involving property located within the planning area, and on other issues related to the CDP (p. 147); Monitor the progress and effectiveness of the CDP including the need for CDP revisions based on emerging statewide plans, new technologies, innovative ideas, or changing conditions (p. 147); Review and comment on various types of development applications including subdivisions, PUD's, plan developments, and cluster developments, on a timely basis and provide a public forum for these reviews (p. 148); Coordinate with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands regarding DHHL developments as well as any proposed CDP actions that may impact DHHL Lands. Coordination with DHHL should also include partnering with or assisting DHHL on issues of mutual concern (p. 148)
In Kawaihae CP, DHHL currently has 217 residential homesteads and has no plans to develop more residential homestead lots due to lack of potable water (p.114).	The Kawaihae Transitional Housing Program operated by the Catholic Charities of Hawaii on Queen Emma Lands had a bed capacity of 104 for families with children. The facility was slated to close on June 30, 2009 (p. 115). County of Hawaii opened the first phase of Na Kaulana Kauhale O Ulu Wini, a 96-unit low-income housing project in Kaloko in 2011 (See more at: http://westhawaiitoday.com/sections/news/local-news/kawaihae-	

Actions (programs, projects, ammendments)		
County Action	**State / Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
DOT-Harbors division considering transfer of ownership of a portion of land called “Coral Flats” in Kawaihae Harbor to DLNR Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation (p.114)		

Actions (programs, projects, ammendments)		
County Action	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
It has also been suggested that the Waimea Community and the County request the State Legislature to pass a Concurrent Resolution stating that the puÿu lands of Waimea shall be preserved as undeveloped pasture and forests; Public access to pu'u located on State land should be provided (p. 68); Waimea Policy 1-Strategy 1.3 Protect important cultural and historic sites, structures, and landscapes-the Waimea Field System, the Pukalani Complex, including the Breaking Pen, Carriage Barn, Pukalani Stables, Blacksmith Shop, and Pu'u Hihale Corral near Waimea Town Center, the pu'u mauka of the Town, and the Racetrack Complex- Overall, Waimea needs to establish an official “historic district,” at the state and/or federal level, to preserve and protect its cultural and historic heritage (p. 69)		

Actions (programs, projects, ammendments)		
County Action	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**

Actions (programs, projects, ammendments)		
County Action	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**

Actions (programs, projects, ammendments)		
County Action	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
In Kawaihae Community Plan, Dept of Hawaiian Home Lands owns lands in which industrial park located on and there are minimal plans to expand. DHHL owns the 10,000 acre Kawaihae ahupua'a and its 2002 Hawaii Island Plan calls for portions of their Kawaihae tract to be developed for residential, agricultural/pastoral, industrial, and community uses. Right now there is a partially developed 90-acre park and residential lot subdivision in this area (p.114).		
	Precautionary Principle- If a privately owned resource is of significant value and is worthy of preservation for the benefit of the community at large, then it may well be appropriate for the community to compensate the property owner for the loss in value resulting from significant limitations imposed upon their use of the property (p. 9)	
Waimea Policy -Strategy 1.4-The State Legislature is currently considering a number of incentives for farming, including tax credits, loan guarantees, and a provision allowing on-site housing for farm workers (p. 68)		Provide timely recommendations to the county on priorities relating to the county operational budget and the CIP budget and program (p. 147);

Actions (programs, projects, ammendments)		
County Action	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**

CDP Priorities	Topic	Objectives		
		Objectives/ Principles/ Standards	Policy Intent	Policies (Maps)
General Plan			(1) For any conflicts or discrepancies between the General Plan and the North Kohala CDP, the Action Committee should meet with the Planning Department to discuss possible amendments to the General Plan (p. 23).	
4.1 Growth management (Keep Kohala Kohala)	**Population Density**	(1) Direct growth to areas within and near existing town centers (p. 22). (2) Upscale development is limited to the areas where it is already located (p. 24). (3) Keep rural community character (4) Recognize North Kohala as a Rural Community that should not experience significant urban/suburban development that impacts population growth (p. 23).		
	Land Use	(1) Direct growth to areas within and near existing town centers (p. 22). (2) Promote agriculture. Agricultural lands are recognized and utilized for agriculture (p. 22). (2) Develop and implement rural infrastructure standards (p. 99).	(1) The majority of the land in Kohala is zoned for agriculture, is suitable for such use, and should be utilized as such. This means agricultural land should not be upzoned unless the proposed upzoning substantially conforms with the Goals and Policies of the North Kohala CDP (p. 20)	Land Use Pattern Allocation Guide (LUPAG) map- flexible design to guide future development

CDP Priorities	Topic	Objectives		
		Objectives/ Principles/ Standards	Policy Intent	Policies (Maps)
	Scenic/ Natural Beauty/ Open Space			
	Coastal Resources	(1) Shoreline and coastal resources are protected (p. 24)		(1) County of Hawaiÿi Public Access, Open Space and Natural Resources Preservation Commission
	Historic/ Cultural Resources / Preservation	(1) The scenic view planes from Kohala Mountain Road and Akoni-Pule Highway are protected. (2) Preserve the district's open space and cultural resources (p. 24)		
	Natural Resource Conservation			

CDP Priorities	Topic	Objectives		
		Objectives/ Principles/ Standards	Policy Intent	Policies (Maps)
4.2 Public access	**Public Access**	(1) Provide for community access to mauka and makai resources (p.22)		
		(1) In the longer term, the Kohala community envisions a continuous coastal ("lateral") path stretching at least from Pololü to Kawaihae, together with numerous mauka-makai accesses from Akoni Pule Highway to the shore, and from the Highway up into the mountains and a lateral mountain trail from Pololü to Taga Pond (p. 40).	Revise and improve Chapter 34 of the Hawai`i County Code, dealing with "PUBLIC ACCESS," and Planning Department "Rule 21 – Relating to Public Access: Usage;" in specific ways recommended by the Access Focus Group and the North Kohala CDP Action Committee: (1) Include coastal lateral shoreline public access requirement and require mauka-makai vehicular access. (2) Provide public access within 1 year of initial SMA permits or Subdivision approval. (3) Add lateral shoreline public access requirements. (4) Require subdividers to initially construct the access(es), if new construction is necessary. (5) Eliminate the loophole that allows subdividing less than 6 lots. (6) Require the subdivider to identify traditionally used trails/accesses on the property(7) (p. 45).	

CDP Priorities	Topic	Objectives		
		Objectives/ Principles/ Standards	Policy Intent	Policies (Maps)

CDP Priorities	Topic	Objectives		
		Objectives/ Principles/ Standards	Policy Intent	Policies (Maps)
Affordable Housing	**Housing**	(1) Provide affordable housing opportunities for low and moderate income residents and the children and the grandchilden (p. 58).	(1) To meet the Kohala community's needs for affordable for-sale and rental housing over a ten (10) year planning and program development period (p. 58). (2) To develop a program that will make some of the existing housing stock affordable to young families and young single adults (3) To integrate new affordable housing into the existing fabric of the community (4) To develop a strong, community-based organization that can work towards achieving these goals and objectives. (p. 59).	
			(1) 'Ohana Housing Units and Additional Farm Dwellings: Building a second "'ohana" unit on existing lots in areas zoned RS (Residential Single Family) in Kohala; Asked about County regulations on constructing additional dwellings on parcels in an Agriculture Zoning District (2) Self-Help Housing: Establish an ongoing Self-Help Housing Construction Program that will provide 10 to 20 homes per year for at least the next 10 years.self-help homes and other affordable housing projects should be located on lands that are within the "Low Density Urban" areas shown on the County General Plan LUPAG Map (p. 63). (3) Pre-emptions of	

CDP Priorities	Topic	Objectives		
		Objectives/ Principles/ Standards	Policy Intent	Policies (Maps)
Infrastructure		(1) Revamp, repair and/or replace aging or damaged infraestructure (p.71).		
	Facilities (water, waste, trans, util, energy)	(1) Prioritize and implement future improvements to public facilities and services (p. 71)		
	Leisure			
	Public Safety and emergency preparedness	(1) provide infrastructure, community facilities, and services that adequately serve the community on an on-going basis, and especially in times of emergency. Improve emergency preparedness (p. 102)		
	Social Services			
	Health			
	Drainage			

CDP Priorities	Topic	Objectives		
		Objectives/ Principles/ Standards	Policy Intent	Policies (Maps)
	Education			
	Individual Rights			
	Sustainability			
	Climate Change			
	Government			
	Criminal Justice			

Policies		Actions (programs, projects, ammendments)		
Policy recomendations	Policy Controls	County Action	State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)	Community Action
(1) Minimize speculation: The North Kohala CDP recommends the enactment of a special land speculation tax by the state legislature. The NK CDP Action Committee should provide support to implement appropriate state legislation (p. 23). (2) Map recomendations: Land Use Pattern Allocation Guide (LUPAG) map- flexible design to guide future development (p. 16). (3) Recognize North Kohala as a Rural Community that should not experience significant urban/suburban development that impacts population growth (p. 23)	(1) Future proposed upzoning of land shall be approved when it is substantially in conformance with the Goals and Policies of the NKCDP (p. 23). (2) Any proposed Agricultural Subdivision shall submit an agricultural use/production plan with their preliminary subdivision application that demonstrates the land will be primarily used for active agriculture, and that any proposed dwellings will be farm dwellings (p. 23). (3) Minimize speculation: County permits and approvals for North Kohala, including but not limited to zoning changes, subdivision approvals, and building permits, shall have expiration dates, and these expiration dates shall be adhered to. Any	(1)Establish the North Kohala CDP Action Committee (2) Participate in the identification of Important Agricultural Lands as established by Chapter 205-47, Hawaii Revised Statutes to ensure that appropriate lands are identified and protected (p. 97).		

Policies		Actions (programs, projects, ammendments)		
Policy recomendations	Policy Controls	County Action	State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)	Community Action
(1) Planning department should take a lead in down-zone State owned lands, some administrative costs will be incur, but The State-owned parcels with important cultural and/or scenic resources would be protected from development (p. 32). (2) CDP Action Committee should create the View Planes along the Kohala Mountain Road and Akoni-Pule Highway which will be protected (p. 39).		(1) Down-zone identified State-owned parcels with important cultural and/or scenic resources. (2) Establish a View Plane Protection Program to identify and protect areas of significant beauty along the Kohala Mountain Road and Akoni-Pule Highway corridor (p. 97).		
(1) For cultural and archaeological sites located along the shoreline, which are privately owned or there are no special land use regulations protecting it, it is recommended that those properties be purchased – either in fee or through purchase of conservation easements (p. 29). (2) “Open Space Bond Fund” (3) County of Hawaiÿi Public Access, Open Space and Natural Resources Preservation Commission (p. 23).	(1) Consideration of the cultural and environmental sensitivity of North Kohala, as described in other parts of this plan, shall be given to all proposed projects in the SMA areas, including single-family residences and all subdivisions (p. 23).	(1) “2% for the Land Fund” (p. 29). (2) Acquire coastal lands that should be preserved as open space (p. 97). (3) Development shall develop from being visible in the view plane from the highway to the sea and need a policy that requires significant set (p. 38).		
(1) The CDP Action Committee should coordinate programs to teach and celebrate Kohala’s rich cultural heritage through community-wide events (p. 36). (2) All steps to identify important cultural and historical sites and appropriate protections should be done in consultation with the community, including affected land owners, scientists, natural resource managers, and cultural experts (p. 37).	(1)All future land use decisions for North Kohala shall be in keeping with the heritage and cultural significance of Kohala (p. 22)	(1) Implement a Policy for a Cultural and Historical Preservation Community--- Identify the sites and submit the findings to county for reviewing (2) Establish Community Cultural Programs (p. 97).		
(1) North Kohala CDP Action Committee should decide on process for identifying IAL with County, get IAL mapped, write language for IAL protection and incentives (p. 38).		(1) Participate in the identification of Important Agricultural Lands (State Act 183) (p. 27)		

Policies		Actions (programs, projects, ammendments)		
Policy recomendations	Policy Controls	County Action	State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)	Community Action
		(1) Appoint a County Public Access Coordinator: Assign responsibility and authority for the construction, management and maintenance of public access easements, paths, and roads, together with adequate funding. (2) Implement a long-range plan for achieving adequate public access to both coastal areas and to the mountains, as part of the North Kohala Community Development Plan. (p. 97)	(1) Encourage increased cooperation and coordination among federal, state, and county agencies and departments regarding public access to coastal and mauka lands. (p. 98)	
		(2) Provide for substantive community input to the County Planning Department and the County Council in order to finalize and accept priority shoreline access easements. (p. 97)		

Policies		Actions (programs, projects, ammendments)		
Policy recomendations	Policy Controls	County Action	State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)	Community Action
		(3) Encourage increased cooperation and coordination among federal, state, and county agencies and departments regarding public access to coastal and mauka		
		(4) Encourage and increase cooperation and coordination between the community and private land owners regarding public access to coastal and mauka lands (p. 98).		
		(5)Encourage the County to pursue shoreline lateral trail access from the Pololü lookout to Keokea Park and from Keokea to Kapanaiÿa by working with Kamehameha Schools and		

Policies		Actions (programs, projects, ammendments)		
Policy recomendations	Policy Controls	County Action	State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)	Community Action
		(1)Ask about County regulations on constructing additional dwellings on parcels in an Agriculture Zoning District. (2) Create non-profit housing development corporation or similar entity (p. 98). (3) Action Committee should identify additional areas for self-help housing projects (4) Work with the HIHT Board of Directors and the County Office of Housing and Community Development (OHCD) to create an LLC subsidiary or similar entity to develop affordable housing for North Kohala (5) For specific affordable housing projects, pre-empt certain County subdivision and infrastructure standards and requirements in order to lower residential subdivision costs, thereby		

Policies		Actions (programs, projects, ammendments)		
Policy recomendations	Policy Controls	County Action	State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)	Community Action
	County approvals of proposed new development projects shall require that adequate infrastructure be in place. Consideration of cumulative impacts shall be included in the evaluation of the adequacy of infrastructure systems (p. 23)			
		(1) Repair and Relocate the Solid Waste Transfer Station. (2) Improve Communication Systems (radio, cell, internet) (3) Improve Existing Roadway Systems . (4) Improve Potable Water System (p. 99). (5) Support repair and maintenance of existing agricultural water transmission and distribution systems to		(1) Improve Reliability of Electrical Service in North Kohala (p. 82).
		(1)Improve Parks (restrooms, gym & public boat ramp) (p. 99).		
		(1) Improve Emergency Preparedness and Response. (2) Create Emergency Bypass Roads. (p. 99)		
		(1) Improve Fire and Police Department Facilities, Equipment and Services (p. 99). (2) Support enhancement of Educational Facilities and Programs for the District (p. 72)		
		(1) Increase Community Awareness of Healthcare Services in Kohala (p. 99).		

Policies		Actions (programs, projects, ammendments)		
Policy recomendations	Policy Controls	County Action	State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)	Community Action

Topic/ Page#	Objectives Objectives/ Principals/Standards	Policies Policy Recomendations	Policy Controls
Environmental Resources			
4.54	Objective ENV-1: Managing Impacts. In order to minimize impacts on the land, make use of best management planning practices for any land-based endeavor by balancing public and private rights, and taking advantage of an ever-improving knowledge of resource sensitivity and natural processes.	(1.1) The County should be a central repository of environmental resources GIS data Policy	
4.54			(1.2) The Kona Mauka Watershed Management Program shall encompass the public and private lands mauka of Māmalahoa Highway.
4.57		(1.3) Publicly-Owned Mauka Lands. All public lands mauka of Māmalahoa Highway should be managed with a holistic, multi-purpose approach for habitat preservation, groundwater source protection, and stormwater management,	
4.57		1All private lands mauka of Māmalahoa Highway are eligible for ecosystem services incentives as set forth in the Kona Mauka Watershed Management Program, provided the landowner actively participates in the Kona Mauka Watershed Partnership. Ecosystem services incentives include, without limitation: 1. Government funding. 2. Property tax credits for landowners.	
4.58			1.5 Sensitive Resources. In the context of Kona's ecology and history, the following natural and cultural resources shall be considered sensitive and therefore shall be inventoried, as part of any permit application to the County Planning Department jAny permit application that encompasses any of the above resources shall strive to incorporate these resources as assets. If a proposed project will have significant, unavoidable, adverse impacts to any of the above resources, the presumption shall be denial of the application and the applicant will have the burden of explaining any overriding
4.58		Ecotourism and Other Mauka Lands Development. On LUPAG Extensive Agricultural lands, a special permit for an ecotourism-related or other non agricultural use may be considered provided the proposed project is consistent with the Kona Mauka Watershed Management Program and reviewed by the Design Center.	
4.59		The County's Central Environmental Resources Inventory (see Policy ENV-1.1) should include the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) 100-year floodplains, as well as planned natural flow ways identified by the Stormwater Management Program (see Policy PUB – 4.7), where excess runoff from existing and future development will be directed. Collectively, the FIRM floodplains and the planned flow ways may serve as open space amenities, such as linear parks and/or greenbelts	

Topic/ Page#	Objectives Objectives/ Principals/Standards	Policies Policy Recomendations	Policy Controls
4.59		Multi-Purpose Flood Corridors. If the flood corridor serves regional multiple benefits the County should consider ownership and/or maintenance responsibility for the flood corridor, upon request of the affected landowner.	
4.67			Setback Buffer from Flood Corridor. To account for nature's unpredictability, any structure as defined in Chapter 27 Floodplain Management Code shall be in compliance with
4.67			Anchialine Ponds Management Program. The County shall adopt the following strategies: 1. Conduct an inventory of anchialine ponds in Kona. 2. Develop management policy: a. Development projects must map anchialine ponds and monitor their physical, chemical, and biological status b. Management of anchialine ponds on development project land should include assessment and removal of invasive species c. No development project should be approved that impacts anchialine ponds 3. Develop education modules for anchialine ponds and
4.67		At a minimum, water quality should be monitored at stations which correspond to the popular water-contact recreational areas and the exceptional coral reef habitats	Water Quality Monitoring Program. In recognition of Kona's exceptional nearshore coastal resource, a comprehensive system to monitor nearshore water quality shall be established for purposes of protecting public health as well as ecosystem health (particularly coral reefs) to supplement the State Department of Health's water quality monitoring program. The Water Quality Monitoring Guidelines shall be referenced when requiring water quality monitoring as a condition of permit approval or in the establishment of a comprehensive Water
4.68			Action ENV–1.12a: Hire consultant to prepare Water Quality Monitoring Guidelines (PD, DPW, DOH, 2-3). Action ENV–1.12b: Set up water quality monitoring station locations (PD, Community, UH Sea Grant, DOH, 2-3). Action ENV–1.12c: Organize and train community base water quality team (PD, Community, UH Sea Grant, DOH, 2-3).

Topic/ Page#	Objectives Objectives/ Principals/Standards	Policies Policy Recomendations	Policy Controls
4.69	Objective ENV-2: Open Space Network. To develop a networked system of appropriate access to all significant open space resources that enhances opportunities for residents and visitors for recreational, educational, subsistence, or gathering purposes.	Open Space Network Program. The purpose of the Open Space Network Program is to enhance opportunities for residents and visitors to access Kona's Environmental Resources for recreational, educational, subsistence, or gathering purposes. The Program will identify the following: i. Hubs and Links. ii. Public Access Management. iii. Public Areas.	
4.69	Objective ENV-3: Fiscal Commitments to Open Space. To affirm the commitment that expenditures for open space management are just as important as investment in hard infrastructure (e.g., water, sewer, and roads).		Policy ENV-3.1: Acquisition Priorities. To supplement the activities of the County Open Space Commission, the Open Space Network Program shall identify high priority areas in Kona for public acquisition, based on the following criteria: a. Significant value; b. Extensive public use;
4.7			Maintenance Commitment. A variety of funding sources shall be pursued to supplement, as necessary, existing government operational budgets to ensure a high
4.7			Public/Private Partnership. To foster a public and private partnership of stewardship, a Kona Treasures Fund shall be established and administered by a non-profit entity to implement the environmental policies set forth in this plan by supplementing any
Public Facilities/Infrastructure/Services			
4.99	Objective PUB–1: To coordinate planning and budgeting for public facilities, the Official Public Facilities and Services Map shall identify existing and proposed public facilities		Official Public Facilities and Services Map. The Official Public Facilities and Services Map shall identify existing and proposed public facilities. Proposed facilities shall distinguish whether the mapped site is committed or requires further planning. On the premise that the mapped proposed facilities are priority, only those

	Objectives	Policies	
Topic/ Page#	Objectives/ Principals/Standards	Policy Recomendations	Policy Controls
4.99	Objective PUB–2: Public Safety. To establish a minimum level of service for public safety resources in order to identify deficiencies and plan for future growth, and to recognize that how we design our communities can help to prevent crime	Policy PUB–2.1: Law Enforcement Level of Service. To enable timely response over a geographic area spanning approximately 60 miles long, there should be, at a minimum, a police station for North Kona and another police station for South Kona. The North Kona police station should have an adequately-sized holding jail and should be located near the court for efficient operations. Until superseded by a county-wide standard, the number of police officers for each district should be planned and budgeted at 4 officers/1000 persons in order to cover three shifts with a minimum of three officers per shift (Personal Communication, Chief Lawrence Mahuna, December 19, 2007).	
4.107			The design of new or renovated buildings or public facilities shall consider environmental design principles that prevent crime.
4.107		Policy PUB–2.3: Fire Protection, EMS, Rescue, HazMat Level of Service. Until superseded by a county-wide standard, fire station locations should be planned to provide a response time of 8 minutes in the Urban Area (10 mile radius with 5 mile overlap) and 12 minutes in the rural areas (15 mile radius with 5 mile overlap). All fire stations should provide fire protection and EMS services. Rescue services should be provided by ground and sea by at least one station in each district, and by helicopter to service the North Kona and South Kona districts. One station should have HazMat capability to service the North Kona and South Kona districts.	
4.108		Policy PUB–2.4: Beach Safety Level of Service. Lifeguard stations should be located at County and State beach parks, in accordance with the “Needs Assessment Study” prepared by the County Fire Department as shown on Figure 4-10a Public Facilities and Services Map-Public Safety.	

	Objectives	Policies	
Topic/ Page#	Objectives/ Principals/Standards	Policy Recomendations	Policy Controls
4.109		Policy PUB–2.5: Highway Safety Level of Service. In order to reduce the number of motor vehicle traffic accidents, high-risk locations or hot spots should be identified in order to improve roadway safety.	
4.109			Policy PUB–2.6: Disaster Shelters and Critical Facilities. There shall be adequate hurricane-proof shelters concurrent with the growing population. Where designated on Figure 4-10a Official Public Facilities and Services Map-Public Safety, new public buildings shall be evaluated by the Civil Defense regarding whether or not the
4.109	Objective PUB-3: Healthcare. To ensure access to healthcare and promote a healthy lifestyle.		Policy PUB–3.1: Medical Care. The community shall support a viable medical clinic to ensure a safety net for those without health insurance or those
4.109		This resource center may be co-located with a senior recreational center in Kailua.	Policy PUB–3.2: Long-Term Care. An information center/activity center shall serve as a
4.109			Policy PUB–3.3: Preventive Health through Walkable Communities. Through the Village Design Guidelines' pedestrian-friendly street standards, Kona shall be known as an avid
4.11			Policy PUB–3.4: Universal Access. As its expression of compassion and caring, the Kona community shall take pride in having all public facilities accessible to the disabled and respectful of the accessible parking stalls.
4.11	Objective PUB-4: Growth Management. To prioritize and locate growth-supporting infrastructure (water, sewer, drainage) to support the TODs and infill development and to minimize the environmental impacts of such growth.		Policy PUB–4.1: Water for TODs. To encourage and direct development to the TODs, a priority shall be to provide an appropriately sized water transmission line within the Keohokālole Highway Corridor, and to flexibly enable water allocation policies to support the Kona CDP land use policy to concentrate growth within the TODs, in lieu of sprawl.
4.11			Policy PUB–4.2: South Kona Water System. In recognition that the extension of the County water system south beyond its existing limit at Hoʻokena would increase the growth pressures to convert agricultural land to urban uses, the South Kona
4.111	This policy is not intended to subsidize the Water tank. farmers. Instead, the intent is to explore cost-effective systems to provide water for irrigation purposes, set water rates that encourage the small farms, and to ensure that these agricultural customers are committed to agriculture and use the water responsibly	the policies may consider agricultural dedication for property tax purposes (to evidence a commitment to agriculture) and the use of best practices irrigation (to evidence responsible water use) as a condition to receive DWS agricultural water rates.	Policy PUB–4.3: Agricultural Water. Recognizing the importance of agriculture as part of the rural character of Kona, the pervasiveness of small farms, and the critical need for irrigation in Kona's relatively dry climate, DWS shall develop a policy to implement best efforts to serve the agricultural water needs of the Kona area.

	Objectives	Policies	
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4.111			Policy PUB–4.4: Sewer Priorities. In order to protect the nearshore water quality, the requirement to hookup to the County sewer system (HCC Section 21-5) shall be strictly enforced. The highest priority in expanding the sewer system within the Kona Urban Area shall be to service any shoreline properties that do not have access to a public sewer system and then to service lots within approximately 1 mile of the shoreline. Any new subdivision within 1 mile of shoreline within the Kona Urban Area shall either hookup to the public sewer system, or provide a private treatment system, and/or install dry sewers (see Figure 4-10c
4.111			Policy PUB–4.5: Wastewater Treatment and Effluent Reuse. The Kealakehe Wastewater Treatment Plant shall be expanded to accommodate the projected sewage volume from the Urban Area extending south of Hina Lani Street to the Keauhou Wastewater Treatment Plant service area. A new County wastewater treatment plant shall be located in the vicinity shown on Figure 4-10c Official Public Facilities and Services Map-Waste Management and designed to the extent feasible to utilize a natural treatment system that
4.112		Policy PUB-4.6 Wastewater Reuse Area: Recognizing the limited drinking water supply in the Kona area, every effort should be taken to develop a feasible wastewater reclamation system for non-potable uses. Also refer to Policy TRAN-3.3. The wastewater reuse area should be, at a minimum, located mauka of the shoreline up to Keohokālole Highway (Mid-Level Road), north of Palani Road and south of Huliko‘a Drive (see Figure 4-10c Official Public Facilities and Services Map-Waste Management).	

	Objectives	Policies	
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4.112			Acknowledging the complexity of managing stormwater, a stormwater management program tailored to Kona shall evolve through a public education and training phase, voluntary incentives, and the ultimate development of Stormwater Management Guidelines that will regulate development and establish standards for public projects. The evolution of this program shall consider the following: (a) a connected hierarchical overflow system where overflows from 10-year storm facilities (e.g., drywells) are directed to higher-capacity flood management systems, so that the total system can safely accommodate a 100-year storm; (b) use of natural drainageways and retention areas to the extent possible to maximize infiltration (groundwater recharge), filtration, and settling;(c) multi-purpose use of the higher-capacity (e.g., 25-year, 50-year, 100-year) flood management facilities for recreation or other uses since these areas will flood infrequently;
4.113	SUSTAINABLE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Objective PUB- 5: Zero Waste. To maximize recycling, reuse, and reduction.		Policy PUB–5.1: Integrated Waste Disposal. To the extent feasible, Kona's proposed natural system wastewater treatment facility shall be co-located with a non-edible crop, such as a biofuel crop, to use the R-1 wastewater effluent, and also co-located with Kona's green waste composting site to compost the sludge from the
4.113			Policy PUB–5.2: Solid Waste. Within the Kona Urban Area, to increase the capture of recyclable materials and also to decrease the number of automobile trips, the County shall
4.114	SENSE OF COMMUNITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE Objective PUB-6. Quality of Life. To foster a sense of community and health through the public realm such as gathering places, parks, pedestrian networks, and open spaces.		Policy PUB–6.1: Gathering Places. TODs shall include appropriate public gathering areas, such as plazas, in accordance with the Village Design Guidelines. The planning and design of such public spaces shall address any maintenance requirements. (Enacted by plan)

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4			Policy PUB–6.2: Active Recreation Opportunities. A range of recreational opportunities shall be provided to encourage physical activity and interaction among toddlers, youth, teens, adults, and seniors, including, without limitation the following: (a) Regional park (minimum 50 acres)—New regional park at Kealakehe as shown on the Public Facilities Plan to include playfields, multi-purpose building (e.g., gymnasium) (b) Kona Civic Auditorium or Performing Arts Center. Facility to provide a venue for major entertainment, social, cultural, and performing arts opportunities. (c) District park (10-30 acres)—Upgrade the Old Airport Park to enhance the playfields, swimming pool, multi-purpose building, courts (basketball, tennis, volleyball), tot lots, fitness area, pet area, and skateboard area; locate a district park to service South Kona to include playfields, multi-purpose use building (e.g., community/senior center, gym), and a tot lot (d) Community parks (4-8 acres)—A community park should be located 2 miles apart within the Urban Area to include, at a minimum, playfields and a restroom, as designated in the Public Facilities Plan to provide adequate playfields for youth leagues; multi-purpose use of school
4.115		Policy PUB–6.3: Optimize recreational facilities in the rural areas.	

Topic/ Page#	Objectives Objectives/ Principals/Standards	Policies Policy Recomendations	Policy Controls
4.115	Policy PUB–6.4: Environment as a Public Realm and Classroom. For Kona, nature is the most culturally significant public realm as the setting for interaction, stewardship, and learning. The Open Space Network is the primary access point to nature and culture. The purpose of this policy is to emphasize the educational value of the Open Space Network (see Policy ENV-2.1 Open Space Network Program), to accordingly design this Network with interpretive opportunities, to encourage teachers to incorporate the Network into their activities, for the visitor industry to sensitively share learning opportunities of the Network with visitors, for residents to use the Network opportunities to interact with nature whether for leisure or subsistence purposes, and to develop deeper respect for people and places through cultural learning opportunities accessed through the Network.		
4.116		Policy PUB–6.5: Public Art. In recognition of Kona's embrace of cultural traditions, opportunities should be sought to creatively incorporate public art into public areas or facilities, to create a sense of place.	
4.116			
4.116	Objective PUB-7. Standard of Excellence. To set a standard of excellence in design, operation, and maintenance for public workers in Kona to strive toward and for the community to encourage such efforts through partnerships		Policy PUB–7.1: Excellence in Design. Design of County facilities shall be evaluated on a life cycle cost basis, accept a higher level of risk for innovation where government has the opportunity to lead by example, and a reasonable premium to incorporate aesthetics or
4.117	Policy PUB–7.2: Excellence in Maintenance. If the community and responsible public workers cannot stand next to the public facility with pride, then that is a call to action for both the community and the responsible public agency.		
4.117	PUBLIC SERVICES AND SOCIAL PROGRAMS Objective PUB– 8: To promote the cooperation between government, citizens and organizations, and to facilitate the development of programs to strengthen families and communities.		Policy PUB–7.3: Recruitment Incentives. Since government's ability to achieve excellence depends on its ability to fill positions with qualified workers, and since affordable housing close to work is one of the primary obstacles to recruitment, housing projects where government

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4.117	PUBLIC SERVICES AND SOCIAL PROGRAMS Objective PUB– 8: To promote the cooperation between government, citizens and organizations, and to facilitate the development of programs to strengthen families and communities."This is not to duplicate services or provide direct services provided by private service organizations, but to foster maximum utilization of all available resources."		Policy PUB–8.1: One-Stop Community Resource Center. The County shall serve as point of community access for information and referral for health, education and social services.
4.118			Policy PUB–8.2: The County shall serve as an advocate for programs serving the elderly, disabled, and homeless persons.
Energy			

Topic/ Page#	Objectives Objectives/ Principals/Standards	Policies Policy Recomendations	Policy Controls
4.121	Objective ENGY-1. To provide a multi-prong framework, including standards, innovations, incentives, and education, to reduce the dependency on imported fossil fuels through energy efficiency and renewable energy generation. Policy ENGY–1.1: Energy Building Standards for New Residences. Recognizing that residential housing is the largest consumer of electricity (38%) and that air conditioning as a significant driver of residential demand is a relatively recent phenomenon in West Hawai'i due to the numerous larger homes, this Kona CDP supports the mandatory application of the Model Energy Code to residential structures with gross living floor area of 6,000 square feet (s.f.) and over (Davies, M. et al, October 3, 2007). For residences less than 6,000 s.f., this CDP supports expedited permit processing by the County for builders who voluntarily employ energy efficient measures certified under the Hawai'i BuiltGreen,8 EnergyStar,9 or LEED programs.10		
4.121			
4.122			

	Objectives	Policies	
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Transportation			
4.6	Objective TRAN-1: Transportation and Land Use. To organize growth on a regional level in Kona,growth should be compact and transit-supportive. Compact mixed-use villages along transit rou		
4.7			Policy TRAN-1.1: Official Transportation Network Map. The Official Transportation Network Map shall show proposed transit routes, proposed arterials and collectors, and pedestrian/bicycle paths (see Figures 4-2a to 4-2d). This map shall designate the functional classification of the roadway. The purpose of this map is to show intended interconnections, plan and preserve these corridors, budget public improvements, and provide notice to affected landowners of potential impacts from these projects.

Topic/ Page#	Objectives Objectives/ Principals/Standards	Policies Policy Recomendations	Policy Controls
4.7		Policy TRAN-1.2: Trunk Line. The new Keohokālole Highway (Mid-Level Road) shall function as the trunk transit route connecting Kailua Village with the airport, along which transitoriented developments (TODs) will be located. As the trunk transit route, there will be future allowance for a dedicated transit-way within the right-of-way and the headways will be of the highest among all transit routes in Kona (see Figure 4-2a).	
4.7			Policy TRAN-1.3: Spacing of TODs along Trunk Line. Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Urban Villages shall be located a minimum of one mile apart, between major transit stations, along Keohokālole Highway trunk route in order to preserve the transit efficiency of this route.
4.8			Policy TRAN-1.4: Secondary Transit Route. A secondary transit route shall connect Kailua Village with Keauhou and also serve the areas mauka of Queen Ka‘ahumanu and Kuakini Highways (see Figure 4-2a). As a secondary transit route, transit will share the vehicular travel lane, and its headways will be equal or less than the trunk route. Any new developments along these routes shall pay their proportionate share for the frontage road costs and provide transit stops or stations.

	Objectives	Policies	
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4.8			Policy TRAN-1.5: Frontage Road. A frontage road makai of the Queen Ka‘ahumanu Highway, or, if permitted by DOT, within the 300-foot wide Queen Ka‘ahumanu Highway rightof-way between the airport and Honokōhau Harbor shall serve as a Secondary Transit Route. It will enable the consolidation of Queen Ka‘ahumanu Highway vehicular access points for the developments makai of Queen Ka‘ahumanu Highway
4.8-4.15			Policy TRAN-1.6: Kailua or Makaeo Village as a Transit Hub. The redevelopment of Kailua shall include a plan to create an intra-Kona transportation service, with Kailua Village or Makaeo Village as the "hub" or transit center. Buses would operate from Captain Cook to the Kailua or Makaeo Village hub. At the hub, buses would intersect with other routes operating from Keohokālole Highway (Mid-Level Road), the frontage road, and other Kona destinations. Transfers for continued travel would be made at this location.
4.15		Policy TRAN-1.7: Transit Route to Rural Town Transit-Oriented Developments (TODs). The existing rural towns between Honalo and Captain Cook are encouraged to be redeveloped as TODs with Māmalahoa Highway (Highway 190) functioning as a Secondary Transit Route connecting these villages to Kailua or Makaeo Village.	

	Objectives	Policies	
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4.15	system of interconnected roads in Kona that will provide alternative transportation routes that will disperse automobile trips and reduce their length, while not compromising the through functions of arterials and major collectors with excessive intersections. A highly connected transportation system within Kona's Urban Area (UA) serves to do the following: (a) provides safe choices for drivers, bicyclists, and pedestrians; (b) promotes walking and bicycling; (c) connects neighborhoods to each other and to popular destinations, such as schools, parks, shopping, libraries, and post offices, among others; (d) provides opportunities for residents to increase their level of physical activity each day by creating		
4.16			Policy TRAN-2.1: Connectivity Standards. Connectivity refers to the directness of links and the density of connections that make up the transportation network. Within the Kona Urban Area (UA) new development shall contribute to this interconnected transportation network of streets, pedestrian, and bicycle access that work to disperse traffic and connect and integrate new development with the existing fabric of the community. Proposals for new development or redevelopment within Kona's UA shall meet the following connectivity standards:
4.17	Objective TRAN-3. Multi-Modal System. To develop a multi-modal transportation system to encourage walking, biking, transit, and other non-vehicular modes of travel. A multi-modal system needs to be attractive, safe, comfortable, convenient, accessible, environmentally friendly, and affordable. Such a system would reduce congestion, improve air quality, reduce fuel consumption, and increase healthy activity. Not only would the system enhance the mobility of the elderly and youth, who do not drive, it would also make it possible for residents to divert automobile ownership expenses to other daily needs, such as a homeownership mortgage or insurance. The network could connect pathways within and outside of street rights-of-way. The system should provide convenient transfers between modes of transportation.		
4.17		should be pedestrian-friendly, safely accommodate bicycles, accessible to the disabled, and appropriate for its surrounding	

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4.18			Policy TRAN–3.2: Public Right-of-Way Maintenance. Recognizing that the County is not currently staffed or equipped to maintain landscaping within street rights-of-ways, a combination of new and existing tools, both public and private, shall be developed to implement a landscaping maintenance program.
4.18			Policy TRAN–3.3: Right-of-Way Landscaping. Recognizing that the availability of water should dictate the nature of landscaping within public rights-of-way, lusher landscaping shall be provided on streets where reclaimed wastewater will be available for irrigation as noted on the Official Public Facilities and Services Map (see Figure 4-10c), and xeriscape landscaping shall
4.18-4.19			Policy TRAN–3.4: Retrofit of Existing Streets. To the extent practicable, pedestrian improvements and/or bicycle accommodations shall be added to existing public streets when repaving or doing other repair or maintenance work, especially on those streets identified for such multi-modal purposes in the Official Transportation
4.19			Policy TRAN–3.5: Safe Routes to Schools. Every public elementary school in Kona shall have a Safe Routes to School program.
4.19			Transportation Network Map (Figures 4-2a to 4-2d) shall designate a system of pedestrian and bicycle paths to use as a guide for street design, public improvements, and subdivision improvements. Recognizing that the appropriate type of facility may evolve, the Implementation Committee (see Chapter 5) shall have the authority to change the designated type and maintain
4.19			Policy TRAN–3.7: Traffic Calming Standards. In order to slow traffic for pedestrian safety or comfort, standards for traffic calming shall be included, as part of the County of Hawai'i Street Standards.
4.19-4.20		Policy TRAN–3.8: Inter-Modal Connections. To facilitate the transfer between modes of travel:	

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4.2o	Objective TRAN-4 Non-Structural Solutions to Manage Congestion. To manage peak-hour traffic using a diversity of non-structural approaches in order to reduce congestion on Kona roads, while acknowledging that building new roads is only one of many needed solutions.	Policy TRAN–4.1: Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Solutions. The County government will educate its community on the value of a rideshare program and provide incentives towards its use; the County will encourage flexible hours among its staff and	
4.2o		Policy TRAN-4.2: Commuter Transit Service. Express bus commuter routes and schedules should be provided to major employment centers.	
4.20-4.21			Transit-Oriented Developments (TODs) shall provide parking in accordance with the Village Design Guidelines in Attachment
4.21	Objective TRAN-5 Rural Transit. To provide a paratransit system for Kona – with emphasis on mauka areas and South Kona recognizing that a rural population cannot support an urban transit system.		Policy TRAN–5.1: Paratransit. An affordable public paratransit system shall serve the general public of South Kona (i.e., it should not be restricted by age or disabilities).
4.21	Objective TRAN-6 Concurrency. To manage the timing of growth so as to avoid overloading the arterial system.		Any rezoning outside of a designated TOD within the Kona UA approved prior to completion of the Queen Ka'ahumanu Highway widening to the Airport shall restrict occupancy until this widening project is completed. Any rezoning in South Kona approved prior to the completion of the Māmalahoa Bypass
4.22		(TODs). Streamlined Permit Processing. Increased Range of Permitted Uses and Densities. Policy TRAN–6.2: Prioritized Road Improvements. In order to rectify existing deficiencies and influence the pattern of future growth and new roads, the following are priorities: □ Kahului-Keauhou Parkway □ Māmalahoa Bypass □ Keanalehu Street-Manuwale'a Street □ Keohokālole Highway (Mid-Level Road), Phase I Palani to	
Land Use			
4.27-4.31	Guiding Principles Land Use 1. Protect Kona's natural resources and culture. □ 2. Provide connectivity and transportation choices. □ 3. Provide housing choices. □ 4. Provide recreation opportunities. □ 5. Direct future growth patterns toward compact villages, preserving Kona's rural, diverse, and historical character. □ 6. Provide infrastructure and		The legally binding policies in this section, as defined in 4.0 Goals, Objectives, Policies and Actions, do not override or invalidate existing zoning. Such legally binding policies, however, shall be implemented with new changes of zone, time extensions on existing zoning requiring County Council action, state land use boundary amendments, and Special Management Area (SMA) permits, when applicable. Where such policies modify subdivision standards and requirements, they would only apply to subdivision applications received after the effective date of the ordinance enacting the Kona CDP. Variances to policies modifying subdivision standards and

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4.35	Objective LU-1: Overall Growth Pattern. To identify areas where higher intensity growth areas should occur and areas where the rural character and open space along the shoreline should be preserved. Land Use Goal: Public policies set the foundation and framework within which the community and private sector work collaboratively towards a shared vision of concentrating growth within urban villages in North Kona, preserving rural character and agricultural lands, protecting		
4.35			Land Use Map (see Figure 4-7) shall define the Kona Urban Area (see Policy LU-1.2) and the general locations, spacing,
4.35			Kona shall be directed to the Kona Urban Area shown on the Official Kona Land Use Map (see Figure 4-7), which spans
4.35			outside of the Kona Urban Area. Future growth in this area shall be concentrated within and around the existing LUPAG
4.39		Policy LU-1.4: Consistency with Land Use Pattern Allocation Guide (LUPAG). The current LUPAG accommodates the vision and needs for the Kona CDP area planning horizon	
4.39			Policy LU-1.5: Enhanced Shoreline Setback. Beyond the 40 foot shoreline setback regulated by Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Sections 205A Part III, the County shall explore
4.39		Policy LU-1.6: 17-Mile Protected Coastline: As part of any discretionary land use approvals such as SMA major permits, rezonings, and state land use boundary amendments, implement	
4.39	Recognizing that the LUPAG Urban Area is larger than needed in order to accommodate the projected growth within the planning horizon, future growth within the Urban Area shall be encouraged in a		
4.39		Developments (TODs) vs. Traditional Neighborhood Developments (TNDs). Both TODs and TNDs are compact mixed-use villages, characterized by a village center within a	
4.4o			TOD/TND include Urban Core, Secondary Core, and Greenbelt. A TOD/TND contains a higher density urban core surrounded by a lower density secondary area. A greenbelt
4.41			transit stations in support of Policy TRAN-1.2, TOD floating zones, identifying the general location of TOD, shall be limited to the following, as shown on the Official Kona Land Use Map (see
4.42-4.43			Zones Established. The TOD's extent and locations on the Official Kona Land Use Map (Figure 4-7) are approximate and become fixed pursuant to the Project District rezoning

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4.44	following: 1. Promote transit-oriented and pedestrian-oriented development, to increase transit use, to manage traffic congestion,	Guidelines in Attachment B apply to the development of master plans for TODs and TNDs, as well as subsequent projects implementing the master plans.	1. An acceptable mix of uses for regional centers, neighborhood core areas, and secondary areas; 2. Minimum as well as maximum residential densities;
4.45			To encourage the development of TODs and TNDs, public financing sources shall pay 100% for: □ Major proposed trunk transit route,
4.45			Floating Zone Established. Where as the locations of TODs are conceptually determined by the Official Kona Land Use Map, the locations of TNDs are proposed by applicants outside of
4.45			Policy LU-2.8: Development Outside Transit-Oriented Developments (TODs), but within the Kona Urban Area. Development outside the TODs, but within the Kona UA,
4.46	Objective LU-3: Rural Area Growth Management. To preserve the rural character of the existing rural towns, the agricultural lifestyle, and the open landscape.		
4.47		TODs/TNDs. The rural towns along Māmalahoa Highway, consisting of Hōlualoa, Honalo, Kainaliu, Kealakekua, and Captain Cook, are encouraged to be redeveloped as TODs/TNDs. The master plan for	
4.47		Villages. Rural Villages such as Hōnaunau, Nāpoʻopoʻo, Keālia, and Miloliʻi are also encouraged to develop community-based revitalization master plans that would serve as the basis for any comprehensive rezoning,	
4.48			Development (PUD). Provided a PUD application for rural- or agriculturally-zoned land substantially meets the Clustered Rural Subdivision Guidelines in Attachment C, the Planning Director
4.48	Clustered Rural Subdivision Guidelines in Attachment C apply to proposed subdivisions outside of the Kona Urban Area (UA). The intent of the guidelines is to minimize grading,		
4.48		Lands Less Than 5 Acres. Any subdivision of important agricultural land (IAL) lands involving 30 acres or more currently zoned at densities between Ag-1a to Ag-5a and FA	
4.49		Served by a Private Water System. When granting any subdivision water variance served by a private water system to allow a subdivision involving 30 acres or more, a condition of	
4.49		housing where the employee works a minimum of 20 hours a week on a farm is permitted on agriculturally zoned lands where the housing and the farm are not on the same parcel.	
4.49	and Outside of GP LUPAG Urban Area. Rezoning of areas currently zoned agricultural, outside of the Urban and Rural TOD areas shown on Figure 4-7 Official Kona Land Use		

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4.49-4.50	of excellence, creativity and collaboration among the applicants, community, and County to meet the Kona CDP goals, objectives and policies.		
4.50-	implementation of the Kona CDP goals, objectives, policies, actions, and design guidelines as applied to proposed development projects;	Policy LU-4.1: Design Center Establishment. The County Planning Department shall establish a Design Center to accomplish the following objectives:	
4.5o			review and approve all master plans prepared for floating zones (TODs/TNDs, Affordable Housing, Eco-Industrial) and Clustered Rural Subdivision PUDs. Projects implementing
4.5		reviewed by the Design Center, a staff member of the Design Center may be assigned to coordinate and expedite permit approvals for the proposed project.	
Cultural Resources			
4.77	Objective CR-1: Community-Based Program. Develop a community-based program to evaluate and to protect Kona's cultural resources. Kona is rich with historic and cultural resources, but organized, proactive processes to provide stewardship for these resources are lacking.		
4.77		Recommend that cultural resources, including trails and historic sites appropriate for public access be included as part of the Kona CDP Open Space Network Program. Provide recommendations for the County to purchase appropriate buffers surrounding these sites, and providing appropriate tools for interpretation.	Policy CR-1.1: Kona Cultural Resources Committee (KCRC). The County of Hawai'i shall create the Kona Cultural Resource Committee. The KCRC shall assist in the implementation of the Kona CDP's goals, policies, and actions for Kona, along with the General Plan. This Committee will be made up of residents of Kona. KCRC shall perform some duties.
4.78	Objective CR-2: Funding of Kona Historic Resources Programs. In addition to budgeting general fund revenues, the County of Hawai'i shall seek and participate in programs that can provide resources serving to protect and enhance Kona's historic resources.		

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4.79			Policy CR-2.1: Certified Local Government. The County shall seek the CLG status as Part of the National Historic Preservation Program, by establishing a Hawai'i County Cultural Resources Commission (HCCRC) which shall be comprised of a representative from each CDP.
4.79			interrelated responsibilities, identify weaknesses in the current programs, and make recommendations for improving programs regulating and protecting cultural resources and
4.8	Island Values. Ensure that our Kanaka Maoli and island values and cultures are preserved and perpetuated. "The following is from the Strategic Actions, Kanaka Maoli and Island Values, Hawai'i 2050	culture and heritage. The Kanaka Maoli culture is the foundation of Hawai'i's living culture. We must ensure that the Kanaka Maoli people are	
4.8		island cultural values by celebrating our cultural diversity and island way of life. Our diversity likewise defines us. Ensuring that our cultural practices flourish through language,	
4.8		Policy CR-3.3: Enable Kanaka Maoli and others to pursue traditional Kanaka Maoli lifestyles and practices. We must provide opportunities to those who want to pursue and perpetuate the way of the Kanaka Maoli.	
4.81		Policy CR-3.4: Provide support for subsistence-based businesses and economies. We must create opportunities for the Kanaka Maoli practice of subsistence-based businesses and economies, and remove the hurdles to their start-ups and development. Such traditional cultural practices are an economic alternative to Western forms of trade and commerce. Subsistence fishing, gathering, hunting and farming are examples of subsistence-based economies that are viable.	
4.81		Policy CR-3.5: Ahupua'a Resource and Management. Integrate the values and principles of the traditional ahupua'a resource and management systems as a basis for a sustainable Hawai'i.	
Housing			

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4.9	Objective HSG-1: Create Local Funding Source. To establish a non-profit entity and funding source to address Kona's affordable housing needs, which are particularly acute relative to the other areas of the County. Diversity of housing choices for all segments of the population close to places of employment and/or daily needs.		Policy HSG-1.1: Kona Housing Non-Profit. The Kona CDP Implementation Committee (see Section 5.2.1 Organizational Structure and Membership) shall designate an existing non-profit corporation, or create a new non-profit corporation, to carry out the Housing policies. The board of directors for this Kona Housing Non-Profit shall be Kona-based. Besides
4.9			Policy HSG-1.2: Kona Housing Trust Fund. The Kona Housing Non-Profit shall establish a Kona Housing Trust Fund. The potential funding sources to be coordinated with the County include linkage fees, which are funds contributed by companies requiring large numbers of employees, in-lieu fees, shared appreciation proceeds, charitable contributions, and others. The fund would be used as authorized by the Kona Housing Non-Profit, including without
4.9	Objective HSG-2: Monitoring Housing Conditions. To gather Kona-specific data in order to adjust to changing needs and market conditions.	Policy HSG-2.1: Data Gathering. The Kona Housing Trust Fund may be used to finance annual gathering of relevant data, as determined by the Kona Housing Non-Profit including, without limitation.	
4.91	Objective HSG-3: Increase Buying and Renting Capacity of Target Groups. To assist the lower income groups in obtaining decent housing and to enhance the opportunities of first-time homebuyers.	Policy HSG-3.1: Homebuyer Education and Counseling. The Kona Housing Non-Profit will have the authority to supplement the County's homebuyer education and counseling program, ensuring appropriate and meaningful outreach to educate prospective first-time Kona homebuyers on strategies to save money, finance mortgages (including the potential rental income of an accessory unit), rehabilitate credit, and other pertinent subjects.	
4.91		Policy HSG-3.2: First-Time Homebuyers. The Kona Housing Non-Profit (see Policy HSG-3.4 below) will have the authority to finance programs to assist first-time Kona homebuyers, thus supplementing available county, state, or federal	
4.91		Policy HSG-3.3: Low-Income Renters. The Kona Housing Non-Profit will have the authority to finance a program to supplement the Section 8 subsidy to pay security deposits, or provide other assistance, in order to minimize the number of returned	
4.91		Policy HSG-3.4: Employer-Assisted Rental. The Kona Housing Non-Profit will have the authority to assist employers who provide rental assistance to their employees for onsite housing or housing within five (5) miles of the place of work by locating rental units and expanding recruitment advertisements.	

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4.91	Objective HSG-4: Build More Units. To build more units that offer a variety of housing types, tenures, and affordability.		Policy HSG-4.1: Public Sector and Non-profits Primarily Responsible to Meet Needs of Lower-Income and Middle-Income Renters. Because affordable rents cannot usually fully pay for the actual costs to develop a rental project 13, the private market cannot be relied upon to deliver these types of projects. Therefore, public housing projects and projects using public lands or
4.91			Policy HSG-4.2: Workforce Housing. Because of the higher market sales prices in Kona, relative to the other parts of the island, even the workforce group (up to 180% of median income) has difficulty finding housing close to work. Therefore, a developer of a housing project in Kona may earn an affordable housing credit of 0.25
4.92			Policy HSG -4.3: Affordable Housing Floating Zone. In recognition of the critical affordable housing needs in Kona, a project that meets the certain criteria shall qualify as an affordable housing floating zone.
4.92			Policy HSG-4.4: Housing Variety. The housing in TODs and TNDs shall be designed to mix the types, tenures, and affordability at the block level, to the extent practicable. An additional credit of 0.5 (beyond the credits specified in HCC Section 11-5) shall be recognized for senior or disability housing units (e.g., assisted living) and affordable
4.93			Policy HSG 4.5: Innovation Encouraged for Redevelopment Projects. In Kailua Village, or the Rural Towns and Villages, landowners or developers who wish to develop affordable housing by rehabilitating or adapting an existing building, building a new infill building, or providing such housing above a commercial establishment may bring their proposal to the

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4.93		Policy HSG-4.6: Accessory Units. Accessory (‘ohana dwelling) units are encouraged in order to increase the supply of rentals. For TODs and TNDs, any provisions in the Project District rezoning ordinance relating to accessory units may preempt the zoning code ohana dwelling provisions (HCC Chapter 25, Article 6, Division 3). For existing residences in conventional zoning districts that want to add an accessory unit, the ‘ohana dwelling requirements of the zoning code apply.	
4.93			Policy HSG-4.7: Pre-Approved Affordable Housing Designs. The Kona Housing Non-Profit (see Policy HSG-1.2) shall pay for the design of standard accessory units, starter homes, and other appropriate housing types. The County will consider expeditiously issue building permits for pre-approved designs. These designs shall be
4.93		Policy HSG-4.8: Density Bonus for Affordable Housing. The developer shall be granted a 1:1 density bonus over and beyond the 10% density bonus in HCC Section 11-8 for each affordable housing unit that exceeds the affordable housing requirements, up to a maximum 30% density bonus.	
4.93	Objective HSG -5: Maintain Affordable Housing Stock. To maintain an inventory of affordable units to meet present and future needs, while providing some opportunity for homeowners to upgrade their housing condition through equity appreciation.		Policy HSG-5.1: Perpetually Affordable Units. Public agencies and non-profits that develop or own affordable housing units shall utilize methods, such as leasing or controlled appreciation, to ensure that sales prices of these units remain
4.94			Policy HSG-5.2: Privately-Constructed Affordable Units. For private projects subject to affordable housing requirements, the Kona Housing Non-Profit or other non-profit shall have a first right of refusal to 10% of the required affordable units. All affordable units shall remain affordable for 40 years. No restrictions may apply after 40 years based on the rationale that newer homes will replace these older homes in the affordable housing stock.
4.93			Policy HSG-5.3: Redevelopment Shall Not Displace Affordable Units. Where there are concentrations of existing affordable units, redevelopment plans or projects shall ensure that

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4.94			Policy HSG–5.4: Renovate Under-Used Existing Rental Housing. For public housing, the County shall explore privatization or other options with the responsible public agency if the responsible agency is financially unable to property maintain the affordable units. For Kona, a developer may earn affordable housing credits under HCC Chapter 11 Housing to rehabilitate public housing rental units or units within a multi-family rental complex owned by a non-profit,
	Objective HSG-6. Address Special Needs. To address the needs of special groups who are not normally provided for in the free market system.		Policy HSG-6.1: Elderly and Disabled. Information services on housing choices to the specific needs of the elderly and disabled (including caregivers) as well as potential providers, shall be provided by a one-stop information center coordinated
4.95		Policy HSG-6.2: Homeless and Emergency Rent. The Kona Housing Trust Fund may finance the construction or operation of homeless shelters, and supplement or create an emergency rent program to provide short-term (no more than six months) assistance to lowincome households who face potential homelessness as a result of unemployment, medical payments, or other unforeseeable causes.	
4.95		Policy HSG-6.3: Single-Resident Occupancy (SRO) Units. Recognizing that commuting resort workers often prefer an affordable place to stay overnight during workdays and return home on the off-days, that immigrant farm workers are often single, and that SRO's often are the last resort before homelessness, developers and government housing agencies are encouraged to provide such units in their mix of affordable housing units.	
4.95			Policy HSG-6.4: Farm Worker Housing. To support Kona's agricultural industry and its desire to strive for greater food sustainability, farm worker housing shall be a permitted use on agricultural lands where the tenant farm worker does not have
Economic Development			
4.128	Objective ECON-1. Strategic Public Facilities and Business Opportunities as Economic Stimuli. To optimize the potential of certain public facilities and policies to stimulate ancillary economic growth that is desirable because they are environmentally clean, diversify the economy (i.e., not visitordependent), pay decent wages, and demand skills and intellect that challenge Kona's existing and upcoming workforce. To foster economic diversification, reduce import dependence, and increase employment opportunities that pay living wages.		Policy ECON–1.1: Hospital as Stimulus for Healthcare Industry. Kona needs a new hospital to replace its existing outdated and out-of-place facility. The new hospital should be located on Keohokālole Highway (Mid-Level Road) for optimum accessibility by automobile or transit. To encourage the private sector to negotiate a site for the hospital, the TOD in which the hospital decides to locate within shall be automatically designated a Regional Center TOD if the Official Kona Land Use Map (see Figure 4-7) has designated it as a Neighborhood TOD.

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4.129		Policy ECON–1.2: Civic Center as Stimulus for Office and Retail Development. The proposed civic center should be master planned within the context of an overall TOD master plan in order to have the civic center function as an inviting and attractive town center, and to properly capture the potential secondary business demands generated by the numerous County employees working at the civic center as well as the residents drawn to the civic center to conduct business.	
4.129		Policy ECON–1.3: NELHA as Stimulus for Energy and Research Industry. NELHA has paradoxical missions: is it a research institution that requires State subsidy or a self-sustaining commercial operation. Are the diverse uses of the cold, pristine, deep ocean water its focus or is the innovative energy research that may use the deep ocean water or other ocean resources as well as non-ocean energy research its focus. The Kona CDP encourages the State and NELHA's board of directors to balance NELHA's complex mission in order to make it a worldclass renewable energy research center with close ties to the proposed West Hawai'i University. To offset research subsidies, the plan supports commercial development of the mauka NELHA area by businesses incubated at the NELHA's research area. The proposed frontage road would provide convenient access by residents and visitors to this proposed commercial area.	
4.129		Policy ECON–1.4: University as Workforce Development. The synergistic relationship of a university or community college at West Hawai'i with the hospital, NELHA, and Design center will provide opportunities for the West Hawai'i residents to obtain the necessary education and training to fill jobs in the emerging skill areas of healthcare, energy, agriculture and urban design.	

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4.13		Policy ECON–1.5: Food industry catalysts. Support the expansion of the Keāhole Agricultural Park to provide affordable farm lots that emphasize local food production. The proximity of the Park to the new university (for research and technical support), the airport (for exporting), and the urban villages (for direct marketing such as farmers' markets) makes this area a unique opportunity.	
4.13		Policy ECON–1.6: Conservation as a viable business option. Support the evolving refinement of the concept of ecosystem services to encourage private owners to manage or restore their lands in their natural state (see Policies ENV-1.3 and ENV-1.4).	
4.13		Policy ECON–1.7: Redevelopment as Economic Stimuli. The County shall work with the Kailua Village Improvement District, the Chamber of Commerce and other Stakeholders to develop the Kailua Village Redevelopment District Plan and the Rural Towns' redevelopment plans (see Policy LU – 2.4).	The plans shall address: □ Infrastructure improvements and public safety □ Infill and Brownfield Development □ Multi modal transportation □ Mixed-use development opportunities □ Affordable and workforce housing □ Public Parking
4.131			Policy ECON–1.8: Eco-Industrial Park. To encourage the feasibility testing of the concept of an eco-industrial park, which is a community of firms that exchange and make use of each other's byproducts, there shall be a floating Project District called the Eco-Industrial Park that shall be available to areas within the Urban Area zoned MG, ML, or MCX. The County would assist by funding experts to work with the developer to create a master plan and marketing scheme, to expedite permit approvals, and to coordinate with the County's Solid Waste Division and other interested parties. On a smaller scale, a community program shall recognize efforts by individual businesses to modify their practices to reduce

	Objectives	Policies	
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4.131	Objective ECON-2. Strengthen and Encourage New Agricultural-Related Endeavors. To enhance existing and encourage new agriculturally-related endeavors.	Policy ECON–2.1: Explore and provide opportunities to support, promote, or enhance Kona's agricultural industry.1. Market research for potential export crops in North and South Kona. 2. Language assistance to enable non-English speaking farmers to market their crops. 3. Agricultural industry training for current and new farmers. 4. Establishment of processing facilities in order for farmers to increase opportunities to develop value-added products. 5. Encouragement local institutions (e.g., school cafeterias) to purchase locally produced food. 6. New "crop incubator" projects. 7. Centralized data center to serve as a clearinghouse for information on available Kona agricultural products, services, and markets. 8. Establishment of a commercial kitchen and drying facility to encourage increased diversity in value-added products. 9. Expand the County's "green waste" nutrients recycling	

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
Action ENV–1.1a: Compile available GIS environmental data and make it available to the public (PD, DATA, on-going).		
ENV–1.2a: Organize the Kona Mauka Watershed Partnership (PD, 1-2). ENV–1.2b: Budget and hire contractor to coordinate and prepare Kona		
1.3 Identify, inform, and educate affected public agencies to participate in the preparation of the Kona Mauka Watershed Management Program (PD, 1-2).		
1.4 Identify, inform, and educate affected private landowners to participate in the preparation of the Kona Mauka Watershed Management Program (PD, 1-2). Action ENV–1.4b: Develop and establish ecosystems services incentives and a financing program, through the Kona Mauka Watershed Management Program (PD, 1-2).(1.2) The action plan shall be prepared by the Kona Mauka Watershed Partnership & approved by the Kona CDP Implementation Committee		
Action ENV–1.6a: Enact appropriate mechanisms pursuant to Policy ENV-1.2 Kona Mauka Watershed Management Program (PD, 3-5).		
Action ENV–1.7a: Develop priorities and financing strategies to improve accuracy and comprehensiveness of flood mapping (DPW, 2-3). Action ENV–1.7b: Budget and hire contractor to study feasibility of regional stormwater management systems, such as flow ways (DPW, PD, 2-3). Action ENV–1.7c: Identify corridors to be recommended for public open space		

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
Action ENV–1.8a: Establish guidelines for Adopt-a-Corridor Program (DPW, 1-2).		
		Supports Chapter 27 pursuant to Policy ENV-1.9 (on-going).
		Action ENV–1.11a: Budget and hire contractor to verify and update anchialine inventory and prepare the Anchialine Ponds Management Program
Action ENV–1.12a: Hire consultant to prepare Water Quality Monitoring Guidelines (PD, DPW, DOH, 2-3). Action ENV–1.12b: Set up water quality monitoring station locations (PD, Community, UH Sea Grant, DOH, 2-3). Action ENV–1.12c: Organize and train community base water quality team (PD, Community, UH Sea Grant, DOH, 2-3).	Action ENV–1.12a: Hire consultant to prepare Water Quality Monitoring Guidelines (PD, DPW, DOH, 2-3). Action ENV–1.12b: Set up water quality monitoring station locations (PD, Community, UH Sea Grant, DOH, 2-3). Action ENV–1.12c: Organize and train community base water quality team (PD, Community, UH Sea Grant, DOH, 2-3).	
Action ENV–1.13a: Develop appropriate educational tools for residents and visitors and marketing plan to use them (R&D, 2-3). Action ENV–1.13b: Conduct educational workshops (R&D, 2-3).		

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
Action ENV–2.1a: Budget and hire consultant to prepare Open Space Network Program (PD, PR, OSP, DLNR, TNC, NPS, 1-2). Action ENV–2.1b: Coordinate with the National Park Service's (NPS) Ala Kahakai Trail Program as follows (PD, DLNR-PR, NPS, on-going): 1. Continue to enforce county and state laws requiring public access to and along the shoreline as a condition of land use approvals. These trails may become official components of the Trail. 2. Require that applicants conduct metes and bounds surveys of any historic trails and routes that will be required as part of the land use permitting process to be preserved and that may become part of the Trail. 3. Encourage private landowners who have public access requirements as conditions of a land use approval to execute an agreement with the NPS to include these areas in the Trail, where appropriate. 4. Work with the NPS to identify public access easements with potential incorporation into the Trail. 5. Work with the NPS to identify trail segments through county	Action ENV–2.1a: Budget and hire consultant to prepare Open Space Network Program (PD, PR, OSP, DLNR, TNC, NPS, 1-2). Action ENV–2.1b: Coordinate with the National Park Service's (NPS) Ala Kahakai Trail Program as follows (PD, DLNR-PR, NPS, on-going): 1. Continue to enforce county and state laws requiring public access to and along the shoreline as a condition of land use approvals. These trails may become official components of the Trail. 2. Require that applicants conduct metes and bounds surveys of any historic trails and routes that will be required as part of the land use permitting process to be preserved and that may become part of the Trail. 3. Encourage private landowners who have public access requirements as conditions of a land use approval to execute an agreement with the NPS to include these areas in the Trail, where appropriate. 4. Work with the NPS to identify public access easements with potential incorporation into the Trail. 5. Work with the NPS to identify trail segments through county	
	Action ENV–3.1a: Identify high priority areas for acquisition pursuant to Policy ENV-2.1 Open Space Network Program (PD, PR, OSC, DLNR, 1-2).	
Action ENV–3.2a: Develop a financing strategy as part of Public Facilities Financing Program (PD, 1-2)		
Action ENV–3.3a: Establish Kona Treasures Fund as tax deductible organization (PD, KCC, 2-3). Action ENV–3.3b: Provide funding and staff support as well as public marketing campaign (PD, KCC, 2-3).		Action ENV–3.3a: Establish Kona Treasures Fund as tax deductible organization (PD, KCC, 2-3). Action ENV–3.3b: Provide funding and staff support as well as public marketing campaign (PD, KCC, 2-3).

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
		Action PUB–2.1a: Plan a new North Kona police station to be located within the Honokohau Village TOD and program for design and construction funding (Police, 5-10).Action PUB–2.1b: Coordinate with the State to relocate the circuit and district courts to the Honokohau Village TOD (State Judiciary, PD, 5-10). Action PUB–2.1c: Design and construct the relocated South Kona police station. The County is in the process of acquiring a site (TMK: 8-2-001:072 and 084) (Police, 2-3). Action PUB–2.1d: Support the addition of manpower for policing efforts (Police, on-going).
Action PUB–2.2e: Incorporate in the Village Design Guidelines crime prevention		Action PUB–2.2a: Support for the community policing program should continue (Police, on-going). Action PUB–2.2b: In Villages (e.g., Kailua Village, TODs, rural towns), consider reinstating the bicycle patrols (Police, 3-5). Action PUB–2.2c: Through a Business Improvement District or other organization, partner with downtown businesses to enhance security and orderliness (KVID, 1-2). Action PUB–2.2d: Develop a public safety audit checklist and conduct neighborhood and downtown safety walks to identify potential crime spots or unsafe areas (Police, KVID, COMM, 2-3).
through environmental design principles (PD, 3-5).		Action PUB–2.3a: Existing and proposed fire stations meet the level of service for the Urban Area. A new fire station is needed in South Kona in the vicinity of Hoʻokena (Fire, 5-10).
		Action 2.4a: Identify proposed lifeguard stations on the Official Public Facilities Map (Fire, PD, on-going).

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
	Action PUB-2.5a: Identify motor vehicle related fatalities and injuries (Police, DOT, DOH, traffic safety organizations, on-going). Action PUB–2.5b: Improve data collection, assessment, and dissemination of information (Police, DOT, DOH, traffic safety organizations, on-going).	
Action PUB-2.6a: Identify additional disaster shelters and critical facilities where deficient (State and County CD, 3-5).	Action PUB-2.6a: Identify additional disaster shelters and critical facilities where deficient (State and County CD, 3-5).	
Action PUB-3.1a: Coordinate with the County of Hawai'i Healthcare Crisis Plan (Mayor's Office, 3-5).		
Action PUB–3.2a: Plan, design, and construct an information center/activity		
Action PUB–3.4a: Continue to work with the police department to assist in accessible parking enforcement (Police, on-going). Action PUB–3.4b: Offer educational programs to sensitize residents to the challenges of the blind, deaf, or wheel-chair bound person (One Stop		
Action PUB–4.1a: Update, as necessary, DWS's master plan for Kona to support future growth in the TODs (DWS, 2-3). Action PUB–4.1b: Amend DWS's Rules, as necessary, to support the Kona CDP land use policies (DWS, 3-5).		
Action PUB–4.3a: Develop policies and plans to provide water for agricultural use, and amend DWS's Rules accordingly (DWS, 3-5). Action PUB–4.3b: Develop an irrigation best practices certification program (SWCD, 2-3). Action PUB–4.3c: Develop an application form to facilitate verification of the		

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
Action PUB–4.4a: Identify the violators and enforce the sewer hookup requirements (DEM, 1-2). Action PUB–4.4b: Develop a sewer plan to service the Kahalu'u area (DEM, 3-5). Action PUB–4.4c: Update the sewerage master plan to service the entire Kona Urban Area with priority to the TODs and the areas within approximately 1 mile of the shoreline (DEM, 3-5).		
Action PUB–4.5a: Master plan the expansion of the Kealakehe Wastewater Treatment Plant (DEM, 1-2). Action PUB–4.5b: Master plan the development of a new wastewater treatment plant servicing north of Hina Lani Street that considers the feasibility of natural treatment systems (DEM, 2-3). Action PUB–4.5c: Master plan a comprehensive wastewater reclamation system to maximize reuse (DEM, 2-3).		
Action PUB–4.6a: Future wastewater reuse areas shall be identified on Figure 4-10c Official Public Facilities and Services Map-Waste Management (DPW, PD, on-going).		

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
Action PUB–4.7a: Hire a consultant to develop Stormwater Management Program and Guidelines, incentives, and Education/Training Program, such as Low Impact Development (LID). (DPW, 2-3). Action PUB–4.7b: Implement the education and training program; adopt and publicize the incentives; adopt and enforce the Stormwater Management Guidelines (DPW, 2-3).		
Action PUB–5.1a: Find entrepreneur(s) for biofuel crop (R&D, 3-5). Action PUB–5.1b: Master plan concept and financing for new natural system wastewater treatment facility and relocated transfer station/recycling center; obtain DLNR approval to use State land (DEM, 5-10).		

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
		Action PUB-6.3a: Establish, in cooperation with the State Department of Education, joint use of school facilities for recreational and community use (e.g. Konawaena, Hōnaunau, and Hoʻokena Schools) (PR, DOE, PD, on-going).

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
		Action PUB– 6.4c: See Actions ENV-2.1a CR-1.1e.
		Action PUB-6.5a: Consider 1% of public facilities construction budget to be allocated for public art at new County facilities (Kona CDP Implementation Committee, on-going).
Action PUB–7.1a: Use charrettes to the extent practicable in the design process of County facilities to involve the community, broaden the design input with multi-disciplinary expertise, and stimulate creativity (DPW, PD, on-going).Action PUB–7.1b: Update the community at milestones in		
Action PUB–7.2a: Develop a maintenance level of service for parks and streetscapes to establish a baseline expectation (PR, DPW, 2-3). Action PUB–7.2b: Encourage adopt-a-park and adopt-a-street civic participation to meet the level of service expectations (PR, COMM., on-going). Action PUB–7.2c: Provide for upgrading and maintenance to the public facilities in critical need of attention (PR, DPW, on-going): i. Develop a strategic management plan for upgrading facilities at Kahaluʻu Beach Park, Laʻaloa Bay Beach Park, Hale Hālāwai, Higashihara Park, Yano Hall. ii. Maintain parks and public facilities in remote areas, such as Miloliʻi.		Action PUB–7.2b: Encourage adopt-a-park and adopt-a-street civic participation to meet the level of service expectations (PR, COMM., on-going).

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
Action PUB-8.1a: The County shall work with community to establish One-Stop Community Resource Center (R&D, COMM., 3-5). 1. The County shall provide a community resource staff member at a central location. 2. Staff will be knowledgeable about community resources for families and individuals. 3. Staff will assist community members navigating public systems and understand eligibility criteria for public and privately offered programs. 4. The resource center will be able to identify gaps in services for families and individuals and advocate for improved access to and availability of services. Action PUB–8.1b: Increase funding for the Healing Our Island Program (R&D, 3-5).		Action PUB- 8.1f: Develop a de-tox program in Kona (COMM., non-profit, 1). Action PUB–8.1g: Establish a youth intake center to provide more immediate intervention for youth in Kona (COMM., non-profit, 1-2). Action PUB–8.1h: Expand partnerships among substance abuse treatment providers and improve coordination and integration of services (COMM, nonprofit, on-going).
		Action PUB–8.2a: Provide demand-response transportation (e.g. small vans) for the elderly, youth, and disabled (R&D, MT, 3-5). Action PUB–8.2b: Expand partnerships among providers and improve coordination and integration of services for residents with disabilities or special needs (COMM., non-profit, OA, on-going). Action PUB–8.2c: The County shall provide a new homeless shelter and an opportunity for transitional living to low income rental housing (OA, 3-5).

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
"Action ENGY–1.1a: Provide a standard logo label to stick onto the title page of building plans to alert the Kona permitting agencies to expedite processing (DPW-BD, PD, -2)."		
		Policy ENGY-1.2: Energy Saving Renovation for Existing Residences. For existing home retrofits, investigate establishing a Home Performance with EnergyStar (HpwES) program, as modified and implemented in the State of Oregon.11 Trained and certified contractors work with homeowners to assess the energy performance of a residence, list recommended improvements, and analyze the approximate payback period (identifying and factoring eligible tax credits). (Kona Housing Non-Profit, 2-3)
		Policy ENGY-1.3. Mortgage Incentives. Advocate for a mortgage program that provides combined benefits for energy efficiency (to increase marketability of certified homes) and location efficiency (to increase marketability of homes in the walkable transit-oriented villages).

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
Action ENGY-1.4a: Finance a leak detection program for the County Kona water systems (DWS, 3-5). Action ENGY-1.4b: Install photovoltaic systems to power deep well pumps for the County Kona wells (DWS, 3-5). Action ENGY-1.4c: Pilot installations of power generating-pressure reducing valves in Kona are in progress (DWS, on-going).		Policy ENGY–1.4: Energy-Related Water System Technology and Practices. As the largest single consumer of electricity in Hawai‘i County, water conservation programs by the DWS translate into energy conservation programs. Aggressive efforts to fix water leaks and conserve water (e.g., dual-flush toilets, drip landscape irrigation systems, and low-flow shower heads) save energy by reducing the need to pump water. To take advantage of Kona’s sloping terrain, consider installation of power generating-pressure reducing valves, which are turbines placed on existing water lines that produce electricity while relieving water pressure for domestic use at lower elevations.
		Policy ENGY-1.5: Distributed Energy and Other Innovative Technology Support. Photovoltaic systems are typically used as distributed generation when connected to the electrical grid where they have the potential to sell excess energy back to the grid. This is an emerging technology with challenges for the utility to incorporate such systems into the grid. This policy is aspirational and expresses general support in whatever way possible (e.g., permit coordination, grants) to encourage further development in this endeavor.
		Policy ENGY-1.6: Alternative Fuel for Keāhole Power Plant. Consider biofuel to replace fossil fuel at the Keāhole Power Plant.
		Policy ENGY-1.7: County Lead by Example. For projects and offices in Kona, the County shall lead by example in the following areas:a. New buildings—certified by LEED, EnergyStar, or Hawai‘i GreenBuilt b. Existing buildings—certified by LEED for major renovations or operations and maintenance c. Street lights—use energy-efficient or solar-powered lights d. Rain water and gray water harvesting—for new buildings, evaluate the possibility of installing rain water harvesting techniques such as tanks that collect roof drainage, roof-top tanks for toilet flushing, piping stormwater to lawns and gardens, permeable pavements for parking lots with collection system e. Pesticide substitution—explore nontoxic alternatives for maintaining landscaping in public rights-of-way, parks, and at County facilities f. Purchasing—purchase EnergyStar and products made from recycled materials; purchase energy-efficient vehicles (and pioneer electric vehicle purchases when they become available).

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**

utesprovide sufficient densities to support transit feasibility and enable people to meet a variety of dailyneeds within walking distance. "Transportation Goal: An efficient, safe, and attractive multi-modal tra

Action TRAN–1.1a: Adopts Official Transportation Network Map (Enacted by plan). Action TRAN-1.1b: Update the accuracy of the Official Transportation Network Maps with alignment locations as they are determined through preliminary engineering reports or other plans and/or studies (Figures 4-2a and 4-2b) (PD, on-going). Action TRAN-1.2a: Design and construct Keohokālole Highway (Mid-Level Road) in functional sections. 1) Phase I - Palani Road to Kealakehe Parkway a) Design ready (PD, 1-2) b) Construction Ready (DPW, 2-3) c) Construct (DOT, DPW, 3-5) 2) Phase II – Kealakehe Parkway to Hina Lani Street a) Design Ready (PD, 1-2) b) Construction Ready (DPW, 2-3)	Action TRAN–1.1a: Adopts Official Transportation Network Map (Enacted by plan). Action TRAN-1.1b: Update the accuracy of the Official Transportation Network Maps with alignment locations as they are determined through preliminary engineering reports or other plans and/or studies (Figures 4-2a and 4-2b) (PD, on-going). Action TRAN-1.2a: Design and construct Keohokālole Highway (Mid-Level Road) in functional sections. 1) Phase I - Palani Road to Kealakehe Parkway a) Design ready (PD, 1-2) b) Construction Ready (DPW, 2-3) c) Construct (DOT, DPW, 3-5) 2) Phase II – Kealakehe Parkway to Hina Lani Street a) Design Ready (PD, 1-2) b) Construction Ready (DPW, 2-3)	

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
(Mid-Level Road) in functional sections. 1) Phase I - Palani Road to Kealakehe Parkway a) Design ready (PD, 1-2) b) Construction Ready (DPW, 2-3) c) Construct (DOT, DPW, 3-5) 2) Phase II – Kealakehe Parkway to Hina Lani Street a) Design Ready (PD, 1-2) b) Construction Ready (DPW, 2-3) c) Construct (DPW, 3-5) 3) Phase III – Hina Lani Street to Ka‘iminani Drive a) Design Ready (PD, 5-10) b) Construction Ready (DPW, 5-10) c) Construct (DPW, 5-10) 4) Phase IV – Ka‘iminani Drive to University Drive a) Design Ready (Private, 1-2) b) Construction Ready (Private, 3-5)	(Enacted by plan). Action TRAN-1.1b: Update the accuracy of the Official Transportation Network Maps with alignment locations as they are determined through preliminary engineering reports or other plans and/or studies (Figures 4-2a and 4-2b) (PD, on-going). Action TRAN-1.2a: Design and construct Keohokālole Highway (Mid-Level Road) in functional sections. 1) Phase I - Palani Road to Kealakehe Parkway a) Design ready (PD, 1-2) b) Construction Ready (DPW, 2-3) c) Construct (DOT, DPW, 3-5) 2) Phase II – Kealakehe Parkway to Hina Lani Street	
Action TRAN-1.3a: General locations of TODs have been determined by the Official Kona Land Use Map. (see Policy LU-2.3 and Figure 4-7) (Enacted by plan).		
Action TRAN–1.4a: Establish bus routes on existing streets along the designated Secondary Transit Route (MT, on-going) Action TRAN–1.4b: Establish bus routes on proposed streets as they are built along the designated Secondary Transit Route (MT, on-going). Action TRAN-1.4c: Provide bus maintenance facility in the Kona Urban Area (UA) to support the expanded bus service (see Figure 4-10c) (MT, 5-10)		

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
	Action TRAN-1.5a: Design and construct Frontage Road. 1) Phase I – Airport to Huliko'a Drive a) Coordinate design and intersections with the DOT's Queen Ka'ahumanu Highway widening (PD, DOT, 1-2) b) Coordinate financing with public and private owners (PD, Fin., 1-2) c) Obtain permit approvals (PD, 2-3) 2) Phase II – National Park Service (NPS) Section a) Determine alignment within 300 foot right-of-way or NPS property (PD, NPS, 3-5) 3) Connect to Kuakini Highway extension a) Coordinate financing and construction with DLNR/DHHL and QLT (PD, DPW, DLNR/DHHL, QLT, 3-5)	
Action TRAN–1.6a: Determine the location, design, and function of the major transit hub (MT, PD, 1-2). Action TRAN–1.6b: Determine funding and construction schedule (MT, PD, 2-3). Action TRAN-1.6c: Identify Kailua urban transit routes, including phasing and transfer points (MT, 2-3).	Action TRAN–1.6a: Determine the location, design, and function of the major transit hub (MT, PD, 1-2). Action TRAN–1.6b: Determine funding and construction schedule (MT, PD, 2-3). Action TRAN-1.6c: Identify Kailua urban transit routes, including phasing and transfer points (MT, 2-3).	
Action TRAN-1.7a: Establish a route to Kailua or Makaeo Village with enhanced frequency and in coordination with rural paratransit service (MT, 1-2). Action TRAN-1.7b: Master plan transit stations in coordination with Rural Town redevelopment (MT, PD, 3-5). Also refer to Policy LU-3.1 and Figure 4.3b.		

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
Action TRAN–2.1a: Amends Chapter 23 Subdivision Code to incorporate connectivity standards (Enacted by plan).		
Action TRAN–2.2a: Update the Official Transportation Network Maps with intersection locations as they are determined through preliminary engineering reports or other plans and/or studies (Figures 4-2a and 4-2b) (PD, on-going).		
Action TRAN–3.1a: Complete on-going effort to revise County of Hawai‘i Street Standards (PD, 1-2).		

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
requirements for landscaping maintenance program (DPW, PD, 1-2). Action TRAN–3.2b: Identify financing tools for maintenance programs through public financing plan (DPW, PD, Fin., 2-3). Action TRAN–3.2c: Implement financing plan for maintenance programs (DPW, PD, Fin., 2-3).	requirements for landscaping maintenance program (DPW, PD, 1-2). Action TRAN–3.2b: Identify financing tools for maintenance programs through public financing plan (DPW, PD, Fin., 2-3). Action TRAN–3.2c: Implement financing plan for maintenance programs (DPW, PD, Fin., 2-3).	
Action TRAN–3.3a: Designates the reclaimed wastewater zone on Figure 4-10c Official Public Facilities and Services Map (Enacted by plan). Action TRAN–3.3b: Establish list of recommended vegetation, in consultation with the Kona Outdoor Circle, as an amendment to the County of Hawai'i Street Standards (PD, DPW, 2-3).	Action TRAN–3.3a: Designates the reclaimed wastewater zone on Figure 4-10c Official Public Facilities and Services Map (Enacted by plan). Action TRAN–3.3b: Establish list of recommended vegetation, in consultation with the Kona Outdoor Circle, as an amendment to the County of Hawai'i Street Standards (PD, DPW, 2-3).	
Action TRAN–3.4a: Identify high priority retrofits and coordinate with DPW (PD, DPW, 2-3). Action TRAN–3.4b: Obtain DPW's repaving and repair project schedule and coordinate retrofits in conjunction with those projects (DPW, PD, 2-3).	Action TRAN–3.4a: Identify high priority retrofits and coordinate with DPW (PD, DPW, 2-3). Action TRAN–3.4b: Obtain DPW's repaving and repair project schedule and coordinate retrofits in conjunction with those projects (DPW, PD, 2-3).	
	Action TRAN–3.5a: Identify high priority routes in coordination with DOE, DOT and DPW (DPW, DOE, DOT, PATH, 3-5).	
Action TRAN–3.6a: Designate multi-modal paths (pedestrian and bicycle) (DPW, PD, on-going).	Action TRAN–3.6a: Designate multi-modal paths (pedestrian and bicycle) (DPW, PD, on-going).	
Action TRAN–3.7a: Develop criteria for selecting and determining appropriate traffic calming tools as part of the on-going revision of the County of Hawai'i Street Standards (DPW, PD, 2-3).	Action TRAN–3.7a: Develop criteria for selecting and determining appropriate traffic calming tools as part of the on-going revision of the County of Hawai'i Street Standards (DPW, PD, 2-3).	
Action TRAN–3.8a: Master plan, design, and construct park and ride facilities (MT, 1-2). Action TRAN–3.8b: Coordinate inter-modal connection with Kona International Airport Master Plan (MT, PD, DOT, on-going). Action TRAN–3.8c: Investigate beach service options (MT, 1-2).	Action TRAN–3.8a: Master plan, design, and construct park and ride facilities (MT, 1-2). Action TRAN–3.8b: Coordinate inter-modal connection with Kona International Airport Master Plan (MT, PD, DOT, on-going). Action TRAN–3.8c: Investigate beach service options (MT, 1-2).	

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
Action TRAN–4.1a: Implement Rideshare Program for County employees (MT, Mayor's, 2-3). Action TRAN–4.1b: Identify major employers to initiate TDM programs (MT, 2-3).		The community will recognize all employers in Kona who do their part to either, participate in the County's Rideshare Program, subsidize transit costs for their employees, provide flexible work hours or work-at-home options, or use other innovative programs to reduce reliance on
relation to existing bus schedules and routes (MT, 1-2). Action TRAN–4.2b: Request major employers to contribute toward		
the TOD Village Master Plans (PD, developers, on-going). Action TRAN–4.3b: Identify centralized public parking as part of		
Action TRAN-5.1a: Establish fares for seniors, disabled, students, and general public. (MT, 1-2) Action TRAN-5.1b: Commence shuttle service using mini-vans and small buses (i.e. Handi-Van) (MT, 1-2).		
Action TRAN–6.1a: Adopts Concurrency Map (Enacted by plan).		
Action T– 6.2a: Develop financing plan for streets according to the priorities listed in Policy TRAN-6.2 (PD, DPW, Fin., 1-2).	Action T– 6.2a: Develop financing plan for streets according to the priorities listed in Policy TRAN-6.2 (PD, DPW, Fin., 1-2).	

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
Action LU–1.1a: Adopts Official Kona Land Use Map (Enacted by plan).		
Action LU–1.2a: Defines Kona Urban Area (Enacted by plan).		
may be appropriate to reclassify from Agriculture to Rural, consistent with Kona CDP		
Action LU-1.5a: Review rezoning and SMA applications pursuant to Policy LU- 1.4 (PD, on-going). Action LU–1.5 b: Identify priority shorelines for increased setback		
and TNDs (Enacted by plan). Action LU–2.1b: Conduct public workshop to educate community, including		
and TNDs (Enacted by plan). Action LU–2.3b: Initiate redevelopment plan for Kailua Village. Consider		
Action LU–2.4a: Amends Chapter 25 Zoning Code to establish TOD floating zone project district (Enacted by plan).		

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
	(Attachment B) (Enacted by plan). Action LU–2.5b: Continually improve and refine the Village Design Guidelines (PD,	
appropriate public facilities (DC, applicants, on-going). Action LU–2.6b: Program funding of major transit routes, transit stations, and		
TND overlay zone for existing zoned lands within the specified residential and commercial zoning districts (Enacted by plan).		
organization effort, including landowners, developers, and public, on the opportunities of TODs/TNDs for each of the rural towns (R&D, PD, on-going).		
organization effort, including landowners, developers, and public on the opportunities of TODs/TNDs for each of the rural villages (R&D, PD, 3-5).		
Action LU–3.3a: Amends Chapter 25 Zoning Code and Chapter 23 Subdivision Code to establish Clustered Rural Subdivision PUD (Enacted by plan)		
(on-going). Action LU–3.4b: Continually improve and refine the guidelines (PD, DC, ongoing). Action LU–3.4c: Work with State to allow individual home sites		
existing zoning Ag-1a to Ag-5a and FA pursuant to Policy LU-3.5 (PD, on-going). Action LU–3.5b: Work with landowners through the Design Center to encourage		
Action LU–3.7a: Reviewing Agricultural Employee Housing proposals pursuant to Policy LU-3.7 (PD, on-going).		
Action LU–3.8a: Review rezoning applications with higher burden of justification pursuant to Policy LU-3.8 (PD, on-going).		

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
independent contractor(s) to determine the structure of the Design Center and to establish a pilot program. During this interim period, the independent		
Action LU–4.2a: Amends Chapter 25 Zoning Code to require mandatory Design Center review (Enacted by plan).		
Action LU–4.3a: Assign and train staff (PD, 1-2).		
Action CR-1.1.a: Establish the KCRC. The Kona Cultural Resources Committee will include seven members. County Council Members from District 6, 7, and 8 will each nominate two (2) individuals, and the Mayor will nominate one member. All shall be kama'aina, or long-term residents of Kona and knowledgeable in Hawaiian history and/or cultural practice and tradition. Each shall be confirmed by the County Council. (PD, 1-2) Action CR-1.1b: Identify by GPS coordinates all existing historic trail alignments that (a) have been recommended for preservation by SHPD, (b) appear on historic maps and/or are known by oral tradition, and incorporate these into the County GIS database (PD, KCRC, SHPD, NPS, 1-2) Action CR-1.1c: On a continuing basis, identify by GPS coordinates, all cultural resource sites recommended for preservation by SHPD and KCRC, and incorporate in County's	Action CR-1.1b: Identify by GPS coordinates all existing historic trail alignments that (a) have been recommended for preservation by SHPD, (b) appear on historic maps and/or are known by oral tradition, and incorporate these into the County GIS database (PD, KCRC, SHPD, NPS, 1-2) Action CR-1.1c: On a continuing basis, identify by GPS coordinates, all cultural resource sites recommended for preservation by SHPD and KCRC, and incorporate in County's GIS database (PD, KCRC, SHPD, 1-2)	
	The federal government offers one source of preservation grant funds to local government agencies that is administered and distributed through the State Division of Historic Preservation. Known as Certified Local Government (CLG) funds, these monies are provided to the state by the federal government with the express purpose that they be distributed to support preservation projects engaged in by local governments. Typically, CLG funds help pay for historic site surveys and other studies and planning projects. If Hawai'i	

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
Action CR-2.1a: The County shall apply for certification as a CLG under the National Historic Preservation CLG Program in order to be eligible to apply for and receive preservation funding administered by SHPD (KCRC, PD, 1-2).	Action CR-2.1a: The County shall apply for certification as a CLG under the National Historic Preservation CLG Program in order to be eligible to apply for and receive preservation funding administered by SHPD (KCRC, PD, 1-2).	
would include government agency representatives, cultural representatives and other stakeholders to review and make recommendations on the		
existence of and support for public and private entities that further the betterment of Kanaka Maoli (public and private agencies, on-going).	Action CR-3.1b: Increase fluency in Kanaka Maoli language. It is one of the official languages of Hawai'i (community, DOE, UH, on-going).	related traditional knowledge (public and private agencies, community, SHPD, ongoing). Action CR-3.1e: Provide Kanaka Maoli cultural education for
Action CR-3.2a: Increase the number of educators who teach cultural and historic education (public and private agencies, community, on-going).		Action CR-3.2a: Increase the number of educators who teach cultural and historic education (public and private agencies, community, on-going).
Action CR-3.3a: Provide Kanaka Maoli mentors with opportunities to pass on Hawaiian culture and knowledge to the next generation of Kanaka Maoli and others. The power of wisdom comes from communication (public and private agencies, community, on-going). Action CR-3.3b: Perpetuate Kanaka Maoli food production associated with land and ocean traditions and practices (public and private agencies, community, ongoing).		Action CR-3.3a: Provide Kanaka Maoli mentors with opportunities to pass on Hawaiian culture and knowledge to the next generation of Kanaka Maoli and others. The power of wisdom comes from communication (public and private agencies, community, on-going). Action CR-3.3b: Perpetuate Kanaka Maoli food production associated with land and ocean traditions and practices (public and private agencies, community, ongoing).
Action CR-3.5a: Apply the ahupua'a concept in action plan for the Kona Mauka Watershed Management Program (Policy ENV-1.2).		

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
□ The project is located in the Kona Urban Area; □ The project area requiring rezoning totals less than 15 acres; □ The project is served, will provide, or has commitments to provide all necessary infrastructure in a timely manner; □ The project consists predominantly of residential uses and at least 80% of the residential units will be priced to be affordable; □ The application includes a form of a declaration of covenants that requires 80% of all residential units built on the subject property to be affordable under the definition of HCC Chapter 11 Housing (including workforce), in which the declaration shall incorporate by reference the Affordable Housing Agreement referenced below and recorded upon rezoning approval;	The application shall be reviewed with a rebuttable presumption that the project furthers the intent of the zoning code and is consistent with the goals, objectives, policies, and action of the General Plan and the Kona CDP; □ The application for State Land Use reclassification, as appropriate, shall be processed concurrently with the rezoning application; □ The time period for the Director's review and the Planning Commission's review shall be 60 days, respectively; □ The project shall be exempt from fair share (or impact fees) conditions; □ If 100% affordable, the project in concurrence with the Design Center may preempt planning standards pursuant to HRS Section 46-15; □ The project may qualify for any available subsidies from the	

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
□ 1st 20 years: The affordable units shall have a minimum 20-year controlled appreciation restriction (cost of improvements plus appreciation based on the Honolulu Consumer Price Index; □ After 20 years: The owner may sell the property at market value with a shared appreciation with the County or Kona Housing Non-Profit at 50%; □ Right of First Refusal: After 20-years, the Kona Housing Non-Profit shall have the right of first refusal to purchase the unit;		

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
Action ECON–1.1a: Develop Request for Proposal (RFP) for new hospital, negotiate with candidates, and select new site (DOH, PD, private, 1-2). Action ECON–1.1b: Develop medical center TOD master plan and rezone as a Regional Center TOD (DOH, PD, private, 1-2).	Action ECON–1.1a: Develop Request for Proposal (RFP) for new hospital, negotiate with candidates, and select new site (DOH, PD, private, 1-2). Action ECON–1.1b: Develop medical center TOD master plan and rezone as a Regional Center TOD (DOH, PD, private, 1-2).	Action ECON–1.1b: Develop medical center TOD master plan and rezone as a Regional Center TOD (DOH, PD, private, 1-2).

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
Action ECON-1.2a: Develop TOD master plan with the civic center as the heart of the town center and rezone as a Commercial TOD (DPW, PD, 2-3).		
Action ECON–1.3a: Encourage DBEDT and NELHA Board of Directors (BoD) to reevaluate and publicly articulate NELHA's short- and long-term business plan (DBEDT, NELHA, 1-2). Action ECON–1.3b: Develop a master plan for the commercial development of the mauka area of NELHA and obtain entitlements (DBEDT, NELHA, 1-2). Action ECON–1.3c: Design and construct the frontage road to complement and implement the commercial master plan (NELHA, private, DPW, PD, 5-10).		
Action ECON–1.4a: Work with the State, University system, and the community to finalize decisions regarding the mission and size of the new university at West Hawai'i (UH, PRIV, ongoing). Action ECON–1.4b: Develop a master plan and program funds for the design and construction of the campus (UH, private, 3-5). Action ECON–1.4c: Develop the TOD master plan for the surrounding areas of the University in coordination with the adjoining Pālamanui project (UH, private, 3-5).	Action ECON–1.4a: Work with the State, University system, and the community to finalize decisions regarding the mission and size of the new university at West Hawai'i (UH, PRIV, ongoing). Action ECON–1.4b: Develop a master plan and program funds for the design and construction of the campus (UH, private, 3-5). Action ECON–1.4c: Develop the TOD master plan for the surrounding areas of the University in coordination with the adjoining Pālamanui project (UH, private, 3-5).	Action ECON–1.4b: Develop a master plan and program funds for the design and construction of the campus (UH, private, 3-5). Action ECON–1.4c: Develop the TOD master plan for the surrounding areas of the University in coordination with the adjoining Pālamanui project (UH, private, 3-5). Action ECON–1.4d: Formalize the relationships between the Hawai'i Community College and the Design Center, NELHA, and the healthcare industry (UH, NELHA, DC, on-going).

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
Action ECON–1.8a: Establish a pool of expertise and information on the ecoindustrial park concept (R&D, 3-5). Action ECON–1.8b: Establish a reuse center to refurbish and sell used appliances and materials (In progress by OHCD and Catholic Social Ministries). .		Action ECON–1.8c: Establish a community recognition program for green businesses (Being done by Chamber of Commerce)

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
Action ECON–2.1a: The County will work with Kona's Agricultural Community to make recommendations for priorities such as (R&D, DOA, COMM., on-going)	Action ECON–2.1a: The County will work with Kona's Agricultural Community to make recommendations for priorities such as (R&D, DOA, COMM., on-going)	

	Objectives		Policies
Topic	**Objectives/ Principles/ Standards**	**Policy Intent**	**Policy Controls**
Population Density			
Land Use	1. Identify a supporting role for the County in land assembly for the formation of village/town centers. (p. 3-4) 2. Explore additional methods to protect native species habitat and historic features from development by use of economic incentives, development restrictions, and district-wide rezoning. (p. 3-4) 3. Create new village/town centers as necessary, in or near presently underserved subdivsions, beginning with those experieinceing higher rates of population growth so residents of those areas will have community activities and more conveneient access to services. (p. 3-4)	1. Puna retains a rural character to protect native natural and cultural resources. (p. 3-3) 2. Quality of life improves and economic oppurtunity expands for Puna residents. (p. 3-3) 3. Improve services and community facilities in underserved subdivision experiencing higher growth. (p. 3-4) 4. Reduce high risk exposure from natural hazards.(p. 3-4) 5. Adjust inapporopriate and disproportionate County zoning to preserve natural and cultural resources. (p. 3-4) 6. Utilize native vegetation, coastal, and historic resources as new forms of protection. (p. 3-4) 7. Reduce total amount of buildable lots. (p. 3-4) 8. Discourage land speculation. (p. 3-4) 9. Target investment in public services and infrastructure to promote the development of village/town centers and to serve the subdivision areas. (p. 3-4)	1. Implement tools for re-shaping the pattern of future development to prevent further sprawl, such as land pooling. (p. 3-4) (Ord. 2010-104) 2. Limit the size of dwellings and accessory uses that are allowed in non-conforming, agriculturally-zoned subdivisions to discourage excessive lot clearance and speculative building practices.(p. 3-4) 3. Where possible, reduce density and build-out within the district by various means including selective zoning. (p. 3-4) 4. Provide tax relief for properties whose development rights have been reduced through conservation easements and similar measures. (p. 3-4) (Ord. 2010-104) 5. Explore innovative methods to reduce property speculation, such as elevated tax rates associated with rapid resale, and/or district-wide rezoning.(p. 3-4)
(Affordable) Housing	1. To increase the availability of accessible and affordable housing through self-help programs, government assistance and innovative housing tenure arrangements, such as co-housing, limited equity coopertatives, and community land trusts.(p. 3-12)	1. To increase access to assistance programs to develop, repair or rent affordable housing in Puna. (p. 3-12) 2. To provide programs to assist those seeking housing in Puna. (p. 3-12) 3. Support initiatives by DHHL to develop appropriate projects for housing and job opportunities for Native Hawaiians in Puna. (p. 3-12)	1. Provide transitional shelter and programs to assist homeless Puna residents in moving toward self-sufficient status. (p. 3-12)

	Objectives		Policies
Topic	**Objectives/ Principles/ Standards**	**Policy Intent**	**Policy Controls**
Natural Resource Conservation	1. To limit developments in residential and agriculture areas in between Volcanoes National Park, nearby State Forest Reserves, and Natureal Area Reserves. (p. 2-6) 2. To abate destruction of native forest. (p. 2-6) 3. To reduce spread of invasive species. (p. 2-6) 4. To inform the general public, and real estate and construction industries' employees about the value of native forest, the threats to that ecosystem, and actions that can be taken to sustain the forest. (p. 2-6)	1. To increase the County's role in helping to sustain the native forest, primarily through tax incentives, new regulations and zoning changes. (p 2-6) 2. To protect the natural resources and Ohi'a canopy within a proposed Biosphere Reserve Buffer Zone (BRBZ)	1. Establish standards for maximum land disturbance within BRBZ, including building footprints, impervious surface, and clearance of vegetation within setbacks, rights-of-way or easements for utility lines, roadways, driveways and trails while allowing reasonable use of property and structures. (p. 5-1) 2. Develop a system to monitor the 'Ohi'a forest canopy of the BRBZ to be used as a measure of success in conservation. (p. 5-1) 3. Establish mitigation standards and procedures for the restoration and re-planting of recently developed areas. (p. 5-1) 4. Adopt a Biosphere Reserve Buffer Zone (BRBZ) and designate a BRBZ Advisory Commission to guide development within the region's native forest through regulatory measures and economic incentives. (p. 2-6) 5. Adopt regulatory measures, educational programs and incentives to preserve remnants of native ecosystems in Puna subdivisions, especially remnants at lower elevations. (p. 2-6) 6. Modify and enforce Chapter 10, Hawaii County Code (HCC), to prevent storm water diversion to other properties. (p. 2-6) 7. Provide tax incentives to encourage more landowners to participate in programs to preserve native species and to remove invasive species. (p. 2-
Coastal Resources	1. To protect the biological, historical and cultural resources in shoreline. (p. 2-12) 2. To reduce the risks of shoreline subsidence and coastal flooding. (p. 2-11) 3. To maintain coastal water and increase their quality. (p. 2-9)	1. To improve data collection and analysis related to present and historic changes in shoreline conditions and resources. (p. 2-12) 2. To expand the scope of regulations and review procedures for shoreline development to consider dynamic and interrelated potential hazards to development. (p. 2-12) 3. To strengthen the capacity of the County to identify important shoreline resources and evaluate development regulations and proposed developments in the shoreline area. (p. 2-12) 4. To support actions consistent with the State of Hawai'i Ocean Resources Management Plan. (p. 2-12) 5. Expand and improve database, references and skills at County level to review shoreline permit applications. (p. 5-18)	

	Objectives		Policies
Topic	**Objectives/ Principles/ Standards**	**Policy Intent**	**Policy Controls**
Climate Change			
Drainage	1. To address storm water runoff and localized flood problems. (p. 2-9)	To manage storm water runoff on lava terrain on a watershed basis. (p. 2-9)	1. Establish a strategy to address storm water runoff and localized flooding problems. (p. 2-9)
Scenic/ Natural Beauty/ Open Space	3. To provide accessibility to scenic and cultural areas without detracting asethetic, natural, and cultural value. (p. 2-4)		1. Support ongoing vegetation mapping to identify where good quality native forest exists. (p. 5-2)
Historic/ Cultural Resources	1. To preserve historic structure and cultural sites (p. 2-4) 2. To perpetuate design character and natural setting of older communities(p. 2-4) 3. To expand awareness and appreciation of host culture (p. 2-4) 4. To protect and revere native forests (p. 2-4) 5. To address Tourism with historic and natural resources but without intruding communities.(p. 2-4)	1. To identify of historic and cultural sites, advocate for their preservation/restoration through permitting and approval process (p. 2-4) 2. To develop location-specific development standards and design guidelines for Special Design District (p. 2-4) 3. To protect cultural sites from development activity (p. 2-4) 4. To adopt traditiona Hawaiian building design and construction method (p. 2-4)	
Public Access	To improve and broaden communication access for a larger number of residents (p. 3-14)	1. To provide free wireless internet district-wide. (p. 3-14) 2. To expand telecommuting opportunities. (p. 4-2)	

	Objectives		Policies
Topic	**Objectives/ Principles/ Standards**	**Policy Intent**	**Policy Controls**
Facilities (water, waste, trans, util, energy)	1. To protect aquifers in lower elevation from untreated wastewater disposal system (p. 2-9) 2. To improve wastewater treatment methods and standards in areas designated for future acquifier use. (p. 2-9) 2. To provide alternative routes for emergency access. (p.4-1) 3. To reduce highway congestion during peak periods. (p. 4-1) 4. To improve transportaion methods for inaccessible, remote areas. (p.4-1)	1. To plan for future potable and irrigation water demand; Preserve contamination-free zone in lower Puna for future potable water source (p. 2-9) 2. To improve wastewater treatment methods and standards in designated future aquifer and coastal areas (p. 2-9) 3. To reduce the single-occupancy vehicles during peak commute periods. (p. 4-2) 4. To reduce the percentage of residents who commute to employment or travel for services outside of Puna. (p.4-2) 5. To reduce the reliance on fossil fuels for transportation purposes. (p. 4-2) 6. To increase mass transportation options for all Puna residents. (p. 4-3) 7. To increase the percentage of commuters to use mass transit. (p.4-3) 8. To provide adequate emergency and evacuation routes and connectivity throughout Puna's roadway network. (p.4-5) 9. Ensure that infrastructure investments facilitate the Puna growth management strategy. (p. 3-14)	
Public Safety	1. To provide additional locations for emergency services to reduce the response time to a larger percentage of residents. (p.3-14) 2. To provide all residents an equitable level of services access to police, fire, and paramedical services.(p.3-14)	To enesure that all residents have an equitable level of service access to police, fire, and paramedical services. (p.3-14)	
Criminal Justice			
Health	To seek additional locations for medical facilities in both lower and upper Puna. (p.3-12)	To improve access to emergency and primary medical care and preventive public health programs. (p.3-12)	Develop a centrally located, 24-hour, full-service medical facility, with trauma care, in Puna. Establish multiple clinic level facilties offering primary medical and dental services in village centers in upper and lower Puna. (p.3-12)

	Objectives		Policies
Topic	**Objectives/ Principles/ Standards**	**Policy Intent**	**Policy Controls**
Education	1. To increase the opportunity for community involvement in public education. (p.3-12) 2. Provide college level classes and vocational training in the Puna Districy (Ord. 2010-104)	To better integrate public education into Puna's communities. (p.3-12)	Urge the State to locate its community facilities, such as public schools, in designated village/town centers, and to design them in conformance to the criteria applicable to the type of village/town center at that location. (p.3-12)
Social Services	To seek additional locations for substance abuse/senior home care treatment facilties in both lower and upper Puna. (p.3-12)	To reduce substance abuse, domestic violence, and other social problems. (p.3-12)	Provide effective and readily accessible substance abuse treatment and prevention services within Puna. (p.3-13)
Leisure	1. To offer a variety of public recreational areas, reflecting the beauty and diversity of the natural setting, and recreational programs for people of all ages and physical abilities that are not currently available. (p.3-16)	1. To provide an equitable dispersal of parks and recreation facilities readily accessible to most Puna residents. (p.3-16) 2. To ensure that future development of parks support the growth management goals, objectives and actions set forth in Puna's Land Use Pattern (p. 3-16) 3. Encourage the collocation of schools, parks and senior centers to promote interactivity between community members of all ages. (p. 3-16) 4. Identify lands to be used for parks in connection with subdivision interconnectivity. (p. 3-16)	
Individual Rights		.	
Government			

	Objectives		Policies
Topic	**Objectives/ Principles/ Standards**	**Policy Intent**	**Policy Controls**
Economy (ag, tourism, info, federal)	1. To discourage urban growth or subdivision expansion on agricultural lands through zoning re-designations. (p. 3-9) 2. To encourage land pooling to expand larger lots on small-lot subdivisions for agricultural use. (p. 3-9) 3. To aquire and utilize unused agricultural lands to create new farms operations. (p. 3-9) 4. To discourage real estate on agriculturally-zoned lands. (p. 3-9) 5. To provide sites and infrastructure for farmers markets at County parks and village/town centers. (p. 3-9) 6. To form partnerships with local businesses and educational insititutions to advance education and training into the "green sector" and the information technology sector. (p. 3-9) 7. To support agricultural tourism. (p 3-9) 8. To promote farm business in local food stores and bed and breakfasts. (p. 3-9) 9. To provide youth education and job training in the technology and agriculture sectors. (p. 3-9) 10. To protect quality agricultural lands. (p. 3-9) 11. To create new "green" employment opportunities in the agricultural, alternative energy, and natural resources management in Puna. (p. 3-9) 12. To creare new employment opportunities in Puna in order to reduce long commuting. (p.4-2)	1. To preserve Agricultural lands. (p. 3-8) 2. To preserve quality agricultural land for agricultural use in perpetuity. (p. 3-8) 3. To increase opportunities to diversify agriculture. (p. 3-8) 4. To emphasize environmentally-friendly agricultural production. (p. 3-8) 5. To increase market share of puna agricultural products. (p. 3-9) 6. To provide more agricultural employment training and job opportunity. (p. 3-9) 7. To focus job growth on "green industries" including agriculture, alternative energies, communication technology, eco-tourism, and natural resource management. (p. 3-9)	Provide County tax incentives to promote and preserve agricultural use of lands that are currently or historically in agricultural use. (p. 3-9)
Sustainability	To make significate progress toward achieving energy self-suffieciency by 2020.(p.3-19)	1. To lower Puna's dependence on fossil fuel as an energy source, becoming a deomnstration area for alternative sources. (p. 3-20) 2. Promote solar technologies, including solar water heaters and PV power systems. (p.3-20)	Establish LEED standards for public buildings, with a minimum goal of silver level. (p.3-20)

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
1. PD: Initiating a special use permit request or petition for a land use district boundary amendment. (p. 3-5) 2. CC: Extending technical assistance and advice to community-based land pooling associations. (p. 3-5) 3. PD: Establish general classifications and locations for village/town centers : Regional, Community, Neighborhood. (p. 3-5) 4. PD: Facilitate land use entitlements and other tools for the development of existing and future village/town centers and special design districts by: approving commercial zoning or use permits for existing commercial uses in designated village/town centers. (p. 3-5) 5. PD: Denying zone changes for commercial or light industrial use on sites that are not within designated village/town centers. (p. 3-5) 6. COU: Amend zoning code and/or apply district wide rezoning to limit allowable building footprint on residential and agricultural-zoned lands. (p. 3-7) 7. COU: Require County agencies to establish and report on LOS standards for infrastructure and services. (p. 3-7) 8. COU: Consider fixing the real property tax assessments of voluntarily enrolled property owners. (p. 3-7) 9. PD: Conduct study on the impacts from subdivision build-out. (p. 5-19) 10. PD: Require wider notice of pending applications for special permits, variances and zoning changes. (p. 3-7) 11. PD: Develop a typology for existing and proposed village/town centers, including criteria for their location, scale, uses, and design. (p. 3-4) 12. The boundary title for Regional Town Centers, Community Village Centers and Neighborhood Village are made "Preliminary". (Ord. 2011-118) 13. Future zone changes and State land use boundary amendments for the regional town centers and community village centers at Kea'au, Pahoa, and Hawaiian Paradise Park shall be consistent with the LUP AG map designations of the General Plan. (Ord. 2010-104) 14. The regional town center plan should be prepared through an inclusive community based process that involves major stakeholders, including landowners, community representatives, and public agencies.(Ord. 2010-104) 15. The rezoning ordinance for a village or town center may contain overall density and development limits, as well as restrictions on uses tailored to the specific needs of the regional or village center.(Ord. 2010-104) 16. Residential areas may be zoned RS, RCX, or RM. The County may also amend the zoning code to create a new zoning classification more suited to the town or regional centers.(Ord. 2010-104) 17. Any industrial zoning within regional centers, to the extent not allowed under CV	1. LEG: Amend the State Land Use Law (HRS-205) to enable "rural town/village" standards. (p.3-5) 2. LEG: Seek State enabling legislation to allow County to retain lots delinquent in real property taxes. (p.3-5) 3. DHHL: Urge the DHHL to conform to the goals and objectives of the Puna CDP. (p.3-7)	
1. OHCD: Offer educational programs to develop finanical skills of renters who seek opportunities for home ownership, and to develop awareness of effective rental strategies for owners and tenants. (p. 3-13) 2. OHCD: Sponsor programs to increase home ownership opportunities, such as the Home Investment Partnerships Program for mutual self-help housing development and limited-equity cooperatives. (p. 3-13) 3. COU:Amend the building code to allow occupancy of residential dwelling before final inspection. (p. 3-13)	1. HHFDC: Promote multi-family housing- especially for those with special needs, such as the elderly- indesignated regional or community village/town centers. (p. 3-13) 2. LEG: Seek State enabling legislation to allow homeowners and organizations such as Habitat for Humanity to do their own plumbing and electrical work on modest-sized dwellings in order to lower self-help housing construction costs. (p. 3-13)	

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
1. COU: Enact BRBZ Design District. (p. 2-5), 2. COU: Adapt and develop economic incentives to reduce forest clearance, number of developable lots within the BRBZ (Ord. 2010-104) 3. COU: Amend County code to protect native species, geological and historic features outside of the BRBZ. (p. 2-7) 4. COU: Establish an Office of County Ecologist within the Planning Department. (p. 2-8) 5. COU: Adopt an ordinance to fund and direct the DPW director to study flood paths and source areas in the BRBZ. (p. 5-1) 6. COU: Provide County support for the forest preservation by offering real property tax reductions and allow it in any zoning district. (p. 2-8) 7. COU: Reduce the minimum lot size to qualify for the native forest preservation tax reduction and allow it in any zoning district. (p. 2-8) 8. COU: Request DLNR to designate unencumbered lands near Wright Rd. to be a Natural Area Reserve of Forest Reserve. (p.2-6) 9. PD: Amend General Plan to recognize the BRBZ and its role to protect the unique natural reosurce. (p.5-2)	1. DOT: Investigate alternatives to herbicides for weed control on public lands. (p. 2-8)	
1. PD: Implement special zoning and development controls for Kapoho area to address subsidence issues. (p. 2-12) 2. PD: Perform a collaborative study among County, State, Federal and University regulators and researchers to observe and delineate the limits of inland wave wash following each large storm and extra high tide event, and use these studies, in addition to informed public comment, to develop and implement refined flood zone maps.(p. 2-12) 3. PD: Implement special zoning and development controls for Kapoho area to address subsidence issues. (p. 2-12)	1. DLNR: Retrieve and record information on trails and historic resources. (p.2-12) 2. DLNR: Conduct historic and biological surveys for review of shoreline permit applications and certifications and prohibit SMA permits for subdivision of properties likely underwater in 100 years. (p.2-12) 3. DLNR: Take into account special subsidence and storm wave conditions found in Puna, as identified by research and informed public comment, in the determination of State Shoreline Certifications. (p.2-12) 4. FED/UH/DLNR: Study storm wave and high tide patterns to develop refined coastal flood zone maps. (p.2-12)	

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
1 PD: Initiate Special Design District designations for: Volcano, Pahoa, Kea'au, and the Kurtistown-Mt.View corridor. (p. 2-4) 2. DB/COU: Amend COH Building Code for traditional Hawaiian building design and construction methods (p. 2-4)		
1. COU: Provide free wireless internet services. (p. 3-15) 2. COU: Provide public financial support for infrastructure development within approved village/town centers. (p.3-15) 3. COU: Facilitate telecommuting by developing free WI-FI reception in Puna. (p.3-15)		Private Sector: Encourage enhancement of cell phone service to expand coverage to more remote areas. (p. 3-15)

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
1. PD: Initiating a special use permit request or petition for a land use district boundary amendment. (p. 3-5) 2. CC: Extending technical assistance and advice to community-based land pooling associations. (p. 3-5) 3. PD: Establish general classifications and locations for village/town centers : Regional, Community, Neighborhood.(p. 3-5) 4. PD: Facilitate land use entitlements and other tools for the development of existing and future village/town centers and special design districts by: approving commercial zoning or use permits for existing commercial uses in designated village/town centers. (p. 3-5) 5. PD: Denying zone changes for commercial or light industrial use on sites that are not within designated village/town centers. (p. 3-5) 6. COU: Amend zoning code and/or apply district wide rezoning to limit allowable building footprint on residential and agricultural-zoned lands. (p. 3-5) 7. COU: Require County agencies to establish and report on LOS standards for infrastructure and services. (p. 3-5) 8. COU: Consider fixing the real property tax assessments of voluntarily enrolled property owners. (p. 3-5) 9. PD: Conduct study on the impacts from subdivision build-out. (p. 3-5) 10. PD: Require wider notice of pending applications for special permits, variances and zoning changes. (p. 3-5) 11. PD: Develop a typology for existing and proposed village/town centers, including criteria for their location, scale, uses, and design. (p. 3-5) 12. The boundary title for Regional Town Centers, C8)ommunity Village Centers and Neighborhood Village are made "Preliminary". (Ord. 2011-118)	FED: Provide public financial support for infrastructure development within approved village/town centers. (p. 3-7) 1. LEG: Ensure that two miles wide between Wao Kele O Puna forest area and the ocean to the northeast is protected from groundwater contamination (p. 2-10)	
1. COU: Develop permanent fire stations at Hawaiian Beaches/Shores, Hawaiian Paradise Park, lower Volcano, and Mt. View, with emergency paramedical services. (p.3-15) 2. HFD: Provide additional volunteer fire stations as sites become available and the growth warrants. (p.3-15)	1. DOT: Provide more emergency call boxes along State highways. (p.3-15)	
1. Expand existing County-funded transportation services to carry people from subdivisions to medical facilties. (p.3-12)	1. LEG/DOH: Develop a centrally located full-service medical facility based on a non-profit model. (p.3-12)	1. NGOs: Develop a centrally located full-service medical facility based on a non-profit model. (p.3-12)

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
1. COU: Allocate funding to DPW for safe routes to schools/parks improvements with Kea'au improvements a priority. (p.4-9) 2. COU: Allocate funding to HPD to monitor traffic operations along safe routes to schools/parks. (p.4-10) 3. Urge the State to establish a satellite community college campus in Puna (Ord. 2010-104)	1. LEG: Urge the State to increase local control over public schools in Puna by: 1. Changing the structure of the school boards to provide greater local representation and decision-making. (p. 3-13) 2. DOE: Changing the DOE policy to allow smaller schools at more dispersed. locations. (p.3-13) 3. LEG: Removing the cap on the formation of new charter schools. (p.3-14)	
1. COU: Build partnerships between County and non-profit organizations for social services and economic development. (p.3-13)		1. NGOs: Establish "one-stop centers" at Pahoa, Volcano, Mt. View, Hawaiian Paradise Park, and Kurtistown to provide referrals, support and advocacy related to the following issues: substance abuse treatment, teen pregnancy prevention/birth control, child care and elder care options, employment, disabled clients, domestic violence screening/abatement/prevention and assistance for housing, special needs housing, homeless persons, and community development. (p.3-13)
1. DPR: Improve and expand Coastal Activity Areas such as: Ahalanui Beach Park (p.3-17) 2. DPR: Improve and expand community parks in Hawaiian Acres subdivision at three sites to be determined later through a community involvement process (Ord. 20011-053) 3. DPR: Expand hours of operation at regional and larger communitty parks. (p.3-17) 4. DPR: Develop new senior center in Mt. View. (p.3-17) 5. DPR: Develop recreational prgrams for Cooper Center and Volcano Community Park (p.5-21) 6. Provide in each village center a regional park and village green. (p.3-17) 6. DPW: Create small community parks as right-of-way acquisition for new connection road segments between subdivisions. (p.3-17) 7. DPW: Create and improve Linear Parks. (p.3-17)	1. DLNR: Consider expanding the Camp Ground at MacKenzie State Park to include public property south of MacKenzie. (p.5-21) 2. DLNR: Create and improve Preserves at Wao'opae Tidepools (p.5-22) 3. DLNR: Consider acquiring Green LAke and vacinity for restoration and nature center. (p.5-22) 4. DLNR: Consider hiking trails through Nanawale Forest Reserve. (p.5-22) 5. DLNR: Pursue development of cultural/botanical park in Hawaiian Paradise Park. (p.5-22)	

Actions (programs, projects)		
County Action (CIP, code amendments, other)	**State/Federal Action (interagency coordination)**	**Community Action**
1. PD: Limit water system and road standard variances for new subdivisions on agricultural-zoned land. (p.3-9) 2. PD: Initiate down-rezoning of lands in Agricultural zoning districts to discourage further subdivision into small lots. (p.3-10) 3. COU: Rescind Urban Expansion Areas on the LUPAG, except where they correspond to designated village centers. (p.3-10) 4. R&D: Provide land and infrastructure for farmers' markets within village/town centers. (p.3-10) 5. R&D: Develop agri-eco-tourism policy, necessary zoning and other County assistance farmers markets, special events, restaurants specializing in local food products, and similar promotions of local agriculture. (p.3-10) 6. R&D: Develop business incubator districts in Kea'au, Pahoa, and Mt. View. (p.3-10) 7. R&D: Promote use of the incentives offered by the designation of an Enterprize Zone. (p.3-10) 8. R&D: Develop job opportunities in Puna in renewable energy generation. (p.3-11) 9. PD: Conduct a study to define and identify important agricultural lands in Puna. (p.3-11) 10. COU: Create a real property tax exemption (perhaps 4-6 years) for farmers entitled to Federal crop loss insurance. (p.3-11) 11. COU: Promote staggard work hours and telecommuting with major empployers and institutions. (p.4-2)	1. LEG: Seek state legislation to impose higher conveyance and/or capital gains taxes on short-term property re-sales. (p.3-10) 2. LEG: Seek state legislation to allow the county to hold onto properties that are in forwclosure due to property taxes in areas rather than immediately auctioning them to the highest bidder. (p.3-10) 3. LEG: Seek state authorized lower General Excise Tax rate on local agricultural products sold at County Farmers' markets. (p.3-10) 4. UH: Support the HCC-The Bay Clinic partnership to establish a youth business center in Kea'au. (p.3-10) 5. UH: Support the development of a community-based organic farming operation and training facility in cooperation with UH. (p.3-11) 6. UH: Encourage organic farming and gardening by establishing a Puna agriculture scholarship with HCC and UH Hilo. (p.3-11) 7. UH: Promote staggard work hours and telecommuting with major empployers and institutions. (p.4-2)	
1. BD: Apply LEED standards for public buildings, with a minimum goal of silver level. (p.3-20) 2. BD: Require energy efficiency standards for larger residences. (p.3-20) 3. OHCD: Require energy-efficient features into the construction of lower-cost homes with the use of public subsidies. (p.3-20) 4. R&D: Pursue new renewable energy sources, through ocean energy or enterprize subzone. (p.3-11)	1. DBEDT: Investigate ground-water cooling for public buildings. (p.3-20) 2. UH: Establish a Renewable Energy Research & Development fund with UH Hilo.(p.3-20) 3. PUC: Apply the PUC Public Benefits Fund to retrofit dwellings for alternative energy, with sliding scale to reach low-income households. (p.3-20) 4. PUC: Promote biomass energy and fuel production using wood chips from exotic trees.(p.3-20) 5. PUC: Pursue new renewable energy sources (OTEC, wave energy, solar capture) as technology advances. (p.3-21)	HELCO: Negotiate a direct use of geothermal agreement for agricultural uses as part of any expansion of the capacity of the Puna Geothermal Venture Plant. (p.3-20)

A Comparative Analysis: County of Hawaii General Plan and Hawaii Island District Community Development Plans

DURP Practicum, December 2014

The purpose of the attached GP-CDP tables is to provide a visual side-by-side comparison of objectives and policies and actions, between the County of Hawaii General Plan (COH GP) and four of its district Community Development Plans — namely Kona, Puna, North Kohala and South Kohala. The first part of this task seeks to review the mentioned documents in a table that compares and aligns policy statements next to each other, and the ones that do not align are located in their own row, without any other statement in that same row. This effort will support the final objective of this task, which is to be able to identify alignments and conflicts between the GP and various CDP documents. A second part of this comparative analysis task is to match the objectives, policies and actions with existing Federal, State and County controlling policies and functional plans. The tables attempt to match up, compare and fit in CDP statements with GP statements, hopefully making apparent where county and district policies and thus visioning align, and where there are deviations and inconsistencies to be addressed in Hawaii Island's upcoming county-wide GP update and review process.

The attached tables have been organized to facilitate this visual comparison between the latest versions of the five mentioned documents. The table needs to be read by taking into consideration the first row of headings and other headings included in different rows. The other headings organize information by Objectives, Intent/Aspirational Policies, Controlling Policies, and Actions (County, State/Federal and Community). The first row holds the headings of the first and second parts of this task. Column A notes which HRS 226 mandated area(s) the General Plan statement falls under. Column B identifies the COH GP Chapter where the statement can be found. Column C, D and E, stand for the second part of the task, where Federal, State and County functional plans and controlling policies listed correspond with GP statements in Column F. Policy and action statements from the Kona CDP that match up and align with GP statements are under Column G. In the columns thereafter, statements from the Puna CDP are in Column H, North Kohala CDP in Column I, and South Kohala CDP in Column J. Any policies or action statements found in the various CDPs that did not align with GP policies and action statements are in their own row, depending on whether these statements were Objectives, Intent/Aspirational Policies, Controlling Policies, and Actions.

Comparisons and alignments are made via COH GP Chapters, meaning each table focuses on one of the thirteen GP chapters, because it seemed to be the most accessible and visually appealing way to structure the information. It should also be noted that there are major theme topics addressed in the CDPs that are not addressed in the Hawaii Island County General Plan. For example, a whole chapter in North Kohala's CDP is dedicated to Public Access, a topic not addressed in the General Plan. Since Public Access is not addressed in the COH GP, for the time being this North Kohala Public Access CDP chapter is included in the Land Use GP-CDP comparison table. Other topics found in the CDPs that are either not addressed or not addressed sufficiently to merit side-by-side comparisons with the GP include: Climate Change, Waste Management, Sustainability, and Cultural Resources. Where appropriate, these topics were nested into the attached tables. Thus, the tables will show many policy or action statements from the various four CDP documents that stand alone in its own row as it is does not align with any GP policy or action statement.

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
					Objecti
EconomicPreservation of Natural	2. Economic		HRS 226-4; 226-102		(a) Provide residents with opportunities to improve their quality of life through economic development that enhances the County's natural and social environments (p. 2-12).
EconomicCultureScenic and Histo	2. Economic		HRS 226-103		(b) Economic development and improvement shall be in balance with physical, social, and cultural environments of Hawaii Island (p. 2-13).
Economic	2. Economic		HRS 226-103, 226-6		(c) Strive for diversity and stability in economic system (p. 2-13).
EconomicPopulation Growth	2. Economic		HRS 226-103		(d) Provide economic environment that allows new, expanded, or improved economic opportunities that are compatible with County's cultural, natural and social environment (p. 2-

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
					13).
Economic	2. Economic		HRS 226-103		(e) Strive for economic climate that provides its residents an opportunity for choice of occupation (p. 2-13).
EconomicPopulation GrowthAgric	2. Economic		HRS 226-103		(f) Strive for diversification of economy by strengthening existing industries and attracting new endeavors (p. 2-13).
Economic	2. Economic	Workforce Investment Act of 1998	HRS 226-4, 1	County Annual Plan (for Workforce Investment	(g) Strive for full employment (p. 2-13).
EconomicCultureSocial ServicesP	2. Economic		HRS 226-103		(h) Promote and develop island of Hawaii into a unique scientific and cultural model, where economic gains are in balance with social and physical amenities. Development should be reviewed on basis of total impact on County residents, not only in terms of immediate short run economic benefits (p. 2-13).
					Intent / Aspirati
Agriculture Long Range Physical Development	2. Economic		Hawaii State Constitution Article 11 Section 3 HRS 226-7 Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for the Economy - Agriculture State Agriculture Functional Plan	County of Hawaii Agriculture Development Plan 2010 LUPAG Map	(a) Assist in expansion of the agricultural industry through the protection of important agricultural lands, development of marketing plans and programs, capital improvements and continued cooperation with appropriate State and Federal agencies (p. 2-13).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
			Functional Plan		

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Economic Education Agriculture Long Range Physical Development	2. Economic		HRS 227D HRS 226-107 HRS 213		(b) Encourage expansion of the research and development industry by working with and supporting the University of Hawaii at Hilo and West Hawaii, the Natural Energy Laboratory at Hawaii Authority and other agencies' programs that support sustainable economic development in the County of Hawaii (p. 2-13).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Tourism Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Long Range Physical Development	2. Economic		Hawaii State Tourism Function Plan Hawaii State Constitution Article 11 Section 3 HRS 201B HTA HRS 226-7 Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for the Economy - Agriculture State Agriculture Functional Plan	County Tourism Functional Plan Hawaii Island Tourism Strategic Plan 2006-2015 LUPAG Map	(c) Encourage development of a visitor industry that is in harmony with the social, physical, and economic goals of the residents of the County (p. 2-13).
Natural Resources Conservation	2. Economic	NEPA	Chapter 190D, HRS		(e) Encourage sustainable development of
Education Social Services Agriculture Energy Natural Resources Conservation Information Industry	2. Economic	Workforce Investment Act of 1998	Hawaii State Constitution Article 11 Section 3 HRS 226-7 Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for the Economy - Agriculture State Agriculture Functional Plan	County Annual Plan (for Workforce Investment Act)	(f) Support all levels of educational, employment and training opportunities and institutions (p.2-13).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Long Range Physical Development Preservation of Natural Beauty Scenic and Historic Sites Agriculture Culture	2. Economic		Hawaii State Constitution Article 11 Section 3 HRS 226 State Agriculture Functional Plan		(h) The land, water, air, sea, and people shall be considered as essential resources for present and future generations and should be protected and enhanced through the use of economic incentives (p. 2-13).
Information Industry Education	2. Economic		HRS 206M HRS 103D-310(c) HRS 235-12.5		(i) Continue to encourage research, development and implementation of advanced technologies and processes (p. 2-14).
Information Industry	2. Economic		HRS 206M HRS 103D-310(c)		(j) Support the development of high technology industries (p. 2-14).
Energy	2. Economic		HRS 103D-310(c) HRS 235-12.5		(k) Continue to encourage development and utilization of by-products from alternate energy conversion projects (p. 2-14).
Economic Agriculture Energy Tourism Information Industry Utilities and Telecommunications Natural Resources Management	2. Economic		Hawaii State Constitution Article 11 Section 3 HRS 226-7 Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for the Economy - Agriculture State Agriculture Functional Plan		(l) Identify and encourage primary industries consistent with social, physical, and economic goals of County residents (p. 2-14).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Economic	2. Economic		HRS Chapter 88 HAR Title 5 Ch 20-29		(n) Encourage development of retirement industry (p. 2-14).
Long Range Physical Development Desirable Density of Population Preservation of Natural Beauty Scenic and Historic Sites Agriculture	2. Economic		HRS Title 13		(o) Promote a distinctive identity for island of Hawaii to enable government, business and travel industries to promote County of Hawaii as an entity unique within State of Hawaii (p. 2-14).
Economic	2. Economic		HRS Title 13 HRS 201M		(p) Identify needs of business community and take actions that are necessary to improve business climate (p.2-14).
Economic	2. Economic		HRS 148 Advertising and Marketing		(q) Support research and development that would lead to removal of marketing restrictions on Hawaiian fruits and other perishables (p. 2-
Health	2. Economic	Affordable Care Act	DOH HAR Title 11		(x) Encourage the health/wellness industry (p. 2-14).
Economic Agriculture Energy Utilities and Telecommunications	2. Economic				(y) Encourage new industries that provide favorable benefit-cost relationships to people of the County. Benefit-cost relationships include more than fiscal considerations (p. 2-14).
Economic	2. Economic				
Economic	2. Economic				
					Controlling
Long Range Physical Development	2. Economic		HRS 223, 226	LUPAG Map	(d) Require a study of significant cultural, social and physical impacts of large developments prior to approval (p. 2-13).
Long Range Physical Development	2. Economic		HRS 214 HRS 37-43	LUPAG Map	(g) Capital improvements program shall improve quality of existing commercial and industrial areas (p. 2-13).
Economic	2. Economic				
Economic	2. Economic				

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
					County A
Economic	2. Economic		HRS 209E, 211G		(m) Encourage active liaison with private sector
Economic	2. Economic		HRS 201-14		(r) Assist in development of a film and video
Agriculture	2. Economic		Hawaii State Constitution Article 11 Section 3 HRS 226-7 Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for the Economy - Agriculture State Agriculture Functional Plan	Agriculture Development Plan LUPAG Map	(s) Assist further development of agriculture through protection of important agricultural lands (p. 2-14).
Agriculture	2. Economic		Hawaii State Constitution Article 11 Section 3 HRS 226-7 Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for the Economy - Agriculture State Agriculture Functional Plan	Agriculture Development Plan	(t) Assist in promotion of agriculture industry whose products are recognized as being produced on island of Hawaii (p. 2-14).
Economic Agriculture Tourism	2. Economic		Hawaii State Constitution Article 11 Section 3 HRS 226-7 Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for the Economy - Agriculture State Agriculture Functional Plan	Agriculture Development Plan	(u) Encourage establishment of open farmers markets to allow local agricultural producers to market their products (p. 2-14).
Economic	2. Economic				
					State/Federal Acti
Agriculture	2. Economic		Hawaii State Constitution Article 11 Section 3 HRS 226-7 Hawaii	Agricultural Development Plan	(v) Assist in cooperative marketing and distribution endeavors to expand opportunities for local agricultural products for export as well as to the local market (p. 2-14).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Agriculture	2. Economic		HRS 163D		(w) Encourage further development of the
Agriculture	2. Economic				
Economic	2. Economic				
Economic	2. Economic				
Economic	2. Economic				
					Communit
Agriculture Agriculture	2. Economic		HRS 163D	Agriculture Development P	PUNA (a) Assist the further development of the agricultural industry by providing support services to commodity groups and other organizations such as farmer's cooperatives, protecting important agricultural lands, and
TourismAgricultureLong Range Ph	2. Economic		HTA Strategic PlanHav	Tourism Strategic Plan 2006-2015	(b) Resort growth should enhance and be in keeping with the area's rural character (p. 2-16).
EconomicNatural Resources Cons	2. Economic	NEPA	HRS 188		(c) Assist the fishing industry through a
Energy	2. Economic		HRS 182-1		(d) Support the development and utilization of
EducationTransportation	2. Economic				SOUTH HILO
Scenic and Historic Resources	2. Economic				(b) Continue to implement a program to
Economic	2. Economic				(c) Encourage manufacturing operations that utilize local raw materials, such as macadamia nut shells and timber (p. 2-18).
EconomicSustainability	2. Economic				(d) Assist fishing industry through a cooperative effort with State and Federal agencies (p. 2-
EducationPopulation Growth	2. Economic				(e) Assist in formulation and implementation of management education and manpower training programs to strengthen overall skill levels of its
EducationLong Range Physical D	2. Economic				(f) Support development of a master plan for lands within the vicinity of University of Hawaii at Hilo to incorporate a "college town" concept
Tourism	2. Economic				(g) Explore feasibility of expanding the Afook-Chinen Auditorium into an athletic-exhibition-conference facility that can attract additional
Natural Resources ConservationW	2. Economic		HRS 219, 220		(h) Support efforts of Pacific Aquaculture and Coastal Resources Center to renovate abandoned sewage treatment plant in Keaukaha into an aquaculture center (p. 2-18).
EducationWaterCulture	2. Economic		HRS 219, 220		(i) Coordinate with University of Hawaii at Hilo to establish an aqua cultural program along accessible areas of Hilo coast for research, demonstration, and development purposes (p.

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Agriculture	2. Economic			Agriculture Development P	(j) Support construction and development of USDA's Pacific Basin Agricultural Resource Center facility (p. 2-18).
Agriculture	2. Economic			Agriculture Development P	NORTH HILO
Economic	2. Economic				(b) Work with community groups and
Economic	2. Economic				(c) Support the development of a native
Agriculture	2. Economic			Agriculture Development P	HAMAKUA
TourismPreservation of Natural Be	2. Economic			County Charter	(b) Allow the development of limited visitor
Tourism	2. Economic		HTA Strategic PlanHav	Tourism Strategic Plan	(c) Develop a tourism industry that will promote
EconomicScenic and Historic Res	2. Economic				(d) Diversify the economic base and enhance historical aspects of the area including existing ranching operations and the former sugar industry (p.2-21).
Natural Resources Conservation	2. Economic	NEPA			(e) Support the growth of a forestry industry within the district (p.2-21).
EconomicOpen Spaces	2. Economic				(f) Support the growth of astronomical research and development (p.2-21).
Agriculture	2. Economic		HRS 205 (Part III)	Agriculture Development P	NORTH KOHALA (a) Aid in expansion of agriculture through protection of important agricultural lands (p.2-23).
Tourism	2. Economic		HTA Strategic PlanHav	Tourism Strategic Plan	(b) Resort facilities compatible with physical, social, economic goals of residents of the district should be considered (p.2-23).
Agriculture	2. Economic			Agriculture Development P	(c) Encourage establishment of an open farmer's market in North Kohala (p.2-23).
EducationSustainability	2. Economic	Workforce Investment Act		Consolidated Plan (for Workforce Investment Act)	(d) Assist in formulation and implementation of education and manpower training programs to strengthen overall skill level of local residents to compete in existing and emerging sustainable and environmentally sound industries and businesses (p.2-23).
EconomicLong Range Physical D	2. Economic				(e) Work with communities and residents (community groups and organizations) to identify and develop potential cottage industries and provide flexibility in land use to accommodate these potential cottage industries (p.2-23).
Economic	2. Economic				(f) Support efforts to promote small business development that is consistent with the rural, agricultural, and historic character of the area (p.2-23).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Economic	2. Economic				(g) Assist the communities and residents in diversifying the economic base in ways that are consistent with the rural, agricultural, and historic character of North Kohala (p.2-23).
Agriculture	2. Economic				SOUTH KOHALA (a) Assist in development of agriculture by protecting important agricultural land from urbanization, providing or having provided necessary capital improvements, such as water, and working cooperatively with agricultural sector and government (p. 2-25)
	2. Economic				(b) Work closely with State and Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to provide adequate land close to Kawaihae Harbor for industrial activities (p. 2-25).
	2. Economic				(c) Recognize diversity of climate, quality of ocean water and natural beauty of hills as vital economic and social assets of the region to be protected through appropriate regulations (p.2-25)
	2. Economic				(d) Resort development in district shall be in an orderly fashion and consistent with physical and social goals of residents of the area. Utilize tools such as incremental zoning to insure development that will best meet needs of the County (p.2-25).
	2. Economic				(e) Encourage preservation of rural, ranching character within town of Waimea (p.2-25).
	2. Economic				(f) Support growth of astronomical research and development (p.2-25).
	2. Economic				
	2. Economic				

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	2. Economic				NORTH KONA (a) Resort development in area shall be in balance with social and physical goals as well as economic desires of residents of district. Necessary pollution controls shall be available prior to development. Other necessary support facilities such as transportation and nursery facilities shall also be provided (p.2-27).
	2. Economic				(b) Assist in further development of agriculture, including forestry and aquaculture activities. Necessary capital improvements that will aid agriculture, such as water should be given priority for funding (p.2-27).
	2. Economic		HRS 213, 227D, 226-107		(c) Continue to encourage development of Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaii Authority as a marine research and commercial facility (p.2-27).
	2. Economic				(d) Encourage and support development of Hawaii Community College in West Hawaii, including University of Hawaii Center (p.2-27).
	2. Economic		HRS 141-2.5, 219, 220		(e) Assist fishing and boating industry through a cooperative effort with State and Federal agencies (p.2-27).
	2. Economic			County Charter	(f) Recognize natural beauty of area as a major economic and social asset. This resource should be protected through appropriate review processes when development is proposed (p.2-27).
	2. Economic				(g) Improve Kailua Village to maintain its viability as a popular visitor destination (p.2-
	2. Economic				(h) Increase affordable housing opportunities in the Kailua-Kona area (p.2-27).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	2. Economic				SOUTH KONA (a) Assist further development of agriculture by protecting important agricultural land from urbanization, and by providing necessary resources, such as water (p.2-29).
	2. Economic		HTA Strategic Plan Hawaii Tourism Plan	Tourism Strategic Plan	(b) Resort development in the area should not destroy the natural resources and historical significance of area (p.2-29).
	2. Economic				(c) Assist fishing industry through cooperative effort with State and Federal agencies (p.2-29).
	2. Economic				(d) Encourage ocean-based industries, such as aquaculture, in the area (p.2-29).
	2. Economic		HRS 205 Title 11	Agriculture Development Plan	(e) Encourage eco-tourism and agricultural tourism as regional opportunities (p.2-29).
	2. Economic				(f) Establish buffers on undeveloped lands around Kealakekua Bay to assure preservation of region's unique environment and cultural resources (p.2-29).
	2. Economic				KAU (a) Balance development with social and physical environment of area. Provisions for orderly development, housing, and pollution controls shall be implemented (p.2-30).
	2. Economic		HRS 141-2.5, 219, 220		(b) Assist fishing industry, other ocean based industries, and aquaculture through a cooperative effort with State and Federal agencies (p.2-30)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	2. Economic		Title 13	County Charter	c) Recognize natural beauty of area as a major economic and social asset. Protect this resource through appropriate review processes when development is proposed (p.2-30).

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
ves				
	3.1.1 GOALS a. Puna retains a rural character to protect native natural and cultural resources (p. 3-3).	Preserve the past, thrive in the present, and plan for a future that honors economic viability and environmental responsibility which is sustainable and desirable for current and future residents (Vision Statement)	Goal of North Kohala CDP: To manage the future growth of the district in a manner that is consistent with the Kohala lifestyle and ideals of being a rural community with a strong cultural heritage, an agricultural base, and a small town feel (p. 1)	
	3.1.1 GOALS b. Quality of life improves and economic opportunity expands for Puna's residents (p. 3-3).			
	3.1.1 GOALS e. Adjust inappropriate and disproportionate County zoning to increase quality of life and preserve natural and cultural resources (p. 3-4).			
	3.1.1 GOALS f. Utilize native vegetation, coastal, and historic resources as new forms of protection (p. 3-4).	General Policy No. 1 Sub-policy 1.2 Establish a concurrency management system for South Kohala (p. 48).	Growth Management Goal 1. Direct growth to areas within and near existing town centers to preserve district's open space and cultural resources and promote	
			(1) Diversified agriculture should be supported and promoted and other economic opportunities should be explored (p. 13).	
	3.1.2 OBJECTIVES h. Explore additional methods to protect native species habitat and historic features from development by use of economic incentives, development restrictions, and district-wide rezoning (p. 3-4).	General Policy No. 5 Sub-policy 5.12 Incorporate the concept of "Sustainability" as defined in the State of Hawai'i "2050 Sustainability Plan" in all future planning and projects in South Kohala. Strikes a balance between economic, social and community, and environmental priorities (p. 53)	(4) Recognize North Kohala as a Rural Community that should not experience significant urban/suburban development that impacts population growth (p. 23).	
Objective ECON-1. Strategic Public Facilities and Business Opportunities as Economic Stimuli. To optimize the potential of certain public facilities and policies to stimulate ancillary economic growth that is desirable because they are environmentally clean, diversify the economy (i.e., not visitor dependent), pay decent wages, and demand skills and intellect that challenge Kona's existing and upcoming workforce. To foster economic diversification, reduce import dependence, and increase employment opportunities that	3.1.1 GOALS g. Reduce total amount of buildable lots (p. 3-4).			
	3.1.1 GOALS h. Incentives, disincentives, regulations and other methods are used to diminish land speculation in Puna (p. 3-4).			
	3.1.1 GOALS c. Improve services and community facilities in underserved subdivision experiencing higher growth (p. 3-3).			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
	3.1.2 OBJECTIVES e. Target investment in public services and infrastructure to promote the development of village/town centers and to serve the subdivision areas		
Objective ECON-1. Strategic Public Facilities and Business Opportunities as Economic Stimuli. To optimize the potential of certain public facilities and policies to stimulate ancillary economic growth that is desirable because they are environmentally clean, diversify the economy (i.e., not visitor dependent), pay decent wages, and demand skills and intellect that challenge Kona's existing and upcoming workforce. To foster economic diversification, reduce import dependence, and increase employment opportunities that	3.1.2 OBJECTIVES d. Create new village/town centers as necessary, in or near presently underserved subdivisions, beginning with those experiencing higher rates of population growth so residents of those areas will have community activities and more convenient access to services (p. 3-4).		(1) Diversified agriculture should be supported and promoted and other economic opportunities should be explored (p. 13).
			(2) Support efforts to promote small business (Vision) (p. 13).
	3.1.1 GOALS c. Improve services and community facilities in underserved subdivision experiencing higher growth (p. 3-4).	General Policy No. 1 Sub-policy 1.6 Provide opportunities and forums for public review and comment for all subdivisions, PUD's, plan developments, and cluster developments, proposed in District of South Kohala (p. 49).	Recognize the natural beauty and history of the area as a major economic and social asset to be protected and perpetuated as part of the uniqueness of the island (Appendix D).
	3.1.1 GOALS a. Puna retains a rural character to protect native natural and cultural resources (p. 3-3).		
	3.1.1 GOALS b. Quality of life improves and economic opportunity expands for Puna's residents (p. 3-3).		
onal Policies			
Objective ECON-2. Strengthen and Encourage New Agricultural-Related Endeavors. To enhance existing and encourage new agriculturally-related endeavors (p. 4.131).	3.2.1 GOALS a. To preserve agricultural lands (p. 3-8).	a) Assist in development of agriculture by protecting important agricultural land from urbanization, providing or having provided necessary capital improvements, such as water, and working cooperatively with the agricultural sector and government (p.	Growth Management Goal 1 Strategy 1.4. Promote and support a community of diversified agriculture. Goal: Kohala community will produce 50% of food it consumes (p. 34).
	3.2.1 GOALS b. To preserve quality agricultural land for agricultural use in perpetuity (p. 3-8).	Help agricultural related industries deal with the pressures of urbanization, rising land prices and a labor pool that is in decline (p. 29).	Strategy 1.4 (Action Item) Secure accessible capital for new farmers, such as a local micro-loan program (p. 34).

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
	3.2.1 GOALS c. To increase opportunities to diversify agriculture (p. 3-8).	Waimea Policy 1 - Strategy 1.4 Preservation of Waimea's sense of place. Encourage small-scale farming through expanded tax credits to give continuity to small-scale farming, an important part of region's food production and economy. Incentives for farming are needed which could include County real property tax incentives and	Strategy 1.4 (Action Item) Create incentives for start-up agriculture that include changing County's real property tax code (p. 34).	
	3.2.1 GOALS d. To emphasize environmentally-friendly agricultural production. (p. 3-8)	Waimea Policy 1 - Strategy 1.5 Preservation of Waimea's sense of place. Expand the Lälämilo Farm Lots, an important asset not just for Waimea but for entire state due to unique climatic conditions and irreplaceable irrigation system (p. 69).	Strategy 1.4 (Action Item) Work with owners of various agricultural water transmission and distribution systems to provide subsidized agricultural water rates (p. 34).	
	3.2.1 GOALS e. To increase market share of Puna agricultural products (p. 3-9).		Growth Management Goal 1 Strategy 1.5. Establish agricultural education programs (p. 35).	
	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES a. To discourage urban growth or subdivision expansion on agricultural lands through zoning re-designations (p. 3-9).		Growth Management Goal 1 Strategy 1.8. Identify and protect Important Agricultural Lands (IAL) per Chapter 205-47, HRS (p. 37/8).	
	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES b. Land pooling to create larger lots for agricultural use in existing small-lot subdivisions (p. 3-9).		(1) The majority of the land in Kohala is zoned for agriculture, is suitable for such use, and should be utilized as such. This means agricultural land should not be upzoned unless the proposed upzoning substantially conforms with the Goals and	
	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES c. To discourage real estate speculation on agriculturally-zoned lands (p. 3-9).		4.12a. Support repairs and maintenance of existing and future agricultural water transmission and distribution systems to meet agricultural needs (p. 89).	
	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES g. To support agricultural tourism. (p 3-9)			
	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES j. Protect quality agricultural lands, especially fallow agricultural lands, through community land trusts or with tax incentives for farmers (p. 3-9)			
	3.2.3 ACTIONS a. (PD) Limit water system and road standard variances for new subdivisions on agricultural-zoned land (p.3-9)			
	3.2.3 ACTIONS b. (PD) Initiate down-rezoning of lands in Agricultural zoning districts to discourage further subdivision into small lots (p.3-10).			
	3.2.3 ACTIONS n. (PD) Conduct a study to define and identify important agricultural lands in Puna (p.3-11).			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
Policy ECON–1.3: NELHA as Stimulus for Energy and Research Industry. NELHA has paradoxical missions: is it a research institution that requires State subsidy or a self-sustaining commercial operation. Are the diverse uses of the cold, pristine, deep ocean water its focus or is the innovative energy research that may use the deep ocean water or other ocean resources as well as non-ocean energy research its focus. The Kona CDP encourages the State and NELHA's board of directors to balance NELHA's complex mission in order to make it a world-class renewable energy research center with close ties to the proposed West Hawai'i University. To offset research subsidies, the plan supports commercial development of the mauka NELHA area by businesses incubated at the NELHA's research area. The proposed frontage road would provide convenient access by residents and visitors	3.2.3 ACTIONS k. Support partnership of Hawaii Community College (HCC) and The Bay Clinic to establish a youth business center in Kea'au (p. 3-10).			
Action ECON–1.3a: Encourage DBEDT and NELHA Board of Directors (BoD) to reevaluate and publicly articulate NELHA's short- and long-term business plan (DBEDT, NELHA, 1-2) (p. 4.129).	3.2.3 ACTIONS l. Support development of community-based organic farming operation and training facility in cooperation with UH Hilo and HCC (p. 3-11)			
Action ECON–1.3b: Develop a master plan for the commercial development of the mauka area of NELHA and obtain entitlements (DBEDT, NELHA, 1-2) (p.	3.2.3 ACTIONS p (UH) Encourage organic farming and gardening by establishing a Puna agriculture scholarship with HCC and UH Hilo (p.3-11).			
Action ECON–1.3c: Design and construct the frontage road to complement and implement the commercial master plan (NELHA, private, DPW, PD, 5-10) (p. 4.129).				
Action ECON–1.4a: Work with the State, University system, and the community to finalize decisions regarding the mission and size of the new university at West Hawai'i (UH, PRIV, ongoing) (p. 4.129).				
Action ECON–1.4b: Develop a master plan and program funds for the design and construction of the campus (UH, private, 3-5) (p. 4.129).				
Action ECON–1.4c: Develop the TOD master plan for the surrounding areas of the University in coordination with the adjoining Pālamanui project (UH, private, 3-5) (p. 4.129)				

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
Action ECON–1.4d: Formalize the relationships between the Hawai'i Community College and the Design Center, NELHA, and the healthcare industry (UH, NELHA, DC, on-going) (p. 4.129).				
	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES g. To support agricultural tourism. (p 3-9)	Encourage eco-tourism, nature-tourism, and ag-tourism consistent with community vision and values (p. 27).		
	3.2.3 ACTIONS f. Provide land and infrastructure for farmers' markets within village/town centers (p.3-10).	General Policy No. 1 Sub-policy 1.4 Preserve culture and sense of place of South Kohala communities. "Time Share" developments shall only be allowed within the boundaries of the District's three major destination resorts: Waikoloa Resort, Mauna Lani Resort,		
	3.2.3 ACTIONS c. (COU) Rescind Urban Expansion Areas on the LUPAG, except where they correspond to designated village centers (p.3-10).	(d) Resort development in district shall be in an orderly fashion and consistent with physical and social goals of residents of the area. Utilize tools such as incremental zoning to insure		
	3.2.3 ACTIONS h. Develop agri-eco-tourism policy, necessary zoning and other			
Development. The synergistic relationship of a university or community college at West Hawai'i with the hospital, NELHA, and Design center will provide opportunities for the West Hawai'i residents to obtain the necessary education and training to fill jobs in the emerging skill areas of healthcare,	3.2.1 GOALS f. To provide more agricultural employment training and job opportunity for youth (p. 3-9).		Strategy 1.4 (Action Item) Re-establish Kohala's agricultural education programs, by working with the School Community Council, to generate more farmers (both K-12 and higher education) (p. 34).	
	3.2.1 GOALS g. To focus job growth on "green industries" including agriculture, alternative energies, communications technology, eco-tourism, and natural resources management (p. 3-9).		4.12c: Support enhancement of educational facilities and programs for the district (p. 90).	
	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES f. To form partnerships with local businesses and educational institutions to advance education and training into the "green sector" and the information technology sector (p. 3-9).			
	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES i. To provide youth			
	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES k. To create new "green" employment opportunities in the agricultural, alternative energy, and natural resources management in Puna (p. 3-9).			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
	4.1.2 OBJECTIVES d. To create new employment opportunities in Puna in order to reduce long commuting (p. 4-2).			
	3.2.3 ACTIONS m. (R&D) Develop job opportunities in Puna in renewable energy generation (p. 3-11).			
	3.2.3 ACTIONS k. Support partnership of Hawaii Community College (HCC) and The Bay Clinic to establish a youth business center in Kea'au (p. 3-10).			
Policy ECON–1.6: Conservation as a viable	3.2.1 GOALS a. To preserve agricultural	1.1 Preserve Cultural and Historic sites		
	3.2.1 GOALS b. To preserve quality agricultural land for agricultural use in perpetuity (p. 3-8).	(c) Recognize diversity of climate, quality of ocean water and natural beauty of hills as vital economic and social assets of the region to be protected through appropriate regulations (p. Appendix D-1).		
	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES e. Provide County tax incentives to promote and preserve agricultural use of lands that are currently or historically in agricultural use (p. 3-9).			
	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES f. To form partnerships with local businesses and educational institutions to advance education and training into the "green sector" and the information technology sector (p. 3-9).		4.4 Infrastructure and Public Facilities Goal Strategy 4.3: Improve communication systems (radio, cell, and internet) (p. 75).	
			Strategy 4.3 (Action Item) To establish the district's own FM radio station (p. 75).	
	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES i. To provide youth education and job training in the technology		Strategy 4.3 (Action Item) Encourage various cell phone and internet providers to	
	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES i. To provide youth		Strategy 4.3 (Action Item) Contact Hawaii	
			Strategy 4.3 (Action Item) Support tower	
Policy ECON–1.7: Redevelopment as Economic Stimuli. The County shall work with the Kailua Village Improvement District, the Chamber of Commerce and other Stakeholders to develop the Kailua Village Redevelopment District Plan and the Rural Towns' redevelopment plans (see Policy LU – 2.4) (p. 4.13).	3.2.1 GOALS c. To increase opportunities to diversify agriculture (p. 3-8).			
	3.2.1 GOALS g. To focus job growth on "green industries" including agriculture, alternative energies, communications technology, eco-tourism, and natural resources management (p. 3-9).			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
	3.2.1 GOALS a. To preserve agricultural lands (p. 3-8).		Recognize the natural beauty and history of the area as a major economic and social asset to be protected and perpetuated as	
	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES a. To discourage urban growth or subdivision expansion on agricultural lands through zoning re-			
	3.2.3 ACTIONS i. (R&D) Develop business incubator districts in Kea'au, Pahoa, and Mt. View (p. 3-10).		(2) Support efforts to promote small business (Vision)	
Policy ECON–1.1: Hospital as Stimulus for Healthcare Industry. Kona needs a new hospital to replace its existing outdated and out-of-place facility. The new hospital should be located on Keohokālole Highway (Mid-Level Road) for optimum accessibility by automobile or transit. To encourage the private sector to negotiate a site for the hospital, the TOD in which the hospital decides to locate within shall be automatically designated a Regional Center			4.4 Infrastructure and Public Facilities Goal to Revamp, Repair, and/or Replace Aging or Damaged Infrastructure Strategy 4.9: Increase community awareness of healthcare services in Kohala and improve such services (p. 85).	
Action ECON–1.1a: Develop Request for Proposal (RFP) for new hospital, negotiate with candidates, and select new site (DOH, PD, private, 1-2) (p. 4.128).				
TOD master plan and rezone as a Regional Center TOD (DOH, PD, private, 1-2) (p. 4.128).				
Policy ECON–1.2: Civic Center as Stimulus	3.2.1 GOALS c. To increase opportunities			
	3.2.1 GOALS g. To focus job growth on "green industries" including agriculture, alternative energies, communications			
	3.2.3 ACTIONS j. (R&D) Promote use of	(e) Encourage preservation of rural,		
	4.1.3 ACTIONS b. (COU) Promote	(f) Support growth of astronomical		
Policies				
	.3.2.3 ACTIONS n. (PD) Conduct a study to define and identify important agricultural lands in Puna (p. 3-11).			
	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES d. Provide County tax			
	3.2.3 ACTIONS c. (COU) Rescind Urban			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
ction			
	3.2.3 ACTIONS i. (R&D) Develop business		(2) Support efforts to promote small
	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES d. Provide County tax incentives to promote and preserve agricultural use of lands that are currently or historically in agricultural use (p. 3-9).	a) Assist in development of agriculture by protecting important agricultural land from urbanization, providing or having provided necessary capital improvements, such as water, and working cooperatively with the	(1) Promote and Support a Community of Diversified Agriculture (p. 34).
	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES j. Protect quality agricultural lands, especially fallow		
	3.2.3 ACTIONS a. (PD) Limit water system and road standard variances for new subdivisions on agricultural-zoned land (p.		
	3.2.3 ACTIONS b. (PD) Initiate down-rezoning of lands in Agricultural zoning districts to discourage further subdivision into small lots (p. 3-10)		
	3.2.3 ACTIONS n. (PD) Conduct a study to define and identify important agricultural lands in Puna (p. 3-11).		
Action ECON–2.1a: The County will work with Kona's Agricultural Community to make recommendations for priorities such as (R&D, DOA, COMM., on-going) (p. 4.131).	3.2.1 GOALS d. To emphasize environmentally-friendly agricultural production (p. 3-8).		
	3.2.1 GOALS e. To increase market share of Puna agricultural products (p. 3-9).		
	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES h. To promote farm business in local food stores and "farm stay" bed and breakfasts (p. 3-9).		
Policy ECON–1.5: Food industry catalysts. Support the expansion of the Keāhole Agricultural Park to provide affordable farm lots that emphasize local food production. The proximity of the Park to the new university (for research and technical support), the airport (for exporting), and the urban villages (for direct marketing such as farmers' markets) makes this area a unique opportunity (p. 4.13).	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES e. To provide sites and infrastructure for farmers markets at County parks and village/town centers (p. 3-9).		
	3.2.3 ACTIONS f. Provide land and infrastructure for farmers' markets within village/town centers (p.3-10).		
	3.2.3 ACTIONS h. Develop agri-eco-tourism policy, necessary zoning and other County assistance farmers markets, special events, restaurants specializing in local		
	3.2.3 ACTIONS o. (COU) Create a real	recommended that the Planning	4.4 Infrastructure and Public Facilities Goal
on (Advocacy)			
Policy ECON–2.1: Explore and provide	3.2.1 GOALS d. To emphasize		
	3.2.1 GOALS e. To increase market share		
	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES h. To promote farm business in local food stores and "farm		

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
	3.2.3 ACTIONS o. (COU) Create a real property tax exemption (perhaps 4-6 years) for farmers entitled to Federal crop loss insurance (p.3-11).	(b) Work closely with State and Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to provide adequate land close to Kawaihae Harbor for industrial activities (p. Appendix D-1).	
	3.2.3 ACTIONS d. (LEG) Seek state		
	3.2.3 ACTIONS e. (LEG) Seek state		
	3.2.3 ACTIONS g. (LEG) Seek state		
Action			
	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES j. Protect quality agricultural lands, especially fallow agricultural lands, through purchase or		
	3.2.3 ACTIONS f. Provide land and infrastructure for farmers' markets within village/town centers (p.3-10).		
	3.2.2 OBJECTIVES g. To support		
	3.2.3 ACTIONS c. (COU) Rescind Urban		
	3.2.3 ACTIONS f. Provide land and		

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
			Growth Management Goal Strategy 1.4. Promote and support a community of diversified agriculture. Goal: Kohala community will produce 50% of food it consumes (p. 34).	
			Growth Management Goal 1. Direct growth to areas within and near existing town centers to preserve district's open space and cultural resources and promote agriculture (p. 22).	
			(2) Establish education plan to promote	
			4.12c: Support enhancement of educational facilities and programs for the district (p. 90).	
			(2) Support efforts to promote small business (Vision) (p. 13).	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
		Waimea Policy -Strategy 1.4-The State Legislature is currently considering a number of incentives for farming, including tax credits, loan guarantees, and a provision allowing on-site housing for farm workers (p. 68)		
		General Policy No. 1 Sub-policy 1.4 Preserve culture and sense of place of South Kohala communities. “Time Share” developments shall only be allowed within the boundaries of the District’s three major destination resorts: Waikoloa Resort, Mauna Lani Resort, and Mauna Kea Resort (p. 48)		
		Encourage eco-tourism, nature-tourism, and ag-tourism consistent with community vision and values (p. 27).		
		Policy 2 Strategy 2.2 Establish additional sources of potable water for the Kawaihae area. Conduct studies to analyze economic feasibility of constructing a desalination plant and environmental impact a desalination plant may have on the surrounding		
		CDP Action Committee duty 4. Provide timely recommendations to the county on priorities relating to the county operational budget and the CIP budget and program (p. 147)		

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
Policy ECON–1.4: University as Workforce Development. The synergistic relationship of a university or community college at West Hawai'i with the hospital, NELHA, and Design center will provide opportunities for the West Hawai'i residents to obtain the necessary education and training to fill jobs in the emerging skill areas of healthcare,				
Action ECON–1.4b: Develop a master plan and program funds for the design and construction of the campus (UH, private, 3-5) (p. 4-129)				
Action ECON–1.4c: Develop the TOD master plan for the surrounding areas of the University in coordination with the adjoining Pālamanui project (UH, private, 3-5) (p.				
Action ECON–1.4d: Formalize the relationships between the Hawai'i Community College and the Design Center, NELHA, and the healthcare industry (UH, NELHA, DC, on-going) (p. 4-129)				

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
Policy ECON–1.5: Food industry catalysts. Support the expansion of the Keāhole Agricultural Park to provide affordable farm lots that emphasize local food production. The proximity of the Park to the new university (for research and technical support), the airport (for exporting), and the urban villages (for direct marketing such as farmers' market(s), makes this area a unique				
Policy ECON–1.8: Eco-Industrial Park. To encourage the feasibility testing of the concept of an eco-industrial park, which is a community of firms that exchange and make use of each other's byproducts, there shall be a floating Project District called the Eco-Industrial Park that shall be available to areas within the Urban Area zoned MG, ML, or MCX. The County would assist by funding experts to work with the developer to create a master plan and marketing scheme, to expedite permit approvals, and to coordinate with the County's Solid Waste Division and other interested parties. On a smaller scale, a community program shall recognize efforts by individual businesses to modify their practices to reduce waste and/or substitute				
Action ECON–1.8a: Establish a pool of expertise and information on the ecoindustrial park concept (R&D, 3-5) (p.				
Action ECON–1.8b: Establish a reuse center to refurbish and sell used appliances and materials (In progress by OHCD and Catholic Social Ministries) (p. 4.131).				

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
					Objectives	
energy sustainability	2. Energy		Act 155, RPS		The County of Hawaii must strive to attain energy self-sufficiency in order to minimize its dependence on imported fossil fuels. A commitment by both the government and the public must continue in research, planning, and development to attain the goal of energy self-sufficiency for the County of Hawaii. (p. 3-8)	Objective ENGY-1. To provide a multi-prong framework, including standards, innovations, incentives, and education, to reduce the dependency on imported fossil fuels through energy efficiency and renewable energy generation. (p. 4.121)
Intent / Aspirational Policies						
energy	2. Energy		Act 156 Act 203 Act 165 Act 193		(a) Encourage the development of alternate energy resources.	
energy agriculture	2. Energy		Act 203		(b) Encourage the development and use of agricultural products and by-products as sources of alternate fuel.	
energy	2. Energy				(c) Encourage the expansion of energy research industry. (p. 3-9)	
energy education sustainability natural resource conservation	2. Energy				(d) Strive to educate the public on new energy technologies and foster attitudes and activities conducive to energy conservation. (p. 3-9)	
energy sustainability natural resource conservation	2. Energy				(e) Ensure a proper balance between the development of alternative energy resources and the preservation of environmental fitness and ecologically significant areas. (p. 3-9)	
energy population growth	2. Energy		Act 155		(f) Strive to assure a sufficient supply of energy to support present and future demands (p. 3-9)	
energy economics	2. Energy		HCEI		(j) Encourage the continuation of studies concerning the development of power that can be distributed at lower costs to consumers. (p. 3-9)	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
energy environmental quality	2. Energy		Act 156 Act 203 Act 165 Act 193 HRS 269-91 RPS		(k) Strive to diversify the energy supply and minimize the environmental impacts associated with energy usage. (p. 3-9)	
energy	2. Energy		Act 193		(l) Continue to encourage the development of geothermal resources to meet the energy needs of the County of Hawaii. (p. 3-9)	
energy long range physical development	2. Energy		Act 162 HRS155 §269-26 Energy-efficiency portfolio standards.		(n) Encourage energy-saving design in the construction of buildings. (p. 3-9)	
Controlling Policies						
energy utilities environmental quality pollution	2. Energy		HRS §269-91 ACT 234, Relating to GHG Emissions		(a) New power plants shall incorporate devices that minimize pollution. (p. 3-9)	
pollution environmental quality	2. Energy		Title 11, Chapter 46, “Community Noise Control” of the Hawaii Administrative Rules. (p. 3-9)		(b) Applicable standards and regulations of Title 11, Chapter 46, “Community Noise Control” of the Hawaii Administrative Rules. (p. 3-9)	
environmental quality pollution utilities energy	2. Energy		Title 11, Chapter 59, “Ambient Air Quality Standards” of the Hawaii Administrative Rules.		(c) Applicable standards and regulations of Title 11, Chapter 59, “Ambient Air Quality Standards” of the Hawaii Administrative Rules. (p. 3-9)	
County Action						
energy long range physical development			Act 162 HRS155 §269-26 Energy-efficiency portfolio			Policy ENGY–1.1: Energy Building Standards for New Residences. Recognizing that residential housing is the largest consumer of electricity (38%) and that air conditioning as a significant driver of residential demand is a relatively recent phenomenon in West

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
			standards.			Hawai'i due to the numerous larger homes, this Kona CDP supports the mandatory application of the Model Energy Code to residential structures with gross living floor area of 6,000 square feet (s.f.) and over (Davies, M. et al, October 3, 2007). For residences less than 6,000 s.f., this CDP supports expedited permit processing by the County for builders who voluntarily employ energy efficient measures certified under the Hawai'i BuiltGreen,8 EnergyStar,9 or LEED programs. (p. 4.121)
energy long range physical development						"Action ENGY–1.1a: Provide a standard logo label to stick onto the title page of building plans to alert the Kona permitting agencies to expedite processing (DPW-BD, PD, -2)." (p. 4.121)
water energy			Act 128 Act 154			Action ENGY-1.4b: Install photovoltaic systems to power deep well pumps for the County Kona wells (DWS, 3-5). (p. 4.122)
energy water						Action ENGY-1.4c: Pilot installations of power generating-pressure reducing valves in Kona are in progress (DWS, on-going). (p. 4.122)
energy			Act 128 Act 154			
State/Federal Action (Advocacy)						
water energy						
energy education						
energy social equity						

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
energy			Act 203			
energy			Act 193 HRS §269-91			
Community Action						
energy			HRS155 §269-26 Energy-efficiency portfolio standards.			Policy ENGY-1.2: Energy Saving Renovation for Existing Residences. For existing home retrofits, investigate establishing a Home Performance with EnergyStar (HpwES) program, as modified and implemented in the State of Oregon.11 Trained and certified contractors work with homeowners to assess the energy performance of a residence, list recommended improvements, and analyze the approximate payback period (identifying and factoring eligible tax credits). (Kona Housing Non-Profit, 2-3) (p. 4.121)
energy economics			HRS155 §269-26 Energy-efficiency portfolio standards.			Policy ENGY-1.3. Mortgage Incentives. Advocate for a mortgage program that provides combined benefits for energy efficiency (to increase marketability of certified homes) and location efficiency (to increase marketability of homes in the walkable transit-oriented villages). (p. 4.122)
water natural resources conservation energy						Policy ENGY–1.4: Energy-Related Water System Technology and Practices. As the largest single consumer of electricity in Hawai‘i County, water conservation programs by the DWS translate into energy conservation programs. Aggressive efforts to fix water leaks and conserve water (e.g., dual-flush toilets, drip landscape irrigation systems, and low-flow shower heads) save energy by reducing the need to pump water. To take advantage of Kona’s sloping terrain, consider installation of power generating-pressure reducing valves, which are turbines placed on existing water lines that produce electricity while relieving water pressure for domestic use at lower elevations. (p. 4.122)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
utilities energy environmental quality social equity			Act 154			Policy ENGY-1.5: Distributed Energy and Other Innovative Technology Support. Photovoltaic systems are typically used as distributed generation when connected to the electrical grid where they have the potential to sell excess energy back to the grid. This is an emerging technology with challenges for the utility to incorporate such systems into the grid. This policy is aspirational and expresses general support in whatever way possible (e.g., permit coordination, grants) to encourage further development in this endeavor. (p. 4.122)
agriculture energy			Act 203			Policy ENGY-1.6: Alternative Fuel for Keāhole Power Plant. Consider biofuel to replace fossil fuel at the Keāhole Power Plant. (p. 4.122)
long range physical development energy water environmental quality pollution			HRS155 §269-26 Energy-efficiency portfolio standards.			Policy ENGY-1.7: County Lead by Example. For projects and offices in Kona, the County shall lead by example in the following areas: a. New buildings—certified by LEED, EnergyStar, or Hawai'i GreenBuilt b. Existing buildings—certified by LEED for major renovations or operations and maintenance c. Street lights—use energy-efficient or solar-powered lights d. Rain water and gray water harvesting—for new buildings, evaluate the possibility of installing rain water harvesting techniques such as tanks that collect roof drainage, roof-top tanks for toilet flushing, piping stormwater to lawns and gardens, permeable pavements for parking lots with collection system e. Pesticide substitution—explore nontoxic alternatives for maintaining landscaping in public rights-of-way, parks, and at County facilities f. Purchasing—purchase EnergyStar and products made from recycled materials; purchase energy-efficient vehicles (and pioneer electric vehicle purchases when they become available). (p. 4.122)
energy			Act 193			

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
energy						

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
To make significant progress toward achieving energy self-sufficiency by 2020.(p.3-19)		
1. To lower Puna's dependence on fossil fuel as an energy source, becoming a demonstration area for alternative sources. (p. 3-20)		
2. Promote solar technologies, including solar water heaters and PV power systems. (p.3-20)		

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Establish LEED standards for public buildings, with a minimum goal of silver level. (p.3-20)		

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
1. BD: Apply LEED standards for public buildings, with a minimum goal of silver level. (p.5-22)		
2. BD: Require energy efficiency standards for larger residences. (p.5-22)		
3. OHCD: Require energy-efficient features into the construction of lower-cost homes with the use of public subsidies. (p.5-22)		
4. R&D: Pursue new renewable energy sources, through ocean energy or enterprise subzone. (p.5-23))		
1. DBEDT: Investigate ground-water cooling for public buildings. (p-5-22)		
2. UH: Establish a Renewable Energy Research & Development fund with UH Hilo. (p.5-22)		
3. PUC: Apply the PUC Public Benefits Fund to retrofit dwellings for alternative energy, with sliding scale to reach low-income households. (p. 5-22)		

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
4. PUC: Promote biomass energy and fuel production using wood chips from exotic trees.(p.5-23)		
5. PUC: Pursue new renewable energy sources (OTEC, wave energy, solar capture) as technology advances. (p.5-23)		

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
HELCO: Negotiate a direct use of geothermal agreement for agricultural uses as part of any expansion of the capacity of the Puna Geothermal Venture Plant. (p.5-23)		

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
		(1) Improve Reliability of Electrical Service in North Kohala (p. 82).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
					Objectives	
Environmental Quality	3. Environmental Quality				(a) Define the most desirable use of land within the County that achieves an ecological balance providing residents and visitors the quality of life and an environment in which the natural resources of the island are viable and sustainable.	Objective ENV-1: Managing Impacts. In order to minimize impacts on the land, make use of best management planning practices for any land-based endeavor by balancing public and private rights, and taking advantage of an ever-improving knowledge of resource sensitivity and natural processes. (p. 4.54)
Environmental Quality	3. Environmental Quality	NEPA	ACT 234, GHG Emissions; State Water Code, HRS 174C; Solid Waste HAR 11-58.1	Hawai'i County Code Chapter 20 - Refuse	(b) Maintain and, if feasible, improve the existing environmental quality of the island.	Objective ENV-2: Open Space Network. To develop a networked system of appropriate access to all significant open space resources that enhances opportunities for residents and visitors for recreational, educational, subsistence, or gathering purposes. (p. 4.69)
Environmental Quality Pollution	3. Environmental Quality	Clean Water Act Clean Air Act NEPA	ACT 234, GHG Emissions; State Water Code, HRS 174C; Solid Waste HAR 11-58.1	Hawai'i County Code Chapter 20 - Refuse	(c) Control pollution. (p.4-4)	
Open Space Utilities						Objective ENV-3: Fiscal Commitments to Open Space. To affirm the commitment that expenditures for open space management are just as important as investment in hard infrastructure (e.g., water, sewer, and roads). (p. 4.69)
Natural Resources and Shoreline			Relating to Coastal Zone Management *HRS §205A Hawaii Ocean Resources Management Plan			

Water		Clean Water Act	NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Appendices B through L Effective December 6, 2013			
Access Open space						
					Intent / Aspirational Policies	
Environmental Quality	3. Environmental Quality	Clean Water Act National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Appendices B through L Effective December 6, 2013 Native Hawaiian Traditional and Customary Access Rights: Article 12, section 7 of the Hawai'i State Constitution		(a) Take positive action to further maintain the quality of the environment. (p. 4-5)	(1.1) The County should be a central repository of environmental resources GIS data Policy (p.4.54)
						Open Space Network Program. The purpose of the Open Space Network Program is to enhance opportunities for residents and visitors to access Kona's Environmental Resources for recreational, educational, subsistence, or gathering purposes. The Program will identify the following: i. Hubs and Links. ii. Public Access Management. iii. Public Areas. (p. 4.69)
						(1.3): Publicly-Owned Mauka Lands. All public lands mauka of Māmalahoa Highway should be managed with a holistic, multi-purpose approach for habitat preservation, groundwater source protection, and stormwater management, (p. 4.57)
Sustainability Agriculture Waste	3. Environmental Quality		*HAR §11-58.1	Hawai'i County Code Chapter 20 - Refuse	(d) Encourage the concept of recycling agricultural, industrial, and municipal waste material (p. 4-5)	
Natural Resources Conservation Public Lands Environmental Quality	3. Environmental Quality		Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources *HAR §195		(i) Support programs to prevent harmful alien species from becoming established.(p. 4-5)	b. Management of anchialine ponds on development project land should include assessment and removal of invasive species (p. 4.67)
Natural Resource Conservation			Forest Reserves *HRS §183 Forest Reserves *HAR §104			
Natural Resource Conservation			Forest Reserves *HRS §183 Forest Reserves *HAR §104			

Shoreline						
Natural Resource Conservation		NEPA				
					Controlling Policies	
Pollution Health	3. Environmental Quality	Clean Water Act Clean Air Act NEPA	ACT 234, GHG Emissions; State Water Code, HRS 174C; Solid Waste HAR 11-58.1	Hawai'i County Code Chapter 20 - Refuse	(a) Pollution shall be prevented, abated, and controlled at levels that will protect and preserve the public health and well being, through the enforcement of appropriate Federal, State and County standards. (p. 4-5)	
Environmental Quality	3. Environmental Quality	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Comprehensive Environmental, Response, Compensation and Liability Act Clean Air Act Clean Water Act	State Water Code *HRS §174C Stream Diversion Works HAR §13-168 Stream Channel Alteration Permits *HAR §13-169 Instream Flow Standards *HAR §13-169 Surface Water Use Permits *HAR §13-171 NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Appendices B through L Effective December 6, 2013 State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan State Water Projects Plan GHG Emissions ACT234 State of Hawaii Strategic Plan for Invasive Species Prevention Control, and Public Outreach Ambient Air Quality Standards *HAR §11-59 Air Pollution *HAR §11-60 Strategic Plan for Wetland Conservation in Hawaii Hawai'i County Code Chapter 20 - Refuse		(b) Incorporate environmental quality controls either as standards in appropriate ordinances or as conditions of approval. (p. 4-5)	

Environmental Quality	3. Environmental Quality	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Comprehensive Environmental, Response, Compensation and Liability Act Clean Air Act Clean Water Act	State Water Code *HRS §174C Stream Diversion Works HAR §13-168 Stream Channel Alteration Permits *HAR §13-169 Instream Flow Standards *HAR §13-169 Surface Water Use Permits *HAR §13-171 NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Appendices B through L Effective December 6, 2013 State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan State Water Projects Plan GHG Emissions ACT234 State of Hawaii Strategic Plan for Invasive Species Prevention Control, and Public Outreach Ambient Air Quality Standards *HAR §11-59 Air Pollution *HAR §11-60 Strategic Plan for Wetland Conservation in Hawaii Hawai'i County Code Chapter 20 - Refuse Environmental Impact Statements *HRS §343		(c) Federal and State environmental regulations shall be adhered to.(p. 4-5)	
Environmental Quality Water Pollution	3. Environmental Quality				(j) Require golf courses to implement best management practices to limit leaching of nutrients to groundwater in areas where they may affect streams or coastal ecosystems.(p. 4-5)	
Pollution Water	3. Environmental Quality	Clean Water Act	Relating to Coastal Zone Management *HRS §205A NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Appendices B through L Effective December 6, 2013		(k) Require implementation of the management measures contained in Hawaii's Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program as a condition of land use permitting.(p. 4-5)	

Shoreline Long Range Physical Development			Relating to Coastal Zone Management *HRS §205A			
Shoreline Long Range Physical Development			*HRS §190 West Hawai'i Regional Fishery Management Area (WHRFMA) *HRS §188F Relating to Coastal Zone Management *HRS §205A Hawaii Ocean Resources Management Plan *HRS §171-58.5 & 205A-44 *HAR §13-95-70 & 71			
Environmental Quality			Hawaii Ocean Resources Management Plan			
Shoreline Long Range Physical Development			Relating to Coastal Zone Management *HRS §205A			
Energy			Act 162			
Energy Social Equity			Act 163			
					County Action	
Environmental Quality Pollution	3. Environmental Quality	Clean Water Act Clean Air Act	NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Air Act GHG Emissions ACT234		(b) Reinforce and strengthen established standards where it is necessary, principally by initiating, recommending, and adopting ordinances pertaining to the control of pollutants that affect the environment. (p. 4-5)	
Environmental Quality Education	3. Environmental Quality				(c) Advise the public of environmental conditions and research undertaken on the island's environment (p. 4-5)	3. Develop education modules for anchialine ponds and signage for sites in Kona to educate the public about ponds and their "protected" status. (p.4.67)

Water Environmental Quality	3. Environmental Quality	Clean Water Act	State Water Code *HRS §174C Stream Diversion Works HAR §13-168 Stream Channel Alteration Permits *HAR §13-169 Instream Flow Standards *HAR §13-169 Surface Water Use Permits *HAR §13-171 NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Appendices B through L Effective December 6, 2013 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan State Water Projects Plan Agricultural Water Use Plan & Development Plan Hawaiian Homes Commission Water Policy Plan Final	County Water Use & Development Plan	(g) Participate in watershed management projects to improve stream and coastal water quality and encourage local communities to develop such projects.(p. 4-5)	Action ENV–1.12a: Hire consultant to prepare Water Quality Monitoring Guidelines (PD, DPW, DOH, 2-3). (p.4.67)
						Action ENV–1.12b: Set up water quality monitoring station locations (PD, Community, UH Sea Grant, DOH, 2-3). (p.4.67)
						Action ENV–1.12c: Organize and train community base water quality team (PD, Community, UH Sea Grant, DOH, 2-3). (p.4.67)
						Water Quality Monitoring Program. In recognition of Kona's exceptional nearshore coastal resource, a comprehensive system to monitor nearshore water quality shall be established for purposes of protecting public health as well as ecosystem health (particularly coral reefs) to supplement the State Department of Health's water quality monitoring program. The Water Quality Monitoring Guidelines shall be referenced when requiring water quality monitoring as a condition of permit approval or in the establishment of a comprehensive Water Quality Monitoring Program. (p. 4.67)
						Action ENV–1.12a: Hire consultant to prepare Water Quality Monitoring Guidelines (PD, DPW, DOH, 2-3). (p.4.67)
						Action ENV–1.12b: Set up water quality monitoring station locations (PD, Community, UH Sea Grant, DOH, 2-3). (p.4.67)
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						Water Quality Monitoring Program. In recognition of Kona's exceptional nearshore coastal resource, a comprehensive system to monitor nearshore water quality shall be established for purposes of protecting public health as well as ecosystem health (particularly coral reefs) to supplement the State Department of Health's water quality monitoring program. The Water Quality Monitoring Guidelines shall be referenced when requiring water quality monitoring as a condition of permit approval or in the establishment of a comprehensive Water Quality Monitoring Program. (p. 4.67)
						At a minimum, water quality should be monitored at stations which correspond to the popular water-contact recreational areas and the exceptional coral reef habitats (p.4.67)
						(1.2) The Kona Mauka Watershed Management Program shall encompass the public and private lands mauka of Māmalahoa Highway. (p.4.54)
Water Pollution Environmental Quality Health Safety	3. Environmental Quality	Clean Water Act	Instream Flow Standards *HAR §13-169 Surface Water Use Permits *HAR §13-171 NPDES General Permits		(h) Work with the appropriate agencies to adopt appropriate measures and provide incentives to control point and nonpoint sources of	Action ENV–1.12a: Hire consultant to prepare Water Quality Monitoring Guidelines (PD, DPW, DOH, 2-3). (p.4.67)
						Action ENV–1.12b: Set up water quality monitoring station locations (PD, Community, UH Sea Grant, DOH, 2-3). (p.4.67)

			NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Appendices B through L Effective December 6, 2013 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan		pollution.(p. 4-5)	Action ENV–1.12c: Organize and train community base water quality team (PD, Community, UH Sea Grant, DOH, 2-3). (p.4.67) Water Quality Monitoring Program. In recognition of Kona's exceptional nearshore coastal resource, a comprehensive system to monitor nearshore water quality shall be established for purposes of protecting public health as well as ecosystem health (particularly coral reefs) to supplement the State Department of Health's water quality monitoring program. The Water Quality Monitoring Guidelines shall be referenced when requiring water quality monitoring as a condition of permit approval or in the establishment of a comprehensive Water Quality Monitoring Program. (p. 4.67)
Natural Resources Conservation	3. Environmental Quality	Clean Water Act	NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55		(l) Review the County grading and grubbing ordinances to ensure that they adequately address potential erosion and runoff problems.(p. 4-5)	
Natural Resources Conservation Education			Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) *HRS §180			Anchialine Ponds Management Program. The County shall adopt the following strategies: 1. Conduct an inventory of anchialine ponds in Kona. 2. Develop management policy: a. Development projects must map anchialine ponds and monitor their physical, chemical, and biological status b. Management of anchialine ponds on development project land should include assessment and removal of invasive species c. No development project should be approved that impacts anchialine ponds 3. Develop education modules for anchialine ponds and signage for sites in Kona to educate the public about ponds and their "protected" status. 4. Identify public/private funding mechanisms for the maintenance of Kona's anchialine ponds. (p.4.67)
Open Space			Established Public Access Over Private Land *HRS §115 Native Hawaiian Traditional and Customary Access Rights: Article 12, section 7 of the Hawai'i State Constitution			Policy ENV-3.1: Acquisition Priorities. To supplement the activities of the County Open Space Commission, the Open Space Network Program shall identify high priority areas in Kona for public acquisition, based on the following criteria: a. Significant value; b. Extensive public use; c. Imminent threat by private development; and d. Lack of alternative means of protection. (p. 4.69)

Open Space						Maintenance Commitment. A variety of funding sources shall be pursued to supplement, as necessary, existing government operational budgets to ensure a high standard of maintenance of all “hubs” and “links” identified in the Open Space Network Program. (p. 4.7)
Natural Resource Conservation		Executive Order 13158	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Comprehensive Environmental, Response, Compensation and Liability Act Environmental Impact Statements *HRS §343 Environmental Impact Statement Rules *HAR §11-200 Environmental Council Rules of Practice and Procedure *HAR §11-201 Forest Reserves *HRS §183 Forest Reserves *HAR §104 Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) *HRS §180 *HRS §190	West Hawai‘i Regional Fishery Management Area (WHRFMA) *HRS §188F		1.5 Sensitive Resources. In the context of Kona’s ecology and history, the following natural and cultural resources shall be considered sensitive and therefore shall be inventoried, as part of any permit application to the County Planning Department. Any permit application that encompasses any of the above resources shall strive to incorporate these resources as assets. If a proposed project will have significant, unavoidable, adverse impacts to any of the above resources, the presumption shall be denial of the application and the applicant will have the burden of explaining any overriding considerations. The presence of any of these resources shall qualify for density transfers based on potential gross density allowed by the prevailing zoning. The protection or restoration of any of these resources shall qualify for funding from the Kona Treasures Fund (p.4.58)
Natural Resource Conservation Shoreline			Relating to Coastal Zone Management *HRS §205A			
Natural Resource Conservation Shoreline			*HRS §205A			

Land Use Long Range Physical Development Shoreline			*HRS §205A			
Energy						
Energy						
Open Space Natural Resources Conservation			Environmental Council Rules of Practice and Procedure *HAR §11-201 Forest Reserves *HRS §183 Forest Reserves *HAR §104			
State/Federal Action (Advocacy)						

Population Growth Water Environmental Quality	3. Environmental Quality		Ambient Air Quality Standards *HAR §11-59 Air Pollution *HAR §11-60 NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Appendices B through L Effective December 6, 2013 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan Instream Flow Standards *HAR §13-169 Surface Water Use Permits *HAR §13-171		(e) Encourage the State to establish air and water quality monitoring stations in areas of existing and potential urban growth. (p. 4-5)	
Scenic and Historic Resources			*HRS §6E *HRS §171-36.1 *HRS §171-36.2 *HRS §205-17			
Shoreline Long Range Physical Development			*HRS §6E *HRS §171-36.1 *HRS §171-36.2 *HRS §205-17			
Shoreline			Relating to Coastal Zone Management *HRS §205A			
Shoreline Land Use			Relating to Coastal Zone Management *HRS §205A			
Water Pollution Environmental Quality		Clean Water Act	NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55			
					Community Action	
Education Environmental Quality						Action ENV–1.1a: Compile available GIS environmental data and make it available to the public (PD, DATA, on-going). (p. 4.54)

Water Environmental Quality						ENV–1.2a: Organize the Kona Mauka Watershed Partnership (PD, 1-2). (p. 4.54)
Water Environmental Quality						ENV–1.2b: Budget and hire contractor to coordinate and prepare Kona Mauka Watershed Management Program (PD, 1-2).(p. 4.54)
Water Environmental Quality						ENV–1.2c: Implement Kona Mauka Watershed Management Program (PD, 3-5). (p. 4.54)
Water Environmental Quality Education						1.3 Identify, inform, and educate affected public agencies to participate in the preparation of the Kona Mauka Watershed Management Program (PD, 1-2). (p. 4.57)
Water Environmental Quality Education						1.4 Identify, inform, and educate affected private landowners to participate in the preparation of the Kona Mauka Watershed Management Program (PD, 1-2). Action ENV–1.4b: Develop and establish ecosystems services incentives and a financing program, through the Kona Mauka Watershed Management Program (PD, 1-2).(1.2) The action plan shall be prepared by the Kona Mauka Watershed Partnership & approved by the Kona CDP Implementation Committee (p. 4.57)
Water Environmental Quality						Action ENV–1.6a: Enact appropriate mechanisms pursuant to Policy ENV-1.2 Kona Mauka Watershed Management Program (PD, 3-5). (p. 4. 58)
Water Environmental Quality						Action ENV–1.7b: Budget and hire contractor to study feasibility of regional stormwater management systems, such as flow ways (DPW, PD, 2-3). (p. 4.59)
Open Space						Action ENV–1.7c: Identify corridors to be recommended for public open space pursuant to Policy ENV-2.2 Open Space Network Program (PD, DPW, 3-5) (p. 4.59)
Environmental Quality Natural Resources Conservation						Action ENV–1.8a: Establish guidelines for Adopt-a-Corridor Program (DPW, 1-2). (p. 4.59)

Water Environmental Quality			State Water Code *HRS §174C Instream Flow Standards *HAR §13-169 Surface Water Use Permits *HAR §13-171 NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Appendices B through L Effective December 6, 2013 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan			Action ENV–1.12a: Hire consultant to prepare Water Quality Monitoring Guidelines (PD, DPW, DOH, 2-3). (p. 4.67)
Water Environmental Quality			State Water Code *HRS §174C Instream Flow Standards *HAR §13-169 Surface Water Use Permits *HAR §13-171 NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Appendices B through L Effective December 6, 2013 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan			Action ENV–1.12b: Set up water quality monitoring station locations (PD, Community, UH Sea Grant, DOH, 2-3). (p. 4.67)

Water Environmental Quality Education			State Water Code *HRS §174C Instream Flow Standards *HAR §13-169 Surface Water Use Permits *HAR §13-171 NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Appendices B through L Effective December 6, 2013 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan			Action ENV–1.12c: Organize and train community base water quality team (PD, Community, UH Sea Grant, DOH, 2-3). (p. 4.67)
Environmental Quality Education						Action ENV–1.13a: Develop appropriate educational tools for residents and visitors and marketing plan to use them (R&D, 2-3). (p. 4.68)
Environmental Quality Education						Action ENV–1.13b: Conduct educational workshops (R&D, 2-3). (p. 4.68)
Open Space						Action ENV–2.1a: Budget and hire consultant to prepare Open Space Network Program (PD, PR, OSP, DLNR, TNC, NPS, 1-2). (p. 4.69)

Access						Action ENV–2.1b: Coordinate with the National Park Service's (NPS) Ala Kahakai Trail Program as follows (PD, DLNR-PR, NPS, on-going): 1. Continue to enforce county and state laws requiring public access to and along the shoreline as a condition of land use approvals. These trails may become official components of the Trail. 2. Require that applicants conduct metes and bounds surveys of any historic trails and routes that will be required as part of the land use permitting process to be preserved and that may become part of the Trail. 3. Encourage private landowners who have public access requirements as conditions of a land use approval to execute an agreement with the NPS to include these areas in the Trail, where appropriate. 4. Work with the NPS to identify public access easements with potential incorporation into the Trail. 5. Work with the NPS to identify trail segments through county parks for incorporation into the Trail. 6. Collaborate on the design and specific signage that identifies the route of the Trail, particularly where is traverses County Beach Parks. 7. Include the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail (NHT) administrative office on the mailing list for the Planning Commission. (p. 4.69)
Public Facilities						Action ENV–3.2a: Develop a financing strategy as part of Public Facilities Financing Program (PD, 1-2) (p. 4.7)
						Action ENV–3.3a: Establish Kona Treasures Fund as tax deductible organization (PD, KCC, 2-3). (p. 4.7)
Education						Action ENV–3.3b: Provide funding and staff support as well as public marketing campaign (PD, KCC, 2-3). (p. 4.7)
Environmental Quality Natural Resources Conservation						1All private lands mauka of Māmalahoa Highway are eligible for ecosystem services incentives as set forth in the Kona Mauka Watershed Management Program, provided the landowner actively participates in the Kona Mauka Watershed Partnership. Ecosystem services incentives include, without limitation: 1. Government funding. 2. Property tax credits for landowners. 3. Grants (p. 4.57)
Tourism Education Agriculture Water Environmental Quality			Agriculture Functional Plan			Ecotourism and Other Mauka Lands Development. On LUPAG Extensive Agricultural lands, a special permit for an ecotourism-related or other non agricultural use may be considered provided the proposed project is consistent with the Kona Mauka Watershed Management Program and reviewed by the Design Center. (p. 4.58)

Environmental Quality						
Natural Resources Conservation			Forest Reserves *HRS §183 Forest Reserves *HAR §104			
Environmental Quality						
Environmental Quality Natural Resources Conservation			Forest Reserves *HRS §183 Forest Reserves *HAR §104			
Education Natural Resources Conservation			Forest Reserves *HRS §183 Forest Reserves *HAR §104			

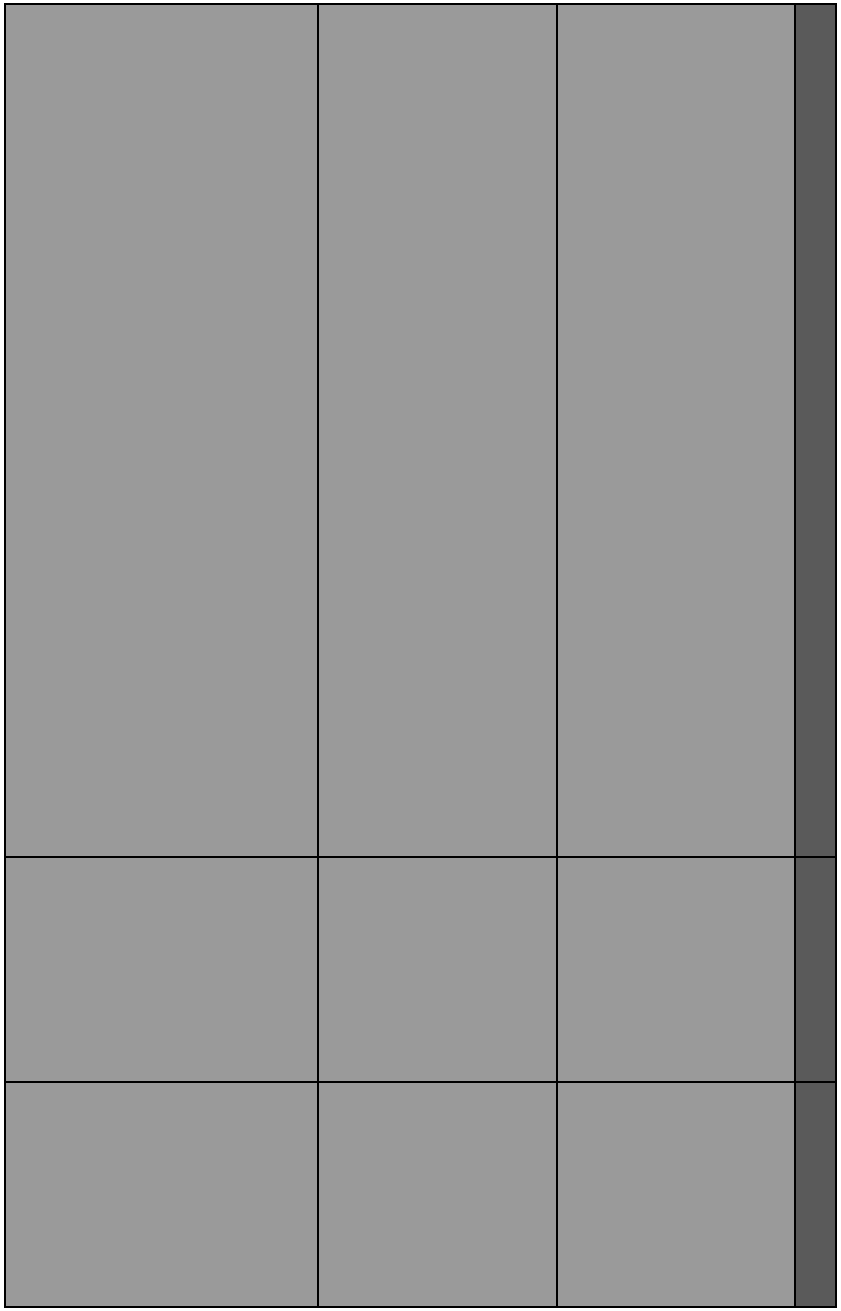
Water Environmental Quality Land Use			State Water Code *HRS §174C Instream Flow Standards *HAR §13-169 Surface Water Use Permits *HAR §13-171 NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Appendices B through L Effective December 6, 2013 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan			
Natural Resources Conservation			State of Hawaii Strategic Plan for Invasive Species Prevention			
Natural Resources Conservation Land Use						
Natural Resources Conservation Land Use						
Natural Resources Conservation						
Natural Resources Conservation						
Natural Resources Conservation Water						
Natural Resources Conservation Land Use						

Natural Resources Conservation Land Use			Forest Reserves *HRS §183 Forest Reserves *HAR §104			
Natural Resources Conservation Land Use			Forest Reserves *HRS §183 Forest Reserves *HAR §104			
Natural Resources Conservation Land Use						
Water Environmental Quality			State Water Code *HRS §174C			
Environmental Quality			Forest Reserves *HRS §183 Forest Reserves *HAR §104			
Land Use						
Long Range Physical Development Land Use						

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
1. To limit developments in residential and agriculture areas in between Volcanoes National Park, nearby State Forest Reserves, and Natural Area Reserves. (p. 2-6)			
2. To abate destruction of native forest. (p. 2-6)			
3. To reduce spread of invasive species. (p. 2-6)			
3. To maintain coastal water and increase their quality. (p. 2-9)			
1. To protect the biological, historical and cultural resources in shoreline. (p. 2-12)			
4. To inform the general public, and real estate and construction industries' employees about the value of native forest, the threats to that ecosystem, and actions that can be taken to sustain the forest. (p. 2-6)	To take into consideration global sea level rise and plan future coastal developments accordingly in the long term (p. 43)	(1) Shoreline and coastal resources are protected (p. 24)	
2. To reduce the risks of shoreline subsidence and coastal flooding. (p. 2-11)			

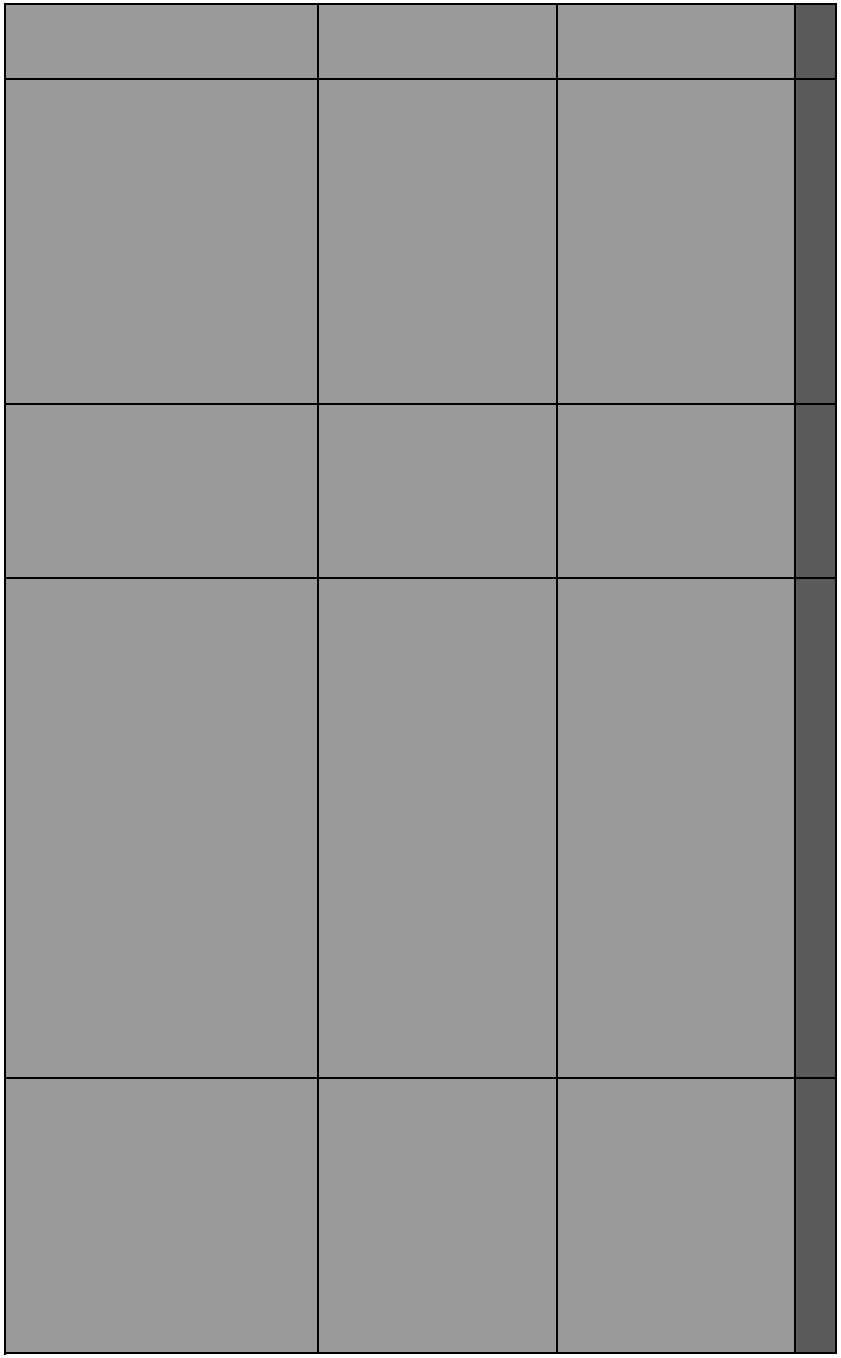
1. To address storm water runoff and localized flood problems. (p. 2-9)			
3. To provide accessibility to scenic and cultural areas without detracting aesthetic, natural, and cultural value. (p. 2-4)			
1. To increase the County's role in helping to sustain the native forest, primarily through tax incentives, new regulations and zoning changes. (p 2-6)	Strategy 2.2 Preserve Waikoloa's Scenic Views, Landscapes, and Pu'u-Waikoloa has many pu'u which should be protected in their natural state (p. 102)		
2. To protect the natural resources and Ohi'a canopy within a proposed Biosphere Reserve Buffer Zone (BRBZ)	General Policy 4: Develop Guidelines and programs that promote environmental stewardship and the concept of sustainability (p. 51)		
3. To reduce spread of invasive species. (p. 2-6)			
1. To increase the County's role in helping to sustain the native forest, primarily through tax incentives, new regulations and zoning changes. (p 2-6)			
2. To protect the natural resources and Ohi'a canopy within a proposed Biosphere Reserve Buffer Zone (BRBZ)			

1. To improve data collection and analysis related to present and historic changes in shoreline conditions and resources. (p. 2-12)			
Waimea Policy1-Strategy 1.6 Recognize and protect significant trees and other plants (p. 69).			



2. To expand the scope of regulations and review procedures for shoreline development to consider dynamic and interrelated potential hazards to development. (p. 2-12)			
3. To strengthen the capacity of the County to identify important shoreline resources and evaluate development regulations and proposed developments in the shoreline area. (p. 2-12)			
4. To support actions consistent with the State of Hawai'i Ocean Resources Management Plan. (p. 2-12)			
5. Expand and improve database, references and skills at County level to review shoreline permit applications. (p. 5-18)			
2. BD: Require energy efficiency standards for larger residences. (p.5-22)			
3. OHCD: Require energy-efficient features into the construction of lower-cost homes with the use of public subsidies. (p.5-22)			

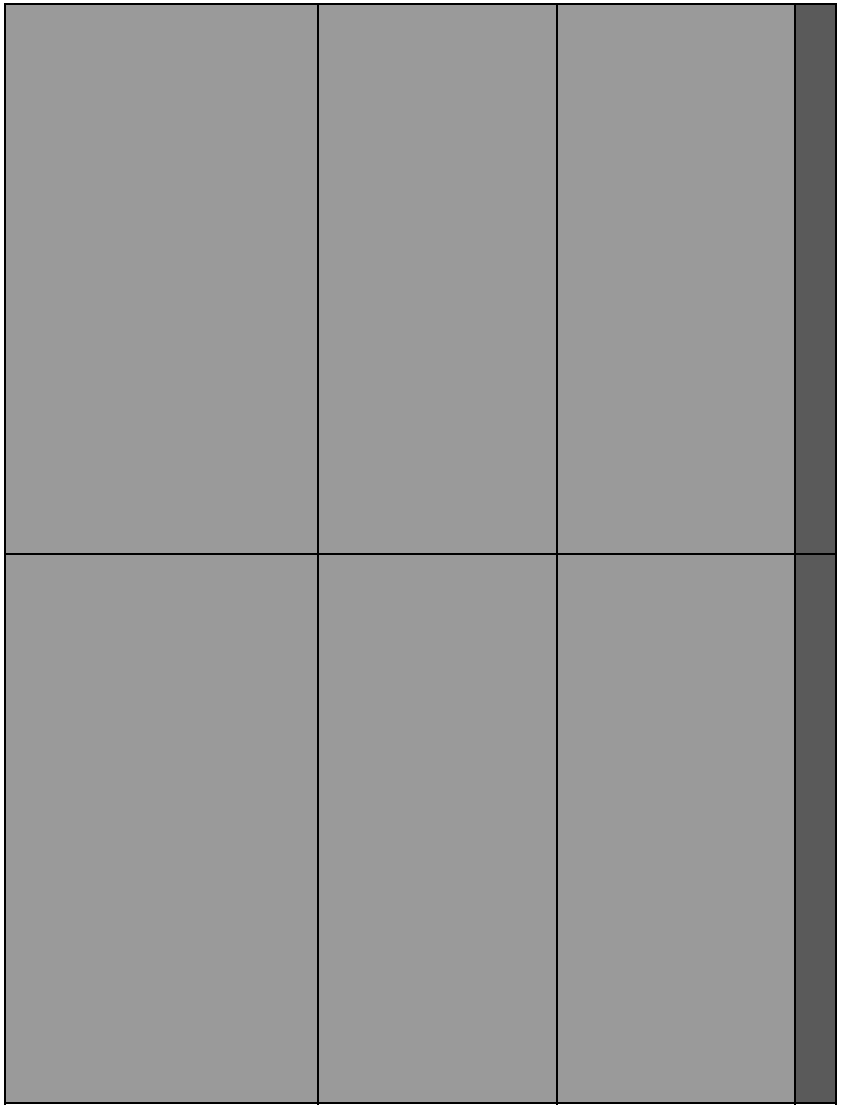
To manage storm water runoff on lava terrain on a watershed basis. (p. 2-9)			



1. PD: Implement special zoning and development controls for Kapoho area to address subsidence issues. (p. 5-19)			
2. PD: Perform a collaborative study among County, State, Federal and University regulators and researchers to observe and delineate the limits of inland wave wash following each large storm and extra high tide event, and use these studies, in addition to informed public comment, to develop and implement refined flood zone maps.(p. 2-12)			

3. PD: Implement special zoning and development controls for Kapoho area to address subsidence issues. (p. 5-19)			
Establish LEED standards for public buildings, with a minimum goal of silver level. (p.3-20)			
1. BD: Apply LEED standards for public buildings, with a minimum goal of silver level. (p.5-22)			
	Waikoloa Policy 2: Environmental Stewardship, sense of place, open space-Land use decisions shall be based on sustainable management (p. 97); Strategy 2.1 Support Projects and Programs for Environmental Restoration and Alternative Energy- The Waikoloa Village Association (WVA) has approved a 15-year license agreement with the Waikoloa Village Outdoor Circle that sets aside 275 acres of WVA land for the "Waikoloa Dry Forest Recovery Project." to preserve and restore the native dryland forest ecosystem - there are possibilities for private/public partnerships for alternate energy development projects (p. 101);		

1. DLNR: Research and record information on trails and historic resources. (p.5-18)			
2. DLNR: Conduct historic and biological surveys for review of shoreline permit applications and certifications and prohibit SMA permits for subdivision of properties likely underwater in 100 years. (p. 5-18)			
3. DLNR: Take into account special subsidence and storm wave conditions found in Puna, as identified by research and informed public comment, in the determination of State			
4. FED/UH/DLNR: Study storm wave and high tide patterns to develop refined coastal flood zone maps. (p.5-19)			
1. LEG: Ensure that two miles wide between Wao Kele O Puna forest area and the ocean to the northeast is protected from groundwater contamination (p. 5-18)			



1. Establish standards for maximum land disturbance within BRBZ, including building footprints, impervious surface, and clearance of vegetation within setbacks, rights-of-way or easements for utility lines, roadways, driveways and trails while allowing reasonable use of property and structures. (p. 5-1)			
2. Develop a system to monitor the 'Ohi'a forest canopy of the BRBZ to be used as a measure of success in conservation. (p. 5-1)			
3. Establish mitigation standards and procedures for the restoration and re-planting of recently developed areas. (p. 5-1)			
4. Adopt a Biosphere Reserve Buffer Zone (BRBZ) and designate a BRBZ Advisory Commission to guide development within the region's native forest through regulatory measures and economic incentives. (p. 2-6)			
5. Adopt regulatory measures, educational programs and incentives to preserve remnants of native ecosystems in Puna subdivisions, especially remnants at lower elevations. (p. 2-6)			

6. Modify and enforce Chapter 10, Hawaii County Code (HCC), to prevent storm water diversion to other properties. (p. 2-6)			
7. Provide tax incentives to encourage more landowners to participate in programs to preserve native species and to remove invasive species. (p. 2-6)			
1. COU: Enact BRBZ Design District. (p. 5-18),			
2. COU: Adapt and develop economic incentives to reduce forest clearance, number of developable lots within the BRBZ (Ord. 2010-104)			
3. COU: Amend County code to protect native species, geological and historic features outside of the BRBZ. (p. 5-18)			
4. COU: Establish an Office of County Ecologist within the Planning Department. (p. 5-18)			
5. COU: Adopt an ordinance to fund and direct the DPW director to study flood paths and source areas in the BRBZ. (p. 5-1)			
6. COU: Provide County support for the forest preservation by offering real property tax reductions and allow it in any zoning district. (p. 5-18)			

7. COU: Reduce the minimum lot size to qualify for the native forest preservation tax reduction and allow it in any zoning district. (p. 5-18)			
8. COU: Request DLNR to designate unencumbered lands near Wright Rd. to be a Natural Area Reserve of Forest Reserve. (p.5-2)			
9. PD: Amend General Plan to recognize the BRBZ and its role to protect the unique natural resource. (p.5-2)			
1. Establish a strategy to address storm water runoff and localized flooding problems. (p. 2-9)			
1. Support ongoing vegetation mapping to identify where good quality native forest exists. (p. 5-2)			
	DOT-Harbors division considering transfer of ownership of a portion of land called “Coral Flats” in Kawaihae Harbor to DLNR Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation (p.114)		
		(1) “2% for the Land Fund” (p. 29). (2) Acquire coastal lands that should be preserved as open space (p. 97). (3) Development shall develop from being visible in the view plane from the highway to the sea and need a policy that requires significant set (p. 38).	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans
Health. Safety. Infrastructure (water, waste, transportation, public buildings)	Flooding and natural hazards	In 1982, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) published the "Flood Insurance Study" for Hawaii County. This study investigates the existence and severity of flood hazards in Hawaii.	The State participates in drainage and flood control through the Department of Land and Natural Resources' Engineering Branch, Land Division.	Hawaii Country exercises flood plain regulations because of the need for better coordination between the construction of property planned drainage, and urban development
Health. Safety. Infrastructure (water, waste, transportation, public buildings)	Flooding and Natural Hazards			
Health. Safety. Infrastructure (water, waste, transportation, public buildings)	Flooding and Natural Hazards			
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HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans
Health. Safety. Infrastructure (water, waste, transportation, public buildings)	Flooding and Natural Hazards			
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Health. Safety. Infrastructure (water, waste, transportation, public buildings)	Flooding and Natural Hazards 5.5			
Health. Safety. Infrastructure (water, waste, transportation, public buildings)	Flooding and Natural Hazards 5.5			
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Health. Safety. Infrastructure (water, waste, transportation, public buildings)	Flooding and Natural Hazards 5.5			
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Health. Safety. Infrastructure (water, waste, transportation, public buildings)	Flooding and Natural Hazards 5.6			
Health. Safety. Infrastructure (water, waste, transportation, public buildings)	Flooding and Natural Hazards 5.6			
Health. Safety. Infrastructure (water, waste, transportation, public buildings)	Flooding and Natural Hazards 5.6			
Health. Safety. Infrastructure (water, waste, transportation, public buildings)	Flooding and Natural Hazards 5.6			

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans
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Health. Safety. Infrastructure (water, waste, transportation, public buildings)	Flooding and Natural Hazards			

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans
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Health. Safety. Infrastructure (water, waste, transportation, public buildings)	Flooding and Natural Hazards			
				State
Health. Safety. Infrastructure (water, waste, transportation, public buildings)	Flooding and Natural Hazards			

Current General Plan	Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
Objectives					
(a) Protect human life. (b) Prevent damage to man-made improvements. (c) Control pollution. (d) Prevent damage from inundation. (e) Reduce surface water and sediment runoff. (f) Maximize soil and water conservation. (p.5-5)		a. Plan for future potable and irrigation water demand and preserve a contamination-free zone in the portion of the aquifer in lower Puna for future development as a potable water source. (p.2-9)			
		b. Coastal waters maintain and increase their quality. (p.2-9)			
		c. Address the special challenges of managing storm water runoff on Puna's lava terrain on a watershed basis. (p.2-9)			
		a. Improve data collection and analysis related to present and historic changes in shoreline conditions and resources. (p.2-12)			
		b. Expand the scope of regulations and review procedures for shoreline development to consider dynamic and interrelated potential hazards to development. (p.2-12)			
		c. Strengthen the capacity of the County to identify important shoreline resources and evaluate development regulations and proposed developments in the shoreline area.			
			Future coastal developments should take into consideration global sea level rise and plan accordingly (p.43)		
			Brush fires are a huge potential natural hazard in the district. (p.43)		
			There are specific areas in which South Kohala has the potential to improve community readiness in the event of natural		
			Currently there are enough water resources to accommodate existing water demands in the district.		

Current General Plan	Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
				Infrastructure and Community Facilities – to update Kohala's infrastructure systems that are aging or in disrepair, and	
ent / Aspirational Policies					
(a) Protect human life. (b) Prevent damage to man-made improvements. (c) Control pollution. (d) Prevent damage from					
(a) Enact restrictive land use and building structure regulations in areas vulnerable to severe damage due to the impact of wave action. Only uses that cannot be located elsewhere due to					
(b) review land use policy as it related to flood plain, high surf, and tsunami hazard areas. (p.5-6)					
(c) Update and Improve Flood Insurance Rate Maps as and other food maps as needed. (p.5-6)					
(e) Promote and provide Incentives for participation in Soil and Water Conservation districts program for development on agricultural and conservation Lands (p.5-6)					
(f) The "Drainage Master Plan for the County of Hawaii" shall be reviewed and updated to incorporate new studies and reflect newly identified priorities.					
(i) Explore new methods of funding for the provision of adequate drainage systems and regulating potential flood inundation areas. (p.5-6)					
(h) Develop an integrated shoreline erosion management plan that ensures the preservation of sandy beaches and public access to and along the shoreline, and the protection of private and public					
(l) Continue to promote public education programs on tsunami, hurricane, storm surge, and flood hazards. (p.5-6)					
(m) Encourage grassed shoulder and swale roadway design where climate and grade are conducive. (p.5-6)					

Current General Plan	Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
Develop drainage master plans from a watershed perspective that considers non-structural alternatives, minimizes channelization, protects wetlands that					
(o) Encourage and provide incentives for agricultural operators to participate in Soil and Water Conservation District Programs. (p.5-6)					
(q) Consider natural hazards in all land use planning and permitting. (p.5-6)					
(r) Discourage intensive development in areas of high volcanic hazard. (p.5-6)					
	Policy TRAN–3.3: Right-of-Way Landscaping. Recognizing that the availability of water should dictate the nature of landscaping within public rights-				
	Policy ENV-1.8: Multi-Purpose Flood Corridors. If the flood corridor serves regional multiple benefits the County should consider ownership and/or				
		a. Aquifers that could be used for future community wells in high growth lower elevation areas are protected from pollution by untreated wastewater disposal systems. (p.2-9)			
		b. Coastal waters maintain and increase their quality. (p.2-9)			
		c. There is a strategy to address storm water runoff and localized flooding problems. (p.2-9)			
		a. Exposure of development to the risks of shoreline subsidence and coastal flooding is reduced. (p.2-10)			
		b. Shoreline biological, historical and cultural resources are adequately protected. (p.2-11)			

Current General Plan	Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
		c. Strengthen the capacity of the County to identify important shoreline resources and evaluate development regulations and proposed developments in the shoreline area.			
		d. Support actions consistent with the State of Hawai'i Ocean Resources Management Plan. (p.2-12)			
			General Policy No. 4: Develop programs and standards that will protect the South Kohala community from natural		
				Vulnerability to natural hazards, emergency preparedness should be a priority, (p.12)	
				Emergency Preparedness – Kohala needs to be prepared for emergencies due to its vulnerability to natural hazards.	
Controlling Policies					
(d) Any development within the Federal Emergency Management Agency designated flood plain must be in compliance with					
(g) Development-generated runoff shall be disposed of in a manner acceptable to the Department of Public Works and in					
(h) Develop a comprehensive program for the coordinated construction of a drainage network along a single drainage system.					
(p) Where applicable, natural drainage channels shall be improved to increase their capacity with special consideration for					
	Policy ENV-1.7: Flood Corridors. The County's Central Environmental Resources Inventory (see Policy ENV-1.1) should				
	Policy ENV-1.9: Setback Buffer from Flood Corridor. To account for nature's unpredictability, any structure as defined in Chapter 27 Floodplain Management Code				

Current General Plan	Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
	Policy PUB–4.7: Urban Stormwater Management. In recognition that stormwater runoff transports sediment and contaminants,				
	Policy ENV-1.9: Setback Buffer from Flood Corridor. To account for nature's unpredictability, any structure as defined in Chapter 27 Floodplain Management Code				
County Action					
(j) The County and the private sector shall be responsible for maintaining and improving existing drainage systems and constructing new drainage facilities. (p.5-					
	Action TRAN–3.3a: Designates the reclaimed wastewater zone on Figure 4-10c Official Public Facilities and Services Map (Enacted by plan). (p.4-18)				
	b. Turning Stormwater Management Into An Asset. If the mauka lands are able to mitigate some of the surface stormwater runoff, there is still a challenge in managing				
	Action ENV–1.7a: Develop priorities and financing strategies to improve accuracy and comprehensiveness of flood mapping (DPW, 2-3). (p.4-59)				
	Action ENV–1.7b: Budget and hire contractor to study feasibility of regional stormwater management systems, such as flow ways (DPW, PD, 2-3). (p.4-59)				
	Action ENV–1.7c: Identify corridors to be recommended for public open space pursuant to Policy ENV-2.2 Open Space Network Program (PD, DPW, 3-5) (p.4-59)				
	Action ENV–1.8a: Establish guidelines for Adopt-a-Corridor Program (DPW, 1-2). (p.4-59)				
	Action ENV–1.9a: Supports Chapter 27 pursuant to Policy ENV-1.9 (on-going). (p.4-67)				

Current General Plan	Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
	Action PUB–4.7a: Hire a consultant to develop Stormwater Management Program and Guidelines, incentives, and Education/Training Program, such as Low Impact Development (LID). (DPW, 2-				
	Action PUB–4.7b: Implement the education and training program; adopt and publicize the incentives; adopt and enforce the Stormwater Management Guidelines (DPW, 2-3). (p.4-113)				
		a. Encourage State legislation to prohibit the use of cesspools as a means for wastewater disposal in areas below 1,000 feet Mean Sea Level, with the objective of protecting both water quality in coastal areas, as well as in the			
		b. Seek State Department of Health acceptance of small-footprint septic wastewater treatment designs; for example, those using drip irrigation or low-pressure pipe and			
		c. Prepare watershed management plans for the Volcano-to-Mountain View and Hawaiian Acres-to-Orchidland areas to address localized flooding problems. (p.2-10)			
		d. By agency agreements and control of zoning and building permits, ensure that a corridor of the Puna watershed at least two miles wide between Wao Kele O Puna forest area and			
		e. In areas below 100 feet above Mean Sea Level, require all black wastewater disposal systems to be contained, pumpable units or be connected to a collective treatment facility. Explore the use of Special Management Area			
		a. Draw upon coastal zone and geological expertise and technological resources in State agencies, the University of Hawai'i, and the U.S. Geological Survey, as well as informed public comment, to expand and improve the			
		b. Retrieve and record information on trails and historic resources in the coastal zone, including the research of old survey and plat maps and various records of the Mahele, Land Commission and Royal Patents. (p.2-12)			
		c. Conduct historical and biological surveys, either permit-by-permit or on a region-wide basis, to improve the quality of decision-making on SMA and SLSB applications and State Shoreline Certifications. Do not grant			

Current General Plan	Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
		d. Take into account special subsidence and storm wave conditions found in Puna, as identified by research and informed public comment, in the determination of State Shoreline Certifications. (p.2-12)			
		e. Perform a collaborative study among County, State, Federal and University regulators and researchers to observe and delineate the limits of inland wave wash following each			
		f. Develop and adopt special zoning and development regulations for the greater Kapoho area (Kipu Point to Puʻalaʻa) to take into account the problems associated with ongoing			
			The County shall develop plans and programs for emergency routes so that people can safely move away from life-threatening natural hazards		
			Adopt development standards and community plans that mitigate wildfire risk and maximize responder safety, where wildfire danger is present		
/Federal Action (Advocacy)					
			Government agencies should consider providing more emergency shelter facilities in South Kohala. (p.51)		
Community Action					

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Objectives						
Beauty. Open Spaces. Public Access. Culture. Scenic and Public Transportation.	Historic Sites 6.2	National Historic Preservation Act	Department of Transportation Act , *HRS §6E, *HRS	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources	(a) Protect, restore, and enhance the sites, buildings and objects of significant historical and cultural importance to Hawaii (p. 6-2).	5. Direct future growth patterns toward compact villages, preserving Kona's rural, diverse, and historical character. (p.1-2)
Beauty. Open Spaces. Public Access. Culture. Scenic and Public Transportation.	Historic Sites 6.2	National Historic Preservation Act		Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		1. Protect Kona's natural resources and culture. (p.4-71)
Preservation of Natural Beauty. Open Spaces. Culture. Scenic and Historic Resources	Historic Sites 6.2	Preservation Act Section 160, Section 4(f) Department of		Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		5. Direct future growth patterns toward compact villages, preserving Kona's rural, diverse, and historical character. (p.4-71)
Resources, public access, Preservation of Natural Beauty, culture. Open Spaces.	Historic Sites 6.2	Preservation Act , Section 4(f) Department of Transportation	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources	(b) Appropriate access to significant historic sites, buildings, and objects of public interest should be made available (p. 6-2).	
Resources, public access, Preservation of Natural Beauty, culture. Open Spaces.	Historic Sites 6.2	Preservation Act , Section 4(f) Department of Transportation	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources	(c) Enhance the understanding of man's place on the landscape by understanding the system of ahupuaa (p. 6-2).	Develop a community-based program to evaluate and to protect Kona's cultural resources. Kona is rich with historic and cultural resources, but organized, proactive processes to
Resources, public access, Preservation of Natural Beauty, culture. Open Spaces. Federal	Historic Sites 6.2	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		Resources Programs. In addition to budgeting general fund revenues, the County of Hawai'i shall seek and participate in programs that can provide resources serving to protect and
Scenic and Historic Resources, Preservation of Natural Beauty, Culture.	Historic Sites 6.2	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		Objective CR-3: Preservation of Kanaka Maoli Culture and Island Values. Ensure that our Kanaka Maoli and island values and cultures are preserved and perpetuated. (p.4-79)
Intent / Aspirational Policies						
Public Access, Information Industry, Scenic and Historic Resources.	Historic Sites 6.2	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources	(a) Agencies and organizations, either public or private, pursuing knowledge about historic sites should keep the public apprised of projects (p. 6-2).	
Resources, public access, Preservation of Natural Beauty, culture. Open Spaces.	Historic Sites 6.2	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		cultures of Kona are preserved, protected, and restored in a manner that perpetuates those cultures and all aspects of the Aloha Spirit. (p.4-77)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Resources, public access, Preservation of Natural Beauty, culture. Open Spaces.	Historic Sites 6.2	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources	(b) Amend appropriate ordinances to incorporate the stewardship and protection of historic sites, buildings and objects. (p.6-2)	heritage. The Kanaka Maoli culture is the foundation of Hawai'i's living culture. We must ensure that the Kanaka Maoli people are supported and that this part of our culture is
Resources, public access, Preservation of Natural Beauty, culture. Open Spaces.	Historic Sites. 6.3	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources	(e) Embark on a program of restoring significant historic sites on County lands. Assure the protection and restoration of sites on other public lands through a joint	
Resources, public access, Preservation of Natural Beauty, culture, Open Spaces, Natural	Historic Sites. 6.3	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources	(f) Encourage the restoration of significant sites on private lands. (p.6-3)	
Resources, public access, Preservation of Natural Beauty, culture. Open Spaces.	Historic Sites. 6.3	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources	(k) Develop policies to protect Hawaiian rights as identified under judicial decisions. (p.6-3)	
Resources, public access, Preservation of Natural Beauty, culture. Open Spaces.	Historic Sites. 6.3	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources	(l) Support the establishment of Hawaiian Heritage Corridors. (p.6-3)	
Historic Resources, public access, Preservation of Natural Beauty, culture. Open	Historic Sites. 6.3	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources	(o) Recognize the importance of certain natural features in Hawaiian cultures by incorporating the concept of "cultural Landscape in Land Use Planning. (p.6-3)	
Controlling Policies						
Resources, public access, Preservation of Natural Beauty, culture. Open Spaces.	Historic Sites. 6.3	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources	(c) Require both public and private developers of land to provide historical and archaeological surveys and cultural assessments, where appropriate, prior to the	Government. The County shall seek the CLG status as Part of the National Historic Preservation Program, by establishing a Hawai'i County Cultural Resources
Resources, Public Access, Preservation of Natural Beauty, culture. Open Spaces.	Historic Sites. 6.3	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources	(d) Public access to significant historic sites and objects shall be acquired, where appropriate. (p.6-3)	
County Action						
Resources, public access, Preservation of Natural Beauty, culture. Open Spaces.	Historic Sites. 6.3	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Resources, public access, Preservation of Natural Beauty, culture. Open Spaces.	Historic Sites. 6.3	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources	(h) Aid in the development of a program of public education concerning historic sites. (p.6-3)	in the following areas: Pursue community education initiatives about cultural traditions and resources Establish/update inventory of cultural
Resources, public access, Preservation of Natural Beauty, culture. Open Spaces.	Historic Sites. 6.3	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources	(i) Signs explaining historic sites, buildings and objects shall be in keeping with the character of the area or the cultural aspects of the feature. (p.6-3)	in the following areas: Pursue community education initiatives about cultural traditions and resources Establish/update inventory of cultural
Resources, public access, Preservation of Natural Beauty, culture. Open Spaces.	Historic Sites. 6.3	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources	(j) Develop a continuing program to evaluate the significance of historic sites. (p.6-3)	Committee (KCRC). The County of Hawai'i shall create the Kona Cultural Resource Committee. The KCRC shall assist in the implementation of the Kona CDP's goals, policies, and actions
Resources, public access, Preservation of Natural Beauty, culture. Open Spaces.	Historic Sites. 6.3	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources	(n) Consider requiring Cultural Assessments for certain developments as part of the rezoning process. (p.6-3)	coordinates all existing historic trail alignments that (a) have been recommended for preservation by SHPD, (b) appear on historic maps
Resources, Preservation of Natural Beauty, Open Spaces. Infrastructure (water, waste,	Historic Sites	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		
Scenic and Historic Resources	Historic Sites	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		funding to provide for administrative and technical support for KCRC to complete its duties listed in Policy CR-1.1 (PD, KCRC, 1-2) (p.4-78)
Scenic and Historic Resources	Historic Sites	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		Action CR-1.1e: Establish a work plan to accomplish the duties in Policy CR – 1.1 (KCRC, PD, 1) (p.4-78)
Scenic and Historic Resources	Historic Sites	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		Action CR – 1.1f: Prepare Cultural Landscape Report. (KCRC, PD, 1-2) (p.4-78)
Scenic and Historic Resources, Federal Expenditures	Historic Sites	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		Government. The County shall seek the CLG status as Part of the National Historic Preservation Program, by establishing a Hawai'i County Cultural Resources
Scenic and Historic Resources, Federal Expenditures	Historic Sites	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		for certification as a CLG under the National Historic Preservation CLG Program in order to be eligible to apply for and receive preservation funding
Scenic and Historic Resources, Natural Resources Conservation, Culture,	Historic Sites	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		shall examine interrelated responsibilities, identify weaknesses in the current programs, and make recommendations for improving programs regulating and protecting cultural

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Culture, Scenic and Historic Resources.	Historic Sites	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		workshop(s) that would include government agency representatives, cultural representatives and other stakeholders to review and make
Culture, Scenic and Historic Resources.	Historic Sites	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		amendments to appropriate ordinances to incorporate the stewardship and protection of historic sites, buildings and artifacts (Grubbing and Grading,
Culture, Scenic and Historic Resources.	Historic Sites	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		amendments to appropriate ordinances to incorporate the appropriate use of native plants in the landscaping of public facilities such as schools,
Culture, Scenic and Historic Resources.	Historic Sites	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		existence of and support for public and private entities that further the betterment of Kanaka Maoli (public and private agencies, on-going). (p.4-80)
Information Industry.	Historic Sites	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		Action CR-3.1d: Protect Kanaka Maoli intellectual property and related traditional knowledge (public and private agencies, community, SHPD, ongoing). (p.4-80)
State/Federal Action (Advocacy)						
Information Industry.	Historic Sites	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	sites placed on the State or Federal Register after the adoption of	(m) All new historic sites placed on the State or Federal Register after the adoption of the general plan shall be included in the General Plan.	coordinates all existing historic trail alignments that (a) have been recommended for preservation by SHPD, (b) appear on historic maps
Information Industry.	Historic Sites	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		identify by GPS coordinates, all cultural resource sites recommended for preservation by SHPD and KCRC, and incorporate in County's GIS database (PD,
Culture, Education, Social Services	Historic Sites	National Historic Preservation Act		Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		Action CR-3.1b: Increase fluency in Kanaka Maoli language. It is one of the official languages of Hawai'i (community, DOE, UH, on-going). (p.4-80)
Community Action						
Public Access, Culture, scenic and Historic Resources,	Historic Sites	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		resources and the natural environment, and The urgent need to ensure their protection very early in the land use planning process. Necessarily, this must involve commitments by

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Public Access, Culture, scenic and Historic Resources.	Historic Sites	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		Cultural Resources Committee will include seven members. County Council Members from District 6, 7, and 8 will each nominate two (2) individuals, and the
Public Access, Culture, scenic and Historic Resources.	Historic Sites	National Historic Preservation Act	*HRS §6E, *HRS §171-36.2, *HRS §205-17	Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		Government. The County shall seek the CLG status as Part of the National Historic Preservation Program, by establishing a Hawai'i County Cultural Resources
Education.	Historic Sites			Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		Action CR-3.1b: Increase fluency in Kanaka Maoli language. It is one of the official languages of Hawai'i (community, DOE, UH, on-going). (p.4-80)
Information Industry	Historic Sites			Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		Action CR-3.1d: Protect Kanaka Maoli intellectual property and related traditional knowledge (public and private agencies, community, SHPD, ongoing). (p.4-80)
Public Access, Culture, scenic and Historic Resources, Education	Historic Sites			Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources		Action CR-3.1e: Provide Kanaka Maoli cultural education for residents, visitors and the general public (public and private agencies, community, on-going) (p.4-80)

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
for identifying historic and cultural sites and advocating for their preservation and/or restoration within the County's permitting and approval processes. (p.2-4)	General Policy No. 1: Preserve the culture and sense of place of South Kohala communities (p.47).	North Kohala's growth to areas within and near existing town centers in order to preserve the district's open space and	
d. Adopt "känaka" building code standards to allow structures utilizing traditional Hawaiian building design and construction methods. (p.2-4)			
development standards and design guidelines for buildings, landscape treatment and public infrastructure for communities designated for Special Design District status. (p.2-4)	Kohala's cultural and natural resources include: • The numerous cultural and historic resources within the district should be identified with appropriate signage if signage for these		
c. Protect cultural sites from destruction by development activity. (p.2-4)			
a. Structures and cultural sites that are significant to Puna's history and cultural traditions are preserved. (p.2-4)	WAIMEA'S SENSE OF PLACE shall be the principal, overarching land use policy for Waimea. This policy shall be implemented through measures for responsible growth, and	district in a manner that is consistent with the Kohala lifestyle and ideals of being a rural community with a strong cultural	

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
b. The design character and natural setting of older communities that are representative of Puna's historic development are perpetuated. (p.2-4)	Strategy 1.1 Protect the Pu'u of Waimea (p.68)	PRESERVATION COMMUNITY: In order to honor and preserve an unparalleled historical heritage that includes heiau, ancient settlements,	
c. Areas of scenic and cultural interest are accessible to the public in a manner that does not detract from their aesthetic, natural and cultural value.(p.2-4)	Strategy 1.3 Protect important cultural and historic sites, structures, and landscapes (p.69)	Rules – Consideration of the cultural and environmental sensitivity of North Kohala, as described in other parts of this plan, shall be given to	
	evaluate and condition, as appropriate, any rezoning that would negatively impact important agricultural lands or culturally, visually and environmentally important open spaces or		
e. The native forests of Puna are revered as part of the native culture and are provided with permanent protection from degradation and loss.(p.2-4)			
f. Tourism in Puna is compatible with historic and natural resources and not intrusive into the area's communities. (p.2-4)			
a. Establish a County historic preservation commission, making the County eligible for Certified Local Government (CLG) status and Federal historic preservation funds. The			

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
planning, design standards and review procedures for the following areas: − Volcano Village historic core and the separate			
standards for structures utilizing traditional Hawaiian building design and construction methods. There may be certain limitations placed on the occupancy or use of these			
require consultation with the Historic Preservation Division and the aforementioned County Historic Preservation Commission prior to the issuance of a grading permit. (p.2-5)			
planning, design standards and review procedures for the following areas: − Volcano Village historic core and the separate			

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
		Department recognizes that only with broad public input can North Kohala residents take ownership of this plan, to embrace the Vision and	

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Objectives					
Preservation of Natural Beauty Open Spaces	7. Natural Beauty			County Charter1 Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources	(a) Protect, preserve and enhance the quality of areas endowed with natural beauty, including the quality of coastal scenic resource (p. 7-2).
Preservation of Natural Beauty Scenic and Historic Resources	7. Natural Beauty				(b) Protect scenic vistas and view planes from becoming obstructed (p. 7-2).
Preservation of Natural Beauty Open Spaces Social Services	7. Natural Beauty		Established Public Access Over Private Land *HRS §115 Hawaii Scenic Byways Program via: National Scenic Byways Program 23 USC 162		(c) Maximize opportunities for present and future generations to appreciate and enjoy natural and scenic beauty (p. 7-2).
Intent / Aspirational Policies					
Preservation of Natural Beauty Open Spaces Public Access	7. Natural Beauty		Established Public Access Over Private Land *HRS §115 Native Hawaiian Traditional and Customary Access Rights: Article 12, section 7 of the Hawai'i State Constitution "Hawaii Scenic Byways Program via: National Scenic Byways Program 23 USC 162"		(a) Increase public pedestrian access opportunities to scenic places and vistas(p .7-2).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Preservation of Natural Beauty	7. Natural Beauty	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	Environmental Impact Statements *HRS §343		(h) Protect the views of areas endowed with natural beauty by carefully considering the effects of proposed construction during all land use reviews (p. 7-3).
Preservation of Natural Beauty	7. Natural Beauty	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	Environmental Impact Statements *HRS §343		(i) Do not allow incompatible construction in areas of natural beauty (p. 7-3).
Controlling Policies					
Open Spaces Public Access	7. Natural Beauty		Acquisition of Resource Values Lands *HRS §173A Legacy land conservation		(d) Access easement to public or private lands that have natural or scenic value shall be provided or acquired for the public (p.7-3).
Preservation of Natural Beauty	7. Natural Beauty	Executive Order 13158	Relating to Coastal Zone Management *HRS §205A		(b) Coastline areas of striking contrast shall be protected,e.g.Laupahoehoe Point (p.7-3).
Preservation of Natural Beauty	7. Natural Beauty				(c) Vistas of distinctive features shall be protected (p.7-3).
Preservation of Natural Beauty	7. Natural Beauty		Forest Reserves *HRS §183		(d) Natural or native vegetation attractive to a particular area shall be protected (p.7-3).
Preservation of Natural Beauty	7. Natural Beauty				(e) Areas that are harmoniously developed and enhanced by man to appear natural shall be protected (p.7-3).
County Action					
Preservation of Natural Beauty Scenic and Historic Resources	7. Natural Beauty				(b)Develop and establish view plane regulations to preserve and enhance views of scenic or prominent landscapes from specific locations, and coastal aesthetic values (p.7-2).
Preservation of Natural Beauty Scenic and Historic Resources	7. Natural Beauty		Acquisition of Resource Values Lands *HRS §173A		(c) Maintain a continuing program to identify, acquire and develop viewing sites on the island (p.7-2).
Preservation of Natural Beauty	7. Natural Beauty				(e) Develop standard criteria for natural and scenic beauty as part of design plans.

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Preservation of Natural Beauty	7. Natural Beauty		Section 4(f) Department of Transportation Act		(f) Consider structural setback from major thoroughfares and highways and establish development and design guidelines to protect important viewplanes (p.7-3).
Preservation of Natural Beauty Natural Resources Conservation	7. Natural Beauty		Forest Reserves *HRS §183		(g) Maintain a continuing program to identify exceptional trees or tree masses (p.7-3).
Preservation of Natural Beauty	7. Natural Beauty				Major areas of natural beauty were identified and listed in GP (p.7-4-p.7-15).
Preservation of Natural Beauty Natural Resources Conservation	7. Natural Beauty				Designated exceptional trees are adopted by ordinance and listed in GP (p.7-5-p.7-15).
State/Federal Action (Advocacy)					
Open Spaces	7. Natural Beauty		Established Public Access Over Private Land *HRS §115 Native Hawaiian Traditional and Customary Access Rights: Article 12, section 7 of the Hawai'i State Constitution		
Public Access	7. Natural Beauty		Acquisition of Resource Values Lands *HRS §173A Established Public Access Over Private Land *HRS §115 Native Hawaiian Traditional and Customary Access Rights: Article 12, section 7 of the Hawai'i State		

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
			Hawai'i State Constitution		
Public Access	7. Natural Beauty		Acquisition of Resource Values Lands *HRS §173A		
Community action					
Preservation of Natural Beauty Open Spaces	7. Natural Beauty		Legacy land conservation program *HAR §13-140		
Preservation of Natural Beauty Open Spaces	7. Natural Beauty		Acquisition of Resource Values Lands *HRS §173A		
Preservation of Natural Beauty Open Spaces	7. Natural Beauty				

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
Objective LU-3: Rural Area Growth Management. To preserve the rural character of the existing rural towns, the agricultural lifestyle, and the open landscape (p. 4.46).		to provide for more developed park space and recreational facilities (p. 48)		
			(1) The scenic view planes from Kohala Mountain Road and Akoni-Pule Highway are protected.	
Objective ENV-2: Open Space Network. To develop a networked system of appropriate access to all significant open space resources that enhances opportunities for residents and visitors for recreational, educational, subsistence, or gathering purposes (p. 4.69).	3. To provide accessibility to scenic and cultural areas without detracting aesthetic, natural, and cultural value (p. 2-4).		(1) Provide for community access to mauka and makai resources (p.22)	
			(1) In the longer term, the Kohala community envisions a continuous coastal ("lateral") path stretching at least from Pololü to Kawaihae, together with numerous mauka-makai accesses from Akoni Pule Highway to the shore, and from the Highway up into the mountains and a lateral mountain trail from Pololü to Taga Pond (p. 40).	
Objective ENV-3: Fiscal Commitments to Open Space. To affirm the commitment that expenditures for open space management are just as important as investment in hard infrastructure (e.g., water, sewer, and roads) (p. 4.69).				
Policy PUB–6.4: Environment as a Public	1. To offer a variety of public recreational areas,			
Open Space Network Program. The purpose of the Open Space Network Program is to enhance opportunities for residents and visitors to access Kona's Environmental Resources for recreational, educational, subsistence, or gathering purposes (p. 4.77). The Program will identify the following: i. Hubs and Links. ii. Public Access Management. iii. Public Areas.	1. To provide an equitable dispersal of parks and recreation facilities readily accessible to most Puna residents (p.3-16).		Revise and improve Chapter 34 of the Hawai`i County Code, dealing with "PUBLIC ACCESS," and Planning Department "Rule 21 – Relating to Public Access: Usage;" in specific ways recommended by the Access Focus Group and the North Kohala CDP Action Committee: (1) Include coastal lateral shoreline public access requirement and require mauka-makai vehicular access. (2) Provide public access within 1 year of initial SMA permits or Subdivision approval. (3) Add lateral shoreline public access requirements. (4) Require subdividers to initially construct the access(es), if new construction is necessary. (5) Eliminate the loophole that allows subdividing less than 6 lots. (6) Require the subdivider to identify traditionally used trails/accesses on the property(7) (p. 45).	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
		General Policy 4, Strategy 2.2: Preserve Waikoloa's Scenic Views, Landscapes, and Pu'u- Waikoloa has many pu'u which should be protected in their natural state (p. 102).	(1) Planning department should take a lead in down-zone State owned lands, some administrative costs will be incur, but The State-owned parcels with important cultural and/or scenic resources would be protected from development (p. 32).	
		Acquire critical open spaces areas in East		
		Ch3-1.3: The intent of the amendment shall be to standardize the requirements for new developments to provide park space in South Kohala and other Hawaii'i County Districts (p. 48).		
	1. Support ongoing vegetation mapping to identify where good quality native forest exists (p. 5-2).			
	1. DPR: Improve and expand Coastal Activity Areas such as: Ahalanui Beach Park (p.3-17).		(1) Down-zone identified State-owned parcels	
			(2) Establish a View Plan Protection Program to	
			(4) Encourage and increase cooperation and	
			(5)Encourage the County to pursue shoreline	
			(1) Appoint a County Public Access	
			(2) Implement a long-range plan for achieving	
		Acquire critical open spaces areas in East		
		Waimea Policy 1-Strategy 1.2 Acquire Critical Open Space Areas- Some of the pu'u lands may need to be acquired either by the County through the recent formed Open Space Commission or by non-profit entity like the Hawaii Island Land Trust (p. 68);		

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
		Waimea Policy1 - Strategy 1.6-needs to be given to the establishment of a “Waimea Trees Advisory Committee” that would work in partnership with interested private groups such as the Outdoor Circle, and with concerned government entities such as the County’s exceptional tree Council and the Parks and Recreation Department (p. 69).		
Action ENV–2.1a: Budget and hire consultant to prepare Open Space Network Program (PD, PR, OSP, DLNR, TNC, NPS, 1-2) (p. 4.69).	1. DLNR: Consider expanding the Camp Ground at Mackenzie State Park to include public property south of Mackenzie. (p.5-21)	Waikoloa Action Program 2-Community Center and community park- County Council Member for North and South Kohala, with the support of the Mayor’s staff, the Planning Department, the Department of Parks and Recreation, and the Waikoloa community should work out funding and also alternative funding including CFD, Improvement District (ID), County CIP, other and develop funding strategy for community center and park- will enhance sense of community and provide recreational programs (p. 108-109).	(1) Encourage increased cooperation and coordination among federal, state, and county agencies and departments regarding public access to coastal and mauka lands. (p. 98)	
	2. DLNR: Create and improve Preserves at Wao'opae Tidepools (p.5-22)			
	3. DLNR: Consider acquiring Green Lake and vicinity for restoration and nature center. (p.5-22)			
	4. DLNR: Consider hiking trails through Nanawale Forest Reserve. (p.5-22)			
	5. DLNR: Pursue development of cultural/botanical park in Hawaiian Paradise Park. (p.5-22)			
Action ENV–2.1b: Coordinate with the National Park Service’s (NPS) Ala Kahakai Trail Program as follows (PD, DLNR-PR, NPS, on-going) (p. 4.69):		Waimea Policy 5 - Strategy 5.8 Work with the State Department of Transportation to resolve the best alignment for the proposed Waimea/Kawaihae Road Bypass Highway (p. 76).		
1. Continue to enforce county and state laws requiring public access to and along the shoreline as a condition of land use approvals. These trails may become official components of the Trail.				
2. Require that applicants conduct metes and bounds surveys of any historic trails and routes that will be required as part of the land use permitting process to be preserved and that may become part of the Trail.				

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
3. Encourage private landowners who have public access requirements as conditions of a land use approval to execute an agreement with the NPS to include these areas in the Trail, where appropriate.				
4. Work with the NPS to identify public access easements with potential incorporation into the Trail.				
5. Work with the NPS to identify trail segments through county parks for incorporation into the Trail.				
6. Collaborate on the design and specific signage that identifies the route of the Trail, particularly where is traverses County Beach Parks.				
7. Include the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail (NHT) administrative office on the mailing list for the Planning Commission.				
Action ENV–3.1a: Identify high priority areas for acquisition pursuant to Policy ENV-2.1 Open Space Network Program (PD, PR, OSC, DLNR, 1-2).		It has also been suggested that the Waimea Community and the County request the State Legislature to pass a Concurrent Resolution stating that the pu'u lands of Waimea shall be preserved as undeveloped pasture and forests; Public access to pu'u located on State land should be provided (p. 68);		
Action ENV–3.3a: Establish Kona Treasures Fund as tax deductible organization (PD, KCC, 2-3) (p. 4.7).		Waimea Policy 1-Strategy 1.2 Acquire Critical Open Space Areas- Some of the pu'u lands may need to be acquired either by the County through the recent formed Open Space Commission or by non-profit entity like the Hawaii Island Land Trust (p. 68);		
		Precautionary Principle- If a privately owned resource is of significant value and is worthy of preservation for the benefit of the community at large, then it may well be appropriate for the community to compensate the property owner for the loss in value resulting from significant limitations imposed upon their use of the property (p. 9)		
			(2) CDP Action Committee should create the View Planes along the Kohala Mountain Road and Akoni-Pule Highway which will be protected (p. 39).	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Objectives						
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	Strategic Plan for Wetland Conservation in Hawaii	County Charter1 Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources	(a) Protect and conserve the natural resources from undue exploitation, encroachment and damage (p.8-4).	Objective ENV-1: Managing Impacts. In order to minimize impacts on the land, make use of best management planning practices for any land-based endeavor by balancing public and private rights, and taking advantage of an ever-improving knowledge of resource sensitivity and natural processes (p. 4.54)
Natural Resources Conservation Open Spaces Public Access Education Social Services	8.Natural resources and shoreline		Hawai'i Island Tourism Strategic Plan: 2006-2015 (Hawaii Island TSP)		(b) Provide opportunities for recreational, economic, and educational needs without despoiling or endangering natural resources (p.8-4).	
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)			(c) Protect and promote the prudent use of Hawaii's unique, fragile, and significant environmental and natural resources (p.8-4).	
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline		Forest Reserves *HRS §183 *HRS §190 "West Hawai'i Regional Fishery Management Area (WHRFMA) *HRS §188E"		(d) Protect rare or endangered species and habitats native to Hawaii (p.8-4).	
Natural Resources Conservation Open Spaces	8.Natural resources and shoreline		Relating to Coastal Zone Management *HRS §205A Forest Reserves *HRS §183		(e) Protect and effectively manage Hawaii's open space, watersheds, shoreline, and natural areas (p.8-4).	
Natural Resources Conservation Scenic and Historic Resources Preservation of Natural Beauty	8.Natural resources and shoreline	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	Environmental Impact Statements *HRS §343		(f) Ensure that alterations to existing land forms, vegetation, and construction of structures cause minimum adverse effect to water resources, and scenic and recreational amenities and minimum danger of floods, landslides, erosion, siltation, or failure in the event of an earthquake (p.8-4).	
Intent / Aspirational Policies						
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	Environmental Impact Statements *HRS §343	County Charter1 Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources	(a)Require users of natural resources to conduct their activities in a manner that avoids or minimizes adverse effects on the environment (p.8-4)	
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline				(b)Encourage a program of collection and dissemination of basic data concerning natural resources (p.8-4).	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Natural Resources Conservation Open Spaces Public Access Education Social Services	8.Natural resources and shoreline	Executive Order 13158	*HRS §190 Relating to Coastal Zone Management *HRS §205A Established Public Access Over Private Land *HRS §115 Native Hawaiian Traditional and Customary Access Rights: Article 12, section 7 of the Hawai'i State Constitution		(c)Maintain the shoreline for recreational, cultural, educational, and/or scientific uses in a manner that is protective of resources and is of the maximum benefit to the general public (p.8-4).	Policy LU-1.6: 17-Mile Protected Coastline: As part of any discretionary land use approvals such as SMA major permits, rezonings, and state land use boundary amendments, implement the vision of a 17 mile long protected stretch of open coastline from Makaeo north to Kikaua Pt. at the Kuki'o development. Most of this area is already publicly owned and much of it has already been set aside for park purposes. This incorporates the Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park, the portion of Kohanaiki that will be deeded to the County under the terms of the existing SMA permit, the makai portion of O'oma 2, NELHA and state lands makai of the airport runway, to the extent that they can be used for public recreation consistent with the requirements of NELHA and the airport, the Kekaha Kai State Park, and Makalawena. (Enacted by plan) (p. 4.39).
l Resources ConservationOpen Sp	8.Natural resources and shoreline		Relating to Coastal Zone Management *HRS §205A		(d) Protect the shoreline from the encroachment of man-made improvements and structures (p.8-4).	
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline	Executive Order 13158	*HRS §190 West Hawai'i Regional Fishery Management Area (WHRFMA) *HRS §188F Relating to Coastal Zone Management *HRS §205A Hawaii Ocean Resources Management Plan		(g) Promote sound management and development of Hawaii's land and marine resources for potential economic benefit (p.8-5).	
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	Environmental Impact Statements *HRS §343	County Charter1 Section 13-29 Conservation of	(h)Encourage public and private agencies to manage the natural resources in a manner that avoids or minimizes adverse effects on the	Policy ECON–1.6: Conservation as a viable business option. Support the evolving refinement of the concept of ecosystem services to encourage private owners to

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
				Natural and Cultural Resources	environment and depletion of energy and natural resources to the fullest extent (p.8-5).	manage or restore their lands in their natural state (see Policies ENV-1.3 and ENV-1.4) (p. 4.13).
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline			County Charter1 Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources	(i) Encourage an overall conservation ethic in the use of Hawaii's resources by protecting, preserving, and conserving the critical and significant natural resources of the County of Hawaii (p.8-5).	
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline		Strategic Plan for Wetland Conservation in Hawaii Forest Reserves *HRS §183		(j)Encourage the protection of watersheds, forest, brush, and grassland from destructive agents and uses (p.8-5).	
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline		Forest Reserves *HRS §183 Forest Reserves *HAR §13 Chapter 104 Forest Reserves *HAR §13 Chapter 105		(o) Encourage the continued identification and inclusion of unique wildlife habitat areas of native Hawaiian flora and fauna within the Natural Area Reserve System (p.8-5).	
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline				(p) Encourage the use of native plants for screening and landscaping (p.8-5).	
l Resources ConservationPublic Ac	8.Natural resources and shoreline		Established Public Access Over Private Land *HRS §115 Native Hawaiian Traditional and Customary Access Rights: Article 12, section 7 of the Hawai'i State Constitution Hawaii Scenic Byways Program		(r) Ensure public access is provided to the shoreline, public trails and hunting areas, including free public parking where appropriate (p.8-5).	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	Environmental Impact Statements *HRS §343	County Charter1 Section 13-29 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources	(u) Ensure that activities authorized or funded by the County do not damage important natural resources (p.8-5).	(1.3): Publicly-Owned Mauka Lands. All public lands mauka of Māmalahoa Highway should be managed with a holistic, multi-purpose approach for habitat preservation, groundwater source protection, and stormwater management (p. 4.57).
						Controlling Policies
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline				(w)Implement Council Resolution Nos. 330-96 and 58-97 in land use approvals (p.8-6).	
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline		Strategic Plan for Wetland Conservation in Hawaii *HRS §190 West Hawai'i Regional Fishery Management Area (WHRFMA) *HRS §188F Relating to Coastal Zone Management *HRS §205A Hawaii Ocean Resources Management Plan Forest Reserves *HRS §183 Forest Reserves *HAR §13 Chapter 104		(a) Areas necessary for the protection and propagation of specified endangered native wildlife, and conservation for natural ecosystems of endemic plants, fish and wildlife shall be protected (p.8-6).	
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline		Acquisition of Resource Values Lands *HRS §173A Legacy land conservation program *HAR §13-140		(b)Lands necessary for the preservation of forests, park lands, wilderness and beach areas shall be protected (p.8-6).	1.5 Sensitive Resources. In the context of Kona's ecology and history, the following natural and cultural resources shall be considered sensitive and therefore shall be inventoried, as part of any permit application to the County Planning Department. Any permit application that encompasses any of the above resources shall strive to incorporate these resources as assets. If a proposed project will have significant, unavoidable, adverse impacts to any of the above resources, the presumption shall be denial of the application and the applicant will have the burden of explaining any overriding considerations. The presence of any of these resources shall qualify for density transfers based on potential gross density allowed by the prevailing zoning. The protection or restoration of any of these resources shall qualify for funding from the Kona Treasures Fund (p. 4.58).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline				(c) Lands with a general slope of 20 per cent or more that provide open space amenities or possess unusual scenic qualities shall be protected(p.8-6).	
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline		Strategic Plan for Wetland Conservation in Hawaii *HRS §190 West Hawai'i Regional Fishery Management Area (WHRFMA) *HRS §188F Relating to Coastal Zone Management *HRS §205A Hawaii Ocean Resources Management Plan		(d) Lands necessary for the protection of watersheds, water sources and water supplies shall be protected (p.8-6).	
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline		Environmental Impact Statements *HRS §343		(e) Lands with topographic, locational, soils, climate or other environmental factors that may not be normally adaptable or required for urban, rural, agricultural or public use (p.8-6).	
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline		HRS §190 Relating to Coastal Zone Management *HRS §205A		(f)The Coastal Zone and Special Management Area as defined by statute and in accordance with the adopted objectives and guidelines.	Policy LU-1.5: Enhanced Shoreline Setback. Beyond the 40 foot shoreline setback regulated by Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Sections 205A Part III, the County shall explore alternatives (e.g., density transfer based on gross density) for the applicant of a Special Management Area (SMA) Major Permit to dedicate to the government or land trust or encumber as open space for the purpose of realizing a shoreline linear park along as much of Kona's coastline as possible. Consistent with the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) and County of Hawai'i General Plan policy to retain open space and protect natural resources along with public access to and along the shoreline, it shall be a priority of the County to maintain a minimum of 1,000-foot open space no-build setback for undeveloped lands adjacent to the shoreline, on parcels which currently exceed 1,000 feet in depth, in discretionary land use approvals such as SMA major permits, rezonings, and state land use boundary amendments. Structures makai of this setback should be for public recreation and ocean-dependent facilities such as harbor improvements (p. 4.39).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline					Action LU-1.5a: Review rezoning and SMA applications pursuant to Policy LU-1.4 (PD, on-going) (p. 4.39).
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline		HRS §190 Relating to Coastal Zone Management *HRS §205A			Action LU–1.5 b: Identify priority shorelines for increased setback as part of Policy (p.4.39).
County Action						
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline				(f) Investigate methods of beach replenishment and sand erosion control (p.8-5).	
ces ConservationUtilities & Telecor	8.Natural resources and shoreline		Hawaii Scenic Byways Program via: National Scenic Byways Program 23 USC 162		(n) The installation of utility facilities, highways and related public improvements in natural and wildland areas should avoid the contamination or despoilment of natural resources where feasible by design review, conservation principles, and by mutual agreement between the County and affected agencies (p.8-5).	
Resources ConservationSocial Se	8.Natural resources and shoreline		Native Hawaiian Traditional and Customary Access Rights: Article 12, section 7 of the Hawai'i State Constitution		(q)Develop policies by which native Hawaiian gathering rights will be protected as identified under judicial decisions (p.8-5).	
nservationPublic AccessScenic and	8.Natural resources and shoreline				(s) Establish a system of pedestrian access trails to places of scenic, historic, cultural, natural, or recreational values (p.8-5).	Action ENV–2.1b: Coordinate with the National Park Service's (NPS) Ala Kahakai Trail Program as follows (PD, DLNR-PR, NPS, on-going) (p. 4.69): 1. Continue to enforce county and state laws requiring public access to and along the shoreline as a condition of land use approvals. These trails may become official components of the Trail.
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline				(t) Preserve and protect significant lava tube caves (p.8-5).	
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline		Forest Stewardship *HRS §195F		(x) Create incentives for landowners to retain and re-establish forest cover in upland watershed areas with emphasis on native forest species (p.8-6).	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline				(v) Within the Kona high rainfall/fog-drip belt, ground disturbing activities such as excessive soil compaction and excessive removal of vegetative cover should be minimized and mitigated consistent with management strategies that encourage the retention of existing forested and pasture areas, reforestation, minimal coverage by impervious surfaces and other strategies that encourage effective infiltration to groundwater(p.8-5).	
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline					
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline					
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline					
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline					
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline					
State/Federal Action (Advocacy)						
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline		Natural Area Reserves System (NARS) Commission *HAR §13-208		(e) Coordinate programs to protect natural resources with other government agencies (p.8-5).	
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline		Forest Reserves *HRS §183		(k) An identification and inventory of forest lands suitable for watershed purposes should be conducted jointly by County, appropriate State and Federal agencies, and private landowners (p.8-5).	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline		Natural Area Reserves System (NARS) Commission *HAR §13-208		(l) Work with the appropriate State, Federal agencies, and private landowners to establish a program to manage and protect identified watersheds (p.8-5).	
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline		Legacy land conservation program *HAR §13-140		(m) Encourage appropriate State agencies to review and designate forest and watershed areas into the conservation district during State land use boundary comprehensive reviews (p. 8-5).	
ıservationPublic AccessScenic and	8.Natural resources and shoreline					
ces ConservationScenic and Histo	8.Natural resources and shoreline					
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline					
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline					
Community Action						
Natural Resources Conservation	8.Natural resources and shoreline					

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
1. To limit developments in residential and agriculture areas in between Volcanoes National Park, nearby State Forest Reserves, and Natural Area Reserves. (p. 2-6)		
5. To address Tourism with historic and natural resources but without intruding communities.(p. 2-4)		
4. To protect and revere native forests (p. 2-4)		
2. To abate destruction of native forest. (p. 2-6)		
3. To reduce spread of invasive species. (p. 2-6)		
4. To inform the general public, and real estate and construction industries' employees about the value of native forest, the threats to that ecosystem, and actions that can be taken to sustain the forest. (p. 2-6)		
1. To protect the biological, historical and cultural resources in shoreline. (p. 2-12)		(1) Shoreline and coastal resources are protected (p. 24)
2. To reduce the risks of shoreline subsidence and coastal flooding. (p. 2-11)	To take into consideration global sea level rise and plan future coastal developments accordingly in the long term (p. 43)	
3. To maintain coastal water and increase their quality. (p. 2-9)		
	Precautionary Principle-The burden of proving that the resource is adequate and that its proposed use is consistent with the sustainable health of the ecosystem falls on the party proposing to use the resource (p. 9).	
1. To improve data collection and analysis related to present and historic changes in shoreline conditions and resources. (p. 2-12)		

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
5. Expand and improve database, references and skills at County level to review shoreline permit applications. (p. 5-18)			
	Kawaihae Policy 1. The County and state shall work closely with the Kawaihae community to create a balance of recreational, commercial, and industrial uses around the harbor area while preserving the cultural and historic importance of the area (p.115).	(1) For cultural and archaeological sites located along the shoreline, which are privately owned or there are no special land use regulations protecting it, it is recommended that those properties be purchased – either in fee or through purchase of conservation easements (p. 29). (2) “Open Space Bond Fund” (3) County of Hawai'i Public Access, Open Space and Natural Resources Preservation Commission (p. 23).	
2. To expand the scope of regulations and review procedures for shoreline development to consider dynamic and interrelated potential hazards to development. (p. 2-12)			
3. To strengthen the capacity of the County to identify important shoreline resources and evaluate development regulations and proposed developments in the shoreline area. (p. 2-12)			
4. To support actions consistent with the State of Hawai'i Ocean Resources Management Plan. (p. 2-12) C7	General Policy 4: Develop Guidelines and programs that promote environmental stewardship and the concept of sustainability Strategy 2.1 Support Projects and Programs		

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
2. To protect the natural resources and Ohi'a canopy within a proposed Biosphere Reserve Buffer Zone (BRBZ) (p. 2-6).	for Environmental Restoration and Alternative Energy- The Waikoloa Village Association (WVA) has approved a 15-year license agreement with the Waikoloa Village Outdoor Circle that sets aside 275 acres of WVA land for the "Waikoloa Dry Forest Recovery Project." to preserve and restore the native dryland forest ecosystem - there are possibilities for private/public partnerships for alternate energy development projects (p. 101)		
1. To increase the County's role in helping to sustain the native forest, primarily through tax incentives, new regulations and zoning changes (p. 2-6).			

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
1. Establish standards for maximum land disturbance within BRBZ, including building footprints, impervious surface, and clearance of vegetation within setbacks, rights of-way or easements for utility lines, roadways, driveways and trails while allowing reasonable use of property and structures. (p. 5-1)	Waimea Policy1-Strategy 1.6 Recognize and protect significant trees and other plants (p. 69).	
2. Develop a system to monitor the 'Ohi'a forest canopy of the BRBZ to be used as a measure of success in conservation. (p. 5-1)		
3. Establish mitigation standards and procedures for the restoration and re-planting of recently developed areas. (p. 5-1)		
4. Adopt a Biosphere Reserve Buffer Zone (BRBZ) and designate a BRBZ Advisory Commission to guide development within the region's native forest through regulatory measures and economic incentives. (p. 2-6)		
5. Adopt regulatory measures, educational programs and incentives to preserve remnants of native ecosystems in Puna subdivisions, especially remnants at lower elevations. (p. 2-6)		
6. Modify and enforce Chapter 10, Hawaii County Code (HCC), to prevent storm water diversion to other properties. (p. 2-6)		
7. Provide tax incentives to encourage more landowners to participate in programs to preserve native species and to remove invasive species. (p. 2-6)		
		(1) Consideration of the cultural and environmental sensitivity of North Kohala, as described in other parts of this plan, shall be given to all proposed projects in the SMA areas, including single-family residences and all subdivisions (p. 23).

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
		Implement a long-range plan for achieving adequate public access to both coastal areas and to the mountains, as part of the North Kohala Community Development Plan. (p. 97)
		(2) Provide for substantive community input to the County Planning Department and the County Council in order to finalize and accept priority shoreline access easements. (p. 97)
1. COU: Enact BRBZ Design District. (p. 2-5),		
2. COU: Adapt and develop economic incentives to reduce forest clearance, number of developable lots within the BRBZ (Ord. 2010-104)		
3. COU: Amend County code to protect native species, geological and historic features outside of the BRBZ. (p. 2-7)		
4. COU: Establish an Office of County Ecologist within the Planning Department. (p. 2-8)		
5. COU: Adopt an ordinance to fund and direct the DPW director to study flood paths and source areas in the BRBZ. (p. 5-1)		

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
6. COU: Provide County support for the forest preservation by offering real property tax reductions and allow it in any zoning district. (p. 2-8)			
7. COU: Reduce the minimum lot size to qualify for the native forest preservation tax reduction and allow it in any zoning district. (p. 2-8)			
8. COU: Request DLNR to designate unencumbered lands near Wright Rd. to be a Natural Area Reserve of Forest Reserve. (p.2-6)			
9. PD: Amend General Plan to recognize the BRBZ and its role to protect the unique natural resource. (p.5-2)			
		(1) “2% for the Land Fund” (p. 29). (2) Acquire coastal lands that should be preserved as open space (p. 97). (3) Development shall develop from being visible in the view plane from the highway to the sea and need a policy that requires significant set (p. 38).	
1. PD: Implement special zoning and development controls for Kapoho area to address subsidence issues. (p. 2-12)			
2. PD: Perform a collaborative study among County, State, Federal and University regulators and researchers to observe and delineate the limits of inland wave wash following each large storm and extra high tide event, and use these studies, in addition to informed public comment, to develop and implement refined flood zone maps.(p. 2-12)			
3. PD: Implement special zoning and development controls for Kapoho area to address subsidence issues. (p. 2-12)			
1. DOT: Investigate alternatives to herbicides for weed control on public lands. (p. 2-8)	DOT-Harbors division considering transfer of ownership of a portion of land called “Coral Flats” in Kawaihae Harbor to DLNR Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation (p.114)		

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
1. DLNR: Research and record information on trails and historic resources. (p.5-18)			
2. DLNR: Conduct historic and biological surveys for review of shoreline permit applications and certifications and prohibit SMA permits for subdivision of properties likely underwater in 100 years. (p. 5-18)			
3. DLNR: Take into account special subsidence and storm wave conditions found in Puna, as identified by research and informed public comment, in the determination of State Shoreline Certifications. (p.5-19)			
4. FED/UH/DLNR: Study storm wave and high tide patterns to develop refined coastal flood zone maps. (p.5-19)			
	Strategy 2.1 Support Projects and Programs for Environmental Restoration and Alternative Energy- The Waikoloa Village Association (WVA) has approved a 15-year license agreement with the Waikoloa Village Outdoor Circle that sets aside 275 acres of WVA land for the "Waikoloa Dry Forest Recovery Project." to preserve and restore the native dryland forest ecosystem - there are possibilities for private/public partnerships for alternate energy development projects (p. 101);	(4) Encourage and increase cooperation and coordination between the community and private land owners regarding public access to coastal and mauka lands (p. 98).	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
					Obje
Affordable Housing Health Safety Social Service Public Assess	9. Housing	National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974	State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19		(a) Attain safe, sanitary, and livable housing for the residents of the County of Hawaii. (p. 9-10)
Affordable Housing Social Service Public Assess Social Equity Desired Density of Population	9. Housing		Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan		(b) Attain a diversity of socio-economic housing mix throughout the different parts of the County. (p. 9-10)
Affordable Housing Social Service Public Assess Social Equity	9. Housing	Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of 1996, Public Law 105-50	State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan	COH Consolidated Plan	(c) Maintain a housing supply that allows a variety of choices. (p. 9-10)
Affordable Housing Health Safety Social Service Public Assess	9. Housing	National Housing Act of 1949	Hawaii Housing Public Authority, HRS 356D	COH Consolidated Plan	(d) Create viable communities with affordable housing and suitable living environments. (p. 9-10)
Affordable Housing Health Safety Social Service Public Assess	9. Housing		Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan, Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19		(e) Improve and maintain the quality and affordability of the existing housing inventory. (p. 9-10)
Affordable Housing Safety Social Service Public Assess	9. Housing	American Dream Down payment Act	Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19, State Housing Consolidated Plan	COH Consolidated Plan	(f) Seek sufficient production of new affordable rental and fee-simple housing in the County in a variety of sizes to satisfactorily accommodate the needs and desires of families and individuals. (p. 9-10)
Affordable Housing Social Service Public Assess Social Equity	9. Housing		Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan		(g) Ensure that housing is available to all persons regardless of age, sex, marital status, ethnic background, and income. (p. 9-10)
Affordable Housing Social Service Public Assess	9. Housing		State Housing Functional Plan 1989		(h) Make affordable housing available in reasonable proximity to employment centers. (p. 9-10)
Affordable Housing Social Service Public Assess	9. Housing		State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan		(i) Encourage and expand home ownership opportunities for residents. (p. 9-10)

Affordable Housing Social Service Public Assess Social Equity Desired Population Density			State Housing Functional Plan 1989		
Affordable Housing Social Service Public Assess Sustainability			Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan		
Affordable Housing Social Service Public Assess Sustainability			State Housing Functional Plan 1989, HI Rev Stat § 201H-6 (2011 through Reg Sess),		
Affordable Housing Safety Social Equity Social Service Public Assess			State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan		
Affordable Housing Social Service Public Assess Social Equity			State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan		
					Intent/Aspira
Social Equity Affordable Housing Social Service Public Access	9. Housing		Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation, HRS 201H		(d) Support the construction of housing for minimum wage and agricultural workers. (p. 9-10)
Affordable Housing Social Service	9. Housing		State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19		(j) Initiate and participate in activities with the private sector including the provision of leadership and expertise to neighborhoods and nonprofit organizations in the development of housing and community development projects. (p. 9-11)
Social Service Affordable Housing	9. Housing	United States Housing Act 1937	State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan	COH Consolidated Plan	(l) Support programs that improve, maintain, and rehabilitate the existing housing inventory to maintain the viability of existing communities. (p. 9-11)

Social Equity Affordable Housing Public Access Social Service	9. Housing	Housing Act of 1949, Housing Act of 1959, Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act and the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988, Preserving Affordable Housing for Senior Citizen and Families into the 21st Century Act, Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009	State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan	COH Consolidated Plan, Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan	(m) Accommodate the housing requirements of special need groups including the elderly, handicapped, homeless and those residents in rural areas. (p. 9-11)
Affordable Housing Social Service	9. Housing		Addendum to State Housing Functional Plan 1990, Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19		(o) Encourage the use of suitable public lands for housing purposes in fee or lease. (p. 9-11)
Social Service Affordable Housing Public Access	9. Housing		State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan	COH Consolidated Plan	(p) Encourage the construction of homes for lease or lease with option to purchase. (p. 9-11)
Affordable Housing Social Equity Social Service Health Safety	9. Housing	National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974	Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19		(q) Promote research and development of methods, programs, and activities including the review of regulatory requirements and procedures as they affect housing, to reduce the costs consistent with the public health, safety and welfare. (p. 9-11)
Affordable Housing Public Access	9. Housing			COH Consolidated Plan	(t) Ensure that adequate infrastructure is available in appropriate locations to support the timely development of affordable housing. (p. 9-11)
Affordable Housing Social Equity Public Access Social Service	9. Housing		State Housing Functional Plan 1989		(w) Encourage the development of affordable retirement communities. (p. 9-11)
Affordable Housing Public Access		United States Housing Act 1937	State Housing Functional Plan 1989,	COH Consolidated Plan	
Affordable Housing Public Access					

Affordable Housing Social Equity Social Service		Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act and the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988, Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009	State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan	COH Consolidated Plan	
Affordable Housing Social Equity Social Service Public Access		Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act of 1996, American Homeownership and Economic Opportunity Act of 2000, Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Reauthorization Act of 2002			
Affordable Housing Social Equity Public Access					
Affordable Housing					
Affordable Housing Social Service					
Affordable Housing					
Affordable Housing Public Access		Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of 1996, Public Law 105-50	State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan		
Affordable Housing Social Service		HUD Demonstration Act of 1993	Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19	COH Consolidated Plan	
Affordable Housing					

Affordable Housing		Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008			
Public Access Affordable Housing			State Housing Functional Plan, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan	COH Consolidated Plan	
Affordable Housing			Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan		
Affordable Housing Social Equity			State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan		
Affordable Housing		United States Housing Act of 1937	State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19		

Affordable Housing Public Access					
Affordable Housing			Addendum to State Housing Functional Plan 1990		
Social Equity Affordable Housing Social Service		Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act and the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988, Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009	Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan	COH Consolidated Plan	
Public Access Affordable Housing		Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act and the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988, Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009	State Housing Functional Plan 1989		

Affordable Housing Social Service	9. Housing		State Housing Functional Plan 1989		(g) Large industries or developments that create a demand for housing shall provide employee housing based upon a ratio to be determined by an analysis of the locality's needs. (p. 9-11)
Sustainability Affordable Housing	9. Housing		State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19		(x) Vacant lands in urban areas and urban expansion areas should be made available for residential uses before additional agricultural lands are converted into residential uses. (p. 9-11)
Affordable Housing Social Equity Social Services					
Affordable Housing		HUD Demonstration Act of 1993			
Social Equity Affordable Housing Public Access		Housing Act of 1959, Preserving Affordable Housing for Senior Citizen and Families into the 21st Century Act, Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Act of 2010	State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan,		
Affordable Housing Social Services			Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan	COH Consolidated Plan	
Affordable Housing Social Equity		Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act of 1996, American Homeownership and Economic Opportunity Act of 2000, Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Reauthorization Act of 2002	State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19		

Social Services Affordable Housing		Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008	Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19		
Affordable Housing			Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan	COH Consolidated Plan	
Agriculture					
Affordable Housing Social Equity Social Services		Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act and the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988, American Dream Down payment Act, Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009	State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan	COH Consolidated Plan	

Affordable Housing Social Equity			State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation, HRS 201H	COH Consolidated Plan	
Affordable Housing Social Equity			Addendum to State Housing Functional Plan 1990		
Affordable Housing					
Affordable Housing Social Equity		Housing Act of 1959, Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, Preserving Affordable Housing for Senior Citizen and Families into the 21st Century Act, Frank Melville Supportive Housing Investment Act of 2010	Addendum to State Housing Functional Plan 1990, Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan		

Affordable Housing			State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan, Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan	COH Consolidated Plan,	
Affordable Housing Public Access					
Affordable Housing					
Affordable Housing			State Housing Functional Plan 1989		

Affordable Housing Social Equity					
Affordable Housing		Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of 1996	Addendum to State Housing Functional Plan 1990, Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan, Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan		
Social Equity Affordable Housing Public Access			State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan	COH Consolidated Plan, Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan	
Sustainability Social Equity Affordable Housing					
					County
Affordable Housing	9. Housing			COH Consolidated Plan	(e) Continue to review codes and ordinances for overly stringent restrictions that may impose unnecessary hardship and adopt amendments if warranted. (p. 9-10)

Affordable Housing	9. Housing				(f) Continue to study and implement appropriate measures to curb property speculative practices that result in increased housing costs. (p. 9-10)
Affordable Housing	9. Housing				(h) Formulate a program for housing that identifies specific mechanisms to implement the housing goals. (p. 9-11)
Affordable Housing	9. Housing				(r) Adopt appropriate ordinances and rules as necessary to implement its housing programs and activities. (p. 9-11)
Affordable Housing	9. Housing				(i) Initialize housing powers and programs to accomplish housing goals and seek out new programs and resources to address the housing needs of the residents. (p. 9-11)
Affordable Housing Social Equity	9. Housing	National Housing Act 1934,	State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan, Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan	COH Consolidated Plan	(k) Increase rental opportunities and choices in terms of quality, cost, amenity, style and size of housing, especially for low and moderate income households. (p. 9-11)
Affordable Housing	9. Housing				(n) Investigate, develop, and promote the creation of new innovative and timely financing techniques and programs to reduce the cost of housing. (p. 9-11)
Affordable Housing	9. Housing		State Housing Functional Plan 1989		(s) Utilize financing techniques that reduce the cost of housing, including the issuance of tax-exempt bonds and the implementation of interim financing programs. (p. 9-11)
Affordable Housing	9. Housing		State Housing Functional Plan 1989		(u) Investigate the use of the County's taxing powers as a possible means to increase the supply of affordable housing. (p. 9-11)
Affordable Housing Public Access			State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan	COH Consolidated Plan	

Affordable Housing		Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of 1996, Public Law 105-50, Hawaii County Housing Agency PHA 5 Year and Annual Plan	State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan		
Affordable Housing Social Services		HUD Demonstration Act of 1993	Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19		
Affordable Housing					
Affordable Housing					
Affordable Housing					
Affordable Housing		Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of 1996, Public Law 105-50	State Housing Functional Plan 1989; Addendum to State Housing Functional Plan 1990, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan		

Affordable Housing					
Affordable Housing			State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19		
Environmental Quality					
Agriculture					
Affordable Housing Water					
					State/Federal A
Affordable Housing Social Equity		Housing Act of 1959, Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of 1996, Preserving Affordable Housing for Senior Citizen and Families into the 21st Century Act	Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan	Hawaii County Housing Agency PHA 5 Year and Annual Plan	
Affordable Housing		Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of 1996	State Housing Functional Plan 1989		

Affordable Housing					
					Commun
					PUNA:
Affordable Housing Infrastructure Transportation	9. Housing			COH Consolidated Plan	(a) Consider and encourage the use of a variety of mechanisms to provide the necessary infrastructure in nonconforming subdivisions. (p. 9-14)
Affordable Housing	9. Housing	United States Housing Act 1937	State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan	COH Consolidated Plan	(b) Encourage the maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing housing inventory to maintain the viability of existing communities. (p. 9-14)
					SOUTH HILO:
Affordable Housing Social Equity Social Services	9. Housing		State Housing Functional Plan 1989		(a) Encourage the State to provide student, faculty, and staff housing for the University of Hawaii at Hilo and the Hawaii Community College. (p. 9-16)
Affordable Housing	9. Housing	United States Housing Act 1937	State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan	COH Consolidated Plan	(b) Aid and encourage in a variety of programs for the replacement or rehabilitation of housing units. (p. 9-16)
Social Equity Affordable Housing	9. Housing	National Housing Act 1934, Housing Act of 1959,Preserving Affordable Housing for Senior Citizen and Families into the 21st Century Act	State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan	COH Consolidated Plan, Hawaii County Housing Agency PHA 5 Year and Annual Plan	(c) Aid and encourage housing projects for low and moderate income families, "gap groups" and the elderly. (p. 9-16)
Affordable Housing Social Equity	9. Housing		State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19		(d) Aid and encourage the development of State lands for housing for all socio-economic levels through leasehold or purchase. (p. 9-16)
					NORTH HILO:

Affordable Housing Social Equity	9. Housing	Housing Act of 1959, Preserving Affordable Housing for Senior Citizen and Families into the 21st Century Act	Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan	Hawaii County Housing Agency PHA 5 Year and Annual Plan	(a) Coordinate and participate with the State and Federal governments in providing rural housing programs for low and moderate income families, "gap groups" and the elderly. (p. 9-18)
					HAMAKUA:
Affordable Housing	9. Housing	United States Housing Act 1937, Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of 1996, Public Law 105-50	State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan	COH Consolidated Plan	(a) Aid and encourage programs to rehabilitate and replace the existing housing inventory, including consideration for self-help programs. (p. 9-20)
					NORTH KOHALA:
Affordable Housing	9. Housing		State Housing Functional Plan 1989		(a) Require developments that create a demand for employee housing provide for that need. (p. 9-22)
Affordable Housing	9. Housing	United States Housing Act 1937, Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of 1996, Public Law 105-50	State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19, Hawaii Housing Consolidated Plan	COH Consolidated Plan	(b) Aid and encourage programs to rehabilitate and replace the existing housing inventory, including consideration for self-help programs. (p. 9-22)
					SOUTH KOHALA:
Affordable Housing	9. Housing		State Housing Functional Plan 1989		(a) Require developments that create a demand for employee housing provide for that need. (p. 9-24)
Social Equity Affordable Housing	9. Housing		State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19		(b) Aid and encourage the development of State lands for housing for all socio-economic levels through leasehold or purchase. (p. 9-24)
Social Equity Affordable Housing	9. Housing	National Housing Act 1934, National Housing Act of 1959, Preserving Affordable Housing for Senior Citizen and Families into the 21st Century Act	State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan	COH Consolidated Plan, Hawaii Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan	(c) Aid and encourage housing programs for low and moderate income, "gap groups" and the elderly. (p. 9-24)
Affordable Housing	9. Housing		State Housing Functional Plan 1989, Hawaii State Planning Act: Objectives and Policies for Socio-cultural Advancement - Housing, HRS 226-19		(d) County-owned land at Waikoloa Village shall be made available for the development of affordable housing. (p. 9-24)
					NORTH KONA:
Affordable Housing	9. Housing				(a) Encourage the use of innovative types of housing developments, such as cluster and planned unit developments, that take advantage of the steep topographic conditions. (p. 9-26)

Affordable Housing	9. Housing		State Housing Functional Plan 1989		(b) Require developments that create a demand for employee housing provide for that need. (p. 9-26)
Affordable Housing	9. Housing				(c) Increase affordable housing opportunities in the Kailua-Kona area. (p. 9-26)
					SOUTH KONA:
Affordable Housing	9. Housing				(a) Encourage the use of innovative types of housing developments, such as cluster and planned unit developments, that take advantage of the steep topographic conditions. (p. 9-28)
Affordable Housing	9. Housing		State Housing Functional Plan 1989		(b) Increase affordable housing opportunities in South Kona. (p. 9-26).
					KA'U:
Affordable Housing	9. Housing		State Housing Functional Plan 1989		(a) Require developments that create a demand for employee housing provide for that need. (p. 9-30)

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
ctives				
Objective HSG-4: Build More Units. To build more units that offer a variety of housing types, tenures, and affordability. (p. 4-91)	3.3.2 e. Increase the availability of accessible and affordable housing through self-help programs, government assistance and innovative housing tenure arrangements, such as co-housing, limited equity cooperatives, and community land trusts. (p. 3-12)		Goal. Provide affordable housing opportunities for low and moderate income residents and the children and the grandchildren. (p. 58)	
Objective HSG-3: Increase Buying and Renting Capacity of Target Groups. To assist the lower income groups in obtaining decent housing and to enhance the opportunities of first-time homebuyers. (p. 4-91)				

Objective HSG-1: Create Local Funding Source. To establish a non-profit entity and funding source to address Kona's affordable housing needs, which are particularly acute relative to the other areas of the County. Diversity of housing choices for all segments of the population close to places of employment and/or daily needs. (p. 4-90)				
Objective HSG-2: Monitoring Housing Conditions. To gather Kona-specific data in order to adjust to changing needs and market conditions. (p. 4-90)				
Objective HSG-5: Maintain Affordable Housing Stock. To maintain an inventory of affordable units to meet present and future needs, while providing some opportunity for homeowners to upgrade their housing condition through equity appreciation. (p. 4-93)				
Objective HSG-6: Address Special Needs. To address the needs of special groups who are not normally provided for in the free market system. (p. 4-94)				
		General Policy 3. Provide affordable and workforce housing resources for low and moderate income individuals, families, and for those residents of South Kohala with special needs. (p. 50)		
tional Policies				

			1. To meet the Kohala community's needs for affordable for-sale and rental housing over a ten (10) year planning and program development period. (p. 58)	
	3.3.1 c. To increase access to assistance programs to develop, repair or rent affordable housing in Puna. (p. 3-12)			
	3.3.1 d. To provide programs to assist those seeking housing in Puna. (p. 3-12)			

	3.3.2 c. . Provide transitional shelter and programs to assist homeless Puna residents in moving toward self-sufficient status. (p. 3-12)			
	3.3.2 d. Support initiatives by DHHL to develop appropriate projects for housing and job opportunities for Native Hawaiians in Puna. (p. 3-12)			
			2. To develop a program that will make some of the existing housing stock affordable to young families and young single adults. (p. 59)	
			3. To integrate new affordable housing into the existing fabric of the community. (p. 59)	
			4. To develop a strong, community-based organization that can work towards achieving these goals and objectives. (p. 59)	
			Strategy 3.1. ‘Ohana Housing Units and Additional Farm Dwellings. Building a second “‘ohana” unit on existing lots in areas zoned RS (Residential Single Family) in Kohala; Asked about County regulations on constructing additional dwellings on parcels in an Agriculture Zoning District. (p. 62)	
			Strategy 3.2. Self-Help Housing: Establish an ongoing Self-Help Housing Construction Program that will provide 10 to 20 homes per year for at least the next 10 years. (p. 63)	
		Waimea Strategy 4.1. Develop a Waimea Affordable Housing Program. An effective affordable housing program that would build affordable for sale homes and provide affordable rentals could be developed using a non-profit, locally-based housing corporation and the “land trust” model. (p. 72)		
		Waikoloa Policy 4. Encourage affordable housing and smart growth with already zoned areas for resort, residential, commercial, and industrial growth or other areas appropriate for business. (p. 97)		

Policy HSG-2.1: Data Gathering. The Kona Housing Trust Fund may be used to finance annual gathering of relevant data, as determined by the Kona Housing Non-Profit including, without limitation. (p. 4-90)				
Policy HSG-3.1: Homebuyer Education and Counseling. The Kona Housing Non-Profit will have the authority to supplement the County's homebuyer education and counseling program, ensuring appropriate and meaningful outreach to educate prospective first-time Kona homebuyers on strategies to save money, finance mortgages (including the potential rental income of an accessory unit), rehabilitate credit, and other pertinent subjects. (p. 4-91)				
Policy HSG-3.2: First-Time Homebuyers. The Kona Housing Non-Profit (see Policy HSG- 3.4 below) will have the authority to finance programs to assist first-time Kona homebuyers, thus supplementing available county, state, or federal programs. (p. 4-91)				
Policy HSG-3.3: Low-Income Renters. The Kona Housing Non-Profit will have the authority to finance a program to supplement the Section 8 subsidy to pay security deposits, or provide other assistance, in order to minimize the number of returned vouchers. (p. 4-91)				
Policy HSG-3.4: Employer-Assisted Rental. The Kona Housing Non-Profit will have the authority to assist employers who provide rental assistance to their employees for onsite housing or housing within five (5) miles of the place of work by locating rental units and expanding recruitment advertisements. (p. 4-91)				

Policy HSG-4.6: Accessory Units. Accessory ('ohana dwelling) units are encouraged in order to increase the supply of rentals. For TODs and TNDs, any provisions in the Project District rezoning ordinance relating to accessory units may preempt the zoning code ohana dwelling provisions (HCC Chapter 25, Article 6, Division 3). For existing residences in conventional zoning districts that want to add an accessory unit, the 'ohana dwelling requirements of the zoning code apply. (p. 4-93)				
Policy HSG-4.8: Density Bonus for Affordable Housing. The developer shall be granted a 1:1 density bonus over and beyond the 10% density bonus in HCC Section 11-8 for each affordable housing unit that exceeds the affordable housing requirements, up to a maximum 30% density bonus. (p. 4-93)				
Policy HSG-6.2: Homeless and Emergency Rent. The Kona Housing Trust Fund may finance the construction or operation of homeless shelters, and supplement or create an emergency rent program to provide short-term (no more than six months) assistance to low-income households who face potential homelessness as a result of unemployment, medical payments, or other unforeseeable causes. (p. 4-95)				
Policy HSG-6.3: Single-Resident Occupancy (SRO) Units. Recognizing that commuting resort workers often prefer an affordable place to stay overnight during workdays and return home on the off-days, that immigrant farm workers are often single, and that SRO's often are the last resort before homelessness, developers and government housing agencies are encouraged to provide such units in their mix of affordable housing units. (p. 4-95)				

ng Policies

		3.1. The County shall establish policies and programs for the implementation of affordable and workforce housing projects in those areas of the island where such projects are most needed, including Waimea and Waikoloa Village. (p. 50)		
		3.2. The South Kohala Community shall organize one or more community-based, non-profit entities that can partner with the County Office of Housing and Community Development and with other non-profit organizations and for-profit contractors and developers to provide affordable housing units. (p. 50)		
		3.3. The County shall work toward the development of housing for senior citizens and assisted living facilities in South Kohala. (p. 50)		
		3.4. The County shall provide more opportunities for low income housing and transitional shelters. (p. 50)		
		Waimea Policy 4. Develop Affordable Housing for Waimea. County Government and the Waimea community shall work with major area land owners, including the State of Hawaii, Parker Ranch and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, to plan and implement affordable housing projects for low and moderate income people of Waimea. (p. 50)		

Policy HSG-1.1: Kona Housing Non-Profit. The Kona CDP Implementation Committee (see Section 5.2.1 Organizational Structure and Membership) shall designate an existing non-profit corporation, or create a new non-profit corporation, to carry out the Housing policies. The board of directors for this Kona Housing Non-Profit shall be Kona-based. Besides administering the Kona Housing Trust Fund, this non-profit shall carry out other responsibilities specified in this plan. (p. 4-90)				
		Waimea Strategy 4.2. Encourage policies that would provide more affordable rental units in Waimea. The County should work with the Waimea community to develop programs that would increase the number of affordable rental units. Ideas such as revising the Ohana Dwelling section of the Zoning Code should be further studied. (p. 72)		
		Strategy 4.5. “Ag-zoned” lands west and south of Waikoloa Village that are designated as “Alternate Urban Expansion” lands in the County General Plan and “Ag-zoned” lands north of the Village shall remain in “A-5a” and “A-20a” zoning until already RS-zoned lands at Waikoloa Village have been substantially developed. (p. 105)		
Policy HSG-1.2: Kona Housing Trust Fund. The Kona Housing Non-Profit shall establish a Kona Housing Trust Fund. The potential funding sources to be coordinated with the County include linkage fees, which are funds contributed by companies requiring large numbers of employees, in-lieu fees, shared appreciation proceeds, charitable contributions, and others. The fund would be used as authorized by the Kona Housing Non-Profit, including without limitation, down payment assistance to first-time homebuyers, supplemental Section 8 subsidy, supplemental homebuyer education and counseling, homeless shelters, emergency rent, and data gathering. (p. 4-90)				

Policy HSG-4.1: Public Sector and Non-profits Primarily Responsible to Meet Needs of Lower-Income and Middle-Income Renters. Because affordable rents cannot usually fully pay for the actual costs to develop a rental project, the private market cannot be relied upon to deliver these types of projects. Therefore, public housing projects and projects using public lands or financing shall devote a significant percentage of the residential units to meeting the needs of middle-income renters (50 to 100% of median income) and lower-income households (less than 50% of median). (p. 4-91)				
Policy HSG-4.2: Workforce Housing. Because of the higher market sales prices in Kona, relative to the other parts of the island, even the workforce group (up to 180% of median income) has difficulty finding housing close to work. Therefore, a developer of a housing project in Kona may earn an affordable housing credit of 0.25 for every completed for-sale dwelling unit affordable for qualified households earning 120-180% of median, provided that this provision shall be superseded by any subsequent amendment to Chapter 11 relating to Countywide standards for workforce housing. (p. 4-91)				
Policy HSG-4.3: Affordable Housing Floating Zone. In recognition of the critical affordable housing needs in Kona, a project that meets the certain criteria shall qualify as an affordable housing floating zone. (p. 4-92)				
Policy HSG-4.4: Housing Variety. The housing in TODs and TNDs shall be designed to mix the types, tenures, and affordability at the block level, to the extent practicable. An additional credit of 0.5 (beyond the credits specified in HCC Section 11-5) shall be recognized for senior or disability housing units (e.g., assisted living) and affordable live-work units (see Table 4-5). (p. 4-92)				

Policy HSG 4.5: Innovation Encouraged for Redevelopment Projects. In Kailua Village, or the Rural Towns and Villages, landowners or developers who wish to develop affordable housing by rehabilitating or adapting an existing building, building a new infill building, or providing such housing above a commercial establishment may bring their proposal to the Design Center. The Design Center shall assist with any building code, zoning code, or other permitting issues to facilitate and enable the construction of such units. The level of assistance, such as permit coordination or subsidy financing, may increase proportionate to the number of committed affordable units. (p. 4-93)				
Policy HSG-4.7: Pre-Approved Affordable Housing Designs. The Kona Housing Non-Profit (see Policy HSG-1.2) shall pay for the design of standard accessory units, starter homes, and other appropriate housing types. The County will consider expeditiously issue building permits for pre-approved designs. These designs shall be available to interested individuals or professional builders at nominal or no cost. (p. 4-93)				
Policy HSG-5.1: Perpetually Affordable Units. Public agencies and non-profits that develop or own affordable housing units shall utilize methods, such as leasing or controlled appreciation, to ensure that sales prices of these units remain perpetually affordable. (p. 4-94)				
Policy HSG-5.2: Privately-Constructed Affordable Units. For private projects subject to affordable housing requirements, the Kona Housing Non-Profit or other non-profit shall have a first right of refusal to 10% of the required affordable units. All affordable units shall remain affordable for 40 years. No restrictions may apply after 40 years based on the rationale that newer homes will replace these older homes in the affordable housing stock. (p. 4-94)				

Policy HSG-5.3: Redevelopment Shall Not Displace Affordable Units. Where there are concentrations of existing affordable units, redevelopment plans or projects shall ensure that units comparable in number and affordability to the existing units are provided in the new project, with priority given to displaced residents to purchase or rent. (p. 4-94)				
Policy HSG–5.4: Renovate Under-Used Existing Rental Housing. For public housing, the County shall explore privatization or other options with the responsible public agency if the responsible agency is financially unable to properly maintain the affordable units. For Kona, a developer may earn affordable housing credits under HCC Chapter 11 Housing to rehabilitate public housing rental units or units within a multi-family rental complex owned by a non-profit, with the number of credits earned comparable to the costs the developer would have incurred for construction of new rental units. (p. 4-94)				
Policy HSG-6.1: Elderly and Disabled. Information services on housing choices to the specific needs of the elderly and disabled (including caregivers) as well as potential providers, shall be provided by a one-stop information center coordinated through the Office of Aging (see Policy PUB-3.2). (p. 4-94)				
Policy HSG-6.4: Farm Worker Housing. To support Kona's agricultural industry and its desire to strive for greater food sustainability, farm worker housing shall be a permitted use on agricultural lands where the tenant farm worker does not have to work on the same parcel where the farm worker housing is located. (p. 4-95)				
V Action				
	3.3.3 h. COU: Propose amendments to the building code to allow occupancy of residential dwelling before final inspection and to facilitate bringing non-conforming structures up to the code effective at the time of their initial construction. (p. 3-13)			

	3.3.3 e. OHCD: Offer educational programs, through the County Office of Housing and Community Development, to develop financial skills of renters who seek opportunities for home ownership, and to develop awareness of effective rental strategies for owners and tenants. (p. 3-13)			

	3.3.3 f. OHCD: Sponsor, through the County Office of Housing and Community Development, programs to increase home ownership opportunities, such as the Home Investment Partnerships Program for mutual self-help housing development and limited-equity cooperatives. (p. 3-13)			
		Strategy 3.2. Non-profit housing corporation(s)-a number of non-profit corporations are focused on the development of affordable housing-the South Kohala CDP Action Committee will have an ongoing role for the implementation of the CDP and a subcommittee of the Action Committee can work with HIHT and with the OHCD to establish the Waimea Affordable Housing LLC or some similar entity-site: Sites within walking distance of Waimea Town Center-a new 1,100 square foot home on a 7,500 square foot lot might sell for $250,000 to $300,000, and a 400 sf 1-bedroom rental apartment might rent for $600 to $800 per month. (p. 84)	Strategy 3.3. Create non-profit housing development corporation or similar entity. (p. 98)	
			1. Ask about County regulations on constructing additional dwellings on parcels in an Agriculture Zoning District. (p. 63)	
			4. Work with the HIHT Board of Directors and the County Office of Housing and Community Development (OHCD) to create an LLC subsidiary or similar entity to develop affordable housing for North Kohala. (p. 68)	
			Strategy 3.4. Pre-emptions of certain County regulations to provide for more affordable housing and/or changes to County codes to facilitate affordable rural housing. (p. 69)	
		Strategy 3.1. Self-help housing. The Hawaii Island Community Development Corporation (HICDC), with offices in Hilo, develops self-help housing projects throughout Hawaii County for low income families in state-owned parcels in Waimea-the cost range between $220,000 to $270,000-intended outcome: a total of 100 to 200 new affordable homes created in Waimea within next ten years. (p. 83-84)		

		Strategy 4.1. Implement the County's "Kamakoa" workforce housing project-the project will use "land trust model" to ensure affordable home prices. (p. 104)		
		Strategy 4.2. Plan and eventually develop some of the "Industrial" land near Waikoloa Village Center. (p. 104)		
		Strategy 4.3. The visually and environmentally important open grasslands in the Waikoloa area should be protected from development that would have negative environmental impacts. (p. 104)		
		Strategy 4.4. Revise the County Subdivision Code and Planning Department policies and enforcement procedures to ensure that agricultural subdivisions are created for agricultural purposes and are not used for rural residential purposes without rezoning. (p. 105)		
		In Kawaihae CP, DHHL currently has 217 residential homesteads and has no plans to develop more residential homestead lots due to lack of potable water. (p. 114)		
ction(Advocacy)				
	3.3.3 g. HHFDC: Promote multi-family housing-especially for those with special needs, such as the elderly-undesignated regional or community village/town centers. (p. 3-13)			
	3.3.3 d. LEG: Seek State enabling legislation to allow homeowners and organizations such as Habitat for Humanity to do their own plumbing and electrical work on modest-sized dwellings in order to lower self-help housing construction costs. (p. 3-13)			

		The Kawaihae Transitional Housing Program operated by the Catholic Charities of Hawaii on Queen Emma Lands had a bed capacity of 104 for families with children. The facility was slated to close on June 30, 2009. County of Hawaii opened the first phase of Na Kaulana Kauhale O Ulu Wini, a 96-unit low-income housing project in Kaloko in 2011. (See more at: http://westhawaiitoday.com/sections/news/local-news/kawaihae-housing-gets-new-lease-life-pahoa.html#sthash.tpp8MBkl.dpuf.) (p. 115)		
ity Action				

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Objectives				
OVERVIEW				
Long range physical development Facilities(Water, Waste) Infrastructure Government/Federal Expenditure Public Safety Social Services Tourism Agriculture Desirable Density of Population Population Growth Social Equity Natural Hazards Drainage	NEPA	HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-22 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--social services. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety. HRS §226-104 Population growth and land resources priority guidelines. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	Encourage the provision of public facilities that effectively service community and visitor needs and seek ways of improving public service through better and more functional facilities in keeping with the environmental and aesthetic concerns of the community (p. 10-1).
Long range physical development Facilities(Water, Waste) Infrastructure Health Education Public Safety Criminal Justice Social Services Social Equity	NEPA	HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health HRS §226-22 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--social services. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety. HRS §226-105 Crime and criminal justice. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Long range physical development Infrastructure Health Scenic/ Natural Beauty/ Open Space Public Safety Social Equity	NEPA	HRS §226-12 Objective and policies for the physical environment--scenic, natural beauty, and historic resources. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	
Long range physical development Facilities(Water, Waste) Health Public Safety	NEPA	HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	
Facilities(Water, Waste) Infrastructure Government/Federal Expenditure Social Equity Natural Hazards		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.	County Charter 2 Section 6-6.1 Department of Finance County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	
Long range physical development Health Social Services Social Equity Natural Hazards		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health		
EducationSocial Equity		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education.		

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Education		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education.		
Facilities(Water, Waste) Drainage	NEPA	HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	
Intent / Aspirational Policies				
EDUCATION				
Education Long range physical development Government/Federal Expenditure		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education.	County Charter 2 Section 6-6.1 Department of Finance	(b)Encourage combining school yards with county parks and allow school facilities for afterschool use by the community for recreational, cultural, and other compatible uses (p. 10-4).
Education Government/Federal Expenditure		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education.	County Charter 2 Section 6-6.1 Department of Finance	(c)Encourage joint community-school library facilities, where a separate community library may not be feasible, in proximity to other community facilities, affording both pedestrian and vehicular access (p. 10-4).
Education Long range physical development		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education.		(d)Encourage implementation of the Department of Education's 'Educational Specifications and Standards for Facilities' (p. 10-4).
PROTECTIVE SERVICES				

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Public Safety Criminal Justice Natural Hazards Social Services		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-22 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--social services. HRS §226-105 Crime and criminal justice.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	(g) Encourage the further development and expansion of community policing programs and neighborhood and farm watch programs in urban, rural and agricultural communities (p. 10-14).
Public Safety Criminal Justice Natural Hazards Social Services		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-22 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--social services. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety. HRS §226-105 Crime and criminal justice.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	(m) Consider the proximity to fire stations in approving any rezoning to permit urban development (p. 10-14).
Public Safety Criminal Justice Natural Hazards Social Services		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety. HRS §226-105 Crime and criminal justice.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	
Public Safety Criminal Justice Natural Hazards Social Services		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-22 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--social services. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department	
HEALTH AND SANITATION				

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Health Infrastructure Facilities (Water, Waste) Drainage Desirable Density of Population Population Growth Social Equity Drainage	NEPA	HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health. HRS §226-104 Population growth and land resources priority guidelines. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	(a)Encourage the development of new health care facilities or the improvement of existing health care facilities to serve the needs of Hamakua, North and South Kohala, and North and South Kona (p. 10-25).
Health Infrastructure Facilities (Water, Waste) Drainage Desirable Density of Population Population Growth Social Equity Drainage	NEPA	HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	(e)Encourage the establishment or expansion of community health centers and rural health clinics (p. 10-25).
Health Infrastructure Facilities (Water, Waste) Drainage Desirable Density of Population Population Growth Social Equity Drainage Agriculture	NEPA	HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health. HRS §226-104 Population growth and land resources priority guidelines. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	(h)Encourage the full development and implementation of a green waste recycling program (p. 10-25).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Health Infrastructure Facilities (Water, Waste)		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	
Controlling Policies				
OVERVIEW				
Education Public Safety Health Facilities (water, waste)		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	(b)The various public facilities have been categorized into education, protective services, health and sanitation, and government operations (p. 10-2).
Public Safety Criminal Justice Government/Federal Expenditures Facilities (water, waste)		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety. HRS §226-105 Crime and criminal justice. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.	County Charter 2 Section 6-6.1 Department of Finance County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	(e)Capital Improvement and Operating budgets shall reflect the goals and policies of the County General Plan (p. 10-2).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Education Public Safety Health Government/Federal Expenditure		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 6-6.1 Department of Finance County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	(f)Require a six-year, long-term, capital improvements budget by County Departments and agencies that shall be reviewed for consistency with the General Plan (p. 10-2).
EDUCATION				
Education Long range physical development Public Safety		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	(a)In proposed communities, sufficient acreage shall be reserved for school facilities. Sites shall be free from flooding and drainage problems, excessive slope and shall incorporate appropriate street and driveway design and location to minimize traffic interference, pedestrian hazard, and enable safe and easy access for vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians (p.10-4)
Education		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education.		(b)State Department of Education's education specifications and standards for facilities (p. 10-5).
PROTECTIVE SERVICES				
Public Safety Criminal Justice Natural Hazards Social Services		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-22 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--social services. HRS §226-105 Crime and criminal justice.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	(a) 2.5 police officers per 1,000 resident population (p. 10-14).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Public Safety		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	(b) Fire stations within five miles of concentrated settlement areas (p. 10-14).
Public Safety Health		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	(c)First response emergency medical service within eight minutes of concentrated settlement areas (alternative means, such as training police officers or volunteer fire personnel, could be available to provide first response (p. 10-14).
Public Safety		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	(d) Police headquarters shall be near the geographic center of the service area and near concentrations of commercial and industrial use (p. 10-13).
Public Safety		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	(e)Stations in outlying districts shall be based on the population to be served and response time rather than on geographic district (p. 10-13).
Public Safety		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	(h)The County of Hawaii Emergency Operations Center shall be improved to meet the requirements set forth by federal and State regulations (p. 10-14).
Public Safety		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	(n)The Fire Department, in cooperation with other related governmental agencies and the involved land owners, shall prepare a fire protection and prevention plan for forest reserves and other natural areas (p. 10-14).
GOVERMNENT OPERATION				

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Social Services		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-22 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--social services. HRS §226-27 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--government.		(a)Public office center sites shall satisfy modern and reasonable requirements of accessibility and compatibility with the surrounding neighborhood (p. 10-18).
Social Services		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-22 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--social services. HRS §226-27 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--government.		(b)The multipurpose concept of flexibility to satisfy changing requirements should be part of the design for public buildings (p. 10-18).
Social Services		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-22 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--social services. HRS §226-27 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--government.		(c)Architectural and landscaping shall reflect as much as possible the community's attributes (p. 10-18).
HEALTH AND SANITAION				

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Health Facilities (Water, Waste) Social Equity Social Services Drainage		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health. HRS §226-22 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--social services. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	(a)Sanitary landfill sites for refuse disposal shall be established in accordance with the needs of communities and the State Department of Health and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's rules and regulations (p. 10-25).
Health Facilities (Water, Waste)		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	(b)Hospitals should be on sites capable of handling moderate expansion of facilities. Quiet surroundings, convenient and adequate access, and compatibility with adjoining uses shall be required (p. 10-25).
Health Facilities (Water, Waste) Social Equity Drainage		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	(c)Hospitals shall be served by a public sewerage system or have self-contained sewerage systems (p. 10-25).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Health Facilities (Water, Waste) Scenic/ Natural Beauty/ Open Space Drainage		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	(d)Hospital solid waste shall be disposed of in accordance with all Federal, State, and County laws and regulations (p. 10-25).
Health Facilities (Water, Waste) Drainage		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	(e)Private and public cemeteries shall be compatible with surrounding land uses and provided with adequate access and drainage systems (p. 10-25).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Health Facilities (Water, Waste) Drainage		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	(c)Appropriately designed and cost-effective solid waste transfer station sites shall be located in areas of convenience and easy access to the public (p. 10-24).
Health Facilities (Water, Waste) Drainage		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.		
Health Facilities (Water, Waste)		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.		
County Action				
OVERVIEW				

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Facilities (Water, Waste) Open Space		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	(a)Continue to seek ways of improving public service through the coordination of service and maximizing the use of personnel and facilities (p. 10-1).
Facilities (Water, Waste)		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	(b)Coordinate with appropriate State agencies for the provision of public facilities to serve the needs of the community (p. 10-2).
Facilities (Water, Waste) Long range development		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	(c)Develop short and long-range capital improvement programs and operating budgets for public facilities and services (p. 10-2).
Facilities (Water, Waste)		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	(d)Develop and adopt an Impact Fees Ordinance (p. 10-2).
EDUCATION				
EducationFacilities		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education.		
EducationFacilities		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education.		

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
EducationFacilities		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education.		
EducationFacilities		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education.		
EducationFacilities		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education.		
Education Facilities Population Growth Government/Federal Expenditure		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education. HRS §226-104 Population growth and land resources priority guidelines.	County Charter 2 Section 6-6.1 Department of Finance	
EducationFacilities		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education.		
PROTECTIVE SERVICES				
Public Safety		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	(a) Development of police and fire facilities should entail joint use structures whenever feasible (p. 10-11).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Public Safety Natural Hazards		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	(b) The establishment of a fire/police facility shall consider site size and locations that permit quick and efficient vehicular access (p. 10-13).
Public Safety Criminal Justice		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety. HRS §226-105 Crime and criminal justice.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	© Development of volunteer fire facilities with proper planning to be replaced or to co-exist with full time Fire/EMS personnel (p. 10-13).
Public Safety Criminal Justice Health		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety. HRS §226-105 Crime and criminal justice.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	(f)Correctional facilities should emphasize rehabilitation. Establish additional rehabilitation and counseling centers, including drug and behavioral treatment facilities in secure settings, when necessary (p. 10-14).
Public Safety Criminal Justice Health		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety. HRS §226-105 Crime and criminal justice.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	(i)Maintain an appropriate number and type of emergency helicopters, including appropriate aero medical capabilities (p. 10-14).
Public SafetyNatural Hazards		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	(j)Mitigate hazards through the preparation of disaster assessment reports and appropriate follow-up on the assessment recommendations (p.10-14).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Public Safety Natural Hazards Education		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	(k)Educate the public regarding disaster preparedness and response, especially proper responses for sudden impact hazards (p.10-14).
GOVERNMENT OPERATION				
Facilities Social Services		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-22 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--social services. HRS §226-27 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--government.		
Facilities Social Services		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-22 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--social services. HRS §226-27 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--government.		
Facilities Social Services		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-22 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--social services. HRS §226-27 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--government.		
HEALTH AND SANITATION				

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Facilities (Water, Waste) Social Equity Education Health		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes. HRS §226-16 Objective and policies for facility systems--water. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	(f)Continue to encourage programs such as recycling to reduce the flow of refuse deposited in landfills (p. 10-25).
Facilities (Water, Waste)Health		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes. HRS §226-16 Objective and policies for facility systems--water.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	(g)Investigate the possibility of developing new landfill sites on the island (p. 10-25).
Facilities (Water, Waste)		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes HRS §226-16 Objective and policies for facility systems--water	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	
Facilities (Water, Waste)		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes. HRS §226-16 Objective and policies for facility systems--water.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Facilities (Water, Waste)		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes. HRS §226-16 Objective and policies for facility systems--water.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	
Facilities (Water, Waste)		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes. HRS §226-16 Objective and policies for facility systems--water.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	
Facilities (Water, Waste)		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes. HRS §226-16 Objective and policies for facility systems--water.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	
Facilities (Water, Waste)		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes. HRS §226-16 Objective and policies for facility systems--water.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	
Facilities (Water, Waste)		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes. HRS §226-16 Objective and policies for facility systems--water.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Facilities (Water, Waste) Education		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes. HRS §226-16 Objective and policies for facility systems--water. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	
Facilities (Water, Waste)		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes. HRS §226-16 Objective and policies for facility systems--water.	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	
Facilities (Water, Waste)		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes HRS §226-16 Objective and policies for facility systems--water	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	
Facilities (Water, Waste)		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes HRS §226-16 Objective and policies for facility systems--water	County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	
Health		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health		
Social Equity		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general.		
State/Federal Action (Advocacy)				

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
EDUCATION				
Education		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education		(a)Encourage continuous joint pre-planning of schools with the Department of Education and the University of Hawaii to ensure coordination with roads, water, and other support facilities and considerations such as traffic and safety, and access for vehicle, bicycle, and pedestrian. Encourage master planning of present and proposed public and private institutions (p. 10-4).
Education		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education		(e)Encourage the Hawaii State Library System to seek alternate sites for public libraries located on the campuses of public schools (p. 10-4).
Education		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education		
PROTECTIVE SERVICES				
Public Safety Health		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	
Public Safety Natural Hazards		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	
Public Safety Natural Hazards Health		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	
HEALTH AND SANITATION				

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Health Facilities (Water, Waste)Social ServicesScenic/ Natural Beau		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes. HRS §226-22 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--social services.	County Charter 2 Section 6-6.1 Department of Finance County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	(d)Encourage the State to continue operation of the rural hospitals (p. 10-25).
Health Public Safety Facilities (Water, Waste)		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	
Public Safety Natural Hazards Health		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department	
Community Action				
Facilities(Water, Waste) Government/Federal Expenditure Public Safety Social Services Health		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems--solid and liquid wastes. HRS §226-20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--health. HRS §226-22 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--social services. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 6-6.1 Department of Finance County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department County Charter 10 Section 6-10.1. Department of Environmental Management	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Public Safety		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	
Public Safety		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	
Public Safety		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	
Public Safety		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	
Public Safety		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	
Public Safety		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	
Public Safety		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	
Public Safety		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Public Safety		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement--public safety.	County Charter 2 Section 7-2.1. Police Department County Charter 4 Section 7-4.1. Hawaii Fire Department	
Education		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. HRS §226-21 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement--education.		
Government/Federal Expenditure		HRS §226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general.	County Charter 2 Section 6-6.1 Department of Finance	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Objective PUB–1: To coordinate planning and budgeting for public facilities, the Official Public Facilities and Services Map shall identify existing and proposed public facilities (p. 4.99).	1. To protect aquifers in lower elevation from untreated wastewater disposal system (p. 2-9)	To take into consideration global sea level rise and plan future coastal developments accordingly in the long term (p. 43)	(1) Provide infrastructure, community facilities, and services that adequately serve the community on an on-going basis, and especially in times of emergency. Improve emergency preparedness (p. 102)
Objective PUB–2: Public Safety. To establish a minimum level of service for public safety resources in order to identify deficiencies and plan for future growth, and to recognize that how we design our communities can help to prevent crime (p. 4.99).	2. To improve wastewater treatment methods and standards in areas designated for future aquifer use. (p. 2-9)	The presence of a public high school will be important for promoting district's sense of place (p. 49)	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Objective PUB-3: Healthcare. To ensure access to healthcare and promote a healthy lifestyle (p. 4.109).	2. To provide alternative routes for emergency access. (p.4-1)	To provide more developed parks and recreational facilities (p. 48)	
SUSTAINABLE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Objective PUB- 5: Zero Waste. To maximize recycling, reuse, and reduction (p. 4.113).	3. To reduce highway congestion during peak periods. (p. 4-1)		
Policy PUB–7.2: Excellence in Maintenance. If the community and responsible public workers cannot stand next to the public facility with pride, then that is a call to action for both the community and the responsible public agency (p. 4.117).	4. To improve transportation methods for inaccessible, remote areas. (p.4-1)		
PUBLIC SERVICES AND SOCIAL PROGRAMS Objective PUB– 8: To promote the cooperation between government, citizens and organizations, and to facilitate the development of programs to strengthen families and communities (p. 4.117).	To seek additional locations for medical facilities in both lower and upper Puna. (p.3-12)		
	1. To increase the opportunity for community involvement in public education. (p.3-12)		

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
	2. Provide college level classes and vocational training in the Puna District (Ord. 2010-104)		
	1. To address storm water runoff and localized flood problems. (p. 2-9)		
	To better integrate public education into Puna's communities. (p.3-12)	Strategy 1.2 Plan, Fund, and Construct Needed Public Schools: Elementary, Middle, High - Waikoloa Elementary and Middle School plans to expand in 7th and 8th grades over the subsequent two years (p. 97-98);	
		Strategy 1.3 Plan, Fund, and Construct a Community Library-with advanced computer hardware and software, traditional books and other reading materials-enhance the Village's sense of community and identity- option include either stand alone library or library attached to the Middle School (p. 99);	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Policy PUB–2.1: Law Enforcement Level of Service. To enable timely response over a geographic area spanning approximately 60 miles long, there should be, at a minimum, a police station for North Kona and another police station for South Kona. The North Kona police station should have an adequately-sized holding jail and should be located near the court for efficient operations. Until superseded by a county-wide standard, the number of police officers for each district should be planned and budgeted at 4 officers/1000 persons in order to cover three shifts with a minimum of three officers per shift (Personal Communication, Chief Lawrence Mahuna, December 19, 2007) (p. 4.99).	8. To provide adequate emergency and evacuation routes and connectivity throughout Puna's roadway network. (p.4-5)	General Policy 4: Develop programs and standards that will protect the South Kohala community from natural hazards, including major storms, flooding, tsunami, lava flow, and wildfires (p. 50)	
Policy PUB–2.3: Fire Protection, EMS, Rescue, HazMat Level of Service. Until superseded by a county-wide standard, fire station locations should be planned to provide a response time of 8 minutes in the Urban Area (10 mile radius with 5 mile overlap) and 12 minutes in the rural areas (15 mile radius with 5 mile overlap). All fire stations should provide fire protection and EMS services. Rescue services should be provided by ground and sea by at least one station in each district, and by helicopter to service the North Kona and South Kona districts. One station should have HazMat capability to service the North Kona and South Kona districts (p. 4.107).		Mitigate the risk of natural disasters in Puako: Support the construction of the Paniau Evacuation Route; Maintain existing fuel break behind mauka houselots; Establish a fuel break between Queen Ka'ahumanu Hwy and the northeast section of Puako Beach Drive; Mitigate flooding from Kamakoa Gulch; Encourage more community participation in hazard mitigation activities and emergency response training; Upgrade existing emergency warning signals to have back up electrical power in the event that a power outage occurs (p.138-9).	
Policy PUB–2.4: Beach Safety Level of Service. Lifeguard stations should be located at County and State beach parks, in accordance with the "Needs Assessment Study" prepared by the County Fire Department as shown on Figure 4-10a Public Facilities and Services Map- Public Safety (p. 4.108).			
Policy PUB–2.5: Highway Safety Level of Service. In order to reduce the number of motor vehicle traffic accidents, high-risk locations or hot spots should be identified in order to improve roadway safety (p. 4.109).			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Policy PUB-4.6 Wastewater Reuse Area: Recognizing the limited drinking water supply in the Kona area, every effort should be taken to develop a feasible wastewater reclamation system for non-potable uses. Also refer to Policy TRAN-3.3. The wastewater reuse area should be, at a minimum, located mauka of the shoreline up to Keohokālole Highway (Mid-Level Road), north of Palani Road and south of Huliko'a Drive (see Figure 4-10c Official Public Facilities and Services Map-Waste Management) (p. 4.112).	To manage storm water runoff on lava terrain on a watershed basis. (p. 2-9)	Waimea Policy 2: "Responsible Growth" Adequate infrastructure (including roads, water supply, electrical power, drainage structures, schools, and parks) shall be provided by public and/or private entities before any large-scale new residential or commercial projects can be considered for approval by the County;	
	To improve access to emergency and primary medical care and preventive public health programs. (p.3-12)	Strategy 1.5 Manage and Expand the Potable Water System - to anticipate of continuing population growth and increased potable water demand - Potable water for Waikoloa Resort and Waikoloa Village is provided by the West Hawaii Water Company which is sold to a large California company that specializes in managing sewer and water systems (p. 100);	
	1. To plan for future potable and irrigation water demand; Preserve contamination-free zone in lower Puna for future potable water source (p. 2-9)	Strategy 1.6 Manage and Upgrade the Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems - the Auwaiakeakua WWTP ("A-Plant") and the Kamakoa WWTP ("K-Plant"). together with collection lines and effluent disposal fields, are owned and operated by the West Hawaii Sewer Company- the company sold to a California company- The County's proposed 1200 unit workforce housing project will be tied into a new wastewater treatment plant- Other large projects should also be required to tied into a modern WWTP- The new WWTP's could also be designed to produce "reclaimed water" for irrigation of parks and landscaped areas and allow limited potable water aquifer to better serve the growing population (p. 100-101);	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
	2. To improve wastewater treatment methods and standards in designated future aquifer and coastal areas (p. 2-9)	Strategy 1.7 Provide more emergency facilities- Future civic buildings, future helipad facilities for medical emergencies (p. 101);	
Official Public Facilities and Services Map. The Official Public Facilities and Services Map shall identify existing and proposed public facilities. Proposed facilities shall distinguish whether the mapped site is committed or requires further planning. On the premise that the mapped proposed facilities are priority, only those proposed facilities shown on the map shall be eligible for funding (see Figures 4-10a to 4-10c). (Enacted by plan) (p. 4.99).			
The design of new or renovated buildings or public facilities shall consider environmental design principles that prevent crime (p. 4.107).			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Policy PUB–8.1: One-Stop Community Resource Center. The County shall serve as point of community access for information and referral for health, education and social services (p. 4.117).			
	Urge the State to locate its community facilities, such as public schools, in designated village/town centers, and to design them in conformance to the criteria applicable to the type of village/town center at that location. (p.3-12)		
Policy PUB–2.6: Disaster Shelters and Critical Facilities. There shall be adequate hurricane-proof shelters concurrent with the growing population. Where designated on Figure 4-10a Official Public Facilities and Services Map-Public Safety, new public buildings shall be evaluated by the Civil Defense regarding whether or not the design should include specifications to be hardened to serve as a hurricane shelter. Any new fire station or hospital shall be appropriately designed to withstand all hazards (p. 4.109).			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Policy PUB–3.1: Medical Care. The community shall support a viable medical clinic to ensure a safety net for those without health insurance or those unable to access the mainstream medical system (p. 4.109).	1. Establish a strategy to address storm water runoff and localized flooding problems. (p. 2-9)	Environmental stewardship in Puako: Work with Mauna Lani Resort, County Dept of Environmental Management and other state and fed agencies on possible construction of a sewer system (p.139).	
Policy PUB–3.2: Long-Term Care. An information center/activity center shall serve as a clearinghouse for the community-based and institutional long-term care choices available (p. 4.109).	Develop a centrally located, 24-hour, full-service medical facility, with trauma care, in Puna. Establish multiple clinic level facilities offering primary medical and dental services in village centers in upper and lower Puna. (p.3-12)		
Policy PUB–3.3: Preventive Health through Walkable Communities. Through the Village Design Guidelines' pedestrian-friendly street standards, Kona shall be known as an avid walking and biking community conducive to all ages. Also refer to Policy LU-2.2 TOD/TND Components (p. 4.109).			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Policy PUB–4.4: Sewer Priorities. In order to protect the near shore water quality, the requirement to hookup to the County sewer system (HCC Section 21-5) shall be strictly enforced. The highest priority in expanding the sewer system within the Kona Urban Area shall be to service any shoreline properties that do not have access to a public sewer system and then to service lots within approximately 1 mile of the shoreline. Any new subdivision within 1 mile of shoreline within the Kona Urban Area shall either hookup to the public sewer system, or provide a private treatment system, and/or install dry sewers (see Figure 4-10c Official Public Facilities and Services Map-Waste Management). Private wastewater collection systems within the 1 mile zone shall be designed and constructed to County standards to enable potential connection to County sewer system. The County shall ensure that TODs can be served by the public sewer system in a timely manner (p. 4-111)			
Policy PUB–4.5: Wastewater Treatment and Effluent Reuse. The Kealakehe Wastewater Treatment Plant shall be expanded to accommodate the projected sewage volume from the Urban Area extending south of Hina Lani Street to the Keauhou Wastewater Treatment Plant service area. A new County wastewater treatment plant shall be located in the vicinity shown on Figure 4-10c Official Public Facilities and Services Map-Waste Management and designed to the extent feasible to utilize a natural treatment system that can double as an open space feature (p. 4-111)			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Acknowledging the complexity of managing stormwater, a stormwater management program tailored to Kona shall evolve through a public education and training phase, voluntary incentives, and the ultimate development of Stormwater Management Guidelines that will regulate development and establish standards for public projects. The evolution of this program shall consider the following: (a) a connected hierarchical overflow system where overflows from 10-year storm facilities (e.g., drywells) are directed to higher-capacity flood management systems, so that the total system can safely accommodate a 100-year storm; (b) use of natural drainageways and retention areas to the extent possible to maximize infiltration (groundwater recharge), filtration, and settling; (c) multi-purpose use of the higher-capacity (e.g., 25-year, 50-year, 100-year) flood management facilities for recreation or other uses since these areas will flood infrequently; (d) engineered “natural” flow ways to direct the sheetflow runoff into more defined drainageways; (e) onsite retention measures, such as rainwater harvesting methods; (f) street standards that minimize runoff and transport of sediment and			
Policy PUB–5.1: Integrated Waste Disposal. To the extent feasible, Kona’s proposed natural system wastewater treatment facility shall be co-located with a non-edible crop, such as a biofuel crop, to use the R-1 wastewater effluent, and also co-located with Kona’s green waste composting site to compost the sludge from the wastewater treatment facility for use on biofuel crop (p. 4.113).			
Policy PUB–5.2: Solid Waste. Within the Kona Urban Area, to increase the capture of recyclable materials and also to decrease the number of automobile trips, the County shall explore feasible alternatives for residential curbside collection, including source-separated recyclables (p. 4.113).			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Action PUB–7.2c: Provide for upgrading and maintenance to the public facilities in critical need of attention (PR, DPW, on-going): i. Develop a strategic management plan for upgrading facilities at Kahalu'u Beach Park, La'aloa Bay Beach Park, Hale Hālāwai, Higashihara Park, Yano Hall. ii. Maintain parks and public facilities in remote areas, such as Miloli'i (p. 4.117).			
Action PUB–7.2d: Increase lighting at public restrooms (PR, DPW, 2-3) (p. 4.117).			
Action PUB–7.2e: Open existing public restrooms that are currently closed (e.g. Kainaliu), and provide for more public restrooms in strategic locations (e.g. Hale Hālāwai, pier in Kailua) (PR, DPW, 1-2) (p. 4.117).			
Action PUB–7.2f: Initiate a process to establish a monthly, scheduled maintenance review of public facilities in Kona (PR, DPW, 1-2) (p. 4.117)			
(a)Encourage expansion of the Holualoa school complex to meet school district needs (p. 10-10).	(a)Improve existing school complexes to meet the standards established by the State Department of Education (p. 10-6).	(b)Encourage continual improvements to existing educational facilities (p. 10-9).	(b)Encourage the Hawaii State Library System to establish a public library separate from the school facility (p. 10-9).
(b)Encourage the State Department of Education to add facilities as the need arises (p. 10-10).	(b)School facilities should be made available to the community for recreation and other compatible uses during after school hours (p. 10-6).	(c)Encourage the installation of walkways to and around schools and street crossing facilities for pedestrian safety (p. 10-9).	(c)Encourage continual improvements to existing educational facilities (p. 10-9).

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
(c)Improve basic school facilities to meet current standards (p. 10-11).	(c)Encourage the Department of Education to plan and develop school facilities as the need arises (p. 10-6).	(d)Encourage the development of State and private higher educational facilities in West Hawaii (p. 10-9).	
(d)Encourage construction of a new library facility to serve the Kailua-Keauhou area (p. 10-11).	(d)Encourage improvements to pedestrian access between the village of Pahoa and the school and library facilities (p. 10-6).	(e)Support the development of an intermediate or middle school in Waikoloa (p. 10-9).	
(a)Improve basic school facilities to meet current standards (p. 10-11).	1. COU: Allocate funding to DPW for safe routes to schools/parks improvements with Kea'au improvements a priority. (p.4-9)	(f)Encourage the Hawaii State Library System to establish a public library in Waikoloa (p. 10-9).	
Action PUB–4.7b: Implement the education and training program; adopt and publicize the incentives; adopt and enforce the Stormwater Management Guidelines (DPW, 2-3) (p. 4.112).	2. COU: Allocate funding to HPD to monitor traffic operations along safe routes to schools/parks. (p.4-10)	(g)Encourage the State Department of Education to explore the feasibility of establishing a high school in the South Kohala district (p. 10-9).	
	3. Urge the State to establish a satellite community college campus in Puna (Ord. 2010-104)	Action Program 3: New Elementary School, Middle School and High School- the CDP process with village community members should identify the sites for schools and established basic criteria for site size and locations- the DOE(2008) has a new policy regarding size ranges for schools (p. 110).	
(a)Service facilities shall be improved to meet needs (p. 10-17).	(a)A review of the possibility of 24-hour fire and emergency medical service for the entire district should be conducted and expansion of the public office facilities should be considered in accord with district needs (p. 10-15).	(a)Service facilities shall be improved to meet needs (p. 10-16).	(a)Service facilities shall be improved to meet needs (p. 10-16).

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Action PUB–3.4a: Continue to work with the police department to assist in accessible parking enforcement (Police, on-going) (p. 4.111).	(b)Police services and facilities should be expanded to adequately meet the needs of the district (p. 10-15).		(1) Improve Emergency Preparedness and Response. (2) Create Emergency Bypass Roads. (p. 99)
Action PUB–2.2e: Incorporate in the Village Design Guidelines crime prevention through environmental design principles (PD, 3-5) (p.4.107).			
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Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
(a)Expansion plans for the Kona public office center shall be undertaken (p. 10-21).	(a)Expand/improve facilities as necessary (p. 10-18).	(a)Expand/improve facilities as necessary (p. 10-20).	(a)Expand/improve facilities as necessary (p. 10-20).
(b)Consolidate County offices in one public office center (p. 10-21).		(b)A civic center site shall be reserved at Waikoloa (p. 10-20).	
(d)Provide services in West Hawaii as is feasible (p. 10-21).			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Action PUB–3.4b: Offer educational programs to sensitize residents to the challenges of the blind, deaf, or wheel-chair bound person (One Stop) (p. 4.111).	(b)Provide additional solid waste transfer stations as the need arises (p. 10-26).	(a)A solid waste transfer site or alternative means of refuse collection should be established for Waikoloa (p. 10-29).	(a)Maintenance of cemetery sites shall be improved (p. 10-29).
Action PUB–4.4a: Identify the violators and enforce the sewer hookup requirements (DEM, 1-2) (p. 4.111).	1. Expand existing County-funded transportation services to carry people from subdivisions to medical facilities. (p.3-12)		(1) Increase Community Awareness of Healthcare Services in Kohala (p. 99).
Action PUB–4.4b: Develop a sewer plan to service the Kahalu‘u area (DEM, 3-5) (p. 4.111).	7. COU: Require County agencies to establish and report on LOS standards for infrastructure and services. (p. 3-5)		
Action PUB–4.4c: Update the sewerage master plan to service the entire Kona Urban Area with priority to the TODs and the areas within approximately 1 mile of the shoreline (DEM, 3-5) (p. 4.111).			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Action PUB–4.5a: Master plan the expansion of the Kealakehe Wastewater Treatment Plant (DEM, 1-2) (p. 4.111).			
Action PUB–4.5b: Master plan the development of a new wastewater treatment plant servicing north of Hina Lani Street that considers the feasibility of natural treatment systems (DEM, 2-3) (p. 4.111).			
Action PUB–4.5c: Master plan a comprehensive wastewater reclamation system to maximize reuse (DEM, 2-3) (p. 4.111).			
Action PUB–4.6a: Future wastewater reuse areas shall be identified on Figure 4-10c Official Public Facilities and Services Map-Waste Management (DPW, PD, on-going) (p. 4.112).			
Action PUB–4.7a: Hire a consultant to develop Stormwater Management Program and Guidelines, incentives, and Education/Training Program, such as Low Impact Development (LID). (DPW, 2-3) (p. 4.112).			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Action PUB–4.7b: Implement the education and training program; adopt and publicize the incentives; adopt and enforce the Stormwater Management Guidelines (DPW, 2-3) (p. 4.112).			
Action PUB–5.1a: Find entrepreneur(s) for biofuel crop (R&D, 3-5) (p. 4.113).			
Action PUB–5.1b: Master plan concept and financing for new natural system wastewater treatment facility and relocated transfer station/recycling center; obtain DLNR approval to use State land (DEM, 5-10) (p. 4.113).			
Action PUB–8.1e: Increase the number of therapeutic living programs and facilities (R&D, MT, OA, 3-5) (p. 4.117).			
Action PUB-3.1a: Coordinate with the County of Hawai‘i Healthcare Crisis Plan (Mayor’s Office, 3-5) (p. 4.109).			
Action PUB–3.2a: Plan, design, and construct an information center/activity center for the disabled and elderly (OA, 5-10). (p. 4.109)			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
	1. LEG: Urge the State to increase local control over public schools in Puna by: 1. Changing the structure of the school boards to provide greater local representation and decision-making. (p. 3-13)		
	2. DOE: Changing the DOE policy to allow smaller schools at more dispersed. locations. (p.3-13)		
	3. LEG: Removing the cap on the formation of new charter schools. (p.3-14)		
Action PUB–2.5b: Improve data collection, assessment, and dissemination of information (Police, DOT, DOH, traffic safety organizations, on-going) (p. 4.109).			
Action PUB-2.6a: Identify additional disaster shelters and critical facilities where deficient (State and County CD, 3-5) (p. 4.109).			
Action PUB–2.5c: Encourage an integrated planning and design process for improvements in roads, emergency medical services, and public transportation (Police, DOT, DOH, traffic safety organizations, on-going) (p. 4.109).			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Action PUB–2.5c: Encourage an integrated planning and design process for improvements in roads, emergency medical services, and public transportation (Police, DOT, DOH, traffic safety organizations, on-going) (p. 4.109).	1. LEG/DOH: Develop a centrally located full-service medical facility based on a non-profit model. (p.3-12)	Environmental stewardship in Puako: Consider a wide range of management options for the Puako forest; Community & county should collaborate with various state/fed agencies and non-profit orgs to share info & provide community resources to manage & protect Puako's ocean resources; future development & uses need to take into consideration water quality & promote proper watershed management (p.140-41).	
Action PUB–2.5b: Improve data collection, assessment, and dissemination of information (Police, DOT, DOH, traffic safety organizations, on-going) (p. 4.109).	1. LEG: Ensure that two miles wide between Wao Kele O Puna forest area and the ocean to the northeast is protected from groundwater contamination (p. 2-10)		
Action PUB–2.5c: Encourage an integrated planning and design process for improvements in roads, emergency medical services, and public transportation (Police, DOT, DOH, traffic safety organizations, on-going) (p. 4.109).			
Action PUB–8.1h: Expand partnerships among substance abuse treatment providers and improve coordination and integration of services (COMM, nonprofit, on-going) (p. 4.117).	1. NGOs: Develop a centrally located full-service medical facility based on a non-profit model. (p.3-12)	Monitor the progress and effectiveness of the CDP including the need for CDP envisions based on emerging statewide plans, new technologies, innovative ideas, or changing conditions (p. 147);	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Action PUB–2.1a: Plan a new North Kona police station to be located within the Honokohau Village TOD and program for design and construction funding (Police, 5-10) (p. 4.99).		Provide timely recommendations to the county on priorities relating to the county operational budget and the CIP budget and program (p. 147).	
Action PUB–2.1c: Design and construct the relocated South Kona police station. The County is in the process of acquiring a site (TMK: 8-2-001:072 and 084) (Police, 2-3). Action PUB–2.1d: Support the addition of manpower for policing efforts (Police, on-going) (p. 4.99).			
Action PUB–2.2a: Support for the community policing program should continue (Police, on-going) (p. 4.107).			
Action PUB–2.2b: In Villages (e.g., Kailua Village, TODs, rural towns), consider reinstating the bicycle patrols (Police, 3-5) (p. 4.107).			
Action PUB–2.2c: Through a Business Improvement District or other organization, partner with downtown businesses to enhance security and orderliness (KVID, 1-2) (p. 4.107).			
Action PUB–2.2d: Develop a public safety audit checklist and conduct neighborhood and downtown safety walks to identify potential crime spots or unsafe areas (Police, KVID, COMM, 2-3) (p. 4.107).			
Action PUB–2.3a: Existing and proposed fire stations meet the level of service for the Urban Area. A new fire station is needed in South Kona in the vicinity of Ho'okena (Fire, 5-10) (p. 4.107).			
Action 2.4a: Identify proposed lifeguard stations on the Official Public Facilities Map (Fire, PD, on-going) (p. 4.108).			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Action 2.4a: Identify proposed lifeguard stations on the Official Public Facilities Map (Fire, PD, on-going) (p. 4.108).			
Action PUB-6.3a: Establish, in cooperation with the State Department of Education, joint use of school facilities for recreational and community se (e.g. Konawaena, Hōnaunau, and Hoʻokena Schools) (PR, DOE, PD, on-going) (p. 4.115).			
Action PUB-6.5a: Consider 1% of public facilities construction budget to be allocated for public art at new County facilities (Kona CDP Implementation Committee, on-going) (p. 4.116).			

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Objectives					
Long range physical development Public Access Water Utilities Energy	11. Public Utilities				(a) Ensure that properly regulated, adequate, efficient and dependable public and private utility services are available to users.
Long range physical development Public Access Water Utilities Energy	11. Public Utilities		HRS155 §269-26 Energy-efficiency portfolio standards. Act 162		(b) Maximize efficiency and economy in the provision of public utility services.
Long range physical development Public Access Water Utilities Energy Environmental Quality	11. Public Utilities				(c) Design public utility facilities to fit into their surroundings or concealed from public view. (p. 11-1)
Long range physical development Public Access Water Utilities Energy Environmental Quality Land Use Transportation					
Energy Utilities Sustainability			ACT 234, Relating to GHG Emissions		
Energy Utilities Sustainability			ACT 234, Relating to GHG Emissions Act 128		
Water Waste Sustainability			NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan		

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Water Waste Sustainability			NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan		
Intent / Aspirational Policies					
Social Equity Economics Waste Water Energy Utilities	11. Public Utilities				(b) Provide utilities and service facilities that minimize total cost to the public and effectively service the needs of the community. (p. 11-1)
Utilities Sustainability Climate Change Water Energy Natural Resources Conservation	11. Public Utilities				(c) Utility facilities shall be designed to minimize conflict with the natural environment and natural resources. (p. 11-1)
Utilities Social Equity	11. Public Utilities				(d) Improvement of existing utility services shall be encouraged to meet the needs of users (p. 11-2)
Land Use Economics Utilities	11. Public Utilities				(e) Encourage the clustering of developments in order to reduce the cost of providing utilities (p. 11-2)
Water Waste Energy Utilities	11. Public Utilities				(g) Water, sewerage, electricity, gas, and telecommunication services are treated individually in this section to clarify the factors that comprise the public utilities element. (p. 11-2)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Water Utilities	11. Public Utilities				(c) Improve and replace inadequate systems. (p. 11-4)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Water Sustainability Waste	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C Stream Diversion Works HAR §13-168 Stream Channel Alteration Permits *HAR §13-169 Instream Flow Standards *HAR §13-169 Surface Water Use Permits *HAR §13-171 NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan State Water Projects Plan County Water Use & Development Plan		(d) Water sources shall be adequately protected to prevent depletion and contamination from natural and man-made occurrences or events. (p. 11-4)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Water Utilities Agriculture Land Use	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C Stream Diversion Works HAR §13-168 Stream Channel Alteration Permits *HAR §13-169 Instream Flow Standards *HAR §13-169 Surface Water Use Permits *HAR §13-171 NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan State Water Projects Plan County Water Use & Development Plan		(e) Water system improvements should be first installed in areas that have established needs and characteristics, such as occupied dwellings, agricultural operations and other uses, or in areas adjacent to them if there is need for urban expansion.(p. 11-4)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Water	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C Stream Diversion Works HAR §13-168 Stream Channel Alteration Permits *HAR §13-169 Instream Flow Standards *HAR §13-169 Surface Water Use Permits *HAR §13-171 NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan State Water Projects Plan County Water Use & Development Plan		(h) Develop and adopt standards for individual water catchment units. (p. 11-4)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Water Health Utilities	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C Stream Diversion Works HAR §13-168 Stream Channel Alteration Permits *HAR §13-169 Instream Flow Standards *HAR §13-169 Surface Water Use Permits *HAR §13-171 NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan State Water Projects Plan County Water Use & Development Plan		(k) Promote the use of ground water sources to meet State Department of Health water quality standards. (p. 11-4)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Water Health Utilities			State Water Code *HRS §174C Stream Diversion Works HAR §13-168 Stream Channel Alteration Permits *HAR §13-169 Instream Flow Standards *HAR §13-169 Surface Water Use Permits *HAR §13-171 NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan State Water Projects Plan County Water Use & Development Plan Agricultural Water Use Plan & Development Plan		

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Water Agriculture			State Water Code *HRS §174C Stream Diversion Works HAR §13-168 Stream Channel Alteration Permits *HAR §13-169 Instream Flow Standards *HAR §13-169 Surface Water Use Permits *HAR §13-171 NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan State Water Projects Plan County Water Use & Development Plan Agricultural Water Use Plan & Development Plan		
Natural Beauty Utilities Telecommunications	11. Public Utilities				a) Encourage underground telephone lines where they are economically and technically feasible. (p. 11-13)
TelecommunicationsUtilities	11. Public Utilities				(d) Work closely with the telephone company to provide all users with efficient service. (p. 11-13)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Natural Beauty Utilities Telecommunications	11. Public Utilities				(a) Power distribution shall be placed underground when and where practical. Encourage developers of new urban areas to place utilities underground. (p.11-15)
Telecommunications Utilities Safety	11. Public Utilities				(b) Route selection for high voltage transmission lines should include consideration for setbacks from major thoroughfares and residential areas. Where feasible, delineate energy corridors for such high voltage transmission lines. (p.11-15)
Controlling Policies					
Air Pollution Utilities Sustainability	11. Public Utilities				(a) Public utility facilities shall be designed to complement adjacent land uses and shall be operated to minimize pollution or disturbance. (p. 11-1)
Utilities	11. Public Utilities				(f) Develop short and long range capital improvement programs and plans for public utilities within its jurisdiction that are consistent with the General Plan. (p. 11-2)
Land Use Water Population Growth Utilities	11. Public Utilities				(a) Water system improvements shall correlate with the County's desired land use development pattern. (p. 11-4)
Utilities Water	11. Public Utilities		Clean Water Act State Water Code *HRS §174C	Department of Water Supply and the Subdivision Control	(a) Public and private water systems shall meet the requirements of the Department of Water Supply and the Subdivision Control Code. (p. 11-5)
Utilities Water	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C	Department of Water Supply Standards	(b) All water systems shall be designed and built to Department of Water Supply standards. (p. 11-4)
Safety Utilities Water	11. Public Utilities				(g) The fire prevention systems shall be coordinated with water distribution systems in order to ensure water supplies for fire protection purposes. (p. 11-4)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Utilities Waste	11. Public Utilities			Hawai'i County Code Chapter 20 - Refuse *HAR §11-58.1	
Natural Beauty Utilities Telecommunications	11. Public Utilities				a) In the development and placement of telephone facilities, such as lines, telecommunications and cellular towers, poles, and substations, the design of the facilities shall consider the existing environment, and scenic view and vistas shall be considered and preserved where possible. (p.11-13)
Telecommunications Utilities	11. Public Utilities				c) Continue to advise the electrical utility companies on the future revisions of their comprehensive Integrated Resource Plans. (p. 11-15)
Natural Beauty Utilities Telecommunications	11. Public Utilities				(a) There shall be minimal obstruction of scenic views and vistas by electrical facilities. (p. 11-15)
Natural Beauty Utilities Telecommunications	11. Public Utilities				(b) Facilities such as substations shall mitigate and minimize any aesthetic impacts to surrounding properties and scenic vistas. (p. 11-15)
Utilities Safety	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	Comprehensive Environmental, Response, Compensation and Liability Act Environmental Impact Statements *HRS §343 Environmental Impact Statement Rules *HAR §11-200		(a) Gas storage facilities shall be located to minimize danger to commercial and residential areas. (p.11-16)
Utilities	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	Comprehensive Environmental, Response, Compensation and Liability Act Environmental Impact Statements *HRS §343 Environmental Impact Statement Rules *HAR §11-200		(a) County ordinances shall reflect appropriate safety standards for gas facilities. (p. 11-16)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Environmental Quality Health Safety Waste	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan State Water Projects Plan Comprehensive Environmental, Response, Compensation and Liability Act Environmental Impact Statements *HRS §343 Environmental Impact Statement Rules *HAR §11-200 Environmental Council Rules of Practice and Procedure *HAR §11-201	County Water Use & Development Plan	(a) The "Sewerage Study for All Urban and Urbanizing Areas of the County of Hawaii, State of Hawaii," December 1970, and the "Water Quality Management Plan for the County of Hawaii," December 1980, shall be updated and used as guides for the general planning of sewerage disposal systems. (p.11-18)
Environmental Quality Health Safety Waste	11. Public Utilities				(b) Private systems shall be installed by land developers for major resort 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. (p.11-18)
Environmental Quality Health Safety Waste	11. Public Utilities				(c) Immediate steps should be taken to designate treatment plant sites, sewerage pump station sites, and sewer easements according to the facility plans to facilitate their acquisition. (p.11-18)
Environmental Quality Health Safety Waste	11. Public Utilities				(f) Require major developments to connect to existing sewer treatment facilities or build their own. (p. 11-18)
Environmental Quality Health Safety Waste	11. Public Utilities				a) Incorporate sewage works standards proposed in the "Sewerage Study for All Urban and Urbanizing Areas of the County of Hawaii" and the "Water Quality Management Plan for the County of Hawaii." (p.11-18)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Environmental Quality Health Safety Waste	11. Public Utilities				(b) Sewerage systems shall be designed for a particular area, depending on topography, geology, density of population, costs, and other considerations of the specific area. (p. 11-18)
Environmental Quality Health Safety Waste	11. Public Utilities				(c) There shall be a minimum of visual and odor pollution emanating from sewerage treatment facilities. (p. 11-18)
Environmental Quality Health Safety Waste	11. Public Utilities				(d) Applicable standards and regulations of the State Department of Health, Chapter 23 "Underground Injection Control." (p. 11-18)
Environmental Quality Health Safety Waste	11. Public Utilities				(e) Applicable standards and regulations of the State Department of Health, Chapter 54 "Water Quality Standards." (p. 11-18)
Environmental Quality Health Safety Waste	11. Public Utilities				(f) Applicable standards and regulations of the State Department of Health, Chapter 55 "Water Pollution Control." (p. 11-18)
Environmental Quality Health Safety Waste	11. Public Utilities				(g) Applicable standards and regulations of the State Department of Health, Chapter 62, HRS, "Wastewater Systems." (p. 11-18)
Environmental Quality Health Safety Waste	11. Public Utilities				(h) Applicable standards and regulations of Chapter 342, HRS; Act 282, Session Laws of Hawaii 1985; and Act 302, Session Laws of Hawaii 1986, Relating to Environmental Quality. (p. 11-18)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Environmental Quality Health Safety Waste	11. Public Utilities				(i) All wastewater disposal systems shall conform to the applicable provisions of Chapter 11-62, Hawaii Administrative Rules for the Department of Health to ensure proper treatment and disposal of wastewater and to prevent further contamination of waterways, underground water sources, and the coastal waters. (p. 11-18)
County Action					
Population Growth Long Range Physical Development Water Utilities Transportation	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C Stream Diversion Works HAR §13-168 Stream Channel Alteration Permits *HAR §13-169 Instream Flow Standards *HAR §13-169 Surface Water Use Permits *HAR §13-171 NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55		(n) Develop and adopt a water master plan that will consider water yield, present and future demand, alternative sources of water, guidelines and policies for the issuing of water commitments.(p. 11-5)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
			Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan State Water Projects Plan County Water Use & Development Plan Agricultural Water Use Plan & Development Plan		
Water Agriculture	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C Stream Diversion Works HAR §13-168 Stream Channel Alteration Permits *HAR §13-169 Instream Flow Standards *HAR §13-169 Surface Water Use Permits	County Water Use & Development Plan	(o) Expand programs to provide for agricultural irrigation water. (p. 11-5)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
			*HAR §13-171 NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan State Water Projects Plan Agricultural Water Use Plan & Development Plan		
Water Waste Agriculture Sustainability			Hawai'i County Code Chapter 20 - Refuse *HAR §11-58.1 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Comprehensive Environmental, Response, Compensation and Liability Act		
Waste Transportation			Hawai'i County Code Chapter 20 - Refuse *HAR §11-58.1 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Comprehensive Environmental, Response, Compensation and Liability Act		
Land Use Water			State Water Code *HRS §174C	County Water Use & Development Plan	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Water Education Preservation of Natural Beauty Environmental Quality			NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55		
Utilities Safety			NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55		
Utilities		Clean Water Act NEPA	NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55		
Utilities Long Range physical Development		Clean Water Act NEPA	NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55		
Utilities		Clean Water Act NEPA	NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55		
Utilities		Clean Water Act NEPA	NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55		
Utilities		Clean Water Act NEPA	NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55		
Utilities		Clean Water Act NEPA	NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55		
Utilities		Clean Water Act NEPA	NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55		

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
State/Federal Action (Advocacy)					
Pollution Sustainability Environmental Quality	11. Public Utilities	Clean Water Act NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C		(i) Cooperate with the State Department of Health 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. (p. 11-4)
Water Agriculture	11. Public Utilities		Agricultural Water Use Plan & Development Plan State Water Code *HRS §174C		(j) Cooperate with appropriate State and Federal agencies and the private sector to develop, improve and expand agricultural water systems in appropriate areas on the island. (p. 11-4)
Water Utilities	11. Public Utilities				(l) Continue to participate in the United States Geological Survey's exploratory well drilling program. (p. 11-4)
Water Agriculture	11. Public Utilities		Agricultural Water Use Plan & Development Plan State Water Code *HRS §174C		(f) A coordinated effort by County, State and private interests shall be developed to identify sources of additional water supply and be implemented to ensure the development of sufficient quantities of water for existing and future needs of high growth areas and agricultural production. (p. 11-4)
Water Utilities		NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C		
Energy Education					
Energy Sustainability					
Energy			Act 203		
Energy			HRS §269-91		
Energy					

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Water					
Community Action					
	11. Public Utilities				PUNA
water utilities	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C		(a) Continue to improve inadequate water system facilities. (p. 11-6)
water utilities	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C		(b) Water source investigation and exploration should be continued in order to provide service for anticipated needs. (p. 11-6)
water utilities	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C		(c) Investigate additional groundwater sources in the Olaa area. (p. 11-6)
Water	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C		(d) Investigate alternative means to finance the extension of water systems to subdivisions that rely on catchment. (p. 11-6)
Environmental Quality Waste Pollution Health Safety	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan		(a) The use of cesspools shall be discontinued in the coastal areas where cesspools do not function satisfactorily to meet water quality standards. Individual household aerobic treatment units approved by the State Health Department and the County of Hawaii could be utilized in these areas. Future sewerage systems for the Puna area would then naturally commence with service to the lower coastal areas. (p.11-18)
Environmental Quality Waste Pollution Health Safety Utilities	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan		(b) Coordinate with W.H. Shipman Ltd. in the planning and development of a sewerage system for the Keaau area.(p.11-18)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	11. Public Utilities				SOUTH HILO
Water Safety Health Utilities	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C		(a) Continue to implement water system maintenance and improvement programs in order to provide the city with a dependable and consistently safe drinking water supply. (p. 11-7)
Water Utilities	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C		(b) Investigate groundwater sources in the upper Waiakea Uka, Kaieie Mauka, Kulaimano, Saddle Road, and Honomu areas. (p. 11-7)
Water Utilities	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C		(c) Further investigate future ground water resources. (p. 11-7)
Water Health Safety	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C		(d) Replace existing surface sources with groundwater sources to meet State Department of Health standards. (p. 11-7)
Environmental Quality Waste Pollution Health Safety Utilities	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan		(a) Encourage the State Department of Health to monitor the wastewater received to provide sufficient base line data regarding the need for any future extension or expansion of waste water collection systems. (p.11-20)
Environmental Quality Waste Pollution Health Safety Utilities	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan		(b) Expand the existing sewer collection system to all densely populated areas in an around Hilo. (p.11-20)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Environmental Quality Waste Pollution Health Safety Utilities	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan		(c) Upgrade and/or rehabilitate aging sewer pump stations and collector sewers. (p.11-20)
	11. Public Utilities				NORTH HILO
utilities	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C		(a) Replace old, substandard, or deteriorating lines and storage facilities. (p. 11-7)
utilities	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C		(b) Develop a standby well for the Ookala system. (p. 11-7)
	11. Public Utilities				(a) Continue operation of the existing sewerage system at Kapehu. (p.11-21)
	11. Public Utilities				HAMAKUA
utilities	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C		(a) Continue to coordinate programs with State and Federal agencies to develop a well at Kukuihaele and Honokaa Hospital to the standards of the Department of Water Supply. (p. 11-8)
utilities	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C		(b) Replace old, sub-standard, or deteriorating lines and storage facilities. (p. 11-8)
water Utilities	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C		(c) Investigate groundwater sources in the Honokaa and Kukuihaele areas. (p. 11-8)
Environmental Quality Waste Pollution Health Safety Utilities	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan		(a) Investigate possible alternatives to eliminate the need for and continued use of the oxidation ponds.(p. 11-22)
	11. Public Utilities				NORTH KOHALA

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
water Utilities	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C		(a) Pursue a ground water source for the Makapala-Keokea water system. (p. 11-8)
water Utilities	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C		(b) Explore further sources for future needs. (p. 11-8)
water Utilities	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C		(c) Improve and replace inadequate distribution mains and storage facilities. (p. 11-8)
water Utilities Agriculture	11. Public Utilities		Agricultural Water Use Plan & Development Plan State Water Code *HRS §174C		(d) Encourage efforts to improve the Kohala ditch system and its use for agricultural purposes. (p. 11-8)
	11. Public Utilities				SOUTH KOHALA
water Utilities	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C		(a) Seek alternative sources of water for the Lalamilo system. (p. 11-9)
water Utilities	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C		(b) Improve and replace inadequate distribution mains and steel tanks. (p. 11-9)
water Utilities	11. Public Utilities		State Water Code *HRS §174C		(c) Continue to seek additional groundwater sources for the Waimea System (p. 11-9)
Environmental Quality Waste Pollution Health Safety Utilities	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan		(a) Construct a Waimea sewerage system to provide sewer service and wastewater treatment facilities with an ultimate treatment capacity adequate for foreseeable growth. Consider water reclamation or subsurface type disposal. (p. 11-22)
Environmental Quality Waste Pollution Health Safety Utilities	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan		(b) Construct a sewerage system in the Puako beach lot area to service flows by utilizing existing resort wastewater treatment facilities as a means of wastewater disposal. (p.11-22)
	11. Public Utilities				NORTH KONA

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
water Utilities	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C		(a) Continue to pursue groundwater source investigation, exploration and development in areas that would provide for anticipated growth and an efficient and economic system operation. (p. 11-10)
water Utilities	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C		(b) Continue to evaluate growth conditions to coordinate improvements as required to the existing water system in accordance with the North Kona Water System Master Plan. (p. 11-10)
water Utilities	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C		(c) Explore and develop a well in Waiaha. (p. 11-10)
Environmental Quality Waste Pollution Health Safety Utilities	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan		(a) Expand the existing sewer collection system. (p. 11-22)
Environmental Quality Waste Pollution Health Safety Utilities	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan		(b) Upgrade the Kealakehe Wastewater Treatment Plant to produce tertiary (R-1) quality effluent. (p. 11-22)
	11. Public Utilities				SOUTH KONA
water Utilities	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C		(a) Continue to pursue groundwater source investigation, exploration and development in areas that would provide for anticipated growth and an efficient and economic system operation. (p. 11-10)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
water Utilities	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C		(b) Continue to evaluate growth conditions to coordinate improvements as required to the existing water system in accordance with the South Kona Water System Master Plan. (p. 11-10)
Environmental Quality Waste Pollution Health Safety Utilities	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan		(a) Continue to work with the Departments of Health and Land and Natural Resources to preserve the Class AA water quality of Kealakekua Bay. (p. 11-23)
Environmental Quality Waste Pollution Health Safety Utilities	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan		(b) Continue the current methods of wastewater disposal in unsewered areas in compliance with State and County requirements. This includes individual wastewater systems in low density developments and private wastewater treatment plants in high density developments. (p. 11-23)
	11. Public Utilities				KA'U
water Utilities	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C		(a) Provide additional water system improvements for the currently serviced areas of Naalehu, Waiohinu, and Pahala. (p.11-11)
water Utilities	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C		(b) Pursue groundwater source investigation, exploration and well development at Ocean View, Pahala, and Waiohinu. (p. 11-11)
water Utilities	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C		(c) Continue to evaluate growth conditions to coordinate improvements as required to the existing water system. (p. 11-11)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
water Utilities Social Equity	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C		(d) Investigate alternative means to finance the extension of water systems to subdivisions that rely on catchment. (p. 11-11)
Environmental Quality Waste Pollution Health Safety Utilities	11. Public Utilities	NEPA	State Water Code *HRS §174C NPDES General Permits *HAR §11-55 Clean Water Act State Water Resource Protection Plan State Water Quality Plan		(a) Work closely with landowners to insure the development of adequate sewerage treatment facilities. (p.11-23)

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
			(1) Prioritize and implement future improvements to public facilities and services (p. 71)	
Objective PUB-4: Growth Management. To prioritize and locate growth-supporting infrastructure (water, sewer, drainage) to support the TODs and infill development and to minimize the environmental impacts of such growth. (p. 4.11)				
	1. To lower Puna's dependence on fossil fuel as an energy source, becoming a demonstration area for alternative sources. (p. 3-20)			
	2. Promote solar technologies, including solar water heaters and PV power systems. (p.3-20)			
	1. To protect aquifers in lower elevation from untreated wastewater disposal system (p. 2-9)			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
	2. To improve wastewater treatment methods and standards in areas designated for future aquifer use. (p. 2-9)			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
	2. To improve wastewater treatment methods and standards in designated future aquifer and coastal areas (p. 2-9)	Strategy 1.6 Manage and Upgrade the Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems - the Auwaiakeakua WWTP (“A-Plant”) and the Kamakoa WWTP (“K-Plant”). together with collection lines and effluent disposal fields, are owned and operated by the West Hawaii Sewer Company- the company sold to a California company- The County’s proposed 1200 unit workforce housing project will be tied into a new wastewater treatment plant- Other large projects should also be required to tied into a modern WWTP- The new WWTP’s could also be designed to produce “reclaimed water” for irrigation of parks and landscaped areas and allow limited potable water aquifer to better serve the growing population (p. 100-101)	(4) Improve Potable Water System (p. 99)	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
	1. To plan for future potable and irrigation water demand; Preserve contamination-free zone in lower Puna for future potable water source (p. 2-9)	Strategy 1.5 Manage and Expand the Potable Water System - to anticipate of continuing population growth and increased potable water demand - Potable water for Waikoloa Resort and Waikoloa Village is provided by the West Hawaii Water Company which is sold to a large California company that specializes in managing sewer and water systems (p. 100);		

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
		Strategy 1.6 Manage and Upgrade the Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems - the Auwaiakeakua WWTP (“A-Plant”) and the Kamakoa WWTP (“K-Plant”). together with collection lines and effluent disposal fields, are owned and operated by the West Hawaii Sewer Company- the company sold to a California company- The County’s proposed 1200 unit workforce housing project will be tied into a new wastewater treatment plant- Other large projects should also be required to tied into a modern WWTP- The new WWTP’s could also be designed to produce “reclaimed water” for irrigation of parks and landscaped areas and allow limited potable water aquifer to better serve the growing population (p. 100-101)		

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
	1. To provide free wireless internet district-wide. (p. 3-14) 2. To expand telecommuting opportunities. (p. 4-2)			
	1. COU: Provide free wireless internet services. (p. 3-15) 2. COU: Provide public financial support for infrastructure development within approved village/town centers. (p.3-15) 3. COU: Facilitate telecommuting by developing free WI-FI reception in Puna. (p.3-15)			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
		(p.115). Environmental stewardship in Puako: Work with Mauna Lani Resort, County Dept of Environmental Management and other state and fed agencies on possible construction of a sewer system (p.139).		

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
Policy PUB–4.4: Sewer Priorities. In order to protect the nearshore water quality, the requirement to hookup to the County sewer system (HCC Section 21-5) shall be strictly enforced. The highest priority in expanding the sewer system within the Kona Urban Area shall be to service any shoreline properties that do not have access to a public sewer system and then to service lots within approximately 1 mile of the shoreline. Any new subdivision within 1 mile of shoreline within the Kona Urban Area shall either hookup to the public sewer system, or provide a private treatment system, and/or install dry sewers (see Figure 4-10c Official Public Facilities and Services Map-Waste Management). Private wastewater collection systems within the 1 mile zone shall be designed and constructed to County standards to enable potential connection to County sewer system. The County shall ensure that TODs can be served by the public sewer system in a timely manner.				

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
Action PUB–4.4a: Identify the violators and enforce the sewer hookup requirements (DEM, 1-2). Action PUB–4.4b: Develop a sewer plan to service the Kahaluʻu area (DEM, 3-5). Action PUB–4.4c: Update the sewerage master plan to service the entire Kona Urban Area with priority to the TODs and the areas within approximately 1 mile of the shoreline (DEM, 3-5).				

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
Policy PUB-4.6 Wastewater Reuse Area: Recognizing the limited drinking water supply in the Kona area, every effort should be taken to develop a feasible wastewater reclamation system for non-potable uses. Also refer to Policy TRAN-3.3. The wastewater reuse area should be, at a minimum, located mauka of the shoreline up to Keohokālole Highway (Mid- Level Road), north of Palani Road and south of Huliko'a Drive (see Figure 4-10c Official Public Facilities and Services Map-Waste Management). (p. 4.112)				
Policy PUB–4.1: Water for TODs. To encourage and direct development to the TODs, a priority shall be to provide an appropriately sized water transmission line within the Keohokālole Highway Corridor, and to flexibly enable water allocation policies to support the Kona CDP land use policy to concentrate growth within the TODs, in lieu of sprawl. (p. 4.11)				

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
Policy PUB–4.4: Sewer Priorities. In order to protect the nearshore water quality, the requirement to hookup to the County sewer system (HCC Section 21-5) shall be strictly enforced. The highest priority in expanding the sewer system within the Kona Urban Area shall be to service any shoreline properties that do not have access to a public sewer system and then to service lots within approximately 1 mile of the shoreline. Any new subdivision within 1 mile of shoreline within the Kona Urban Area shall either hookup to the public sewer system, or provide a private treatment system, and/or install dry sewers (see Figure 4-10c Official Public Facilities and Services Map-Waste Management). Private wastewater collection systems within the 1 mile zone shall be designed and constructed to County standards to enable potential connection to County sewer system. The County shall ensure that TODs can be served by the public sewer system in a timely manner. (p. 4.111)				
Policy PUB–4.5: Wastewater Treatment and Effluent Reuse. The Kealakehe Wastewater Treatment Plant shall be expanded to accommodate the projected sewage volume from the Urban Area extending south of Hina Lani Street to the Keauhou Wastewater Treatment Plant service area. A new County wastewater treatment plant shall be located in the vicinity shown on Figure 4-10c Official Public Facilities and Services Map-Waste Management and designed to the extent feasible to utilize a natural treatment system that can double as an open space feature. (p. 4.111)				
Action PUB–4.1a: Update, as necessary, DWS's master plan for Kona to support future growth in the TODs (DWS, 2-3). (p. 4.11)				
Policy PUB–4.2: South Kona Water System. In recognition that the extension of the County water system south beyond its existing limit at Hoʻokena would increase the growth pressures to convert agricultural land to urban uses, the South Kona County water system shall not be extended further south. (Enacted by plan) (p. 4.11)				
Policy PUB–4.3: Agricultural Water. Recognizing the importance of agriculture as part of the rural character of Kona, the pervasiveness of small farms, and the critical need for irrigation in Kona's relatively dry climate, DWS shall develop a policy to implement best efforts to serve the agricultural water needs of the Kona area. (4.111)				

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
Action PUB–4.3a: Develop policies and plans to provide water for agricultural use, and amend DWS's Rules accordingly (DWS, 3-5). (p. 4.11)				
Action PUB–4.3d: Update Kona water system master plan to incorporate agricultural water component (DWS, 3-5). (p. 4.111)				
Action PUB–4.3c: Develop an application form to facilitate verification of the agricultural dedication and irrigation best practices certification (DWS, 2-3). (p. 4.111)				
Action PUB–4.3b: Develop an irrigation best practices certification program (SWCD, 2-3). (p. 4.111)				
Policy PUB–5.1: Integrated Waste Disposal. To the extent feasible, Kona's proposed natural system wastewater treatment facility shall be co-located with a non-edible crop, such as a biofuel crop, to use the R-1 wastewater effluent, and also co-located with Kona's green waste composting site to compost the sludge from the wastewater treatment facility for use on biofuel crop (p. 4.113)				
Policy PUB–5.2: Solid Waste. Within the Kona Urban Area, to increase the capture of recyclable materials and also to decrease the number of automobile trips, the County shall explore feasible alternatives for residential curbside collection, including source-separated recyclables. (p. 4.113)				
Action PUB–4.1b: Amend DWS's Rules, as necessary, to support the Kona CDP land use policies (DWS, 3-5). (p. 4.11)				

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
Acknowledging the complexity of managing stormwater, a stormwater management program tailored to Kona shall evolve through a public education and training phase, voluntary incentives, and the ultimate development of Stormwater Management Guidelines that will regulate development and establish standards for public projects. The evolution of this program shall consider the following: (a) a connected hierarchical overflow system where overflows from 10-year storm facilities (e.g., drywells) are directed to higher-capacity flood management systems, so that the total system can safely accommodate a 100-year storm; (b) use of natural drainageways and retention areas to the extent possible to maximize infiltration (groundwater recharge), filtration, and settling;(c) multi-purpose use of the higher-capacity (e.g., 25-year, 50-year, 100-year) flood management facilities for recreation or other uses since these areas will flood infrequently; (d) engineered “natural” flow ways to direct the sheetflow runoff into more defined drainageways; (e) onsite retention measures, such as rainwater harvesting methods; (f) street standards that minimize runoff and transport of sediment and contaminants; (g) watershed management system perspective; (h) Based on the Stormwater Management Program, existing and proposed stormwater				
Action PUB–4.4a: Identify the violators and enforce the sewer hookup requirements (DEM, 1-2). (p. 4.111)				
Action PUB–4.4b: Develop a sewer plan to service the Kahalu‘u area (DEM, 3-5). (p. 4.111)				
Action PUB–4.4c: Update the sewerage master plan to service the entire Kona Urban Area with priority to the TODs and the areas within approximately 1 mile of the shoreline (DEM, 3-5). (p. 4.111)				
Action PUB–4.5a: Master plan the expansion of the Kealakehe Wastewater Treatment Plant (DEM, 1-2). (p. 4.111)				
Action PUB–4.5b: Master plan the development of a new wastewater treatment plant servicing north of Hina Lani Street that considers the feasibility of natural treatment systems (DEM, 2-3). (p. 4.111)				
Action PUB–4.5c: Master plan a comprehensive wastewater reclamation system to maximize reuse (DEM, 2-3). (p. 4.111)				
Action PUB–4.6a: Future wastewater reuse areas shall be identified on Figure 4-10c Official Public Facilities and Services Map-Waste Management (DPW, PD, on-going). (p. 4.112)				
Action PUB–5.1b: Master plan concept and financing for new natural system wastewater treatment facility and relocated transfer station/recycling center; obtain DLNR approval to use State land (DEM, 5-10). (p. 4.112)				

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
	1. DBEDT: Investigate ground-water cooling for public buildings. (p-5-22)			
	2. UH: Establish a Renewable Energy Research & Development fund with UH Hilo. (p.5-22)			
	3. PUC: Apply the PUC Public Benefits Fund to retrofit dwellings for alternative energy, with sliding scale to reach low-income households. (p. 5-22)			
	4. PUC: Promote biomass energy and fuel production using wood chips from exotic trees.(p.5-23)			
	5. PUC: Pursue new renewable energy sources (OTEC, wave energy, solar capture) as technology advances. (p.5-23)			
	HELCO: Negotiate a direct use of geothermal agreement for agricultural uses as part of any expansion of the capacity of the Puna Geothermal Venture Plant. (p. 5-23)			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
	2. To improve wastewater treatment methods and standards in designated future aquifer and coastal areas (p. 2-9)		(1) Improve Reliability of Electrical Service in North Kohala (p. 82).	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
						Objec
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(a) Provide a wide variety of recreational opportunities for the residents and visitors of the County.(p. 12-4)	4. Provide recreation opportunities. (p. 4.28) Objective ENV-2: Open Space Network. To develop a networked system of appropriate access to all significant open space resources that enhances opportunities for residents and visitors for recreational, educational, subsistence, or gathering purposes. (p. 4.69) 3. Have residences, shopping, employment, and recreational uses located within close proximity with each other and efficiently organized to provide for the daily needs of the residents (p. 4.44)
Preservation of Natural Beauty	12. Recreation				(b) Maintain the natural beauty of recreation areas (p. 12-4)	3. To provide accessibility to scenic and cultural areas without detracting aesthetic, natural, and cultural value. (p. 2-4)
Open spaces Health	12. Recreation				(c) Provide a diversity of environments for active and passive pursuits (p. 12-4)	
						Intent / Aspirati
Open spaces Population Growth	12. Recreation	Section 4(f) Department of Transportation Act			(a) Strive to equitably allocate facility-based parks among the districts relative to population, with public input to determine the locations and types of facilities. (p. 12-4)	
Infrastructure Social Services	12. Recreation				(b) Improve existing public facilities for optimum usage. (p. 12-4)	
Natural Resource Conservation Scenic and Historic Resources Culture	12. Recreation		*HRS §171-36.2		(c) Recreational facilities shall reflect the natural, historic, and cultural character of the area. (p. 12-4)	
Infrastructure Social Services	12. Recreation				(h) Provide facilities and a broad recreational program for all age groups, with special considerations for the handicapped, the elderly, and young children. (p. 12-4)	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(i) Coordinate recreational programs and facilities with governmental and private agencies and organizations. Innovative ideas for improving recreational facilities and opportunities shall be considered.(p. 12-4)	
Open spaces Public Access Natural resource conservation Scenic and historic resources Culture	12. Recreation				(m) Develop a network of pedestrian access trails to places of scenic, historic, natural or recreational values. This system of trails shall provide, at a minimum, an islandwide route connecting major parks and destinations. (p. 12-5)	Recommend that cultural resources, including trails and historic sites appropriate for public access be included as part of the Kona CDP Open Space Network Program. Provide recommendations for the County to purchase appropriate buffers surrounding these sites, and providing appropriate tools for interpretation. (p 4.77)
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(s) Consider alternative sources of funding for recreational facilities. (p. 12-5)	
Public access Open spaces	12. Recreation				(u) Provide access to public hunting areas. (p. 12-5)	
Open spaces						Open Space Network Program. The purpose of the Open Space Network Program is to enhance opportunities for residents and visitors to access Kona's Environmental Resources for recreational, educational, subsistence, or gathering purposes. The Program will identify the following: i. Hubs and Links. ii. Public Access Management. iii. Public Areas. (p. 4.69)
Open spaces Infrastructure						Policy PUB–6.3: Optimize recreational facilities in the rural areas. (p. 4.115)
Infrastructure Culture						Action PUB-6.5a: Consider 1% of public facilities construction budget to be for public art at new County facilities (Kona CDP Implementation, on-going). (p. 4.116)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Public access	12. Recreation				(l) Public access to the shoreline shall be provided in accordance with an adopted program of the County of Hawaii. (p. 12-5)	
Infrastructure Open space Culture	12. Recreation				(a) Regional parks: Serve several districts. Provide indoor and outdoor activities. Minimum size: 50 acres. (p. 12-5)	Policy PUB–6.2: Active Recreation Opportunities. A range of recreational opportunities shall be provided to encourage physical activity and interaction among toddlers, youth, teens, adults, and seniors, including, without limitation the following: (a) Regional park (minimum 50 acres)—New regional park at Kealakehe as shown on the Public Facilities Plan to include playfields, multi-purpose building (e.g., gymnasium) (p. 4.114)
Infrastructure Open space Culture	12. Recreation				(b) District parks: Offer diversifies types of recreational activities to a district. Minimum size: 10 to 30 acres. (p. 12-5)	(c) District park (10-30 acres)—Upgrade the Old Airport Park to enhance the playfields, swimming pool, multi-purpose building, courts (basketball, tennis, volleyball), tot lots, fitness area, pet area, and skateboard area; locate a district park to service South Kona to include playfields, multi-purpose use building (e.g., community/senior center, gym), and a tot lot (p. 4.114)
Infrastructure Open space Culture	12. Recreation				(c) Community Parks: Serve surrounding urban and rural areas. Size: 4 to 8 acres. (p. 12-6)	(d) Community parks (4-8 acres)—A community park should be located 2 miles apart within the Urban Area to include, at a minimum, playfields and a restroom, as designated in the Public Facilities Plan to provide adequate playfields for youth leagues; multi-purpose use of school playgrounds should be candidates for these types of parks. (p. 4.114)
Infrastructure Open space Culture	12. Recreation				(d) Neighborhood Parks: Provide open space, play areas, and social gathering place for neighborhood. Size: Up to 4 acres. (p. 12-6)	(e) Neighborhood parks (up to 4 acres) – Subdividers shall provide neighborhood parks (including community gardens, community centers, pocket parks, and pet parks) ½ mile apart for area residents and provide for private maintenance or pay a fee pursuant to HCC Chapter 8. (p. 4.114)
Infrastructure Open space Culture	12. Recreation				(e) Community Centers: Major center for spectator sports, cultural and social activities. Size: depends on facilities proposed and accessory uses.	(b) Kona Civic Auditorium or Performing Arts Center. Facility to provide a venue for major entertainment, social, cultural, and performing arts opportunities (p. 4.114)
Infrastructure Open space Culture	12. Recreation				(f) Parks for General Use: Designed to accommodate user throughout the County. Every section of the island, should be adequately served.	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Infrastructure Open space Culture	12. Recreation				(g) Park Dedication Code: The County's Park Dedication Code (Chapter 8, Hawaii County Code) provides standards for the dedication of land, facilities or assessment of in-lieu fees for recreational purposes upon the subdivision of land or the development of multiple family residential units. (p. 12-6)	
Public Access Open space	12. Recreation				(h)The County's Public Access to the Shoreline and Mountain Areas Code (Chapter 34, Hawaii County Code) requires the dedication of land for public rights-of-way as part of subdivision approval or the issuance of a building permit for the construction of a multiple-family residential development, under certain circumstances. (p. 12-6)	
						County
Infrastructure Open Space	12. Recreation				(e) Develop short and long range capital improvement programs and plans for recreational facilities that are consistent with the General Plan. (p. 12-4)	
Open spaces Education	12. Recreation				(j) Develop local citizen leadership and participation in recreation planning, maintenance, and programming. (p. 12-4)	Action PUB–7.2a: Develop a maintenance level of service for parks and to establish a baseline expectation (PR, DPW, 2-3). Action PUB–7.2b: Encourage adopt-a-park and adopt-a-street civic participation meet the level of service expectations (PR, COMM., on-going). PUB–7.2c: Provide for upgrading and maintenance to the public facilities critical need of attention (PR, DPW, on-going). (p. 4.117)
Open spaces Public access	12. Recreation		"Acquisition of Resource Values Lands *HRS §173A"		(k) Adopt an on-going program of identification, designation, and acquisition of areas with existing or potential recreational resources, such as land with sandy beaches and other prime areas for shoreline recreation in cooperation with appropriate governmental agencies. (p. 12-4)	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Infrastructure Open space Health	12. Recreation				(o) Develop facilities and safe pathway systems for walking, jogging, and biking activities. (p. 12-5)	
Education	12. Recreation				(p) Develop a recreation information dissemination system for the public's use. (p. 12-5)	
Open space Land use	12. Recreation				(q) Revise the ordinance requiring subdivisions to provide land area for park and recreational use or pay a fee in lieu thereof. (p. 12-5)	
Open space	12. Recreation				(r) Develop and adopt an Impact Fees Ordinance. (p. 12-5)	
Open space Culture Infrastructure Social Services						Action PUB-8.1a: The County shall work with community to establish One-Stop Community Resource Center (R&D, COMM., 3-5). 1. The County shall provide a community resource staff member at a central location. 2. Staff will be knowledgeable about community resources for families and individuals. 3. Staff will assist community members navigating public systems and understand eligibility criteria for public and privately offered programs. 4. The resource center will be able to identify gaps in services for families and individuals and advocate for improved access to and availability of services. (p. 4.117)
Infrastructure Open Space Public Access Land Use						
Land use Culture Scenic and historic resources						

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Scenic and historic resources Open spaces Transportation	12. Recreation				(n) Establish a program to inventory ancient trails, cart roads and old government roads on the island in coordination with appropriate State agencies. (p. 12-5)	
Open spaces Health	12. Recreation				(t) Develop best management practices for the development of golf courses in coordination with developers, State Department of Health, and other government agencies. (p. 12-5)	
Open spaces Natural resources Conservation						
						Communit
Infrastructure Open spaces						Action PUB–7.2b: Encourage adopt-a-park and adopt-a-street civic participation meet the level of service expectations (PR, COMM., on-going). (p. 4.117)
Open spaces Infrastructure Social Services						
Open spaces Population Growth Infrastructure	12. Recreation				PUNA (a) As the population increases and need arises, neighborhood parks in large subdivisions between Keaau and Pahoa should be provided and improved. (p. 12-9)	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(b) Encourage the State to establish a park reserve on State-owned land east of Kaimu. (p. 12-9)	
Open spaces Natural Resources Conservation	12. Recreation				(c) Recommend the establishment of beach reserves at Kehena Beach and Opihikao (west of Opihikao junction). (p. 12-9)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(d) Recommend that the State expand the Mackenzie State Recreation Area. (p. 12-9)	
Open spaces Public access	12. Recreation				(e)Develop the expanded Isaac Hale Beach Park recreation area. Provide trail access to Keahialaka Spring and Pond and Mahinaakaka Heiau. (p. 12-9)	
Natural resource conservation	12. Recreation				(f) Develop the Kapoho Tidepools as a marine park. (p. 12-9)	
Open spaces Scenic and historic resources	12. Recreation				(g) Establish a small scenic park overlooking Kapoho and provide minimum facilities. (p. 12-9)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(h) Develop recreational areas along the coast between Hilo and Kapoho, including areas at Papai, Haena (Keaau), Kaloli Point, Keonepoko Nui, Honolulu Landing, and Nanawale. (p. 12-9)	
Open spaces Scenic and historic resources	12. Recreation				(i) Establish small scenic viewpoints along the Puna Road to overlook the rift zone and Kaueleau, Keekee and the 1955 flows. (p. 12-9)	
Open spaces Infrastructure	12. Recreation				(j) Explore means to maximize the use of the Pahoa Neighborhood Facility site to serve the recreational needs of the lower Puna area. (p. 12-9)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				South Hilo a) Maintain Clem Akina Park, Gilbert Carvalho Park, Keikiland Playground and Wainaku Camp 2 Field as community recreation. (p. 12-12)	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Open spaces Scenic and historic resources	12. Recreation				(b) Improve Kalakaua Park as an open space amenity and the focal point of the Kalakaua Park Heritage Area. (p. 12-12)	
Open spaces Infrastructure Scenic and historic resources	12. Recreation				(c) Encourage the development of a park along both sides of the Wailuku River in the central business district of Hilo and provide major viewpoints with pedestrian walkways and benches. (p. 12-12)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(d) Community and/or neighborhood recreational areas should be provided in areas such as Piihonua, upper Ponahawai, Kaumana-Ainako, upper Kaumana, Haihai, and upper Waiakea. (p. 12-12)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(e) Develop urban commercial areas with landscaped parks for passive recreation. (p. 12-12)	
Open spaces Public access	12. Recreation				(f) Expand the depth of coastal recreation areas. Park areas should be connected with trails to increase public access. (p. 12-12)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(g) Develop the coastal area between Lehia and Lihikai for recreational use. (p. 12-12)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(h) Develop Reed's Bay for more intensive water-oriented recreation. (p. 12-12)	
Open spaces Infrastructure	12. Recreation				(i) Encourage the State to develop a small boat harbor and additional moorage facilities. (p. 12-12)	
Open spaces Infrastructure	12. Recreation				(j) Develop Kuhio Bay and the Baker's Beach area as a public recreational facility. (p. 12-12)	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Open spaces Preservation of natural beauty Infrastructure	12. Recreation				(k) South Hilo - Encourage the implementation of the "Environmental and Urban Design Proposals, East Hawaii Project, City of Hilo," and the "Downtown Hilo Redevelopment Plan" for the Kaiko'o and Bayfront areas. This includes the deepening of Waiolama Canal, the development of the proposed Waiolama River State Park, the elimination of Bayfront Highway and the widening and realigning of Kamehameha Avenue, and the establishment of botanical gardens. (p. 12-12)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(l) Return Kaumana Caves County Park, a natural resource recreation area, to the jurisdiction of the State. (p. 12-12)	
Open spaces Public access	12. Recreation				(m) Provide trail and access systems to recreational areas. (p. 12-12)	
Open spaces Culture Education Infrastructure	12. Recreation				(n) Develop a center/complex for major cultural, educational and recreational activities. (p. 12-12)	
Open spaces Infrastructure	12. Recreation				(o) Develop a second municipal golf course. (p. 12-12)	
Natural Resource Conservation	12. Recreation				(p) Return Kaumana Caves County Park, a natural resource recreation area, to the jurisdiction of the State. (p. 12-12)	
	12. Recreation				North Hilo (a) Implement the Laupahoehoe Point Beach Park master plan .(p. 12-12)	
Infrastructure	12. Recreation				(b) Improve the boat launching facilities at Laupahoehoe Peninsula by encouraging the Army Corps of Engineers to extend the breakwater. (p. 12-12)	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Infrastructure Culture	12. Recreation				Hamakua (a) Construct multipurpose rooms adjacent to the gymnasium in Honokaa Park to accommodate community meetings and functions. (p. 12-14)	
Natural resources conservation Open spaces	12. Recreation				(b) Encourage the recreational development of Waipio and Waimanu Valleys as natural and wilderness areas. Encourage the State to provide small recreation sites on the edge of Waipio Valley. (p. 12-14)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(c) Encourage the development of a general use park in the Kaao-Ahualoa section of the Hamakua Forest Reserve. (p. 12-14)	
Open spaces Scenic and historic resources	12. Recreation				(d) Encourage the State to develop a scenic park on the Kohala side of Hiilawe Falls in conjunction with the development of the scenic highway. (p. 12-14)	
Open space Infrastructure	12. Recreation				North Kohala (a) Expand facilities at Kapa`a Beach Park. (p. 12-15)	
Open spaces Scenic and historic resources	12. Recreation				(b) Encourage the State to further develop the Lapakahi complex as a historic park.(p. 12-15)	
Infrastructure	12. Recreation				(c) Recommend the expansion of small boat harbor facilities at Mahukona Harbor.(p. 12-15)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(d) Expand the multi-use recreation areas at Mahukona and Kapaa Beach Parks. (p. 12-15)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(e) Encourage the State to dedicate approximately 12 acres of its lands surrounding Mahukona Beach Park to the County to accommodate the expansion of Mahukona Beach Park. (p. 12-15)	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(f) Encourage the development of the Upolu Point area for recreation, including access to fishing areas. (p. 12-15)	
	12. Recreation				South Kohala (a) Encourage the full implementation of the Hapuna Beach State Park Master Plan including Wailea Bay Area.(p. 12-17)	
Open spaces Infrastructure	12. Recreation				(b) Improve picnic and camping facilities at Samuel M. Spencer Beach Park. (p. 12-17)	
Open spaces Public access	12. Recreation				(c) Acquire and develop additional public shoreline recreation areas. (p. 12-17)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(d) Encourage the establishment of neighborhood parks. (p. 12-17)	
Open spaces Public access	12. Recreation				(e) Ensure public use of and access to beach areas. (p. 12-17)	
Infrastructure	12. Recreation				(f) Develop parking areas for Waimea Park. (p. 12-17)	
Open spaces Infrastructure	12. Recreation				(g) Develop additional recreational facilities in Waimea, including an approximate 30-acre regional park on land to be donated by Parker Ranch. (p. 12-17)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(h) Encourage the expansion of outdoor recreational areas around Waimea School. (p. 12-17)	
Open spaces Infrastructure Health	12. Recreation				(i) Develop recreational facilities in Waikoloa, including an enclosed community center/sports complex. (p. 12-17)	
Open spaces Infrastructure	12. Recreation				(j) Develop trail systems linking residential areas to Waimea's urban center. (p. 12-17)	
	12. Recreation				(k) Support the passive use of Church Row Park. (p. 12-17)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(l) Encourage development of Waimea Trails & Greenways and Waimea Nature Park (Ulu Laau). (p. 12-17)	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Open spaces Infrastructure Health	12. Recreation				North Kona (a) Encourage the development of community and district recreational facilities, a gymnasium and community center with easy access for residents.(p. 12-19)	
Open spaces Health	12. Recreation				(b) Encourage the development of Alii Drive within the Kailua Village area as a pedestrian mall with open space areas for passive recreation. (p. 12-19)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(c) Improve facilities at Laaloa Bay Beach Park and Kahaluu Beach Park.(p. 12-19)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(d) Implement the development of the Kailua Park (Old Kona Airport) as a major regional or district park. (p. 12-19)	
Open spaces Infrastructure Health	12. Recreation				(e) Encourage the development of a major multi-purpose regional recreational and complex. (p. 12-19)	
Open spaces Infrastructure	12. Recreation				(f) Acquire, and/or encourage the development of additional public shoreline recreation areas. (p. 12-19)	
Public access	12. Recreation				(g) Establish public access to and the development of shoreline regions along the North Kona Coast in areas such as Keawaiki, Kiholo Bay, Kaupulehu, Kukio and Kapapa Bays, Kua Bay, Kahoiawa, Makalawena, and Honokohau. (p. 12-19)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(h) Encourage the State to continue with the establishment of Kekaha Kai State Park reaching into Mahaiula, Awakee, and Maniniowali Ahupuaa. (p. 12-19)	
Natural resources conservation Sustainability	12. Recreation				(i) Protect the marine life at Kahaluu Bay. (p. 12-19)	
Natural resources conservation Sustainability	12. Recreation				(j) Protect Opaeula, Kaloko, and Honokohau (Aimakapa) Ponds as natural areas. (p. 12-19)	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Scenic and historic resources	12. Recreation				(k) Encourage the development of historic trails.(p. 12-19)	
Open spaces Infrastructure	12. Recreation				(l) Develop a municipal golf course. (p. 12-19)	
Open spaces Scenic and historic resources	12. Recreation				(m) Encourage the establishment of a historic park at Kamoa Point.(p. 12-19)	
Natural resources conservation Sustainability	12. Recreation				(n) Encourage the acquisition and establishment of the summit area of Hualalai as a wilderness park. (p. 12-19)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(o) Increase mauka park lands. (p. 12-19)	
Open spaces Infrastructure	12. Recreation				South Kona (a) Expand and/or develop recreational facilities in existing communities. (p. 12-20)	
Open spaces Infrastructure Education	12. Recreation				(b) Establish, in cooperation with the State Department of Education, additional recreational facilities at Konawaena, Honaunau, and Hookena Schools. (p. 12-20)	
Open spaces Infrastructure	12. Recreation				(c) Encourage the development of a district recreation center with the cooperation of public and private agencies.(p. 12-21)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(d) Encourage the development of the coastal area for public recreational use.(p. 12-21)	
Open spaces Scenic and historic resources Natural resources conservation	12. Recreation				(e) Encourage the development of a historic park at Kealakekua Bay and protect historic sites and scenic aspects of the area. Provide a conservation buffer around Kealakekua Bay. (p. 12-21)	
Open spaces Natural resources conservation	12. Recreation				(f) Encourage the development of beach park reserves as natural areas and the improvement of existing beach parks. (p. 12-21)	
Open spaces Scenic and historic resources	12. Recreation				(g) Encourage the further development of Honaunau Bay as a historic park with recreational opportunities. (p. 12-21)	

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan	Kona CDP
Natural resources conservation Open spaces	12. Recreation				(h) Encourage the development of Honomalino Bay as a beach reserve. (p. 12-21)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(i) Encourage the development of Palemano Point and Hookena areas for public recreational opportunities. (p. 12-21)	
Culture	12. Recreation				(j) Develop and provide cultural facilities and programs. (p. 12-21)	
Open spaces infrastructure Health	12. Recreation				Kau'u (a) Encourage the development of a swimming facility in Naalehu. (p, 12-22)	
Open spaces Infrastructure Population Growth	12. Recreation				(b) Develop parks in Ocean View, commensurate with population growth. (p, 12-22)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(c) Encourage the establishment of the Punaluu-Ninole Springs region as a recreation area. (p, 12-22)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(d) Ka'u - Encourage the State Department of Hawaiian Homes Lands to develop the South Point area for recreational opportunities. (p. 12-22)	
Open spaces Infrastructure	12. Recreation				(e) Recommend the development of Kaalualu Bay as a remote camping-beach park. (p, 12-22)	
Natural resources conservation Open spaces	12. Recreation				(f) Ka'u - Encourage the State Department of Land and Natural Resources to develop wilderness recreation uses of the Kapua-Manuka Forest Reserve. (p. 12-22)	
Open spaces	12. Recreation				(g) Encourage the restoration of Ninole Pond as a recreation area. (p, 12-22)	
Infrastructure Open spaces	12. Recreation				(h) Encourage land acquisition surrounding Whittington Beach Park to allow for its expansion and the construction of a parking area. (p, 12-22)	

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
ives		
1. To offer a variety of public recreational areas, reflecting the beauty and diversity of the natural setting, and recreational programs for people of all ages and physical abilities that are not currently available. (p.3-16)	To provide more developed park space and recreational facilities (p. 48)	(1) Provide infrastructure, community facilities, and services that adequately serve the community on an on-going basis, and especially in times of emergency. Improve emergency preparedness (p. 102)
		(2) Preserve the district's open space and cultural resources (p. 24)
		(1) Shoreline and coastal resources are protected (p. 24)
onal Policies		

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
	Acquire critical open spaces areas in East Waimea(p. 80); Strategy 2.1 – Acquisition of Fee Interest or of Conservation Easements (p. 81) Waimea-based open space subcommittee of the South Kohala CDP Community Action Committee, with assistance from the County Planning Department, the County Open Space Commission, and the Hawai'i Island Land Trust (HILT) should take the lead-create a detailed map and list of open space parcels with notes on current use and owner- meet with owners in small groups if they are interested in selling their land- seek acquisition funds from the County and/or from the HILT and/or from wealthy donors-implement the acquisition process after the South Kohala CDP enacted-cost of acquisition can be quite high as millions of dollars - intended outcome: preservation of most of the remaining small farms and ranches in East Waimea as open space (p. 81-82); Strategy 2.2 – Internal Transfer of Development Rights-lead by Hawaii County Planning Department- the Planning Department can begin discussions with the owners of priority parcels - this program for internal TDR's could be initiated at any time, and could be applied to several rezonings of East Waimea lands - cost will be	

Policies

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
		County approvals of proposed new development projects shall require that adequate infrastructure be in place. Consideration of cumulative impacts shall be included in the evaluation of the adequacy of infrastructure systems (p. 23).
	Acquire critical open spaces areas in East Waimea(p. 80) Strategy 2.1 – Acquisition of Fee Interest or of Conservation Easements (p. 81) Policy 1-Strategy 1.2 Acquire Critical Open Space Areas (p. 68)	
Action		
		(1)Improve Parks (restrooms, gym & public boat ramp) (p. 99).

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
1. DPR: Improve and expand Coastal Activity Areas such as: Ahalanui Beach Park (p.3-17) 2. DPR: Improve and expand community parks in Hawaiian Acres subdivision at three sites to be determined later through a community involvement process (Ord. 20011-053) 3. DPR: Expand hours of operation at regional and larger community parks. (p.3-17) 4. DPR: Develop new senior center in Mt. View. (p.3-17) 5. DPR: Develop recreational programs for Cooper Center and Volcano Community Park (p.5-21) 6. Provide in each village center a regional park and village green. (p.3-17) 6. DPW: Create small community parks as right-of-way acquisition for new connection road segments between subdivisions. (p.3-17) 7. DPW: Create and improve Linear Parks. (p.3-17)		
	Kawaihae Policy 1. The County and state shall work closely with the Kawaihae community to create a balance of recreational, commercial, and industrial uses around the harbor area while preserving the cultural and historic importance of the area (p.115).	

tion (Advocacy)

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
1. DLNR: Consider expanding the Camp Ground at Mackenzie State Park to include public property south of Mackenzie. (p.5-21) 2. DLNR: Create and improve Preserves at Wao'opae Tidepools (p.5-22) 3. DLNR: Consider acquiring Green Lake and vicinity for restoration and nature center. (p.5-22) 4. DLNR: Consider hiking trails through Nanawale Forest Reserve. (p.5-22) 5. DLNR: Pursue development of cultural/botanical park in Hawaiian Paradise Park. (p.5-22)		
y Action		
1. DPR: Improve and expand Coastal Activity Areas such as: Ahalanui Beach Park (p.3-17) 2. DPR: Improve and expand community parks in Hawaiian Acres subdivision at three sites to be determined later through a community involvement process (Ord. 20011-053) 3. DPR: Expand hours of operation at regional and larger community parks. (p.3-17) 4. DPR: Develop new senior center in Mt. View. (p.3-17) 5. DPR: Develop recreational programs for Cooper Center and Volcano Community Park (p.5-21) 6. Provide in each village center a regional park and village green. (p.3-17) 6. DPW: Create small community parks as right-of-way acquisition for new connection road segments between subdivisions. (p.3-17) 7. DPW: Create and improve Linear Parks. (p.3-17)		

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP

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Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP

Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Transportation; Public Access; Federal Expenditures; Safety/Criminal Justice; Long Range Physical Development; Population Growth; Health	13. Transportation		Statewide Transportation Planning HRS §279A Hawaii Statewide Transportation Plan		(a) Provide a transportation system whereby people and goods can move efficiently, safely, comfortably and economically. (p. 13-2)
Transportation; Public Access; Federal Expenditures; Population Growth. Safety/Criminal Justice; Long Range Physical Development; Desirable Density of Population	13. Transportation				(b) Make available a variety of modes of transportation that best meets the needs of the County. (p. 13-2)
					ROADWAYS
Transportation; Public Access; Federal Expenditures; Safety/Criminal Justice; Long Range Physical Development; Population Growth; Health	13. Transportation		Statewide Transportation Planning HRS §279A Hawaii Statewide Transportation Plan		(a) Provide a system of roadways for the safe, efficient, and comfortable movement of people and goods. (p. 13-5)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Transportation; Public Access; Federal Expenditures; Waste; Population Growth; Long Range Physical Development; Scenic and Historical Resources; Preservation of Natural Beauty; Water; Desirable Density of Population; Safety/Criminal Justice;	13. Transportation		Statewide Transportation Planning HRS §279A Hawaii Statewide Transportation Plan		(b) Provide an integrated State and County transportation system so that new major routes will complement and encourage proposed land policies. (p. 13-5)
					AIRPORTS & HARBORS
Transportation; Public Access; Federal Expenditures; Population Growth. Safety/Criminal Justice; Long Range Physical Development; Desirable Density of Population Health	13. Transportation		Statewide Transportation Planning HRS §279A Hawaii Statewide Transportation Plan		(a) Provide transportation terminals and related facilities for the safe, efficient, and comfortable movement of people and goods. (p. 13-17)
					MASS TRANSIT

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Transportation; Population Growth; Desirable Density of Population; Public Access; Safety/Criminal Justice; Federal Expenditures; Sustainability	13. Transportation		Statewide Transportation Planning HRS §279A Hawaii Statewide Transportation Plan		(a) Provide residents with a variety of public transportation systems that are affordable, efficient, accessible, safe, environmentally friendly, and reliable. (p. 13-23)
					As
Transportation; Desirable Density of Population; Federal Expenditures; Public Access	13. Transportation		Hawaii Statewide Transportation Plan		(a) Encourage improvement of transportation service. (p. 13-2)
Transportation; Desirable Density of Population; Federal Expenditures; Public Access; Population Growth	13. Transportation		Statewide Transportation Planning HRS §279A Hawaii Statewide Transportation Plan		(b) Consider the provision of adequate transportation systems to enhance economic viabilities. (p. 13-2)
					ROADWAYS
Transportation; Desirable Density of Population; Population Growth; Federal Expenditures; Public Access; Sustainability	13. Transportation				(a) Encourage improvements of existing roadways by public and private sectors. (p.13-5)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Transportation; Waste; Water; Population Growth; Federal Expenditures; Long Range Physical Development; Sustainability	13. Transportation				(b) Support the development of programs to identify and improve hazardous and substandard sections of roadway and drainage problems. (p.13-5)
Transportation; Desirable Density of Population; Population Growth; Federal Expenditures; Public Access; Sustainability; Long Range Physical Development; Health; Air Pollution	13. Transportation		Complete Streets HRS §264-20.5 Statewide Pedestrian Master Plan Bike Plan Hawaii	The Bikeway Plan of the County of Hawaii	(n) Encourage the development of walkways, jogging, and bicycle paths within the community. (p.13-6)
Transportation; Desirable Density of Population; Population Growth; Federal Expenditures; Public Access; Sustainability; Long Range Physical Development; Health; Air Pollution	13. Transportation		Complete Streets HRS §264-20.5 Statewide Pedestrian Master Plan Bike Plan Hawaii	The Bikeway Plan of the County of Hawaii	(o) Explore means and opportunities to enhance the shared use of the island's roadways by pedestrians and bicyclists, in coordination with government agencies and organizations. (p.13-6)
					AIRPORTS & HARBORS
Transportation; Sustainability Agriculture; Public Buildings; Air Pollution	13. Transportation				(a) Encourage the improvement of existing terminals, including adequate provisions for control of pollution and appropriate and adequate covered storage facilities for agricultural products. (p. 13-17)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Transportation; Desirable Density of Population; Population Growth; Federal Expenditures; Public Access; Sustainability; Long Range Physical Development; Public Buildings	13. Transportation				(c) Transportation terminals should be developed in conjunction with the different elements of the overall transportation system. (p. 13-17)
Transportation; Desirable Density of Population; Population Growth; Federal Expenditures; Public Access; Sustainability; Long Range Physical Development; Public Buildings	13. Transportation		Statewide Transportation Planning HRS §279A Hawaii Statewide Transportation Plan		(d) Encourage the maximum use of the island's airport and harbor facilities. (p. 13-17)
					MASS TRANSIT
Transportation; Desirable Density of Population; Population Growth; Federal Expenditures; Public Access; Sustainability; Long Range Physical Development; Safety/Criminal Justice	13. Transportation		Statewide Transportation Planning HRS §279A Hawaii Statewide Transportation Plan		(a) Improve residents with a variety of public transportation systems that are affordable, efficient, accessible, safe, environmentally friendly, and reliable. (p.13-23)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Transportation; Desirable Density of Population; Population Growth; Federal Expenditures; Public Access; Sustainability; Long Range Physical Development; Natural Resources Conservation; Health	13. Transportation		Complete Streets HRS §264-20.5 Bike Plan Hawaii State of Hawaii Coordinated Public Transit Human Services Transportation Plan (CSP)	The Bikeway Plan of the County of Hawaii	(b) Support and encourage the development of alternative modes of transportation, such as enhanced bus services and bicycle paths. (p.13-23)
					C
Transportation; Desirable Density of Population; Population Growth; Federal Expenditures; Public Access; Sustainability; Long Range Physical Development; Natural Resources Conservation; Open Spaces; Scenic and Historic Resources; Preservation of Natural Beauty; Culture; Climate Change; Water; Waste; Public Buildings; Safety/Criminal Justice; Health; Social Services; Air Pollution	13. Transportation				(a) Transportation systems shall meet the requirements of USDOT, HDOT, and County of Hawaii. (p.13-3)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Transportation; Federal Expenditures; Public Access; Public Buildings; Safety/Criminal Justice; Health; Social Services	13. Transportation	DOT ADA Standards for Transportation Facilities (2006)			(b) Transportation facilities and systems shall conform to ADA requirements. (p.13-3)
Transportation; Desirable Density of Population; Population Growth; Public Access; Sustainability; Long Range Physical Development; Natural Resources Conservation; Open Spaces; Scenic and Historic Resources; Preservation of Natural Beauty; Water; Waste; Public Buildings; Energy; Utilities & Telecommunications; Safety/Criminal Justice;	13. Transportation	AASHTO Publications Catalog, 2014, Volume 6			(c) Transportation systems shall conform with design guidelines by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). (p.13-3)
Transportation; Desirable Density of Population; Population Growth; Federal Expenditures; Public Access; Sustainability; Long Range Physical Development; Public Buildings	13. Transportation				(d) Agencies concerned with transportation systems shall provide present and future traffic demands, including development of mass transit for high growth areas. (p.13-2)
					ROADWAYS
Transportation; Public Access; Long Range Physical Development	13. Transportation	Federal Highways Administration American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials Guide			(a) Primary Arterial: Includes major highways, parkways, and primary arterials that move vehicles in large volumes and at higher speeds from one geographic area to another. Shall have a minimum right-of-way of 120 feet. (p.13-6)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Transportation; Public Access; Long Range Physical Development	13. Transportation	Federal Highways Administration American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials Guide			(b) Secondary Arterial: A street of continuity that is a primary traffic artery between or through large areas. Shall have a minimum right-of-way of 80 feet. (p.13-6)
Transportation; Public Access; Long Range Physical Development	13. Transportation	Federal Highways Administration American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials Guide			(c) Major Collector: Any street supplementary to the arterial street that collect and distribute traffic between neighborhood and arterial system. Shall have a minimum right-of-way of 60 feet. (p.13-6)
Transportation; Public Access; Long Range Physical Development	13. Transportation	Federal Highways Administration American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials Guide			(d) Local Streets- Commercial/Industrial: Shall have a minimum right-or-way of 60 feet. (p.13-6)
Transportation; Public Access; Long Range Physical Development	13. Transportation	Federal Highways Administration American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials Guide			(e) Minor Collector/Local Street: Used at times as through-streets. Purpose is to provide access to property abutting to the public right-of-way. (p.13-6)
Transportation; Public Access; Long Range Physical Development	13. Transportation	Federal Highways Administration American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials Guide			(f) These standards shall apply to new construction. The County shall determine standards for the dedication and upgrade of existing roads. (p.13-6)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Transportation; Desirable Density of Population; Population Growth; Federal Expenditures; Public Access; Sustainability; Long Range Physical Development; Natural Resources Conservation; Open Spaces; Scenic and Historic Resources; Preservation of Natural Beauty; Culture	13. Transportation	Federal Highways Administration American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials Guide			(g) There shall be coordinated planning of Federal, State, and County street systems to meet program goals of the other elements such as historic, recreational, environmental quality, and land use. (p.13-5)
Transportation; Public Access; Long Range Physical Development	13. Transportation				(h) Provisions for on-street parking shall be incorporated into the design of street systems. (p.13-5)
Transportation; Water; Waste	13. Transportation				(j) Transportation and drainage systems shall be integrated where feasible. (p.13-5)
Transportation; Public Access; Sustainability; Long Range Physical Development; Scenic and Historic Resources; Preservation of Natural Beauty; Safety/Criminal Justice; Health	13. Transportation			The Bikeway Plan of the County of Hawaii	(p) The Bikeway Plan for the County of Hawaii (1979) shall be updated to include the development of a safe and usable bikeway system throughout the island. (p.13-6)
					AIRPORTS & HARBORS
Transportation	13. Transportation		HDOT Airport Rules HAR § 19-11-40 HDOT Harbor Rules HAR§ 19-41-44		(a) Requirements of the HDOT. (p. 13-17)
Transportation; Federal Expenditures; Public Buildings; Health	13. Transportation	Federal Aviation Administration			(b) FAA standards for airport design, runway clear zones, and noise compatibility. (p. 13-17)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Transportation	13. Transportation		DLNR Small Boat Harbor Rules HAR§ 231		(c) DLNR standards for small boat harbors and boat launches. (p. 13-18)
					MASS TRANSIT
Transportation; Public Access; Sustainability; Long Range Physical Development; Public Buildings	13. Transportation	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials Guide			(a) American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities. (p.13-24)
Transportation Utilities & Telecommunications; Safety/Criminal Justice	13. Transportation	Federal Highways Administration			(b) US DOT, FHWA, Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). (p.13-24)
Transportation; Public Access; Social Services	13. Transportation		Statewide Transportation Planning HRS §279A Hawaii Statewide Transportation Plan		(d) Provisions to enhance the mobility of minors, non-licensed adults, low-income, elderly, and people with disabilities shall be made. (p.13-23)
Transportation; Desirable Density of Population; Population Growth; Public Access; Sustainability; Long Range Physical Development	13. Transportation		Statewide Transportation Planning HRS §279A Hawaii Statewide Transportation Plan		(a) Establish a transportation facilities framework. (p.13-2)
Transportation; Desirable Density of Population; Population Growth; Federal Expenditures; Public Access; Sustainability; Long Range Physical Development; Safety/Criminal Justice; Health; Social Services	13. Transportation				(b) Develop a comprehensive, islandwide, multi-modal transportation plan that identifies location and operation of: autos, mass transit, bicycle, and pedestrian systems and coordinate with Federal and State Agencies. (p.13-2)
Transportation; Desirable Density of Population; Population Growth; Public Access; Long Range Physical Development	13. Transportation				(c) Work with non-profit agencies to coordinate transportation opportunities. (p.13-2)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
					ROADWAYS
Transportation; Desirable Density of Population; Population Growth; Federal Expenditures; Public Access; Sustainability; Long Range Physical Development	13. Transportation	Funding Opportunity: Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) Public Law 112-141	Funding Opportunity: Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) FFY 2015-2018 Hawaii County Projects HRS §279A Federal-Aid Highways 2035 Transportation Plan for the District of Hawaii		(a) Investigate various methods of funding road improvements, including private sector participation, to meet the growing transportation needs of the islands. (p.13-5)
Transportation; Population Growth; Public Access; Long Range Physical Development; Social Services	13. Transportation				(k) Support the development of an efficient transit route between East and West Hawaii. (p.13-5)
Transportation; Desirable Density of Population; Population Growth; Public Access; Long Range Physical Development; Scenic and Historic Resources	13. Transportation				(l) Adopt street design standards that accommodate flexibility in the design of streets to preserve the rural character of an area and encourage a pedestrian-friendly design, including landscaping and planted medians. (p.13-5)
Transportation; Public Access; Safety/Criminal Justice; Social Services	13. Transportation				(m) Develop minimum street standards for homestead and other substandard roadways to ensure minimal levels of public safety. (p.13-6)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Transportation; Federal Expenditures; Long Range Physical Development; Public Buildings	13. Transportation		Statewide Transportation Planning HRS §279A Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) FFY 2015-2018 Hawaii County Projects HRS §279A Federal-Aid Highways 2035 Transportation Plan for the District of Hawaii		(r) Develop short and long range CIP and plans for transportation that are consistent with the General Plan. (p.13-6)
					PUNA DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(a) Explore the possibility of developing a mid-level roadway to be located makai of Highway 130, beginning at Hawaiian Beaches to Hawaiian Paradise Park, with eventual connection to Railroad Ave. in South Hilo. Consider establishment of bikeway along this alignment. (p.13-7)
	13. Transportation				(b) Consider in conjunction with community associations and property owners, the use of a variety of mechanisms to provide infrastructure in non-conforming subdivisions, beginning with major roads providing more access into the more densely populated subdivisions. (p.13-7)
					SOUTH HILO DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(a) Portions of the old Mamalahoa Hwy. especially near Pepeekeo and Honomu, should be improved to provide a secondary north-south road along the Hamakua coast. (p. 13-9)
	13. Transportation				(b) Major east-west collector roads between the old Mamalahoa Hwy. and the Belt Hwy. and those serving the upper homestead areas should be widened and improved. (p. 13-9)
	13. Transportation				(c) Improve Puainako St. from Kanoelehua Ave. to Komohana St. (p.13-9)
	13. Transportation				(e) Widen and provide curb, gutter, and sidewalk improvements along Kilauea Ave. from Haihai St. to Ponahawai St. (p.13-9)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	13. Transportation				(f) Widen and provide curb, gutter, and sidewalk improvements along Kinoloe St. from Haihai St. to Olona St. (p.13-9)
	13. Transportation				(g) An extension of Puainako St. east of Kanoelehua should be the main route from the airport terminal for direct access to the business district. (p.13-9)
	13. Transportation				(h) Widen and improve Kekuanaoa St. from Kanoelehua Ave. to Kilauea Ave. (p.13-9)
	13. Transportation				(j) Improve Akolea Rd. between Piihonua and Kaumana Dr. and construct its extension to the upper reaches of Ainaola Dr. to provide a cross-city connection between Upper Waikulu and Waiakea-Uka. (p.13-9)
	13. Transportation				(k) Improve Waianuenue Ave. and Kaumana Dr. along their entire alignments, including the acquisition of right-of-way, if needed. (p.13-9)
					HAMAKUA DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(b) Provide for an industrial traffic connection leading from the dormer sugar mill to Hwy. 19, separating this traffic from local traffic movement on Mamane St. (p.13-10)
	13. Transportation				(e) Consider alternatives in the management of Pakalana St., such as its conveyance to the DOE or its conversion to a one-way traffic pattern. (p.13-11)
	13. Transportation				(f) Provide a cross-town connection to Plumeria St. by extending Kamani St. (p.13-11)
	13. Transportation				(g) Provide a mauka-makai connection from the Kamani St. extension to Mamane St. on the Hilo side of the elderly housing. (p.13-11)
	13. Transportation				(h) Eliminate the Milo St. extension on the Waipio side of Pakalana St. (p.13-11)
					SOUTH KOHALA DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(c) Encourage the construction of connector roads from the Waimea Bypass Rd. to the Mamalahoa Hwy. (p.13-12)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	13. Transportation				(d) Encourage the construction of a new Waimea to Kawaihae road from Mamalaahoa Hwy. to the Queen Kaahumanu Hwy. (p.13-12)
	13. Transportation				(f) Support the installation of suitable bikeways and/or jogging paths. (p.13-12)
	13. Transportation				(g) To relieve traffic congestion through Waimea town, implement construction of a) Parker Ranch's connector road from Kamamalu St. to Mamalahoa Hwy.; and b) the County's extension of this road, between Mamalahoa Hwy. and Kawaihae Rd. in the vicinity of the Waimea solid waste transfer station. (p.13-12)
	13. Transportation				(h) Construct, at a minimum, one other paved two lane access road out of the Ke Kumu Housing area onto Paniolo Dr. (p.13-12)
	13. Transportation				(i) Extend Paniolo Dr. in Waikoloa north to intersect with the Kawaihae Rd. and the proposed Waimea-Kawaihae Rd., and build a road connection the northern end of Paniolo Dr. to the Queen Kaahumanu Hwy. to provide alternate access to Waikoloa Village. (p.13-12)
	13. Transportation				(j) Provide traffic signals at the Waikoloa Rd.-Paniolo Dr. intersection. (p.13-12)
					NORTH KONA DISTRICT ACTIONS

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	13. Transportation				(a) Develop a roadway network circulation plan in cooperation with HDOT and affected communities. Upon adoption of the plan, the plan recommendations shall be incorporated on the zone district maps. (p.13-13)
	13. Transportation				(c) Widen Palani Rd. between the proposed Keanalehu Dr. and the Queen Kaahumanu Hwy. or construct the proposed Palani Bypass Highway. (p.13-13)
	13. Transportation				(f) Extend Kealakaa St. to Holoholo St. (p.13-13)
	13. Transportation				(g) Connect Keanalehu Dr. to Manawalea St. to create a connection between Kealakaa St. and Kealakehe Pkwy. (p.13-14)
	13. Transportation				(h) Connect Kamanu St. between Kealakehe Pkwy. and Costco, then extend north to proposed University Dr. (p.13-14)
	13. Transportation				(i) Construct village bypass from Alii Dr. to Kuakini Hwy., and from Kuakini Hwy. to Hualalai Rd. to meet with Nani Kailua Dr. (p.13-14)
	13. Transportation				(j) Realign the intersection of Kealakaa St. and Palani Rd. (p. 13-14)
	13. Transportation				(k) Connect Kanalani St. to Keanalehu Dr. (p.13-14)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	13. Transportation				(l) Connect Hienaloli Rd. from Palani Rd. to Hualalai Rd. (p.13-14)
	13. Transportation				(m) Connect Puapuaanui St. from Queen Kaahumanu Hwy. to Hualalai Rd. (p.13-14)
	13. Transportation				(o) Construct the proposed University Dr. between the Mamalahoa and Queen Kaahumanu Hwys. (p.13-14)
	13. Transportation				(p) Construct the proposed Shore Dr. from the Old Kona Airport Park to the Kealakehe Dr. (p.13-14)
	13. Transportation				(q) Construct the Kahului-Keauhou Pkwy. (Alii Hwy.) from Queen Kaahumanu Hwy. to Kaauhou. (p.13-14)
	13. Transportation				(r) Construct the Mamalahoa Bypass Hwy. between Keauhou and Captain Cook as a Scenic Corridor, with limited access and without commercial development. (p.13-14)
	13. Transportation				(s) Provide vertical connectors from Alii Dr. to Kuakini Hwy. (p.13-14)
	13. Transportation				(u) Support the installation of suitable bikeways and/or jogging paths. (p.13-14)
	13. Transportation				(v) Develop a roadway circulation plan for the area between Palani Rd. and Kamehameha III Rd., in cooperation with HDOT, FHWA, and affected communities. (p.13-14)
	13. Transportation				(w) Extend Lako St. to connect to Alii Dr. (p.13-14)
	13. Transportation				(x) Work with HDOT and the adjacent landowners in establishing the old railroad right-of-way as a pedestrian and bicycle right-of-way. (p.13-14)
					SOUTH KONA DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(a) Extend Haleki'i St. to connect to the proposed Mamalahoa Bypass Hwy. (p.13-15)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	13. Transportation				(b) Develop a roadway network circulation plan for South Kona in cooperation with the HDOT and affected communities. Upon adoption of the plan by the County, the recommendations shall be incorporated on the zone district maps. (p.13-15)
	13. Transportation				(e) Support the installation of suitable bikeways and/or jogging paths. (p.13-15)
	13. Transportation				(f) Establish a Heritage Corridor on Old Mamalahoa Hwy. between Hualalai and Honaunau. (p.13-15)
	13. Transportation				(g) Improve substandard, rural roads. (p.13-15)
					KA'U DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(b) Install culverts and construct drainage channels and other related improvements. (p.13-15)
	13. Transportation				(c) Encourage the improvement of substandard subdivision roads. (p.13-15)
	13. Transportation				(d) Explore alternatives and means to establish an evacuation route through Hawaiian Ocean View Estates Subdivision to Hwy. 11, in cooperation with the residents of Ocean View. (p.13-16)
	13. Transportation				(a) Extend Haleki'i St. to connect to the proposed Mamalahoa Bypass Hwy. (p.13-15)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	13. Transportation				(b) Develop a roadway network circulation plan for South Kona in cooperation with the HDOT and affected communities. Upon adoption of the plan by the County, the recommendations shall be incorporated on the zone district maps. (p.13-15)
	13. Transportation				(f) Support the HDOT'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 HDOT. (p. 13-17)
					SOUTH HILO DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(c) Future land uses in the vicinity of the Hilo International Airport should have an adequate open space buffer and/or be compatible with the anticipated aircraft noise exposure levels for that vicinity. (p. 13-19)
	13. Transportation				(d) Encourage the construction of an Agricultural Processing and Packing Center at the old Hilo airport, the planning which shall be coordinated with future development plans for Hilo Harbor. (p. 13-19)
	13. Transportation				(e) Encourage the construction of a centralized air cargo distribution complex at the Hilo International Airport. (p. 13-19)
					NORTH KONA & SOUTH KONA DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(a) Future land uses in the vicinity of the Kona International Airport at Keahole should be compatible with the anticipated aircraft noise exposure levels for that vicinity. (p.13-22)
					MASS TRANSIT
Transportation; Public Access; Long Range Physical Development; Health	13. Transportation			The Bikeway Plan of the County of Hawaii	(c) Incorporate bicycle routes, lanes, and paths within road rights-of-way in conformance with The Bikeway Plan for the County of Hawaii. (p.13-23)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
					State/Fe
					ROADWAYS
Transportation; Desirable Density of Population; Population Growth; Federal Expenditures; Public Access; Sustainability; Long Range Physical Development; Public Buildings	13. Transportation				(a) Encourage the State to establish a continuous State highway system connecting the County's major airports and harbors. (p.13-5)
Transportation; Federal Expenditures; Public Access; Sustainability; Natural Resources Conservation; Open Spaces; Scenic and Historic Resources; Preservation of Natural Beauty	13. Transportation		Hawaii Scenic Byways Program via: National Scenic Byways Program 23 USC 162		(b) Encourage HDOT to establish special scenic routes within and between communities. (p.13-5)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Transportation; Desirable Density of Population; Population Growth; Federal Expenditures; Long Range Physical Development	13. Transportation		Statewide Transportation Planning HRS §279A Hawaii Statewide Transportation Plan Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) FFY 2015-2018 Hawaii County Projects HRS §279A Federal-Aid Highways 2035 Transportation Plan for the District of Hawaii		(c) Coordinate with appropriate Federal and State agencies for the funding of transportation projects for areas of anticipated growth. (p.13-5)
Transportation	13. Transportation				(q) Work with the State to establish a clear agreement of the ownership and maintenance of old homestead roads. (p.13-6)
					PUNA DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(c) Encourage the HDOT to widen Highway 130 to 4 lanes with a median and channelized intersections or modern roundabouts. (p.13-8)
					SOUTH HILO DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(d) Construct the proposed improvements and extension of Hwy 200 (Saddle Rd.) from Kaumana Dr. to the Queen Kaahumanu Hwy in South Kohala. (p.13-9)
	13. Transportation				(i) Plan for eventual closure of the Bayfront Hwy. and the relocation of the existing Hwy. 19-Pauahi St. intersection to an area in the vicinity of Ponahawai St. with HDOT. (p.13-9)
					NORTH HILO DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(b) Encourage HDOT to improve those portions of the Hawaii Belt Highway at Maulua, Laupahoehoe, and Kaawalii Gulches. (p.13-10)
	13. Transportation				(c) Encourage HDOT to realign that portion of the Hawaii Belt Hwy. at Kapehu Camp. (p.13-10)
	13. Transportation				(d) Encourage HDOT to install additional passing lanes at various sections along Hwy. 19. (p.13-10)
					HAMAKUA DISTRICT ACTIONS

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	13. Transportation				(a) Encourage HDOT to install additional passing lanes along Hwy. 19 at appropriate locations. (p.13-10)
	13. Transportation				(c) Encourage HDOT to construct a scenic highway from the Waipio Valley lookout extending mauka to connect to Mud Lane at the entrance of Waimea. (p.13-11)
					NORTH KOHALA DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(a) Encourage the improvement of the Kohala Mountain Rd. (p. 13-11)
	13. Transportation				(b) Encourage the improvement of that portion of the Akoni Pule Hwy. between the towns of Hawi to Niulii. (p. 13-11)
					SOUTH KOHALA DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(b) Encourage the construction of a Waimea by-pass road from Mud Lane to Mamalahoa Hwy. on the Kona side of Waimea. (p.13-12)
	13. Transportation				(e) Encourage the widening of Queen Kaahumanu Hwy. (p.13-12)
					NORTH KONA DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(b) Encourage the HDOT to widen the Queen Kaahumanu Hwy. as necessary to accommodate increases in traffic flows, in particular between Kona International Airport at Keahole and Kailua-Kona. (p.13-13)
	13. Transportation				(d) Encourage the HDOT to extend the Kealakehe Parkway mauka to connect with the Mamalahoa Hwy. (p.13-13)
	13. Transportation				(n) Encourage HDOT to widen the Queen Kaahumanu Hwy. from Henry St. to Kamehameha III Rd. (p.13-14)
	13. Transportation				(t) Improve that portion of Mamalahoa Hwy. extending from the North Kona to the Ka'u districts. (p.13-14)
					SOUTH KONA DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(c) Construct the Mamalahoa Bypass Hwy. between Keauhou and Captain Cook as a Scenic Corridor, with limited access and without commercial development. (p.13-15)
	13. Transportation				(d) Improve the portion of Mamalahoa Bypass Hwy. extending from North Kona to the Ka'u districts. (p.13-15)
					KA'U DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(a) Continue to improve Mamalahoa Hwy.,realigning where necessary. (p.13-15)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
					AIRPORTS & HARBORS
Transportation; Federal Expenditures; Public Access; Sustainability; Long Range Physical Development; Public Buildings	13. Transportation				(b) The HDOT should continue to implement its plans for transportation terminals and related facilities to promote and influence desired land use policies. (p. 13-17)
					PUNA DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(a) Provide General Aviation and small boat harbor facilities as the need arises. (p. 13-18)
	13. Transportation				(b) Provide another small boat launching facility at Kapoho. (p. 13-18)
					SOUTH HILO DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(a) Under the guidance of the Federal government, the DOH should enforce and strengthen present pollution regulations. (p. 13-19)
	13. Transportation				(b) The HDOT should continue to improve facilities at Hilo Harbor to meet increased shipping activities and cruise ship passenger arrivals. (p. 13-19)
	13. Transportation				(f) Encourage development of a small boat harbor for the area. (p. 13-19)
					NORTH HILO & HAMAKUA DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(a) Continue to improve the small boat ramp at Laupahoehoe, extend the offshore protective structure, and provide for adequate parking. (p.13-20)
					NORTH KOHALA DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(a) Retain Upolu airfield for general aviation use. (p.13-20)
	13. Transportation				(b) The HDOT should continue to provide improvements to runway and terminal facilities at Upolu Airport, including the improvement of the airport's access road from the Akole Pule Hwy. (p.13-20)
					SOUTH KOHALA DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(a) The HDOT should continue to provide improvements to terminal and runway facilities at the Waimea-Kohala airport. (p.13-21)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	13. Transportation				(b) The HDOT should continue to improve harbor facilities at Kawaihae to meet increased shipping activities and cruise ship passenger arrivals. (p.13-21)
	13. Transportation				(c) Continue to support the DLNR in its plans to develop a small boat harbor at Kawaihae. (p.13-21)
					NORTH KONA & SOUTH KONA DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(b) The HDOT should continue to improve and expand Kona International Airport at Keahole in accordance with the recommendations of the Keahole-Kona International Airport Master Plan Update Study (1997). (p.13-22)
	13. Transportation				(c) Encourage the DLNR to renovate the Kailua-Kona Wharf or to seek alternative facilities to accommodate the cruise ship industry. (p.13-22)
					KA'U DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(a) Provide for general aviation and small boat harbor facilities and launching activities as the need arises. (p.13-22)
					ROADWAYS
					NORTH HILO DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(a) Restore and maintain existing homestead roads. (p. 13-10) (Note: Roads in Limbo)
					HAMAKUA DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(d) Improve County maintained roads and encourage the improvement of non-county owned roads by the State or private landowners. (p.13-11) (Note: Roads in Limbo)
					NORTH KOHALA DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(c) Improve the mauka-makai county maintained homestead roads and encourage improvement of the non-county owned roads by the State of private subdivisions. (p.13-11) (Note: Roads in Limbo)
					SOUTH KOHALA DISTRICT ACTIONS
	13. Transportation				(a) Improve existing homestead roads. (p.13-12) (Note: Roads in Limbo)

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Objectives			
Objective TRAN-1: Transportation and Land Use. To organize growth on a regional level in Kona, growth should be compact and transit-supportive. Compact mixed-use villages along transit routes provide sufficient densities to support transit feasibility and enable people to meet a variety of daily needs within walking distance. "Transportation Goal: An efficient, safe, and attractive multi-modal transportation system integrated with land use planning that allows movement around and through Kona with minimal reliance on the automobile. "	To provide alternative routes for emergency access. To reduce highway congestion during peak periods. (p.4-1)		(1) Prioritize and implement future improvements to public facilities and services (p. 71)
Objective TRAN-4 Non-Structural Solutions to Manage Congestion. To manage peak-hour traffic using a diversity of non-structural approaches in order to reduce congestion on Kona roads, while acknowledging that building new roads is only one of many needed solutions.	To improve transportation methods for inaccessible, remote areas. (p.4-1)		
	To reduce the single-occupancy vehicles during peak commute periods. To reduce the percentage of residents who commute to employment or travel for services outside of Puna. To reduce the reliance on fossil fuels for transportation purposes. To provide adequate emergency and evacuation routes and connectivity throughout Puna's roadway network. (p. 4-2)	New major roads to encourage more people to leave their cars at home and walk, bike, or bus to their destinations more often (p. 49) To build safe roads with truck runaway ramps for public safety (p. 49)	(1) In the longer term, the Kohala community envisions a continuous coastal (“lateral”) path stretching at least from Pololü to Kawaihae, together with numerous mauka-makai accesses from Akoni Pule Highway to the shore, and from the Highway up into the mountains and a lateral mountain trail from Pololü to Taga Pond (p. 40).

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
Objective TRAN-2 Street Network Connectivity. To develop a system of interconnected roads in Kona that will provide alternative transportation routes that will disperse automobile trips and reduce their length, while not compromising the through functions of arterials and major collectors with excessive intersections. A highly connected transportation system within Kona's Urban Area (UA) serves to do the following: (a) provides safe choices for drivers, bicyclists, and pedestrians; (b) promotes walking and bicycling; (c) connects neighborhoods to each other and to popular destinations, such as schools, parks, shopping, libraries, and post offices, among others; (d) provides opportunities for residents to increase their level of physical activity each day by creating walkable neighborhoods with adequate connections to destinations; (e) reduces vehicle miles traveled and travel time, thus improving air quality and mitigating the effects of auto emissions on the health of residents and the environment; (f) reduces emergency response times; (g) increases effectiveness of municipal service delivery; (h) restores arterial street capacity to better serve regional long-distance travel needs; and (i) provides increased emergency evacuation opportunities. Objective TRAN-6 Concurrency. To manage the timing of growth so as to avoid overloading the arterial system.	To increase mass transportation options for all Puna residents. To increase the percentage of commuters to use mass transit. (p. 4-2)		(1) The scenic view planes from Kohala Mountain Road and Akoni-Pule Highway are protected. (2) Preserve the district's open space and cultural resources (p. 24)	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Objective TRAN-3. Multi-Modal System. To develop a multi-modal transportation system to encourage walking, biking, transit, and other non-vehicular modes of travel. A multi-modal system needs to be attractive, safe, comfortable, convenient, accessible, environmentally friendly, and affordable. Such a system would reduce congestion, improve air quality, reduce fuel consumption, and increase healthy activity. Not only would the system enhance the mobility of the elderly and youth, who do not drive, it would also make it possible for residents to divert automobile ownership expenses to other daily needs, such as a homeownership mortgage or insurance. The network could connect pathways within and outside of street rights-of-way. The system should provide convenient transfers between modes of transportation. Objective TRAN-5 Rural Transit. To provide a paratransit system for Kona – with emphasis on mauka areas and South Kona recognizing that a rural population cannot support an urban transit system.			
spirational Policies			
		General Policy 2: Provide the transportation and circulation need of the South Kohala community and for commuters to/from South Kohala (p. 49)	
Policy TRAN-1.7: Transit Route to Rural Town Transit-Oriented Developments (TODs). The existing rural towns between Honalo and Captain Cook are encouraged to be redeveloped as TODs with Māmalahoa Highway (Highway 190) functioning as a Secondary Transit Route connecting these villages to Kailua or Makaeo Village. Policy TRAN-4.2: Commuter Transit Service. Express bus commuter routes and schedules should be provided to major employment centers.		Waimea Policy 5 - Strategy 5.5 Implement short-term traffic mitigation improvements in and around Waimea Town Center (p. 75	
Policy TRAN–3.4: Retrofit of Existing Streets. To the extent practicable, pedestrian improvements and/or bicycle accommodations shall be added to existing public streets when repaving or doing other repair or maintenance work, especially on those streets identified for such multi-modal purposes in the Official Transportation Network Map (see Figure 4-2b). Policy TRAN–3.7: Traffic Calming Standards. In order to slow traffic for pedestrian safety or comfort, standards for traffic calming shall be included, as part of the County of Hawai'i Street Standards.		Waimea Policy 5 - Strategy 5.6 Design and construct the Parker Ranch Connector Road (p. 75) Waikoloa Policy 3: Provide Transportation and circulation improvements in a timely manner-Strategy 3.1 Plan, Fund, and Construct a Second Access Road to Queen Ka'ahumanu Highway- to accommodate increasing traffic volumes and, perhaps more importantly, to provide a second emergency egress route for Waikoloa residents (p. 102)	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Policy TRAN–3.3: Right-of-Way Landscaping. Recognizing that the availability of water should dictate the nature of landscaping within public rights-of-way, lusher landscaping shall be provided on streets where reclaimed wastewater will be available for irrigation as noted on the Official Public Facilities and Services Map (see Figure 4-10c), and xeriscape landscaping shall be the preference where reclaimed wastewater is not available.			
Policy TRAN-2.1: Connectivity Standards. Connectivity refers to the directness of links and the density of connections that make up the transportation network. Within the Kona Urban Area (UA) new development shall contribute to this interconnected transportation network of streets, pedestrian, and bicycle access that work to disperse traffic and connect and integrate new development with the existing fabric of the community. Proposals for new development or redevelopment within Kona's UA shall meet the following connectivity standards.			
Policy TRAN-1.5: Frontage Road. A frontage road makai of the Queen Ka'ahumanu Highway, or, if permitted by DOT, within the 300-foot wide Queen Ka'ahumanu Highway right-of-way between the airport and Honokōhau Harbor shall serve as a Secondary Transit Route. It will enable the consolidation of Queen Ka'ahumanu Highway vehicular access points for the developments makai of Queen Ka'ahumanu Highway. Action TRAN–3.5a: Identify high priority routes in coordination with DOE, DOT and DPW (DPW, DOE, DOT, PATH, 3-5).		Walkways and Bikeways for Waimea-Strategy 4.1 Walkways and bikeways for Waimea- planning, design, and construction of walkways and bikeways along Waimea's main roads walkways/bikeways subcommittee of the South Kohala Community CDP Action Committee, with assistance from the County Planning Department, the County Department of Public Works, the State Department of Transportation, and PATH should take the lead - walkways/bikeways subcommittee of the South Kohala Community CDP Action Committee, with assistance from the County Planning Department, the County Department of Public Works, the State Department of Transportation, and PATH-a funding request for design and survey work for Phase 1 can be submitted as part of the FY 2009/2010 County CIP program - Intended outcome: completion of a continuous walkway/bikeway system along Mämalahoa Highway and along Lindsey Road/Kawaihae Road f(p. 87-88)	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Policy TRAN-1.6: Kailua or Makaeo Village as a Transit Hub. The redevelopment of Kailua shall include a plan to create an intra-Kona transportation service, with Kailua Village or Makaeo Village as the "hub" or transit center. Buses would operate from Captain Cook to the Kailua or Makaeo Village hub. At the hub, buses would intersect with other routes operating from Keohokālole Highway (Mid-Level Road), the frontage road, and other Kona destinations. Transfers for continued travel would be made at this location.			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Policy TRAN-1.2: Trunk Line. The new Keohokālole Highway (Mid-Level Road) shall function as the trunk transit route connecting Kailua Village with the airport, along which transit oriented developments (TODs) will be located. As the trunk transit route, there will be future allowance for a dedicated transit-way within the right-of-way and the headways will be of the highest among all transit routes in Kona (see Figure 4-2a). Policy TRAN-1.4: Secondary Transit Route. A secondary transit route shall connect Kailua Village with Keauhou and also serve the areas mauka of Queen Ka'ahumanu and Kuakini Highways (see Figure 4-2a). As a secondary transit route, transit will share the vehicular travel lane, and its headways will be equal or less than the trunk route. Any new developments along these routes shall pay their proportionate share for the frontage road costs and provide transit stops or stations. Policy TRAN–4.1: Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Solutions. The County government will educate its community on the value of a rideshare program and provide incentives towards its use; the County will encourage flexible hours among its staff and workers and educate by example; or the County will encourage the			
ontrolling Policies			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
Policy TRAN–5.1: Paratransit. An affordable public paratransit system shall serve the general public of South Kona (i.e., it should not be restricted by age or disabilities).				
Policy TRAN–3.5: Safe Routes to Schools. Every public elementary school in Kona shall have a Safe Routes to School program.		General Sub policy 2: New major roads in the District to incorporate “complete street” standards, including provisions for vehicular traffic, pedestrians, bicycles, and public transportation, except in the case of extreme mitigating factors (p. 49);		

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Policy TRAN–3.1: Street Standards. County street standards should be pedestrian-friendly, safely accommodate bicycles, accessible to the disabled, and appropriate for its surrounding land use context.			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Policy TRAN–4.3: Managed Parking. New construction in Transit-Oriented Developments (TODs) shall provide parking in accordance with the Village Design Guidelines in Attachment B, which were designed to limit parking as a means of discouraging automobile trips to TODs. The public improvements program, as part of the TOD Master Plan, centralized public parking facilities shall be included. Public parking fees should be set low enough to be affordable yet high enough to discourage automobile use.			
		General Sub policy 2: Establish bicycle, pedestrian, and equestrian travel ways to link up the communities within the District (Waikoloa Village, Waimea, Puakö, Kawaihae, and the resort nodes) while also establishing alternative travel ways within the individual communities (p. 49);	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
County Action			
Action TRAN–1.1a: Adopts Official Transportation Network Map (Enacted by plan). Action TRAN-1.1b: Update the accuracy of the Official Transportation Network Maps with alignment locations as they are determined through preliminary engineering reports or other plans and/or studies (Figures 4-2a and 4-2b) (PD, on-going).		Strategy 3.5 Develop a Master Circulation Plan for Waikoloa Village – would serve the various neighborhoods including Paniolo Avenue and a parallel collector road that is now Laie Street (p. 103)	
Action TRAN–1.4a: Establish bus routes on existing streets along the designated Secondary Transit Route (MT, on-going) Action TRAN–1.4b: Establish bus routes on proposed streets as they are built along the designated Secondary Transit Route (MT, on-going). Action TRAN-1.4c: Provide bus maintenance facility in the Kona Urban Area (UA) to support the expanded bus service (see Figure 4-10c) (MT, 5-10) Action TRAN–3.6a: Designate multi-modal paths (pedestrian and bicycle) (DPW, PD, on-going). Action TRAN–3.8a: Master plan, design, and construct park and ride facilities (MT, 1-2).		Strategy 3.4 Plan, Fund, and Construct Walkways and Bikeways – would ease traffic (p. 103)	
Action TRAN–4.1a: Implement Rideshare Program for County employees (MT, Mayor's, 2-3). Action TRAN–4.1b: Identify major employers to initiate TDM programs (MT, 2-3). Action TRAN–4.2a: Evaluate work shifts of major employers in relation to existing bus schedules and routes (MT, 1-2).			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Action TRAN–3.2a: Determine staffing and equipment requirements for landscaping maintenance program (DPW, PD, 1-2). Action TRAN–3.2b: Identify financing tools for maintenance programs through public financing plan (DPW, PD, Fin., 2-3). Action TRAN–3.2c: Implement financing plan for maintenance programs (DPW, PD, Fin., 2-3). Action TRAN–4.2b: Request major employers to contribute toward subsidizing commuter transit service (Businesses, 1-2).		Construct second access road to queen Ka'ahumanu highway. Strategy 1.1. Finance through a Community Facilities District (CFD), with construction to be coordinated by the County; Strategy 1.2. Financing and construction by the developer of the Waikoloa Heights project; Strategy 1.3. Financing and construction by 1010 Puakö LLC. County Council Member for North and South Kohala, should take the lead with the Mayor's staff, the Planning Department, the Department os Public Works and the Waikoloa Community-workout funding and look at alternative funding mechanisms, including CFD, Improvement District (ID), County CIP, other and develop overall funding strategy - will greatly reduce the risk of a potential disaster and loss of life from a major wildfire or other natural disaster (p. 107)	
Action TRAN–3.1a: Complete on-going effort to revise County of Hawai‘i Street Standards (PD, 1-2). Action TRAN–3.2a: Determine staffing and equipment requirements for landscaping maintenance program (DPW, PD, 1-2). Action TRAN–3.2b: Identify financing tools for maintenance programs through public financing plan (DPW, PD, Fin., 2-3). Action TRAN–3.2c: Implement financing plan for maintenance programs (DPW, PD, Fin., 2-3).		Strategy 3.6 Implement traffic safety improvements along Waikoloa Road - in hazardous, curvy and steep roads (p. 103)	
Action TRAN–3.7a: Develop criteria for selecting and determining appropriate traffic calming tools as part of the on-going revision of the County of Hawai‘i Street Standards (DPW, PD, 2-3).		Strategy 3.3 Upgrade the Emergency Access Road from Hulu Street to Queen Ka'ahumanu Highway–intended to serve as an emergency egress route during natural disasters (p. 103)	(1) Improve Emergency Preparedness and Response. (2) Create Emergency Bypass Roads. (p. 99)

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
Action TRAN–3.4a: Identify high priority retrofits and coordinate with DPW (PD, DPW, 2-3). Action TRAN–3.4b: Obtain DPW's repaving and repair project schedule and coordinate retrofits in conjunction with those projects (DPW, PD, 2-3).				

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
		Waimea Policy 5 -Strategy 5.7 Design and construct the Lälämilo Connector Road (p. 75);	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
		Waimea Policy 5 - Strategy 5.1 Plan, design, and construct walkways and bikeways within the existing rights of way of the main Waimea Roads: Kawaihae Road and Mämalahoa Highway (p. 73);		
		Strategy 3.2 Fund and Construct the Paniolo Avenue Extension- would provide for access to the County's Kamakoa workforce housing project and "Waikoloa Heights" projects (p. 102)		

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Action TRAN-1.1b: Update the accuracy of the Official Transportation Network Maps with alignment locations as they are determined through preliminary engineering reports or other plans and/or studies (Figures 4-2a and 4-2b) (PD, on-going). Action TRAN-1.2a: Design and construct Keohokālole Highway (Mid-Level Road) in functional sections. 1) Phase I - Palani Road to Kealakehe Parkway a) Design ready (PD, 1-2) b) Construction Ready (DPW, 2-3) c) Construct (DOT, DPW, 3-5) 2) Phase II – Kealakehe Parkway to Hina Lani Street a) Design Ready (PD, 1-2) b) Construction Ready (DPW, 2-3) c) Construct (DPW, 3-5) 3) Phase III – Hina Lani Street to Ka‘iminani Drive a) Design Ready (PD, 5-10) b) Construction Ready (DPW, 5-10) c) Construct (DPW, 5-10) 4) Phase IV – Ka‘iminani Drive to University Drive a) Design Ready (Private, 1-2) b) Construction Ready (Private, 3-5) c) Construct (Private, 3-5)			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	
Encourage growth towards the Transit-Oriented Developments (TODs). Streamlined Permit Processing. Increased Range of Permitted Uses and Densities. Policy TRAN–6.2: Prioritized Road Improvements. In order to rectify existing deficiencies and influence the pattern of future growth and new roads, the following are priorities: Kahului-Keauhou Parkway, Māmalahoa Bypass, Keanalehu Street-Manuwale‘a Street, Keohokālole Highway (Mid-Level Road), Phase I Palani to Kealakehe Parkway, Kamanu Street Extension, La‘aloa Street Extension, Lako Street Extension, Keohokālole Highway (Mid-Level Road), Phase II, Kealakehe Parkway to Hina Lani Street, Nani Kailua Street Extension a. Makai section (Kuakini Highway to Ali‘i Drive) b. Mauka section (Hualālai Road to Kuakini Highway), Kealaka‘a Street Extension, Keohokālole Highway (Mid-Level Road), Phase III, Hina Lani Street to Ka‘iminani Drive, Hienaloli Street Extension, University Drive				

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Action TRAN–1.6a: Determine the location, design, and function of the major transit hub (MT, PD, 1-2). Action TRAN–1.6b: Determine funding and construction schedule (MT, PD, 2-3). Action TRAN-1.6c: Identify Kailua urban transit routes, including phasing and transfer points (MT, 2-3).			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
Action TRAN-1.7a: Establish a route to Kailua or Makaeo Village with enhanced frequency and in coordination with rural paratransit service (MT, 1-2). Action TRAN-1.7b: Master plan transit stations in coordination with Rural Town redevelopment (MT, PD, 3-5). Also refer to Policy LU-3.1 and Figure 4.3b.			
Action TRAN-5.1a: Establish fares for seniors, disabled, students, and general public. (MT, 1-2) Action TRAN-5.1b: Commence shuttle service using mini-vans and small buses (i.e. Handi-Van) (MT, 1-2). Action TRAN-5.1c: Modify shared ride taxi program to use coupons for the first nine (9) miles and to allow starting the meter after nine (9) miles (MT, 1-2).			
deral Action (Advocacy)			
Action TRAN–3.8b: Coordinate inter-modal connection with Kona International Airport Master Plan (MT, PD, DOT, on-going).	1. DOT: Provide more emergency call boxes along State highways. (p. 3-15)	Waimea Policy 5 - Strategy 5.8 Work with the State Department of Transportation to resolve the best alignment for the proposed Waimea/Kawaihae Road Bypass Highway (p. 76)	
			(2) Establish a View Plane Protection Program to identify and protect areas of significant beauty along the Kohala Mountain Road and Akoni-Pule Highway corridor (p. 97).

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
		DOT-Harbors division considering transfer of ownership of a portion of land called “Coral Flats” in Kawaihae Harbor to DLNR Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation (p.114)	

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
					Objectives
Population Growth; Scenic and Natural Resources; Open Spaces;	14. Land Use				(a) Designate and allocate land uses in appropriate proportions and mix and in keeping with the social, cultural, and physical environments of the County (p. 14-13)
Open Spaces; Agricultural Land;	14. Land Use				(b) Protect and encourage the intensive and extensive utilization of the County's important agricultural lands (p. 14-13).
	14. Land Use				(c) Protect and preserve forest, water, natural and scientific reserves and open areas (p. 14-13).
	14. Land Use				
	14. Land Use				
Open Spaces; Agriculture; Water; Sustainability; Population	14. Land Use				(a) Identify, protect and maintain important agriculture lands on the island of Hawaii (p. 14-17).
	14. Land Use				(b) Preserve the agricultural character of the island (p. 14-17).
	14. Land Use				(c) Preserve and enhance opportunities for the expansion of Hawaii's Agricultural Industry (p. 14-17).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	14. Land Use				
	14. Land Use				
	14. Land Use				
	14. Land Use				
	14. Land Use				
Public Access; Transportation; Agriculture;	14. Land Use				(a) Provide for commercial developments that maximize convenience to users (p. 14-24).
	14. Land Use				(b) Provide commercial developments that complement the overall pattern of transportation and land usage within the island's regions, communities, and neighborhoods (p. 14-
	14. Land Use				
	14. Land Use				

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	14. Land Use				
Population Growth; Scenic and Natural Resources; Open Spaces; Desirable Density of	14. Land Use				(a) Designate and allocate industrial areas in appropriate proportions and in keeping with the social, cultural, and physical environments of the County (p. 14-34).
	14. Land Use				(b) Promote and encourage the rehabilitation of industrial areas that are serviced by basic community facilities and utilities (p. 14-34)
	14. Land Use				
Population Growth; Open Spaces; Desirable Density of Population; Water;	14. Land Use				(a) To provide for multiple residential developments that maximize convenience for its occupants (p. 14-42).
	14. Land Use				(b) To provide for suitable living environments that accommodate the physical, social and economic needs of the island residents (p. 14-42)
	14. Land Use				(c) To enhance the overall quality of life in our residential communities (p. 14-42).
	14. Land Use				

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	14. Land Use				
Population Growth; Open Spaces; Desirable Density of Population; Water;	14. Land Use				(a) To maximize choices of single-family residential lots and/or housing for residents of the County (p. 14-47).
	14. Land Use				(b) To ensure compatible uses within and adjacent to single-family residential zoned areas (p. 14-47).
	14. Land Use				(c) To rehabilitate and/or rebuild deteriorating single-family residential areas (p. 14-47).
	14. Land Use				(d) To provide single-family residential areas conveniently located to public and private services, shopping, other community activities and convenient access to
	14. Land Use				(e) To enhance the overall quality of life in our residential communities (p. 14-47).
	14. Land Use				
	14. Land Use				
	14. Land Use				

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
Open Space; Water, Sustainability;	14. Land Use				(a) Maintain an orderly development of the visitor industry (p. 14-54).
	14. Land Use				(b) Provide for resort development that maximizes conveniences to its users and optimizes the benefits derived by the residents of the County (p. 14-54)
	14. Land Use				(c) Ensure that resort developments maintain the cultural and historic, social, economic, and physical environments of Hawaii and its people (p. 14-54).
Open Space; Water, Sustainability;	14. Land Use				(a) Provide and protect open space for the social, environmental, and economic wellbeing of the County of Hawaii and its residents (p. 14-63).
	14. Land Use				(b) Protect designated natural areas (p. 14-63).
	14. Land Use				
	14. Land Use				
	14. Land Use				

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	14. Land Use				
	14. Land Use				
	14. Land Use				
	14. Land Use				
Housing; Education; Population Growth;	14. Land Use				(a) Utilize publicly owned lands in the best public interest and to the maximum benefit for the greatest number of people (p. 14-65).
	14. Land Use				(b) Acquire lands for public use to implement policies and programs contained in the General Plan (p. 14-65).
	14. Land Use				
	14. Land Use				
	14. Land Use				

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	14. Land Use				
	14. Land Use				
	14. Land Use				
	14. Land Use				
	14. Land Use				
Intent / Aspirational Policies					
	14. Land Use				(a) Zone urban- types of uses in areas with ease of access to community services and employment centers and with adequate public utilities and facilities (p. 14-13)
	14. Land Use				(b) Promote and encourage the rehabilitation and use of urban areas that are serviced by basic community facilities and utilities (p. 14-13).
	14. Land Use				(c) Allocate appropriate requested zoning in accordance with the existing or projected needs of neighborhood, community, region and County (p. 14-13).
	14. Land Use				(d) Conduct a review and re-evaluation of the real property tax structure to assure compatibility with land use goals and policies (p. 14-14).
	14. Land Use				(e) Incorporate innovations such as the "zone of mix" and "mixed use zones" into the Zoning Code (p. 14-14).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	14. Land Use				(f) Establish a program of continuing review of the Zoning Code in light of emerging new industries and technologies and incorporate revisions to land use regulations as necessary (p. 14-14)
	14. Land Use				(g) Develop community development or regional plans for all of the districts or combinations of districts in cooperation with community residents and periodically review and amend these documents as
	14. Land Use				(h) Ensure that condominium property regimes (CPR) comply with the requirements of the Zoning Code, Subdivision Control Code and other applicable rules and regulations (p. 14-14)
	14. Land Use				(i) Encourage urban development within existing zoned areas already served by basic infrastructure, or close to such areas, instead of scattered development (p. 14-14)
	14. Land Use				(a) Implement new approaches to preserve important agricultural land (p. 14-17).
	14. Land Use				(b) Agricultural land may be used as one form of open space or as green belt (p. 14-17).
	14. Land Use				(c) Designate, protect and maintain important agricultural lands from urban encroachment (p. 14-17).
	14. Land Use				(d) Ensure that development of important agricultural land be primarily for agricultural use (p. 14-17).
	14. Land Use				(e) Assist in the development of agriculture (p. 14-18).
	14. Land Use				(f) Assist in the development of water for agricultural purposes (p. 14-18).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	14. Land Use				(g) Investigate possibilities to prevent non-agricultural uses that could interfere with potential or existing agricultural activities on important agricultural lands (p. 14-18).
	14. Land Use				(h) Support efforts to provide tax relief and other incentives to enhance competitive capabilities of commercial farms and ranches, thereby insuring long-term preservation, enhancement, and
	14. Land Use				(a) Support the creation of industrial parks in appropriate locations as an alternative to strip development (p. 14-34).
	14. Land Use				(b) Achieve a broader diversification of local industries by providing opportunities for new industries and strengthening existing industries (p. 14-34).
	14. Land Use				(c) Improve the aesthetic quality of industrial sites and protect amenities of adjacent areas by requiring landscaping, open spaces, buffer zones, and design guidelines (p. 14-34)
	14. Land Use				(a) Incorporate reasonable flexibility in applicable codes and ordinances to achieve a diversity of socio-economic housing mix (p. 14-42).
	14. Land Use				(a) Promote and encourage the rehabilitation and the optimum utilization of resort areas that are presently serviced by basic facilities and utilities (p. 14-54).
	14. Land Use				(b) Lands currently designated Resort should be utilized before new resorts are allowed in undeveloped coastal areas (p. 14-54).
	14. Land Use				(c) Designate and allocate future resort areas in appropriate proportions and in keeping with the social, economic, and physical environments of the County (p. 14-55)
	14. Land Use				(a) Encourage the identification, evaluation, and designation of natural areas (p. 14-63).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	14. Land Use				(a) Encourage uses of public lands that will satisfy specific public needs, such as housing, recreation, open space and education (p. 14-65).
	14. Land Use				(b) Encourage the adoption of State programs for State lands consistent with the General Plan (p. 14-65).
	14. Land Use				(c) Support the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service's expansion plans for the Hawaii Volcanoes, Puukohola and Puuhonua O Honaunau National Historic Parks (p. 14-65)
Controlling Policies					
	14. Land Use				(a) The designated land uses will be delineated on the General Plan Land Use Pattern Allocation Guide Map. The broad-brush boundaries indicated are graphic expressions of the General Plan policies
	14. Land Use				(b) Zoning requests shall be reviewed with respect to General Plan designation, district goals, regional plans, State Land Use District, compatibility with adjacent
	14. Land Use				(a) In order to minimize the potential conflicts between agricultural and non-agricultural uses, standards and guidelines for the establishment of well defined buffer areas as part of new, non-
	14. Land Use				(b) Land zoned for use in the Rural District shall be expanded, where appropriate (p. 14-17).
	14. Land Use				(c) Farm labor housing projects shall be developed in a manner that minimizes the use of important agricultural lands and is consistent with the character of surrounding land uses (p. 14-18)

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	14. Land Use				(d) Important agricultural lands shall not be rezoned to parcels too small to support economically viable farming units (p. 14-18).
	14. Land Use				(a) Neighborhood Centers • Provide: Convenience goods, e.g., foods, drugs, and personal services. • Major Shops: Supermarket and/or drug store
	14. Land Use				(b) Community Centers • Provide: Convenience goods, plus "soft line" items, such as clothing, and "hard line" items, such as hardware and small appliances
	14. Land Use				(c) Regional Centers • Provide: Full range of merchandise and services. • Major Shops: Full size department store. • Number of Shops: 40
	14. Land Use				(d) Urban renewal, rehabilitation, and/or redevelopment programs shall be undertaken in cooperation with communities, businesses and governmental agencies (p. 14-24)
	14. Land Use				(e) Commercial facilities shall be developed in areas adequately served by necessary services, such as water, utilities, sewers, and transportation systems. Should such services not be
	14. Land Use				(f) Distribution of commercial areas shall meet the demands of neighborhood, community and regional needs (p. 14-24).
	14. Land Use				(g) Existing strip development shall be converted to more appropriate uses when and where it is feasible (p. 14-24).
	14. Land Use				(h) The development of commercial facilities should be designed to fit into the locale with minimal intrusion while providing the desired services. Appropriate infrastructure and design
	14. Land Use				(i) Applicable ordinances shall be reviewed and amended as necessary to include considerations for urban design, aesthetic quality and the protection of amenities in adjacent areas through

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	14. Land Use				(a) Areas shall be located in such a manner that traffic generated by high density development will not be required to travel through areas of lesser density en route
	14. Land Use				(b) Areas shall be protected from incompatible uses by transition zones (p. 14-42).
	14. Land Use				(c) Development shall not be permitted in natural hazard areas unless proper on-site improvements are provided (p. 14-42).
	14. Land Use				(d) Development shall be located in areas where public utilities can be economically provided at a level adequate to meet the demand for the concentrated service (p. 14-43)
	14. Land Use				(e) Recreational area and/or facilities shall be considered in multiple residential development (p. 14-43).
	14. Land Use				(f) Appropriately zoned lands shall be allocated as the demand for multiple residential dwellings increases. These areas shall be allocated with respect to places of employment, shopping facilities
	14. Land Use				(g) The rehabilitation and/or utilization of multiple residential areas shall be encouraged (p. 14-42).
	14. Land Use				(h) Applicable codes and ordinances shall be reviewed and amended as necessary to include consideration for urban design, and aesthetic quality through landscaping, open space, and buffer areas (p. 14-42)
	14. Land Use				(a) Major Resort Area A major resort area is a self-contained resort destination area that provides basic and support facilities for the needs of the entire development. Such facilities shall
	14. Land Use				(b) Intermediate Resort Area An intermediate resort area is a self-contained resort destination area that provides basic and support facilities for the needs of the entire development on a

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	14. Land Use				(c) Minor Resort A minor resort area shall not exceed the density of an intermediate resort area. • Maximum visitor units: 500 units. • Provide active and passive recreation
	14. Land Use				(d) Retreat Resort Area A retreat resort area is generally an area that provides the user with rest, quiet and isolation for an environmental experience. It shall
	14. Land Use				(e) Zoning of resort areas shall be granted when the proposed development is consistent with and incorporates the stated goals, policies and standards of the General Plan (p. 14-54)
	14. Land Use				(f) Coastal resort developments shall provide public access to and parking for beach and shoreline areas (p. 14-55).
	14. Land Use				(a) Open Space designations shall include: (1) Forest Reserves (2) Water Areas (3) Potential Natural Hazard Areas (4) Natural Areas and Reserves
	14. Land Use				(b) Open space shall reflect and be in keeping with the goals, policies, and standards set forth in the other elements of the General Plan (p. 14-63).
	14. Land Use				(c) Open space in urban areas shall be established and provided through zoning and subdivision regulations (p. 14-63).
	14. Land Use				(d) Zoning, subdivision and other applicable ordinances shall provide for and protect open space areas (p. 14-63).
	14. Land Use				(a) Public lands with unique recreational and natural resources shall be maintained for public use (p. 14-66).
	14. Land Use				(b) A sub-classification, University use, shall continue to be utilized, permitting the primary institutional and numerous supportive and accessory uses required for establishing and/or expanding a public

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	14. Land Use				
	14. Land Use				
	14. Land Use				
County Action					
	14. Land Use				(a) The establishment of urban-types of zoning may include additional acreages to account for acreages utilized for public benefit, such as historic sites, public access and parks (p. 14-14)
	14. Land Use				(b) Ensure that condominium property regimes (CPR) comply with the requirements of the Zoning Code, Subdivision Control Code and other applicable rules and regulations (p. 14-14)
	14. Land Use				(a) Assist in the development of basic resources such as water, roads, transportation and distribution facilities for the agricultural industry (p. 14-17).
	14. Land Use				(b) Assist in the development of basic resources such as water, roads, transportation and distribution facilities for the agricultural industry (p. 14-17).
	14. Land Use				(c) Assist other State agencies, such as the University of Hawaii, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, University of Hawaii at Hilo, College of Agriculture, Forestry and
	14. Land Use				(d) Develop subdivision standards that make a distinction between agricultural and urban land uses (p. 14-17).

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	14. Land Use				(e) Support the development of private and State agricultural parks to make agricultural land available for agricultural activities (p. 14-18).
	14. Land Use				(f) Ensure that condominium property regimes (CPR) on agricultural-designated lands comply with the requirements of the Zoning Code and other applicable laws, rules and regulations (p. 14-18).
	14. Land Use				(a) Require developers to provide basic infrastructure necessary for development (p. 14-25).
	14. Land Use				(a) Locate industrial areas convenient to transportation facilities, and provide a variety of industrial zoned districts and lot sizes, depending on the needs of the industries and the communities (p. 14-34).
	14. Land Use				(b) Provide flexibility within the Zoning Code to accommodate emerging new industries (p. 14-34).
	14. Land Use				(c) Require developers to provide basic infrastructure necessary for development (p. 14-34).
	14. Land Use				(a) Provide adequate access to arterial streets, shopping facilities, schools, employment centers, and other services (p. 14-42).
	14. Land Use				(b) To assure the use of multiple residential zoned areas and to curb speculation and resale of undeveloped lots only, the County may impose incremental and conditional zoning, which
	14. Land Use				(c) Require developers to provide basic infrastructure necessary for development (p. 14-42).
	14. Land Use				(a) To assure the orderly use of single-family residential zoned areas and to curb speculation and resale of undeveloped lots, the County may impose incremental and conditional zoning, which would be

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	14. Land Use				(b) Encourage and coordinate with the State in providing fee simple and leasehold single-family residential lots to the residents through State and/or County Housing Programs (p. 14-47)
	14. Land Use				(c) Incorporate reasonable flexibility in codes and ordinances to achieve a diversity of socio-economic housing mix and to permit aesthetic balance between single-family residential structures and
	14. Land Use				(d) Re-evaluate existing undeveloped single-family residential zoned areas and reallocate zoned lands in appropriate locations (p. 14-47).
	14. Land Use				(e) Designate and allocate single-family residential zoned lands at varying densities for future use in accordance with the needs of the communities and the stated goals, policies, and standards (p.
	14. Land Use				(f) Require developers to provide basic infrastructure necessary for development (p. 14-48).
	14. Land Use				(a) The County may impose incremental and conditional zoning that would be based on performance requirements (p. 14-54).
	14. Land Use				(b) Continue to seek funds from the State Capital Improvement Program to help develop visitor destination areas in accordance with the County's General Plan (p. 14-54)
	14. Land Use				(c) Re-evaluate existing undeveloped resort designated and/or zoned areas and reallocate these lands in appropriate locations (p. 14-55).
	14. Land Use				(d) Require developers to provide the basic infrastructure necessary for development (p. 14-55).
	14. Land Use				(a) Amend the Zoning Code to create a category for lands that should be kept in a largely natural state, but that may not be in the Conservation District, such as certain important viewplanes, buffer areas

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	14. Land Use				(a) State and County Capital Improvement Programs should continue to be coordinated (p. 14-65).
	14. Land Use				(b) Encourage the State to continue the Villages of Lai'opua project at Kealakehe (p. 14-65).
	14. Land Use				(c) Support the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service's expansion plans for the Hawaii Volcanoes, Puukohola and Puuhonua O Honaunau National Historic Parks (p. 14-65)
State/Federal Action (Advocacy)					
	14. Land Use				(a) Zoning may be recommended on an incremental basis depending upon construction schedule, development of supporting services and facilities, and other pertinent factors bearing upon the

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	14. Land Use				(b) Encourage the development and maintenance of communities meeting the needs of its residents in balance with the physical and social environment (p. 14-14).
	14. Land Use				(c) Encourage urban development within existing zoned areas already served by basic infrastructure, or close to such areas, instead of scattered development (p. 14-14)
	14. Land Use				(a) Coordinate and encourage efforts to solve the problems of the agricultural industry in the County of Hawaii (p. 14-17).
	14. Land Use				(b) Encourage, where appropriate, the establishment of visitor-related uses and facilities that directly promote the agriculture industry (p. 14-18).
	14. Land Use				(c) Discourage speculative residential development on agricultural lands (p. 14-18).
	14. Land Use				(d) Encourage other compatible economic uses that complement existing agricultural and pastoral activities (p. 14-18).
	14. Land Use				(a) Encourage the concentration of commercial uses within and surrounding a central core area (p. 14-24).
	14. Land Use				(b) Encourage commercial areas to develop on an axis perpendicular to the highway (p. 14-25).
	14. Land Use				(a) Industrial activities may be located close to raw materials or key resources (p. 14-35).
	14. Land Use				(a) Encourage flexibility in the design of residential sites, buildings and related facilities to achieve a diversity of socio-economic housing mix and innovative means of meeting the market

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	14. Land Use				(b) Support the rezoning of those multiple residentially zoned lands that are used for other purposes to a more appropriate zoning designation (p. 14-42).
	14. Land Use				(a) Encourage innovative uses of land with respect to geologic and topographic conditions through the use of residential cluster and planned unit developments (p. 14-47)
	14. Land Use				(a) Evaluate resort areas and the areas surrounding existing resorts to insure that viable quality resorts are developed and that the surrounding area contributes to the quality, ambience and character of the
	14. Land Use				(b) Encourage the visitor industry to provide resort facilities that offer an educational experience of Hawaii as well as recreational activities (p. 14-55).
Community Action					

HRS 226-58/Sec. 3-15 Hawaii County Charter: GP Mandate Areas	GP Chapter	Federal Policy/ Plans	State Policy/ Plans	County Policy/ Plans	Current General Plan
	14. Land Use				

Kona CDP	**Puna CDP**	South Kohala CDP	**North Kohala CDP**
	Overview		
Objective ENV-1: Managing Impacts. In order to minimize impacts on the land, make use of best management planning practices for any land-based endeavor by balancing public		Guide the location, type, and intensity of different land uses in particular areas and regions (p. 20).	(2) Upscale development is limited to the areas where it is already located (p. 24).
Objective ENV-2: Open Space Network. To develop a networked system of appropriate access to all significant open space resources that enhances opportunities for residents and			
Objective ENV-3: Fiscal Commitments to Open Space. To affirm the commitment that expenditures for open space management are just as important as	1. Identify a supporting role for the County in land assembly for the formation of village/town centers. (p. 3-4) 2. Explore additional methods to protect native species habitat and historic	Estimates the future acreage allocation for a particular land use and is meant to serve as a land use guide for the County (p. 20)	(1) Direct growth to areas within and near existing town centers (p. 22).
	1. To increase the availability of accessible and affordable housing through self-help programs, government assistance and innovative housing tenure arrangements, such as co-housing		(4) Recognize North Kohala as a Rural Community that should not experience significant urban/suburban development that impacts population growth (p. 23).
	Agriculture		
	1. To limit developments in residential and agriculture areas in between Volcanoes National Park, nearby State Forest Reserves, and Natural Area Reserves. (p. 2-6)		(2) Promote agriculture. Agricultural lands are recognized and utilized for agriculture (p. 22
			(3) Keep rural community character (p. 23)

Kona CDP	**Puna CDP**	South Kohala CDP	**North Kohala CDP**
This policy is not intended to subsidize the Water tank. farmers. Instead, the intent is to explore cost-effective systems to provide water for irrigation purposes, set water rates that encourage the small	1. To discourage urban growth or subdivision expansion on agricultural lands through zoning re-designations. (p. 3-9) 2. To encourage land pooling to expand		(2) Develop and implement rural infrastructure standards (p. 99).
Guiding Principles Land Use 1. Protect Kona's natural resources and culture. □ 2. Provide connectivity and transportation choices. □			
Objective PUB-4: Growth Management. To prioritize and locate growth-supporting infrastructure (water, sewer, drainage) to support the TODs and infill development and to			
Policy LU-3.4: Clustered Rural Subdivision Guidelines. The Clustered Rural Subdivision Guidelines in Attachment C apply to proposed subdivisions outside of the			
Policy LU-3.8: Rezoning Outside of Urban and Rural TODs and Outside of GP LUPAG Urban Area. Rezoning of areas currently zoned agricultural, outside of the Urban			
	Commercial Development		
Policy HSG 4.5: Innovation Encouraged for Redevelopment Projects. In Kailua Village, or the Rural Towns and Villages, landowners or developers who wish to	To make significant progress toward achieving energy self-sufficiency by 2020. (p. 3-19)		
Policy ECON–1.3: NELHA as Stimulus for Energy and Research Industry. NELHA has paradoxical missions: is it a research institution that requires State subsidy or a			

Kona CDP	**Puna CDP**	South Kohala CDP	**North Kohala CDP**	
Policy ECON–2.1: Explore and provide opportunities to support, promote, or enhance Kona's agricultural industry.1. Market research for potential export crops in North and South Kona. 2. Language				
	Industrial			
Policy LU-4.2: Mandatory Review. The Design Center shall review and approve all master plans prepared for floating zones (TODs/TNDs, Affordable Housing, Eco-				
	Multiple Residential			
Policy PUB–7.2: Excellence in Maintenance. If the community and responsible public workers cannot stand next to the public facility with pride, then that is a call to	1. To discourage urban growth or subdivision expansion on agricultural lands through zoning re-designations. (p. 3-9) 2. To encourage land pooling to expand			
PUBLIC SERVICES AND SOCIAL PROGRAMS Objective PUB– 8: To promote the cooperation between government, citizens and organizations, and	To make significant progress toward achieving energy self-sufficiency by 2020.(p.3-19)			
Objective TRAN-1: Transportation and Land Use. To organize growth on a regional level in Kona, growth should be compact and transit-supportive. Compact mixed-use villages				
Objective ENGY-1. To provide a multi-prong framework, including standards, innovations, incentives, and education, to reduce the dependency on imported fossil fuels	1. To limit developments in residential and agriculture areas in between Volcanoes National Park, nearby State Forest Reserves, and Natural Area Reserves. (p. 2-6)			

Kona CDP	**Puna CDP**	South Kohala CDP	**North Kohala CDP**	
Policy LU-3.8: Rezoning Outside of Urban and Rural TODs and Outside of GP LUPAG Urban Area. Rezoning of areas currently zoned agricultural, outside of the Urban				
	Single-Family Residential			
"Objective TRAN-2 Street Network Connectivity. To develop a system of interconnected roads in Kona that will provide alternative transportation routes that will disperse				
Objective TRAN-3. Multi-Modal System. To develop a multi-modal transportation system to encourage walking, biking, transit, and other non-vehicular modes of travel. A				
Objective TRAN-4 Non-Structural Solutions to Manage Congestion. To manage peak-hour traffic using a diversity of non-structural approaches in order to reduce congestion				
Objective TRAN-5 Rural Transit. To provide a paratransit system for Kona – with emphasis on mauka areas and South Kona recognizing that a rural population cannot				
Objective TRAN-6 Concurrency. To manage the timing of growth so as to avoid overloading the arterial system.				
	1. To increase the availability of accessible and affordable housing through self-help programs, government assistance and innovative housing tenure arrangements, such as co-housing			
	To improve and broaden communication access for a larger number of residents (p. 3-14)			
	1. To provide additional locations for emergency services to reduce the response time to a larger percentage of residents. (p.3-14) 2. To provide all residents an equitable			

Kona CDP	**Puna CDP**	South Kohala CDP	**North Kohala CDP**	
	Resort			
Guiding Principles Land Use 1. Protect Kona's natural resources and culture. 2. Provide connectivity and transportation choices.				
Objective LU-2: Urban Area Growth Management. Recognizing that the LUPAG Urban Area is larger than needed in order to accommodate the projected growth within				
The intent of the Village Design Guidelines are to do the following: 1. Promote transit-oriented and pedestrian-oriented development, to increase transit use, to				
	Open Space			
Objective LU-3: Rural Area Growth Management. To preserve the rural character of the existing rural towns, the agricultural lifestyle, and the open landscape			(1) The scenic view planes from Kohala Mountain Road and Akoni-Pule Highway are protected	
Policy LU-3.4: Clustered Rural Subdivision Guidelines. The Clustered Rural Subdivision Guidelines in Attachment C apply to proposed subdivisions outside of the			(2) Preserve the district's open space and cultural resources (p. 24)	
Objective ENV-2: Open Space Network. To develop a networked system of appropriate access to all significant open space resources that enhances opportunities for residents and				
Objective ENV-3: Fiscal Commitments to Open Space. To affirm the commitment that expenditures for open space management are just as important as				
SENSE OF COMMUNITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE Objective PUB-6. Quality of Life. To foster a sense of community and health through the public				

Kona CDP	**Puna CDP**	South Kohala CDP	**North Kohala CDP**	
Policy PUB–6.4: Environment as a Public Realm and Classroom. For Kona, nature is the most culturally significant public realm as the setting for interaction, stewardship,				
Objective LU-1: Overall Growth Pattern. To identify areas where higher intensity growth areas should occur and areas where the rural character and open space along the				
The intent of the Village Design Guidelines are to do the following: 1. Promote transit-oriented and pedestrian-oriented development, to increase transit use, to				
Policy LU-3.8: Rezoning Outside of Urban and Rural TODs and Outside of GP LUPAG Urban Area. Rezoning of areas currently zoned agricultural, outside of the Urban				
	Public Lands			
Policy LU-3.8: Rezoning Outside of Urban and Rural TODs and Outside of GP LUPAG Urban Area. Rezoning of areas currently zoned agricultural, outside of the Urban				
1. To support and expedite the translation and implementation of the Kona CDP goals, objectives, policies, actions, and design guidelines as applied to proposed				
	1. To protect the biological, historical and cultural resources in shoreline. (p. 2-12) 2. To reduce the risks of shoreline subsidence and coastal flooding. (p. 2-11) 3. To maintain coastal water and increase			
	3. To provide accessibility to scenic and cultural areas without detracting aesthetic, natural, and cultural value. (p. 2-4)			
	1. To preserve historic structure and cultural sites (p. 2-4) 2. To perpetuate design character and natural setting of older communities(p. 2-4)			

Kona CDP	**Puna CDP**	South Kohala CDP	**North Kohala CDP**	
	1. To protect aquifers in lower elevation from untreated wastewater disposal system (p. 2-9) 2. To improve wastewater treatment methods and standards in areas			
	1. To offer a variety of public recreational areas, reflecting the beauty and diversity of the natural setting, and recreational programs for people of all ages and physical abilities that are not currently			
(1.1) The County should be a central repository of environmental resources GIS data Policy	1. Puna retains a rural character to protect native natural and cultural resources. (p. 3-3) 2. Quality of life improves and economic opportunity expands for Puna			
(1.3): Publicly-Owned Mauka Lands. All public lands mauka of Māmalahoa Highway should be managed with a holistic, multi-purpose approach for habitat preservation, groundwater source	1. To increase access to assistance programs to develop, repair or rent affordable housing in Puna. (p. 3-12) 2. To provide programs to assist those seeking housing in Puna. (p. 3-12)			
1All private lands mauka of MāmalahoaHig	1. To increase the County's role in helping to sustain the native forest, primarily through tax incentives, new regulations and zoning changes. (p 2-6) 2. To protect the natural resources and			
The County's Central Environmental Resources Inventory (see Policy ENV-1.1) should include the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) 100-	1. To improve data collection and analysis related to present and historic changes in shoreline conditions and resources. (p. 2-12) 2. To expand the scope of regulations			
Multi-Purpose Flood Corridors. If the flood corridor serves regional multiple benefits the County should consider ownership and/or maintenance responsibility for the flood corridor, upon request of the	To manage storm water runoff on lava terrain on a watershed basis. (p. 2-9)			

Kona CDP	**Puna CDP**	South Kohala CDP	**North Kohala CDP**	
	1. To identify of historic and cultural sites, advocate for their preservation/restoration through permitting and approval process (p. 2-4) 2. To develop location-specific			
	1. To plan for future potable and irrigation water demand; Preserve contamination-free zone in lower Puna for future potable water source (p. 2-9) 2. To improve wastewater treatment			
	To ensure that all residents have an equitable level of service access to police, fire, and paramedical services. (p.3-14)			
	To better integrate public education into Puna's communities. (p.3-12)			
	1. To provide an equitable dispersal of parks and recreation facilities readily accessible to most Puna residents. (p.3-16) 2. To ensure that future development of		(3) Recognize North Kohala as a Rural Community that should not experience significant urban/suburban development that impacts population growth (p. 23)	
	1. To preserve Agricultural lands. (p. 3-8) 2. To preserve quality agricultural land for agricultural use in perpetuity. (p. 3-8) 3. To increase opportunities to diversify agriculture. (p. 3-8)			
			(1) North Kohala CDP Action Committee should decide on process for identifying IAL with County, get IAL mapped, write language for IAL protection and incentives (p. 38)	
			(1) The majority of the land in Kohala is zoned for agriculture, is suitable for such use, and should be utilized as such. This means agricultural land should not be upzoned unless the proposed upzoning	

Kona CDP	**Puna CDP**	South Kohala CDP	**North Kohala CDP**	

Kona CDP	**Puna CDP**	South Kohala CDP	**North Kohala CDP**
		Manage the effects of growth and development in Puako: Preserve the historical integrity of Puako; Mitigate the impacts of development within the Puako community and in the surrounding area;	(2) Map recommendations: Land Use Pattern Allocation Guide (LUPAG) map-flexible design to guide future development (p. 16)
		Waimea Policy 1: preservation of Waimea's sense of place; Waimea Policy 2: "Responsible Growth" Adequate infrastructure (including roads, water supply, electrical power, drainage	
	1. Implement tools for re-shaping the pattern of future development to prevent further sprawl, such as land pooling. (p. 3-4) (Ord. 2010-104) 2. Limit the size of dwellings and		(2) Map recommendations: Land Use Pattern Allocation Guide (LUPAG) map-flexible design to guide future development (p. 16)
	1. Provide transitional shelter and programs to assist homeless Puna residents in moving toward self-sufficient status. (p. 3-12)		(1) Future proposed upzoning of land shall be approved when it is substantially in conformance with the Goals and Policies of the NKCDP (p. 23).
	1. Establish standards for maximum land disturbance within BRBZ, including building footprints, impervious surface, and clearance of vegetation within setbacks, rights-of-way or easements for		
	1. Establish a strategy to address storm water runoff and localized flooding problems. (p. 2-9)		
	1. Support ongoing vegetation mapping to identify where good quality native forest exists. (p. 5-2)		

Kona CDP	**Puna CDP**	South Kohala CDP	**North Kohala CDP**	
	Urge the State to locate its community facilities, such as public schools, in designated village/town centers, and to design them in conformance to the criteria applicable to the type of			
	Provide County tax incentives to promote and preserve agricultural use of lands that are currently or historically in agricultural use. (p. 3-9)			
	Establish LEED standards for public buildings, with a minimum goal of silver level. (p.3-20)			

Kona CDP	**Puna CDP**	South Kohala CDP	**North Kohala CDP**	

Kona CDP	**Puna CDP**	South Kohala CDP	**North Kohala CDP**	

Kona CDP	**Puna CDP**	South Kohala CDP	**North Kohala CDP**
			(2) Any proposed Agricultural Subdivision shall submit an agricultural use/production plan with their preliminary subdivision application that demonstrates the land will be primarily used for active
			(3) Minimize speculation: County permits and approvals for North Kohala, including but not limited to zoning changes, subdivision approvals, and building permits, shall have expiration dates, and
			(1) Consideration of the cultural and environmental sensitivity of North Kohala, as described in other parts of this plan, shall be given to all proposed projects in the SMA areas, including single-family
			(1)All future land use decisions for North Kohala shall be in keeping with the heritage and cultural significance of Kohala (p. 22)
	1. PD: Initiating a special use permit request or petition for a land use district boundary amendment. (5-19) 2. CC: Extending technical assistance and advice to community-based land		
	1. OHCD: Offer educational programs to develop financial skills of renters who seek opportunities for home ownership, and to develop awareness of effective rental strategies for owners and		
	1. COU: Enact BRBZ Design District. (p. 5-18), 2. COU: Adapt and develop economic incentives to reduce forest clearance, number of developable lots within the		
	1. PD: Implement special zoning and development controls for Kapoho area to address subsidence issues. (p. 5-19) 2. PD: Perform a collaborative study among County, State, Federal and		
	1 PD: Initiate Special Design District designations for: Volcano, Pahoa, Kea'au, and the Kurtistown-Mt.View corridor. (p. 5-18) 2. DB/COU: Amend COH Building Code		
	1. PD: Initiating a special use permit request or petition for a land use district boundary amendment. (5-19) 2. CC: Extending technical assistance and advice to community-based land		

Kona CDP	**Puna CDP**	South Kohala CDP	**North Kohala CDP**	
	1. COU: Develop permanent fire stations at Hawaiian Beaches/Shores, Hawaiian Paradise Park, lower Volcano, and Mt. View, with emergency paramedical services. (p.5-21)			
	1. Expand existing County-funded transportation services to carry people from subdivisions to medical facilities. (p.3-12)			
	1. COU: Allocate funding to DPW for safe routes to schools/parks improvements with Kea'au improvements a priority. (p.5-24) 2. COU: Allocate funding to HPD to			
	1. DPR: Improve and expand Coastal Activity Areas such as: Ahalanui Beach Park (p.5-21) 2. DPR: Improve and expand community parks in Hawaiian Acres subdivision at			
	1. PD: Limit water system and road standard variances for new subdivisions on agricultural-zoned land. (p.5-20) 2. PD: Initiate down-rezoning of lands in Agricultural zoning districts to discourage			
	1. BD: Apply LEED standards for public buildings, with a minimum goal of silver level. (p.5-22) 2. BD: Require energy efficiency standards for larger residences. (p.5-22)			

Kona CDP	**Puna CDP**	South Kohala CDP	**North Kohala CDP**	

Kona CDP	**Puna CDP**	South Kohala CDP	**North Kohala CDP**
			(1)Ask about County regulations on constructing additional dwellings on parcels in an Agriculture Zoning District.
			(5) For specific affordable housing projects, pre-empt certain County subdivision and infrastructure standards and requirements in order to lower residential subdivision costs, thereby
			(1)Establish the North Kohala CDP Action Committee
			(2) Participate in the identification of Important Agricultural Lands as established by Chapter 205-47, Hawaii Revised Statutes to ensure that appropriate lands are identified and
			(2) Establish a View Plane Protection Program to identify and protect areas of significant beauty along the Kohala Mountain Road and Akoni-Pule Highway corridor (p. 97)
			(1) Participate in the identification of Important Agricultural Lands (State Act 183) (p. 27)
	1. LEG: Amend the State Land Use Law (HRS-205) to enable "rural town/village" standards. (p. 5-19) 2. LEG: Seek State enabling legislation to allow County to retain lots delinquent		

Kona CDP	**Puna CDP**	South Kohala CDP	**North Kohala CDP**	
	1. HHFDC: Promote multi-family housing-especially for those with special needs, such as the elderly- undesignated regional or community village/town centers. (p. 3-13)			
	1. DOT: Investigate alternatives to herbicides for weed control on public lands. (p. 5-18)			
	1. DLNR: Research and record information on trails and historic resources. (p.5-18) 2. DLNR: Conduct historic and biological surveys for review of shoreline permit			
	1. LEG: Ensure that two miles wide between Wao Kele O Puna forest area and the ocean to the northeast is protected from groundwater contamination (p. 5-18)			
	FED: Provide public financial support for infrastructure development within approved village/town centers. (p. 5-21)			
	1. DOT: Provide more emergency call boxes along State highways. (p.5-21)			
	1. LEG/DOH: Develop a centrally located full-service medical facility based on a non-profit model. (p.5-20)			
	1. LEG: Urge the State to increase local control over public schools in Puna by: 1. Changing the structure of the school boards to provide greater local representation and decision-making. (p. 5-			
	1. DLNR: Consider expanding the Camp Ground at Mackenzie State Park to include public property south of Mackenzie. (p.5-21) 2. DLNR: Create and improve Preserves			
	1. LEG: Seek state legislation to impose higher conveyance and/or capital gains taxes on short-term property re-sales. (p.5-20) 2. LEG: Seek state legislation to allow the			

Kona CDP	Puna CDP	South Kohala CDP	North Kohala CDP
	1. DBEDT: Investigate ground-water cooling for public buildings. (p-5-22) 2. UH: Establish a Renewable Energy Research & Development fund with UH Hilo. (p.5-22)		
		Environmental stewardship in Puako: Consider a wide range of management options for the Puako forest; Community & county should collaborate with various state/fed agencies and non-profit orgs to	
		Bill 297 (see Appendix 1) regarding the est	(1)Establish the North Kohala CDP Action Committee (2) Participate in the identification of Important Agricultural Lands as established by Chapter 205-47, Hawaii Revised Statutes to ensure that
		Monitor the progress and effectiveness of the CDP including the need for CDP revisions based on emerging statewide plans, new technologies, innovative ideas, or changing conditions (p. 147))	(1) Down-zone identified State-owned parcels with important cultural and/or scenic resources. (2) Establish a View Plane Protection Program to identify and protect areas of significant beauty along
		Review and comment on various types of development applications including subdivisions, PUD's, plan developments, and cluster developments, on a timely basis and provide a public forum for these	(2) Acquire coastal lands that should be preserved as open space (p. 97). (3) Development shall develop from being visible in the view plane from the highway to the sea and need a policy that requires
		Coordinate with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands regarding DHHL developments as well as any proposed CDP actions that may impact DHHL Lands. Coordination with DHHL should	(1) Implement a Policy for a Cultural and Historical Preservation Community--- Identify the sites and submit the findings to county for reviewing (2) Establish Community Cultural Programs (p. 97)
			(1) Participate in the identification of Important Agricultural Lands (State Act 183) (p. 27)

Kona CDP	**Puna CDP**	South Kohala CDP	**North Kohala CDP**	

Memorandum: Status Report
Research in Support of the County of Hawai'i Planning Department
Principal Investigator (PI): Professor Luciano Minerbi
January 6, 2015

Project Tasks and Deliverables

Contract	Completion date	File Name(s)	Notes
I. Assist the Planning Department of the County of Hawai'i with the General Plan (GP) Comprehensive Review that will be initiated in February 2015, by staffing in Fall 2014 a UH six credit graduate student planning practicum course with 5 to 10 students (depending on actual enrollment) to focus on the following preparatory steps for the GP Comprehensive Review:	12-15-14 See sub-tasks below	N/A	
1. Summary of GP "best practices" related to the planning process (including community engagement), scope, strategies, and performance management, including: • How other counties in Hawai'i approach comprehensive planning • Office of Planning's Planner's Toolbox • Award winning comprehensive plans from elsewhere • Exemplary examples of comparable scope.	#s 1-6: Emailed to client on 10-13-14 # 7-9: (BMP Additions) Emailed to client on 11-10-14 #10. Emailed to client 12-12-14	1. Comparable Scope BMPs 10-13-14 Final (Word doc) 2. BestPractices_APA_Table_10.10.14 FINAL (Excel table) 3. Comparable Scope BMPs Table 10-13-14 FINAL (Excel table) 4. County GPs and OSP Planning Toolbox 10-13-14 FINAL (Excel table) 5. County GP and OSP Planning Toolbox Summary 10-13-14 FINAL (Word doc) 6. Best Practices_APA_Summary 10.10.2014 FINAL (Word doc) 7. BMP Additions_APA_FINAL 11-10-14 (Excel table) 8. BMP Addition Comparable Scope FINAL 11-10-14 (Excel table) 9. BMP Additions- Counties FINAL 11-10-14 (Excel table) 10. BMP Recommendations FINAL 12-12-14 (word doc)	Items in red are additional tasks and revisions based on communication and feedback from client
2. Compilation and summary of strategies (e.g., policies, actions) from related federal, state, and county agencies and functional plans.	Emailed to Client 11-16-14	1. Summary of Strategies Narrative SB 11-6-14 (Word doc) 2. Village-Town Development.Summary of Strategies. FINAL 11-4-14 (Excel Table) 3. (Rural) Economic (Development).Summary of Strategies. FINAL 11-4-14 (Excel Table) 4. Transportation.Summary of Strategies. FINAL 11-4-14 (Excel Table)	

		5. Climate Change. Summary of Strategies. FINAL 11-4-14 (Excel Table) 6. (Affordable) Housing Summary of Strategies. FINAL 11.03.14 (Excel Table) 7. Natural Resources.Summary of Strategies. FINAL 10.30.14 (Excel Table) 8. Nonconforming Subdivisions.Summary of Strategies. FINAL 10.27.14 (Excel Table)	
3. Summary of "what we know" from existing studies and reports about high priority issues (e.g., water resources, affordable housing, transportation, village/ town redevelopment, nonconforming subdivisions, rural economic development, climate change adaptation, social equity, etc.).	Emailed to client 12-12-14	Synthesis of What We Know FINAL LM 12-12-14 (Word doc)	Note that a flashdrive containing the resource files used to compile this document was hand-delivered to the client on 12-15-14 on the last day of class.
4. Assembly of data necessary for robust scenario planning using software like CommunityViz or Urban Footprint.	Emailed to client 9-26-14	Scenario Planning Table_09.25.2014 (Excel table) ScenarioPlanning-TableOverview_09.26.2014 (Word doc)	Client hiring a consultant to gather this data: Students assessed available softwares and made recommendations
5. Proposal for a coordinated outreach and communications plan for the GP Review, possibly including a user-friendly web site, social media, and mobile applications.	Emailed to client on 12-10-14	BestPracticesandRecommendationsofCommunityOutreach FINAL SB edits 12-10-14 (Word doc)	
6. Other steps necessary to prepare for the February 2015 launch of the comprehensive review process	#s 1-2: Emailed to client 11-24-14 #s 3: Final version submitted via email on 11-15-14 #s 4-7:Emailed to client on 10-13-14	1. GP_Table_Final_Draft_11.24.2014 (Excel table) 2. GP Narrative FINAL 11-10-14 (Word doc) 3. Puna CDP_Summary Table FINAL EDITED SB 11-14-14 (Excel table) 4. Kona CDP_Table_10.13.2014 FINAL (Excel table) 5. NorthKohala_CDP_Summary_10.13.14 FINAL (Excel table) 6. South Kohala CDP Summary Table 10-13-14 FINAL (Excel table) 7. CDPSummary Final 10-11-14 FINAL (Word doc)	These are all additional tasks no originally outlined in contract but deemed necessary/valuable to client as work moved forward

	#s 8-21: Emailed to client on 12-5-14	8. GP-CDP Energy FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table) 9. GP-CDP Housing FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table) 10. GP-CDP Public Facilities FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table) 11. GP-CDP Land Use FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table) 12. GP-CDP Transportation FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table) 13. GP-CDP Recreation FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table) 14. GP-CDP Economic FINAL 12-3-14 (Excel Table) 15. GP-CDP Flooding and Natural Hazards FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table) 16. GP-CDP Historic Sites FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table) 17. GP-CDP Natural Resources and Shoreline FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table) 18. GP-CDP Natural Beauty FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table) 19. GP-CDP Public Utilities FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table) 20. CDP-GP Environmental Quality FINAL 12-1-14 (Excel Table) 21. GP-CDP Comparison FINAL Narrative 12-3-14 (Word doc)	
II. Beginning in early 2015, work in support of Planning Department planners to advance a priority project, such as a public access program or rural design standards. More specific tasks and deliverables will be collaboratively defined at the time.	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
III. In all work, collaborate with and support the work of County of Hawai‘i planners by using project management and knowledge management systems, including: • Adding studies, reports, plans, and other related documents to the Hawai‘i Island Planning virtual library Adding related summaries, findings, and information, as appropriate, to the Hawai‘i Island Planning Wiki.	Completed for Task I	• All resources uncovered as part of the Fall 2014 Practicum were uploaded to the COH Zotero Library. • Instead of granting access to the COH Wiki site, all resources submitted to the client were also given to him on a flash drive on the last day of class (12-15-14)	

Initial Guidance from the County of Hawai'i Planning Department
For the Fall 2014 Planning Practicum (Plan 751)
UH Mānoa, Department of Urban and Regional Planning
Updated September, 2014 (after call with Ron)

This is simply a summary of initial guidance related to the scope of work for the General Plan Comprehensive update. It should be seen as a starting point, not a constraint. It is our hope that the students build on this and challenge the County to consider options for producing the most meaningful, strategic, implementable General Plan possible.

Summary of Project Tasks

1. **Summary of GP "best practices"** related to the planning process (including community engagement), scope, strategies, and performance management

2. **Compilation and summary of strategies** (e.g., policies, actions) from related federal, state, and county agencies and functional plans.

3. **Summary of "what we know" from existing studies and reports about high priority issues** (i.e., elements of the GP scope mandated in HRS 226-58 and section 3-15 of the County Charter, plus view plans, water resources, affordable housing, transportation, village/ town redevelopment, nonconforming subdivisions, rural economic development, climate change adaptation, social equity, etc.).

4. **Assembly of data necessary for robust scenario planning** using software like CommunityViz or Urban Footprint.

5. **Proposal for a coordinated outreach and communications plan for the GP Review**, possibly including a user-friendly web site, social media, and mobile applications.

6. **Other steps necessary** to prepare for the February 2015 launch of the comprehensive review process.

Description of Project Tasks and Deliverables

1. **Summary of GP "best practices"** related to the planning process (including community engagement), scope, strategies, and performance management, including:

   - How other counties in Hawai'i approach comprehensive planning
   - Office of Planning's Planner's Toolbox (http://planning.hawaii.gov/)
   - Award winning comprehensive plans from elsewhere
   - Exemplary examples of comparable scope.

Areas of particular interest:

- The range and scope of studies conducted in other jurisdictions to inform the planning process
- Lessons learned from jurisdictions that have used scenario-based analysis and planning (e.g., CommunityViz, Urban Footprint, etc.)
- How jurisdictions distinguished different types of strategies in their plans, like "policy intent," "policy controls," and "implementation actions:"
    - Policy intent: These are general statements that express policy objectives. From a legal standpoint, these "hortatory" policies are open to interpretation when applied in specific instances.
    - Policy controls: These limit the range of decisions that can be made in the future, like land use policies that specifically designate future settlement or transportation patterns. These binding, sometimes restrictive policy controls often include use of the term "shall," which, from a legal standpoint, means the policy is imperative or mandatory.
    - Implementation actions: These are the official policies to guide future priorities and initiatives, including operating and capital budgets. These policies are not mandated, legally-binding, or self-implementing; rather, they often require additional legislative and administrative directives before being implemented (e.g., land acquisition, capital improvement appropriations, code changes, incentive measures).
- How jurisdictions established the relationship between the general/comprehensive plan and regional and/or community plans (relative to how it's done in Chapter 15 of the County of Hawai'i GP)
- How jurisdictions built performance management (e.g., implementation monitoring) into their plan,
    - Consider possibilities for the County of Hawai'i coordinating with State Sustainability Coordination/Open Data Initiative (https://data.hawaii.gov/) aligned with the Hawai'i Green Growth metrics effort (and associated 2030 targets)
- How jurisdictions organized and structured the plan relative to mandated scope, target audience(s), and ease of implementation
- How jurisdictions "packaged" the plan, both for legal adoption and for public consumption (e.g.,, web/wiki-based and/or graphics-heavy)
- Whether any jurisdictions have adopted "living" rather than static plans that connect regular amendments directly to data-driven, scenario-based analysis, thereby simplifying (or eliminating the need for) comprehensive updates

Preferred Product Formats:

- Additions to the Hawai'i Island Planning virtual library
    - Sample planning documents and plans (from Hawai'i and elsewhere)
    - Other reports and studies that speak to best practices
- Microsoft Office (Wor d and/or Excel)

- Summary of best practices

2. **Compilation and summary of strategies** (e.g., policies, actions) from related federal, state, and county agencies and functional plans.

The intent is to be clear about the existing policy and programmatic framework in which the County of Hawai‘i General Plan is situated.

In 2010, the County started this process, as summarized in documents attached separately. County of Hawai‘i Community Development Plan (CDP) planners will also be compiling CDP strategies that correspond with GP policies and actions.

Many (though not all) related plans are referenced in the draft appendices for the Ka‘ū Community Development Plan: http://www.hawaiicountycdp.info/kau-cdp/draft-planning-documents/cdp-outline-with-links-to-draft-documents-and-feedback-forms.

Areas of particular interest:

- All federal, State, and County plans referenced in HRS 226 and related to the GP scope mandated in HRS 226-58 and section 3-15 of the County Charter
- Plans and strategies that focus on COH priority issues that require island wide consideration and/or have not been addressed in CDPs, possibly including land use, view planes, water resources, affordable housing, transportation, South Hilo, village/ town redevelopment, economic development, and climate change adaptation.

Preferred Product Formats:

- Additions to the Hawai‘i Island Planning virtual library
  - Agency and functional plans
- Microsoft Office (Word and/or Excel)
  - Summary of plans
  - Summary of strategies organized by elements of the GP scope mandated in HRS 226-58 and section 3-15 of the County Charter (and other priority areas), with clear identification of policies that constrain County policy and/or require the County to establish related policy or programs

3. **Summary of “what we know” from existing studies and reports about high priority issues** (i.e., elements of the GP scope mandated in HRS 226-58 and section 3-15 of the County Charter, plus view planes, water resources, affordable housing, transportation, village/ town redevelopment,

nonconforming subdivisions, rural economic development, climate change adaptation, social equity, etc.).

The intent is to inform the County of Hawai‘i General Plan with the “knowledge base” – the best research and science available related to the topics addressed in the General Plan.

Preferred Product Formats:

- Additions to the Hawai‘i Island Planning virtual library
    - Studies and reports
- Microsoft Office (Word and/or Excel)
    - Summary of “what we know” by high-priority issue, with appropriate references

4. **Assembly of data necessary for robust scenario planning** using software like CommunityViz or Urban Footprint.

The staring assumption is that the core of the GP update analysis will be GIS-based scenario planning (e.g., CommunityViz: http://placeways.com/communityviz/) that integrates land use, water resources, hazards, housing, infrastructure (e.g., water, transportation), energy, finance, and other elements. Guidance on data needs will be provided later.

5. **Proposal for a coordinated outreach and communications plan for the GP Review**, possibly including a user-friendly web site, social media, and mobile applications.

The intent is to develop a targeted, strategic engagement plan based on past planning and outreach efforts, a thoughtful stakeholder analysis, and the mandated steps of the planning process. A key to good outreach is careful alignment of process, product, and engagement tools. Note: Because the CDPs used extensive community engagement, the GP comprehensive update can focus on targeted engagement coupled with active communications.

Preferred Product Formats:

- Additions to the Hawai'i Island Planning virtual library
    - Examples of creative outreach, communication, and engagement strategies used elsewhere
- Microsoft Office (Word and/or Excel)
    - Proposed outreach and communications plan elements and possible mock-ups
- Additions to the Hawai'i Island Planning wiki, with the goal of providing easy-to-understand information to the general public related to planning, the General Plan, and related topics

6. **Other steps necessary** to prepare for the February 2015 launch of the comprehensive review process.

To be determined.

Recommended Initial Steps for Students

1. Review the summary of the General Plan scope (provided separately) and guiding documents:
    a. HRS 226-58 (http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol04_Ch0201-0257/HRS0226/HRS_0226-0058.htm)
    b. Section 3-15 of the County Charter (http://www.hawaiicounty.gov/lb-file-review/files/2012%20Hawaii%20County%20Charter.pdf)
    c. Chapter 16 of the General Plan (http://www.cohplanningdept.com/community-planning/general-plan/)
    d. Planning Department Rule 4 and Planning Commission Rule 5 (http://www.cohplanningdept.com/resources-and-references/)
2. Review the summary of the General Plan comprehensive review process (provided separately) and tentative timeline (provided separately)
3. Review the General Plan

Starting (and very incomplete) list of Resources

General

- www.planning.org
- www.planetizen.org
- http://sclearningnetwork.org/
- http://www.strongtowns.org/
- http://guides.library.cornell.edu/c.php?g=31298&p=199466
- http://switchboard.nrdc.org/sustainable-communities.php
- http://www.livingcities.org/

Related Topics and Issues

- Act 83 (2014?) establishes an interagency climate adaptation committee under the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) to develop a sea-level rise vulnerability and adaptation report addressing statewide impacts to 2050
- http://icma.org/en/icma/knowledge_network/documents/kn/Document/306328/Advancing_Social_Equity_Goals_to_Achieve_Sustainability_Local_Governments_Social_Equity_and_Sustaina
- http://www.planetizen.com/node/70726?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=08112014
- http://switchboard.nrdc.org/blogs/kbenfield/ten_things_planners_need_to_kn.html

Other Jurisdictions

- http://www.honoluludpp.org/Portals/0/pdfs/planning/generalplan/GPUpdate/KeyPlanningIssues.pdf

Scenario- and Data-Driven Processes

- http://www.mapc.org/data-services
- http://support.esri.com/en/knowledgebase/techarticles/detail/40585
- http://kipukadatabase.com/
- http://datasmart.ash.harvard.edu/
- http://us-city.census.okfn.org/

Monitoring and Performance Management

- http://www.nasbo.org/publications-data/reports/performance-management-framework-state-and-local-government-measurement-an
- http://icma.org/en/Article/104269/ICMA_SAS_to_Revitalize_Performance_Management_for_Local_Governments?pub=107&issue=3.18.2014&utm_source=ICMA+Leadership+Matters+%28Nonmember+Edition%29&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=3.18.2014

- http://www.bostonglobe.com/business/2014/03/20/technology-longer-stranger-mayor-office/xPOOOy6Gnpc1xQlMq2XWAK/story.html

Engagement Tools

- http://www.planetizen.com/node/67656?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=03132014
- http://www.planetizen.com/node/68881?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=05222014
- http://www.planetizen.com/node/70447?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=07312014
- http://losangeles.urbdezine.com/2014/03/10/surveys-finding-out-what-people-want/
- http://www.cim-network.org/CIM/
- http://placematters.org/blog/2014/03/12/engagement-tech-for-all/?utm_source=Full+Contact+No+Newsletter+Part+1&utm_campaign=51ba389d2f-PlaceMatters_March_2014_Newsletter3_25_2014&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_df97b01c44-51ba389d2f-327811321
    - http://sclearningnetwork.org/document/engagement-tech-all-webinar. The video is posted publicly on Vimeo here: vimeo.com/99282214
- Field Scan of Civic Tech: http://www.livingcities.org/knowledge/media/?action=view&id=94
- Platforms available designed specifically for planning engagement
    - Textizen
    - Measured Voice
    - LocalData
    - CivicInsight
    - http://engagementgamelab.org/
    - https://communityplanit.org/
- Code for America good resource: http://codeforamerica.org/
- Open Plans: http://openplans.org/
- https://www.loomio.org/
- www.metroquest.com
- https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/Honolulu_Housing
- http://icma.org/en/Article/104714/Engaging_the_Unengaged_Developing_a_Community_Engagement_Strategy?pub=107&issue=7.8.2014&utm_source=ICMA+Leadership+Matters+%28Nonmember+Edition%29&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=7.8.2014

General Plan Comprehensive Update
Scope

Purpose of the General Plan

According to Charter section 3-15, the purpose of the General Plan is to set forth the County Council's policy for long-range comprehensive physical development of the county. No public improvement or project, or subdivision or zoning ordinance, shall be initiated or adopted unless it conforms to and implements the General Plan.

Content Scope of the General Plan

HRS 226-58 and section 3-15 of the County Charter mandate the General Plan and outline its scope, which shall include:

- Environment: natural resources conservation; preservation of natural beauty, open spaces, and scenic and historic resources; public access; air pollution; climate change; sustainability
- Community: desirable density of population, infrastructure (water, waste, transportation, public buildings), affordable housing, safety/ criminal justice, utilities & telecommunications, energy, health, education, social services, culture
- Economy: population growth, agriculture, tourism, information industry, federal expenditures.

Structure of the General Plan

HRS 226-58 and section 3-15 of the County Charter also mandate that the General Plan shall include objectives, policies, and implementation actions, including land use maps, programs, projects, regulatory measures, standards/ principles, and interagency coordination.

Process for the General Plan Comprehensive Update

HRS 226-58, the Charter, Chapter 16 of the General Plan, Chapter 16 of the HCC, and both the Planning Department and Planning Commission rules speak to the nature of the planning process used to develop and update the General Plan.

DRAFT

Mandated General Plan Comprehensive Update Timeline

Activity	Lead	2014												2015												2016												2017												2018												2019												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Community Engagement Planning																																																																												3-6 months
Develop project and knowledge management systems																																																																									
Review previous comprehensive update processes and materials																																																																							
Consider amending Rules related to the comprehensive update process																																																																							
Conduct stakeholder analysis	PD-LR																																																																							
Design stakeholder engagement process	PD-LR																																																																						
Develop communications strategies (e.g., print, web, email, social media)	PD-LR																																																																						
Initiation, Notice, and Initial Public Input																																																																						3-6 months
PD initiates review: GP 16.1(1)	PD-LR																																																																					
PD gives notice: GP 16.1(2)	PD-LR																																																																					
Public informational meetings	PD-LR																																																																					
Initial public input: PD Rule 4-3(c)(3)	PD-LR														45 d																																																								
PD reviews suggestions for change: PD Rule 4-3(d)	PD-LR																																																																					
Studies, Data Gathering, & Analysis																																																																					1.5 years?
Compile CDP strategies	PD-LR																																																																				
Catalog best practices	PD-LR																																																																		
Work with agencies to summarize strategies in existing plans/studies	PD-LR																																																																		
Work with County agencies to identify highest priority issues	PD-LR																																																																	
Data gathering	PD-LR																																																																	
Foundational analysis	PD-LR																																																																
Scenario planning	PD-LR																																																																
Supplementary analysis	PD-LR																																																																
Recommended Amendments																																																																		2 years (concurrent)?
Action Committees recommend amendments: HCC 16-6(10)																																																																					
Council initiates amendments by Reso: GP 16.1(3)	Council														120 d min																																																											
PD prepares recommended amendments: GP 16.1(1)	PD-LR																																																																					
Public Review																																																																		3 months
PD gives notice of proposed amendments: PD Rule 4-3(d)																																																																				
Notice to property owners: GP 16.1(7)	PD-LR																																																																					
Public workshop on amendments proposed by PD and Council: GP 16.1(4)	PD-LR																																																																				
Public comments on proposed amendments: GP 16.1(5)	PD-LR																																																																			
Planning Commission																																																																	6 months
PD submits amendments proposed by PD and Council to PC: GP 16.1(6)	PD-LR																																																																		
PC holds hearings: PD Rule 4-3(g)	PD-LR																																																																			
PC finalizes recommendations & transmits to Council: GP 16.1(8)	PD-PC																																																																		
Council																																																																		
Planning Committee Hearings	Council																																																																6 months?
1st & 2nd Readings; Adoption	Council																																																																	

Red = mandated by GP
Blue = mandated by Rule
Black = not mandated but necessary/helpful

Colored cells indicate mandated time frame

3.5-4 years

Criteria for GP Plan Assessment (Sara Bolduc, Nov 10, 2014)

Evaluation Lens(es)	Evaluation Goal	Evaluative Criteria
IMPLEMENTATION(ABILITY)	**Assessing the Prospects for Implementation:** (Dinell and Lowry, 1981)	1. How clear are the desired outcomes? 2. How manageable are the problems which the plan addresses? 3. How enforceable are the provisions of the Act? 4. How well or the implementers understand the Plan they are implementing and how committed are they to its implementation? 5. How conducive is the political environment for the implementation?
OPERATIONAL(ABILITY) **SUSTAIN(ABILITY)**	**Set of operational performance principles for evaluating local comprehensive plans:** (Berke and Conroy, 2000)	1. Harmony with nature 2. Livable built environments 3. Place-based economy 4. Equity 5. Polluters pay 6. Responsible regionalism
PROCEDURE(ABILITY) **OPERATIONAL(ABILITY)**	**General Criteria for Plan Assessment:** (Baer, 1997)	1. Adequacy of Context 2. Rational Model Considerations 3. Procedural Validity 4. Adequacy of Scope 5. Guidance for Implementation 6. Approach, Data and Methodology 7. Quality of Communication 8. Plan Format
SUSTAIN(ABILITY)	**Analyzing Sustainability in the Maui Island Plan:** (Bosco, 2009)	1. Provides both short and long-term economic gain 2. Increases access, equity and human rights in the provision of material security and effective choices. 3. Improves biodiversity and ecological integrity and builds support systems. 4. Reduces ecological footprint while improving quality of life 5. Builds up community and regions 'sense of place' and heritage protection 6. Provides conservation benefits and net social=economic benefits 7. Increases 'common good' resources 8. Integration of the triple bottom line (3Es) 9. Ensure there are acceptable levels of risk with adaptation processes for the worst case scenarios 10. Brings change and a sense of hope for the future and it is linked to a broader strategic vision 11. Comprehensively or narrowly focused on particular community issues

1. Dinell, Tom and Lowry, Kem. "Hawaii's New State Plan and Planning Process." Proceedings of the 1980 Humanities Conference. Honolulu, Hawaii: Hawaii Committee for the Humanities, 1981.
2. Philip R. Berke and Maria Manta Conroy, "Are We Planning for Sustainable Development?," *Journal of the American Planning Association* 66, no. 1 (Winter 2000): 21–33.
3. William C. Baer, "General Plan Evaluation Criteria," *Journal of the American Planning Association* 63, no. 3 (Summer 1997): 329.
4. Bosco, Simone "Evaluating Sustainability: Principles, Process and Assessment of the Draft Maui Island Plan 2030". 2009 Area of Concentration Paper submitted to the Department of Urban and regional Planning. University of Hawai'i.