

Page	Revision <i>*Recommended deletions are bracketed or described. New language is underlined. Other changes are described.</i>
<b>1. General Formatting Revisions: The following changes are meant to improve the readability and user-friendliness of the document.</b>	
Entire document	Instead of using in-text/parenthetical citations, use footnotes to identify data sources and provide references and notes.
Acknowledgements Page	Update the names of Planning Commission members to show former and current members as of April 2017.
Infographics	<p>Improve quality of existing infographics and add new infographics to explain the following processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Plan Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation Feedback Loop</li> <li>• Dual State and County Land Use and Zoning District System and Entitlement Process</li> </ul>
Definitions	<u>Built Environment</u> – Refers to all physical parts of our communities, such as buildings, streets, infrastructure, and parks
Pages 4-1 to 4-42	<p>The updated layout of the document should highlight the importance of the Future Land Use Map. Move forward the Future Land Use Chapter (Chapter 4) so it is the second chapter in the document. All other chapters and sections should be renumbered accordingly. The updated order of the chapters will be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vision, Goals, and Policies for the Future</li> <li>2. Future Land Use</li> <li>3. Sectors</li> <li>4. Implementation and Monitoring</li> <li>5. Policy Maps</li> </ol>
Entire document	Use correct spelling and grammar. Ensure punctuation and the use of Hawaiian diacritical marks is consistent throughout the document.
All subsections, Chapter 2	In the descriptive text under each subsection are several paragraphs that describe issues and opportunities related to the topic. In order to improve the organization and flow of the chapter, each of these topic-specific section should be numbered. The headings of the topic-specific sections should be written in a consistent manner throughout the chapter.
All subsections, Chapter 2	<p>Reorganize the listing of implementation actions so the actions within the County’s purview (permitting and code change, plans and studies, projects and programs) follow one another. The updated order will be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Permitting and Code Change</li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Plans and Studies</li> <li>3. Projects and Programs</li> <li>4. Partnership Needs</li> </ul>
All subsections, Chapter 2	Remove or consolidate redundant actions.
Appendices	Update the Community Outreach Appendix to include all outreach efforts.
Appendices	Update the Action Matrix in the Appendices as needed based on revisions approved by the Planning Commission.
<b>2. Increase flexibility in residentially zoned areas to encourage the construction of additional dwelling units by lessening restrictive lot coverage requirements and disallowing restrictive deeds and covenants in new subdivisions.</b>	
Page 2-29	<p>Insert and number the following actions in “Infill Housing” under “Permitting Actions and Code Changes”:</p> <p><u>Reevaluate definition of “kitchen” to provide flexibility for multi-generational housing.</u></p> <p><u>Increase lot coverage allowances to provide for more additional dwelling units within the residential district.</u></p>
Page 2-30	<p>Insert and number the following action in “New Communities” under “Permitting Actions and Code Changes”:</p> <p><u>Prohibit future subdivision and development from restricting construction of ADUs in their deed and covenants.</u></p>
<b>3. Revisions per County Attorney: The following changes are meant to clarify the laws regarding public access.</b> <i>*The following revisions will revise the language approved in Supplemental #1.</i>	
Page 2-140	<p>Edit the subsection entitled “Access to Recreation and Subsistence Activities” accordingly:</p> <p>Improving Access to the Shoreline  By law, the shoreline is accessible and held in trust for the benefit of the public. [Laws such as “PASH” (Public Access Shoreline Hawai’i) supports the public use of the shoreline.] State law protects lateral shoreline access which is also referred to as a public beach transit corridor that exists seaward of the shoreline. Shoreline vegetation, when unmaintained or manipulated by private landowners, can restrict lateral access. Access concerns are also compounded by beach narrowing from erosion, whose rates are anticipated to increase as sea level rise occurs. Additionally, another concern was the lack of signed public access ways to the shoreline (versus access along the shoreline) and inadequate parking at popular access points. In some cases,</p>

	<p>public access is not allowed or desirable due to environmental, public safety, and other concerns. On the beach near and adjacent to PMRF, national and homeland security laws preempt state laws and public access is restricted. However, the overall need is for increased and improved public access to the shoreline.</p> <p>Protecting Native Hawaiian Access Rights                  [Access to the shoreline for Native Hawaiian traditional and customary gathering practices is guaranteed in the Hawai'i State Constitution. Agency decisions affecting the shoreline must make specific findings relating to potential impacts to traditional and customary practices and include actions to reasonably protect cultural rights. The PASH decision of 1995 allows Native Hawaiians the right to conduct their cultural traditions and practices upon lands where those activities had been conducted in the past.]</p> <p><u>Protecting access for Native Hawaiian traditional and customary gathering practices is guaranteed in the Hawai'i State Constitution. In addition to protecting development and private property interests, agency decisions must make specific findings related to the identification of traditional and customary practices in existence on land proposed for development and potential impacts of any proposed development. Decisions should include actions to reasonably protect cultural rights to the extent feasible. Case law including the Pele Defense Fund v. Paty case, Public Access Shoreline Hawai'i, also known as PASH, and the Ka Pa'akai O Ka 'Aina cases reaffirm the State's duty to protect access to traditional and customary rights, such as gathering rights on the shoreline and upon land.</u></p>
<p><b>4. Planning District Boundary Revision for Hanapēpe-Eleele.</b></p>	
<p>All Maps showing Planning District Boundaries.</p>	<p>Adjust the east boundary of the Hanapēpē-Eleele Planning District to include Wahiawa Gulch so this area is under the jurisdiction of the Hanapēpē-Eleele Community Plan. This action is also recommended in the South Kaua'i Community Plan (2015).</p>
<p><b>5. Chapter 1 revision: Add current population data to the introduction.</b></p>	
<p>Page 1-4</p>	<p>Under the section entitled “Key Growth Trends,” add the following sentence to the first paragraph:</p> <p><u>Since 2000, the County grew by over 12,000 residents – from 58, 463 residents in 2000 to 71,000 in 2015.</u></p>
<p><b>6. Actions by Sector Revisions: Describe what the sectors are and how they were selected.</b></p>	
<p>Page 2-1</p>	<p>Delete the first three paragraphs under the introductory paragraph in the “Actions by Sector” narrative and replace with the following text:</p>

	<p><u>Along with future land use and community planning, the following ten sectors represent important areas that must be addressed when planning Kaua'i’s growth and development. In identifying the sector actions, care was given to ensure consistency with the goals and policies from Chapter 1. Table 2-1 illustrates the cross-cutting nature of the goals and sectors. More specific subsections with objectives and implementation actions. The sectors include:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>The Watershed</u></li> <li>2. <u>Housing</u></li> <li>3. <u>Transportation</u></li> <li>4. <u>Critical Infrastructure</u></li> <li>5. <u>Shared Spaces</u></li> <li>6. <u>The Economy</u></li> <li>7. <u>Heritage Resources</u></li> <li>8. <u>Energy Sustainability</u></li> <li>9. <u>Public Safety and Hazards Resiliency</u></li> <li>10. <u>Opportunity and Health for All</u></li> </ol> <p><u>The following four implementation tools are used to categorize each subsection’s actions:</u></p>
<p><b>7. Watershed Sector Revisions: Include information on the “mid-watershed” and how this area impacts non-point source pollution. Also clarify that the impacts of Climate Change are already being felt on Kaua'i.</b></p>	
<p>Page 2-4</p>	<p>Revise Figure 2-1, “Components of the Watershed Sector,” to highlight the mid-watershed area and to include the “Protected and Endangered Species” subsection.</p>
<p>Page 2-7</p>	<p>In the Kahawai subsection, delete the section entitled “The County’s Role in Water Quality Protection” and replace with the following text:</p> <p><u>Protecting Drainage Systems and Water Quality</u></p> <p><u>The mid-watershed provides an important transfer zone between the upper and lower watershed. It represents the area of greatest alteration from human uses, such as residential development and agriculture. Resource use, waste disposal, sedimentation (as a result of deforestation), and changes in hydrology due to development, dams, and water diversions greatly impacts watershed function and water quality.</u></p> <p><u>Nonpoint source pollution, commonly called polluted runoff, occurs when rainwater moves on the surface of the earth or through the ground carrying the pollutants it encounters along the way. This polluted runoff flows to drainage systems and ends up impairing streams and nearshore coastal waters.</u></p>

		<p><u>Significant pollutant types include sediment, nutrients, toxins, pathogens, litter, and debris. The consequences of nonpoint source pollution include: increased risk of disease from water recreation, algae blooms, fish kills, destroyed aquatic habitats, and turbid waters. Some polluted runoff is from natural sources, like soil eroding on steep slopes during heavy rain. Most, however, result from people’s activities on the land.</u></p> <p><u>Protecting water quality from both non-point and point sources is a collective regulatory responsibility involving all levels of government. Federal laws governing water quality and nonpoint source pollution management define specific standards that must be met to avoid sanctions. State government is the lead authority for carrying out Federal water quality mandates. The Department of Health oversees adherence to safe drinking water standards, and collaborates with the State’s Coastal Zone Management Office to address nonpoint source pollution requirements. The State also has primary responsibilities for watersheds through DLNR’s management of State Conservation District lands.</u></p> <p><u>The County’s primary responsibilities for water protection are associated with its authority over Urban District land uses, County ordinances regulating construction activities, management of nine potable water systems, and its shared authority with the State for the Agricultural District. Most nonpoint source water pollution on Kaua’i is due to erosion from lower elevation development-related activities, such as agriculture and from grading, grubbing, and stockpiling. Potential runoff from these activities are regulated by County Government through its zoning and permitting authority, such as the ordinances for subdivision, flood control, drainage, and grading/grubbing/stockpiling.</u></p>
Page 2-10		<p>Revise Action 1a under “Permitting Actions and Code Changes” accordingly:</p> <p>[Mitigate negative] <u>Avoid</u> impacts to natural hydrologic recharge areas, stream corridors, floodplains, and wetlands through planning and development standards that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Site and design development to avoid disturbance of natural drainage features, preserve wetlands and streams, and provide riparian buffer areas to prevent land disturbance and to filter runoff.</li> <li>2. Require best management practices <u>designed to control polluted runoff</u>.</li> </ol>
Page 2-10		<p>Delete Action 1e under “Permitting Actions and Code Changes” and replace with the following text:</p> <p><u>If large detention basins are required to control drainage, design them for multiple uses and treat them as an important amenity.</u></p>
Page 2-12		<p>Revise the following heading:</p> <p>[Preventing] <u>Addressing</u> Human-Caused Coastal Erosion</p>

Page 2-12	<p>Revise the wording under “Addressing Human-Caused Coastal Erosion” accordingly:</p> <p>Although erosion is a naturally occurring force, the human contribution to <u>beach</u> erosion includes [seawall and revetment construction] <u>coastal development and coastal armoring</u>, which exacerbates sand loss and the narrowing of beaches. Such structures cover approximately ten percent of the shoreline. <u>Sea level rise, which is accelerating worldwide due to global warming, is another human contribution to beach erosion.</u></p>
Page 2-12	<p>Revise the wording under “Protecting Coastal and Near-Shore Habitats” accordingly:</p> <p>Kaua'i’s shorelines and near-shore waters support a wide range of terrestrial and marine species. These include <u>several threatened and endangered seabird species</u>[migratory birds and endangered species such as the], marine <u>mammals such as Hawaiian Monk Seals, <del>Humpback Whales,</del> and [and several species of] sea turtles, and both resident and migratory whales.</u></p>
Page 2-12	<p>Revise the wording under “Planning for Climate Change Impacts to Coastal Areas” accordingly:</p> <p>[Climate change poses a unique set of challenges.] Climate change [will] <u>is altering and aggravating</u> natural forces such as sea level rise, rainfall patterns, high wave events, hurricanes, and extreme tidal events. [Some impacts are already present on Kaua’i. The resulting beach] <u>Beach</u> erosion, ocean warming, acidification [and increased runoff will greatly impact] <u>will continue to progressively impact</u> Kaua’i’s coastal waters and shorelines.</p>
Page 2-13	<p>Delete and add the following language in the section entitled “Planning for Climate Change Impacts to Coastal Areas”:</p> <p>[For now, best available forecasts suggest planning benchmarks of at least one foot of sea level rise by 2050 and three feet by 2100.] <u>Based on the best available science we should plan for three feet of sea level rise. It is important to note that this estimate may be conservative, as some studies project upwards of 6 feet of sea level rise by 2100. The greatest uncertainty surrounding the projections are the rate and magnitude of ice sheet loss primarily from Greenland and West Antarctica. Furthermore, the rate and magnitude of sea level rise is dependent on worldwide efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Infrastructure and private development built today can be expected to still be in place in the second half of this century when several feet of sea level rise becomes possible. Therefore, it is important to utilize planning approaches that are adaptive in nature, such as scenario-based planning.</u></p>
<p><b>8. Transportation Sector Revisions: The following revisions clarify that additional transportation funding should be sought and acknowledges the role of the Built Environment Task Force of Get Fit Kaua’i as a public forum for discussion concerning Kaua’i’s transportation system. It is also recommended that the County’s jurisdiction be made clear in the “County Roads” subsection.</b></p>	
Page 2-39	<p>Revise the first paragraph accordingly:</p>

	<p>Kaua‘i is at a crossroads for its future transportation. Traffic congestion is one of the community’s most frequently expressed concerns, and it impacts nearly everyone on <u>Kaua‘i</u>. [the island.] The island’s topography, overall constrained financial resources, repair and maintenance backlog of existing roads and bridges, and General Plan goals of sustainability, resiliency, and health, all underscore the need to achieve more efficiency and effectiveness with Kaua‘i’s existing transportation system, spend Kaua‘i’s limited transportation funds wisely, <u>and seek additional funding from Federal, State, and private partners.</u></p>
Page 2-41	<p>Add the following sentence to the the fourth paragraph:</p> <p><u>With two agencies responsible for our roadway system (Hawai‘i Department of Transportation for our belt Highways, and the County of Kaua‘i Department of Public Works for our county roads), close coordination is needed to assure we are all working toward the same goal. In addition to coordination between these two agencies, venues are needed for public dialog, education, enhancing partnerships, and brainstorming of creative ideas for funding and implementation of our transportation system. The Built Environment Task Force of Get Fit Kaua‘i is an ideal venue for this continued discussion.</u></p>
Page 2-42	<p>Insert and number the following action in “Partnership Needs”:</p> <p><u>Continue to support the Built Environment Task Force of Get Fit Kaua‘i as a primary venue for public discussion of funding and implementing our land transportation system.</u></p>
Page 2-43	<p>Add the following to the first paragraph:</p> <p><u>County roads are under the jurisdiction of the County of Kaua‘i. They do not include roads and highways that are under the jurisdiction of the Hawai‘i Department of Transportation. This section applies only to roads under the jurisdiction of the County.</u></p>
<p><b>9. Shared Spaces Revisions: Revisions were made to differentiate between shared use paths and trails.</b></p>	
Page 2-74	<p>Delete the existing text in “C. Linear Parks and Trails” and replace with the following language:</p> <p><u>Pedestrian and biking paths and trails are special public recreational assets. They offer a scenic and safe refuge from traffic and development, allowing residents and visitors to experience Kaua‘i’s natural environment. Trails are identified in the Heritage Resource Maps in Chapter 5.</u></p> <p><u>Extending Kaua‘i’s Shared-Use Path Network</u>  <u>Shared-use paths, often located within a linear park, are separated from roads and provide a safe environment for pedestrians and cyclists of all ages. Benefits of shared use paths include lessening dependence on fossil fuels, improving community health, increasing public access, and providing</u></p>

	<p><u>economic development opportunities. Since the last General Plan, the County has constructed over eight miles of shared-use path along the Kapa‘a-Wailua Coast, also known as Ka Ala Hele Makalae. In addition to allowing residents and visitors to enjoy an uninterrupted traverse of the coastline or through open space, shared use paths increase travel choice by providing important non-vehicular connections between towns or nodes of activity. Based on the success of Ka Ala Hele Makalae, other paths have been planned for the North Shore, South Kaua‘i, and Waimea-Kekaha.</u></p> <p><u>Increasing Recreational Opportunities through Trails</u>  <u>Kaua‘i’s people have a long tradition of using trails for subsistence activities in the mountains and along the coast. Today, trails are an invaluable resource providing access not only to recreation, but to experience cultural history, hunting game animals, managing natural resources, and suppressing wildfires. The majority of Kaua‘i’s public and signed trails are maintained through the State – either State Parks or the Na Ala Hele Program. The Na Ala Hele Program also regulates activities, plans future trails, and conducts maintenance activities. An Island Trail and Access Advisory Council provides a venue for public input on program implementation.</u></p>
<p><b>10. Economy Revisions: Revisions were made to include data and priorities from the Kaua‘i Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, 2016 – 2021. The previous text referenced a draft document. The revised text also clarifies and highlights how the land use and economic growth are connected.</b></p>	
<p>Page 2-77</p>	<p><u>Kaua‘i strives to be a place where the economy is resilient, small businesses thrive, and all people have opportunities to access the education and training that lead to gainful employment. We must collaborate and find creative ways to leverage our assets so existing and new industries can grow.</u></p> <p><u>Increasing Economic Opportunity for All</u></p> <p><u>Over the long term, average annual job growth is projected at 1.12% equating to 34,900 civilian wage and salary jobs by 2035. The number of self-employed persons is also projected to increase at a rate higher than the rest of the State. In terms of industrial growth, tourism comprises 30% of all employment and will likely remain Kaua‘i’s leading industry (Kaua‘i Economic Summary Report, Collaborative Economics 2015). Kaua‘i’s other anchor industries include healthcare (11%), education (8%), construction 6%), and government (6%).</u></p> <p><u>Despite the projected job growth, economic opportunity on Kaua‘i is offset by the high cost of living. The average family of four must earn 10% more than the rest of the State, and more than 160% of the State minimum wage to meet their basic needs (Self-Sufficiency Standard: Estimates for Hawai‘i 2014, DBEDT 2015). On top of this, Kaua‘i’s median household income is typically far less than the State average (State of Hawai‘i Databook 2014, DBEDT 2015). As a result many residents work multiple jobs, supplement income with home grown food or cottage businesses, and commute long distances to work from the neighborhoods that have affordable housing.</u></p> <p><u>Supporting Regional and Community-Based Economic Development</u></p>

Growing economic opportunity requires cooperation and collaboration. The Chamber of Commerce, Kaua'i Economic Development Board, and other associations lead initiatives and often partner with the County's Office of Economic Development. Kaua'i Community College plays an essential role in developing education and workforce training opportunities. The County relies on these partnerships in its efforts to attract new industries and stimulate existing businesses. The Kaua'i Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, or CEDS, engages the County and stakeholders to craft strategies for economic growth over the short term. Strategy updates occur every five years and in concert with the development of a regional statewide CEDS.

#### Cultivating Economic Diversification and Resiliency

Kaua'i's visitor industry provides livelihoods to many, but the heavy reliance on tourism is a major concern. Disruptions in global and national tourism are out of our control, yet they have large repercussions on Kaua'i. For Kaua'i's economy to be more resilient and less dependent on a single industry, there will need to be a diversity of living-wage jobs in different sectors. These jobs must be supported by a skilled and educated workforce. The 2016 - 2021 CEDS seeks to foster a diversified economy. The six target industry clusters identified as promising areas for growth are:

- ▶ Food & Agriculture
- ▶ Sustainable Technologies & Practices
- ▶ Science & Technology
- ▶ Health & Wellness
- ▶ Sports & Recreation
- ▶ Arts & Culture

In 2014, these sectors comprised approximately 30% of Kaua'i's private sector jobs, almost as large a share as tourism. The actions identified in the CEDS are aimed at providing infrastructure, capital, and workforce to support the growth of these sectors.

Additionally, to realize the goal of becoming more resilient, businesses must be prepared and protected so they can recover from natural disasters and adapt to impacts from climate change.

#### Providing the Physical Capacity for Economic Growth

For economic growth to occur, an adequate amount of space must be available for Kaua'i's business needs including commercial, industrial, resort, and agricultural uses. Other important strategies include redeveloping our town centers as attractive places to work and promoting mixed use and adaptive reuse to more efficiently use non-residential urban space. Workforce housing must also be provided near major jobs centers, such as resort areas and

Līhu'e. These needs and strategies are cross-cutting in nature and are included in the Shared Spaces and Housing Sectors. The following strategies are reflected in the Future Land Use Map and summarized below:

Strengthening Existing Town Centers and Mixed-Use Environments – Directing growth and infrastructure investment within or adjacent to town centers will generate economic activity for small businesses. Through a directed growth policy, our town centers can support a mix of housing, commerce, and recreational uses that appeals to our millennial and baby boomer population. Mixed use zoning will better accommodate Kaua'i's self-employed and cottage businesses.

Relevant Land Use Map Changes

- Neighborhood Center and Neighborhood General Designations around existing and future town cores (Kekaha, Waimea, Hanapepe, Eleele, Port Allen, Lihue, Kapaa, Kapahi, Anahola, Kilauea, Hanalei)
- Application of Special Planning Areas in Līhu'e and South Kauai (Koloa, Kalaheo, Kukuiula roundabout area) to encourage infill housing and mixed-use within existing town cores.

Providing Adequate Space for Industrial Uses and Manufacturing – In order to accommodate industrial and manufacturing needs, the supply of existing industrial zoned land must be carefully considered. There is a deficit of industrial lands outside of the Lihue Planning District and many small businesses such as welding shops, auto repair, and woodshops are left to operate in residential areas via a use permit or illegally. The potential of former plantation mill sites for redevelopment or adaptive reuse must also be tapped.

Relevant Land Use Map Changes

- Industrial Designation at Koloa Mill, Port Allen, Olokele Mill, and Anahola

Revitalizing Existing Visitor Destination Areas – Over the last two decades, a substantial number of jobs have been generated within the visitor industry (arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodations, and food services). However, visitor growth also strains public facilities, infrastructure, and public services. Therefore, new resort growth and infrastructure should be focused in the VDA.

Relevant Land Use Map Changes

- No Resort Designation expansion

Protecting Agricultural Lands for Agricultural Production and Food Self-Sufficiency – The County and State can protect the capacity for agricultural production through the designation of Important Agricultural Lands, density controls, and changes to development standards.

Relevant Land Use Map Changes

- IAL designations
- Urban Edge Boundary in the Lihue Planning District

	<p><u>Fostering a University District – Access to quality education and training is needed to expand Kauai’s workforce and to facilitate growth in the emerging industries. The University Zone designation reflects the community’s desire to recognize Kauai Community College and the surrounding area as an education center with supportive residential and commercial mixed uses.</u></p> <p><u>Relevant Land Use Map Changes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>University Zone designation in the Lihue Planning Area</u></li> </ul> <p><u>The following sections discuss objectives and actions for Tourism, Agriculture, and Small Businesses and Promising Economic Sectors.</u></p>
Page 2-93	<p>Consolidate the sections concerning small business and entrepreneurship together by moving the section entitled “Nurturing Entrepreneurs and Small Business” to the beginning of the subsector descriptive text.</p>
<p><b>11. Heritage Resources Revisions: The introduction and several sections of the Heritage Resources Sector were rewritten to explain the importance of ahupua’a and moku boundaries, wahi pana, and Native Hawaiian place names. Kaua’i Nui Kuapapa information was moved to “Wahi Pana, Cultural Sites, and Cultural Resources.” The importance of community-stewarded areas as cultural resources was included as well. Information on exceptional trees and burial sites was added.</b></p>	
Page 2-97	<p>Delete the entire introductory text of the Heritage Resources Sector and replace with the following language:</p> <p><u>From ancient heiaus to Buddhist missions, heritage resources symbolize Kaua’i’s history, showcase our diversity, and perpetuate a unique sense of place. By protecting these resources Kaua’i will continue to honor its history, value its Native Hawaiian heritage, and celebrate its diverse languages and cultural traditions.</u></p> <p><u>Throughout Kaua’i there is an abundance of archaeological, cultural, historic, and scenic resources. Together these resources document Kaua’i’s storied past, cultivate a unique sense of place, and educate new generations about their history. The Heritage Resources Map (Chapter 5) shows important historic sites, including those listed on the National Register and the Hawai’i Register of Historic Places. In addition, the map shows historic cultivation areas, priority public access points, and ahupua’a and moku boundaries. In recognition that environmentally significant places are part of our heritage, the map also includes streams, waterbodies, coral reefs, and critical habitat.</u></p> <p><u>As time goes on, our heritage resources will require more consistent and comprehensive attention to ensure their survival. Innovative ways to both protect and reuse historic resources should be utilized all while identifying new resources worthy of preservation.</u></p> <p><u>This sector addresses Historic Buildings and Structures; Wahi Pana, Cultural Sites, and Cultural Resources; and Landmarks and Scenic Resources.</u></p>

<p>Page 2-98</p>	<p>In the “Historic Buildings, Structures, and Places” subsection, delete the second and third paragraphs and replace with the following text:</p> <p><u>Recognizing and Designating Historic Buildings and Structures</u></p> <p><u>Kaua'i has approximately 60 buildings and complexes listed on the National Register of Historic Places and/or the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places. From the U.S. Post Office on Rice Street to Russian Fort in Waimea, these structures are visual reminders of Kaua'i's past. Some roads and bridges, including pedestrian bridges and overpasses, also have unique features that are historically significant and contribute to a sense of place. Famous examples include the one-lane steel truss bridge at Hanalei River and Route 560 – a narrow ten mile road between Princeville and Hā'ena.</u></p> <p><u>Designation requires review prior to demolition or renovation, and makes properties eligible for financial assistance such as grants and tax incentives. The lead agency for all aspects of historic preservation is DLNR's Historic Preservation Division (SHPD). SHPD maintains an inventory of known historic sites and conducts surveys to identify and document new sites. Significant sites are placed on the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places where they may then be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.</u></p> <p><u>On the local level, the Kaua'i Historic Preservation Review Commission (KHPRC) works with landowners to recommend properties for designation. The Commission was established in 1987 to protect and promote the County's historic resources, and maintain a county-wide inventory of historic resources. The Commission also administers the Local Certified Government program which provides federal assistance for historic preservation. Reviews of County permits and projects involving historic sites, structures, and districts are typically coordinated with KHPRC and SHDP.</u></p> <p><u>Supporting Preservation through Standards and Incentives</u></p> <p><u>In addition to the Kaua'i Historic Preservation Review Commission, the County supports preservation through development standards, as well as partnerships and targeted financial assistance. Property tax assessments and the Open Space Fund are existing County mechanisms that can also incentivize preservation.</u></p> <p><u>Compliance with modern building and zoning codes is often a challenge when renovating historic properties. Sensible alternatives to strict code requirements can make the difference between leaving a historic property to further deteriorate or be demolished, and allowing it to be restored and thrive with a new purpose. The historic nature of town cores can also be protected and promulgated through district-wide architectural and design standards. These ensure new development is in keeping with a town's historic character and that redevelopment occurs in a historically sensitive manner.</u></p>
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Page 2-98	<p>Add and number the following actions in “Historic Buildings, Structures, and Places” under “Permitting Actions and Code Changes”:</p> <p><u>Update and create Special Planning Areas in towns to ensure new development and redevelopment of existing sites or structures is done in a “historically sensitive” manner.</u></p>
Page 2-98	<p>Delete permitting and code change action “c” from “Historic Buildings, Structures, and Places” and move the action to its proper subsection, “Wahi Pana, Cultural Sites, and Cultural Resources”.</p>
Page 2-99	<p>Add and number the following actions in “Historic Buildings, Structures, and Places” under “Projects and Programs”:</p> <p><u>Provide education and incentives to encourage property owners to nominate structures and sites to the State and National Register of Historic Places.</u></p>
Page 2-100	<p>Rename the title and delete the entire text of the Cultural Sites and Resources Subsection and replace with the following language:</p> <p><u>Wahi Pana, Cultural Sites, and Cultural Resources</u></p> <p><u>Wahi pana and the resources which support cultural practices are the foundation of Kaua’i’s identity. Culturally significant places and sites, once destroyed, cannot be replaced. These places and the stories behind them provide vital insight to how the ancient Hawaiians lived in harmony with the land and managed the use of natural resources in a sustainable manner.</u></p> <p><u>Identifying and Preserving Wahi Pana and Archeological Resources</u></p> <p><u>Throughout Kaua’i there are numerous archaeological sites that document ancient Hawaiian habitation and culture. A traditional cultural property is defined as an area or place associated with the practices and beliefs of a living community. On Kaua’i these include heiau, burial sites, fishponds, taro fields, and other areas. Kaua’i has 30 archaeological sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the Hawai’i Register of Historic Places. Large scale archeological districts, such as the Na Pali Coast, are listed in their entirety. All registered archaeological sites are included in the Heritage Resources Map.</u></p> <p><u>Kaua’i has several areas eligible to be listed as Historic Districts through the National Registry of Historic Places, including the Wailua ahupua’a and portions of southern Olohena and Hanamā’ulu ahupua’a. Continued research and inquiry is needed to establish if other historic assets might merit designation. In addition to formally listed sites are hundreds of other sites either undocumented or inventoried by SHPD. Discoveries of new cultural sites are generally triggered through the archaeological site surveys required for certain development activities.</u></p>

	<p><u>Burial sites are also important resources. In Native Hawaiian culture, burial sites are sacred since within the iwi (skeletal remains) resides a person’s mānā. Therefore, the proper treatment of Native Hawaiian skeletal remains and burial goods must be ensured. SHPD had jurisdiction over the management of burial sites over 50 years old, whether they are previously identified or inadvertently discovered. When new development uncovers burials, recommendations to relocate or preserve in place any skeletal remains are made by the Kaua’i Island Burial Council, with preference given to the wishes of the lineal descendants of the remains.</u></p> <p><u>Perpetuating Cultural Practices through Restoration, Stewardship, and Education</u></p> <p><u>There is a strong and growing commitment to deepening awareness and knowledge of Native Hawaiian culture, stories, and practices. Attention and stewardship is needed to educate the community, restore structures, and preserve the legacy of wahi pana. Unfortunately, the significance of certain cultural sites is always not widely known. As a result, some sites sit unrestored and vulnerable to further damage through neglect, vandalism, and land-altering activities such as unpermitted grading. One model that could be replicated is that of Kāneiolouma – an ancient cultural complex which was restored through a stewardship agreement with the County and a community organization.</u></p> <p><u>Other cultural sites still function as they did in historic times such as the salt making pans at Puolo Point. Important lo’i kalo, dry land field systems, and fishponds are examples of Hawaiian engineering tailored to particular ecological conditions. Protecting and restoring them is vital to the restoration of culture, Hawaiian way of life, flourishing ecosystems, and local food production. For example, the community-stewarded lo’i of Waipa and Kē’ē connect residents to the places where many no longer can afford to reside. Other culturally significant sites, such as known burial locations, are stewarded by Native Hawaiian families without a formal agreement.</u></p> <p><u>Residents also celebrate the ethnic diversity and cultural practices associated with Kaua’i’s modern history. Kaua’i’s plantation era and the legacy of migrant workers is recognized through events such as the Kōloa Plantation Days Celebration.</u></p> <p><u>Raising Awareness of Place Names and Land Divisions</u></p> <p><u>The ability of people to recognize the significance of wahi pana helps instills a sense of pride and curiosity about Native Hawaiian culture and history. Awareness of the original names and the stories behind them connect people to the Island’s history and culture. The Kaua’i Nui Kuapapa program is a joint effort between the County and community to raise public awareness of significant place names and historic land divisions. The names, history, and unique features of Kaua’i’s five moku and 54 ahupua’a are conveyed through signage and online information. The boundaries are shown in Figure XX).</u></p>
Page 4-2	Update the Kaua’i Nui Kuapapa Map (Figure 4-1) to show ahupua'a boundaries, delete the map from Chapter 4, and move the map to the “Wahi Pana, Cultural Sites, and Cultural Resources” subsection.

	Page 2-100	<p>Add the following actions and number accordingly in “Wahi Pana, Cultural Sites, and Cultural Resources” under “Permitting Actions and Code Changes”:</p> <p><u>Require developers to provide archaeological and cultural assessments prior to clearing or development of land in areas of historical significance.</u></p> <p><u>Promote, encourage and require the correct use of traditional place names.</u></p> <p><u>Establish archaeological districts where high concentrations of sites exist.</u></p> <p><u>Encourage the restoration, management, and public access of significant cultural sites on private land.</u></p> <p><u>Encourage the restoration, management and use of Kaua’i’s fishponds.</u></p>
	Page 2-100	<p>Add the following actions and number accordingly in “Wahi Pana, Cultural Sites, and Cultural Resources” under “Projects and Programs”:</p> <p><u>Promote the diversity of stories and sites on Kaua’i, including those related to Native Hawaiian history and mythology, migrant worker history, and modern history.</u></p> <p><u>Establish historical trails, markers, and events that draw attention to the history of Kaua’i.</u></p> <p><u>Through stewardship agreements, ensure proper management and interpretation of significant cultural resources and sites.</u></p>
	Page 2-100	<p>Add the following actions and number accordingly in “Wahi Pana, Cultural Sites, and Cultural Resources” under “Partnership Needs”:</p> <p><u>Increase community awareness and stewardship of Kaua’i’s historic and cultural resources.</u></p> <p><u>Enhance the Hawaiian sense of place by promoting understanding of moku and ahupua’a land divisions. Recognize and preserve the unique natural and cultural characteristics of each Moku and Ahupua’a .</u></p> <p><u>Seek to create community managed subsistence areas, also known as kipuka, in every ahupua’a, in the tradition of kipuka at Kē’ē and Waipa.</u></p>

Page 2-102	<p>Revise the following text in “Landmarks and Scenic Resources”:</p> <p>Certain views and landmarks define Kaua‘i’s sense of place for residents and visitors alike. The majestic peaks of Wai’ale’ale and Kawaikini, the dramatic ruggedness of Waimea Canyon, and the lushness of the Alaka’i Swamp are examples of land formations that are inspiring and uplifting to experience. Preserving views of scenic landscapes is vital to sustaining Kaua‘i’s uniqueness and identity.</p> <p><u>Preserving Scenic Views and Landforms</u></p> <p>[Other less known landmarks are no less important to defining our sense of place, particularly for the communities near them.] <u>Landforms and ocean views define our sense of space, particularly for the communities near them.</u> For example, Crater Hill is an important coastal landform near Kīlauea Town while Hā’upu Ridge frames the Līhu‘e District and divides it from the South Kaua‘i District. Landforms such as Kālepa Ridge and Kilohana Crater have similar framing qualities and help define and characterize nearby communities as distinct settlement areas.</p> <p>[Community-Based Efforts to Strengthen Awareness and Preservation]</p> <p>Make the following revisions to the “Landmarks and Scenic Resources” Subsection:</p> <p>Many landforms <u>serve as landmarks and</u> are prominent in Native Hawaiian history and ‘ōlelo[, and awareness]. <u>Awareness</u> of them is fundamental to understanding and appreciating Kaua‘i. [One way of raising awareness is the Kaua‘i Nui Kuapapa program, a joint effort between County government and community leaders to inform residents and visitors about the significance of place on Kaua‘i. The project uses a combination of physical signage and online information to convey the history and unique features of Kaua‘i’s five major districts or moku, and the estimated 54 traditional ahupua‘a within them that define the Native Hawaiian land management units that run from the mountains to the sea. The ability for people to better know about the historical significance of individual areas on Kaua‘i helps instill a sense of pride and curiosity about Native Hawaiian culture within specific place-based contexts.</p> <p>Preserving Kaua‘i’s Traditional Identity]</p> <p>Preserving <u>mountain and ocean</u> views does not simply entail preventing them from being totally obscured, but also means not disrupting their integrity and ‘intactness’ with structures or other features that detract from their beauty and continuity. Preservation of landmarks and scenic resources is perhaps the most important aspect of maintaining the historic essence of Kaua‘i over time, regardless of population growth, development, and other changes that will occur.</p> <p>The County’s ability to preserve landmarks and scenic resources depends primarily on its zoning policies and abilities to acquire land for conservation. Since public funds to acquire land are limited, future preservation of landmarks and scenic resources must rely first and foremost on zoning and permitting regulations.</p>
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		<p><u>Maintaining the Integrity of Scenic Routes</u></p> <p>Scenic views along roadways are abundant on Kaua‘i. Kaua‘i already has one federally recognized scenic byway, which runs through Kōloa in South Kaua‘i. <u>Scenic byways do not just have scenic qualities, but are also recognized for their intrinsic archeological, cultural, historic, natural, and recreational features.</u> [In some cases, the roads themselves have historic significance. This is the case for Highway 83 between Hanalei and Hā‘ena on the North Shore, which is designated as a historic road.] Community Plans for each District provide an opportunity to identify specific roadways and features worthy of recognition and protection.</p> <p><u>Protecting Exceptional Trees</u></p> <p><u>Exceptional trees and groves of trees are another resource important to preserving our rural character, intrinsic beauty, and history and culture. The County’s Arborist Committee has designated 23 trees as “exceptional trees” on Kaua‘i. The State’s Exceptional Tree Act (Act 105) protects designated trees from improper trimming and unnecessary removal. Private property owners are provided a tax credit to offset the costs associated with tree maintenance.</u></p>
Page 2-103		<p>Revise the following action in “Landmarks and Scenic Resources” under “Permitting Actions and Code Change”:</p> <p>a. 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, <u>view planes</u>, and landmarks in the siting of new development.”</p>
Page 2-103		<p>Revise and add the following actions and number accordingly in “Landmarks and Scenic Resources” under “Plans and Studies”:</p> <p>a. Identify key landmarks, <u>exceptional trees</u>, and scenic resources through community plans. [See Figure 5-8, Island Heritage Resource Map.]</p> <p>b. <u>Develop an inventory of scenic resources/views, view planes, visual resources, and key landmarks through the Kaua‘i Historic Preservation Review Commission.</u></p> <p>c. <u>Support creation and implementation of corridor plans for historic and scenic roadways.</u></p>
<p><b>12. Energy Sector Revisions. The introduction and “Energy Sustainability” subsection were rewritten to explain KIUC’s new renewable energy goals, which were developed through a recent strategic plan. The revisions also seek to improve the flow of the sector and place more specific information under the relevant subsection.</b></p>		

<p>Page 2-105</p>	<p>Delete the text in the paragraphs “Kaua’i as an Energy Sustainability Leader” and “Progress Toward Energy Independence” and re-write as:</p> <p><u>Progressing Toward Energy Independence and a Carbon-Neutral Future</u></p> <p><u>Kaua’i has become a leader in energy conservation and renewable energy projects. In 2016, our ratepayer-owned electric utility, the Kaua’i Island Utility Cooperative (KIUC), generated approximately 40% of its energy from renewable sources. KIUC aims to increase this percentage to 70% by 2030 through a mix of new biomass, solar, and hydroelectric projects. This will bring Kaua’i closer to the ambitious target of 100% local energy sustainability set by both the State and the Kaua’i Energy Sustainability Plan (2010). The General Plan also sets a target for reduction of all greenhouse gas emissions so Kaua’i can do its part to mitigate Climate Change.</u></p> <p><u>The objectives and actions for Energy Sustainability are intended to support the efforts of KIUC and renewable energy providers in reaching the goal of energy independence, and to provide enough flexibility to that strategies can adjust based on the best available information. Climate Change mitigation efforts to increase energy conservation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions are also supported.</u></p>
<p>Page 2-105</p>	<p>Move the paragraph entitled “Green Buildings and Structures” to the Energy Sustainability Subsection.</p>
<p>Page 2-105</p>	<p>Move the paragraph entitled “Addressing the Transportation Sector” to the “Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions” subsection</p>
<p><b>13. Global Warming and Climate Change Adaptation Revisions: Deemphasize the 1-foot sea level rise scenario as it is being more evident that the 3-foot sea level rise scenario is more plausible this century.</b></p>	
<p>Page 2-122</p>	<p>Revise the first paragraph under the introductory paragraph accordingly:</p> <p><u>There is substantial documentation of global warming trends over previous decades, but predicting the rate and extent of future warming and associated sea level rise is difficult. Based on the best available science we should plan for three feet of sea level rise. It is important to note that these estimates may be conservative, as some studies project upwards of 6 feet of sea level rise by 2100. The greatest uncertainty surrounding the projections of is the rate and magnitude of ice sheet loss primarily from Greenland and West Antarctica. Further the rate and magnitude of sea level rise is dependent on worldwide efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</u> [The best available scientific forecasts suggests planning for at least one-foot rise in sea level by year 2050 and a three-foot rise by year 2100.] Given the range of uncertainty, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) recommends a scenario based planning approach that balances the degree of potential change with the tolerance for risks associated with that change. For example, new infrastructure with a long anticipated life would represent very low risk tolerance while an uninhabited area with no endangered species could tolerate greater risk from climate change impacts.</p>

Page 2-123	Revise the following sentence in the “Planning for Adaptation” section:  Appendix E includes [the 1 foot and 3 foot] SLR maps of these areas.
Page 2-124	Revise the following action under “Permitting Actions and Code Change”:  1a. Use the best available climate and hazard science to inform and guide decisions. Determine a range of locally relevant (context specific) sea level rise (SLR) projections for all stages of planning, project design, and permitting reviews. At the time of this General Plan Update publication, the science suggests a planning target[s] of <u>three feet of sea level rise</u> . [at least one foot by 2050 and three feet by 2100.]
Sea Level Rise Maps, Appendix E	Include the six-foot sea level rise maps in the Appendices (the 1-foot and 3-foot maps are currently included) and correct all sea level rise map references in the General Plan to also include the six-foot SLR scenario.
<b>14. Community Health Revisions: Explain what a “Health In All Policies” approach is and integrate it into the community health section. Provide more information regarding the Kaua’i Community Health Improvement Initiative.</b>	
Page 2-137	Delete the sections entitled “Improving Access to Health Services” and “Improving Community Health through Effective Planning” add the following two section after the introductory paragraph:  <u>Improving Community Health through Planning and Collaboration</u>  <u>A healthy and resilient people is one of the General Plan’s overarching goals. While Hawai’i typically ranks high in national health surveys (Gallup-Healthways 2017), Kaua’i faces serious public health issues. For example, the rates of obesity, teen births, suicide, and motor vehicle crashes are either increasing or fall short of the State average (Kaua’i Community Health Needs Assessment, 2013). Moreover, these impacts are inequitably distributed across Kaua’i’s diverse racial and ethnic groups. On Kaua’i, the lead public health agency is the Kaua’i District Health Office of the State Department of Health. Their roles include chronic disease management and control, communicable disease control, developmental disabilities, environmental health and family health services.</u>  <u>However, on Kaua’i and throughout the world, traditional concepts of public health have evolved to bring new partners to the table. Given the importance of the physical environment and social determinants on health, a new approach called “Health In All Policies” (HIAP) seeks to integrate health and equity considerations into policy and systems. For example, a growing body of scientific evidence has correlated the design of the built environment with public health outcomes (CDC Task Force on Community Preventative Services, 2004). It is now a best practice in planning to support land use and community design strategies which encourage physical activity and reduce automobile dependency. On Kaua’i, the State’s</u>

	<p><u>Physical Activity and Nutrition Plan (2009) has brought planners, public health professionals, and community members together to develop active living strategies through Get Fit Kaua’i - the Healthy Eating, Active Living (HEAL) Community Coalition of Kauai County.</u></p> <p><u>The work of promoting active community design has been reinforced through the Kaua’i Community Health Improvement Initiative (2013) which established a health improvement framework for Kaua’i. The KCHII utilizes the ahupua’a model to recognize that the “upstream” and “midstream” influences of health include socioeconomic conditions, health care, and the built environment. The five priority themes include community design and planning; housing; health and wellness; medical care; and education and lifelong learning. These themes informed the objectives and actions of the Housing, Shared Spaces, and Opportunity and Health for All sectors.</u></p> <p><u>Improving Access to Health Care and Preventative Services</u></p> <p><u>Access to health care means ensuring all of Kaua’i’s residents, even in rural areas, have convenient access to health clinics, acute care, and emergency services. Kaua’i is currently served by three hospitals: Wilcox Medical Center in Līhu’e, Samuel Mahelona Memorial Hospital in Kapa‘a, and the Kaua’i Veterans Memorial Hospital in Waimea. All three facilities provide 24 hour emergency care. The facilities at Wilcox are privately run, while the Hawai’i Health Systems Corporation manages the other facilities. The North Shore will be served by an urgent care clinic under construction.</u></p> <p><u>Preventative care is another facet of overall wellness. Many chronic diseases can be prevented through upstream interventions including screening, early detection and management of diseases such as breast cancer, cervical cancer, diabetes, elevated cholesterol, hypertension, colorectal cancer, and HIV. Access to reproductive health services is another need given the higher than average teen pregnancy rate and a high unintended pregnancy rate among the general population.</u></p>
<p>Page 2-138</p>	<p>Insert and number the following actions in “Plans and Studies”:</p> <p><u>Implement and update regularly the Kaua’i Plan on Aging.</u></p> <p><u>Participate in updates of the State Physical Activity and Nutrition Plan.</u></p>
<p><b>15. Social Equity Revisions: Make revisions to clarify the County’s role in addressing social equity and to also highlight the importance of community engagement in disadvantaged areas.</b></p>	
<p>Page 2-128</p>	<p>After the introductory paragraph, delete the first paragraph and the “Celebrating Diversity” section. Rewrite those sections as:</p>

	<p><u>Celebrating Kauai’s Diversity by addressing Equity Issues</u></p> <p><u>Recognizing, celebrating, and serving all forms of diversity contributes to a sustainable society. Kaua’i has an extremely diverse population by national standards with 67% of population identified as a minority race (US Census Bureau, 2010). Demographic shifts are also occurring, with changes in household composition and increases in the percentage of the population aged 65 and older. As a multiracial community, Kaua’i values its diversity and recognizes the need to embrace all cultures. However, there are still inequities in health, economic status, and access to housing education, jobs, and services. Moreover, some of these inequities are concentrated in specific communities.</u></p> <p><u>Given these inequities, the County should ensure equitable access to housing, transportation, parks, and facilities. By increasing investment and focusing improvements in disadvantaged communities, overall community wellbeing and health will improve. This also means expanding choices and services to those with limited options. In addition to infrastructure investment and services, the County should look for ways to increase community engagement in disadvantaged communities and with groups not well represented in planning processes.</u></p>
Page 2-129	<p>Revise the following paragraph:</p> <p>[The General Plan supports v] <u>Vibrant, cohesive neighborhoods [that ]provide people with opportunities to gather, meet, and converse [on the street and] in public places, and have shared positive experiences. This includes venues for art and culture, ample public spaces, pedestrian-oriented streets, and community events that bring people together and inspire civic pride. Strategies to support this are included in the sector actions for Housing, Shared Spaces, Transportation, and Heritage Resources.</u></p>
Page 2-128	<p>Consolidate Figure 2-14, Figure 2-15, and Figure 2-16 into a single “Social Equity” map. This map will show the priority equity areas, and the Census Designated Places with high percentages of minority households and households experiencing poverty.</p>
<p><b>16. Chapter Four Revisions: Include the following information in the Community Planning section.</b></p>	
Page 4-22	<p>Add the following paragraph on Puolo Point to the “Hanapēpē” section. This language was previously included in the “Cultural Resources and Sites” subsection:</p> <p><u>The salt pans on Pu’olo Point are an ancient cultural site that still functions today. The recognized stewards of this special resource area are the salt makers, who continue to ‘alae pa’akai, which is sea salt enriched with minerals still found in the area. The nearby Burns Field Airport (originally known as the Auxiliary Flying Field at Port Allen Military Reservations) is used by commercial vendors, the National Guard, and the County Fire Department. The National Guard uses a small portion of the airfield to transport troops and equipment. The Fire Department also uses a small portion of the airfield for helicopter landings to assist with emergencies as well as storage for emergency equipment. However, the continued operation of the</u></p>

	<p><u>entire airstrip is a concern for residents and salt-makers. In addition to the presence of the airstrip, vehicle use on the beach and other activities may negatively impact the integrity of salt-making resources.</u></p>
<p><b>17. North Shore Planning District Revisions: The following changes were made to clearly support the Kīlauea Town Plan (2005) and its parameters for increasing housing inventory. A more holistic approach to traffic management in Kīlauea Town is also presented.</b></p>	
<p>Page 4-46</p>	<p>Make the following revisions in the “Kīlauea” section of the North Shore Planning District Section:</p> <p>Other than Līhu‘e, Kīlauea is the only other town with a micro-regional plan. Community outreach reveals much of the information included in the <u>Kīlauea Town Plan (2006) [document]</u> remains valid and should continue through this planning horizon. Local interest in modest growth and a desire to better accommodate day visitors make Kīlauea an ideal candidate for incremental growth. It is designated as a future Small Town place type. [Residents express that the current center is too small for local commercial needs, and would like to see more neighborhood-serving services to reduce reliance on Princeville Center. More housing and an expansion of the town center beyond what is called for in the existing Town Center plan, which calls for about 200-240 new homes, could be coupled with denser development within the surrounding Neighborhood General area to accommodate closer to 300-350 homes in the area.] <u>The Town Plan supports additional housing development of approximately 200-240 units on undeveloped land west of the town. The community felt it was important that the majority of any future residential development be affordable. For future growth to occur, a regional wastewater treatment solution will have to be developed. Town expansion will also provide the opportunity for a new park and public school site. A new commercial development, currently under construction, will improve access to neighborhood-serving services. Should town expansion occur, an assessment of commercial space needs should be conducted.</u></p>
<p>Page 4-52</p>	<p>Revise the following actions under “Expand the Town Center to provide for resident and visitor needs.”</p> <p>A. Expand the Town Center to provide for resident and visitor needs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. [Provide additional commercial areas targeted toward local-serving businesses.] <u>Ensure there is adequate neighborhood-serving commercial space.</u></li> <li>b. [Provide additional capacity for housing to accommodate up to 350 new homes in the Town Center area] <u>Provide additional housing in the areas designated Neighborhood General and Neighborhood Center. Prioritize the water and wastewater infrastructure improvements needed for this to occur.</u></li> <li>c. Create a new road connection from the Town Center to Kūhi’ō Highway. The road will provide a route for visitor traffic to the lighthouse, serve as a gateway to Kilauea, and provide a backbone for new residential development.</li> <li>d. Support community-driven revitalization efforts and programs.</li> </ol>

	<p>e. <u>[Incorporate a visitor parking areas with shuttle service into the expanded Town Center.] Continue to work with the US Fish and Wildlife Service to address the need for traffic reduction in Kīlauea Town and at the Refuge by establishing visitor parking area(s) and a shuttle service.</u></p>
<p><b>18. Revision to the Objectives: Add objective statements to each sub-section, including the Future Land Use Chapter. The purpose of the objective is to succinctly articulate how the General Plan’s policies guide each topic’s implementation actions. Policy alignment will be illustrated through the use of policy icons. In this matrix, policies are identified through the policy number as shown in Chapter 1 and below with the policy headings:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Manage Growth to Preserve Rural Character</b></li> <li><b>2. Provide Local Housing</b></li> <li><b>3. Recognize the Identity of Kaua’i’s Individual Towns and Districts</b></li> <li><b>4. Design Healthy and Complete Neighborhoods</b></li> <li><b>5. Make Strategic Infrastructure Investments</b></li> <li><b>6. Reduce The Cost of Living</b></li> <li><b>7. Build A Balanced Transportation System</b></li> <li><b>8. Address Wailua-Kapa‘a Traffic</b></li> <li><b>9. Protect Kaua’i’s Scenic Beauty</b></li> <li><b>10. Uphold Kauai as a Unique Visitor Destination</b></li> <li><b>11. Help Business Thrive</b></li> <li><b>12. Help Agricultural Lands Be Productive</b></li> <li><b>13. Protect Our Watersheds</b></li> <li><b>14. Complete Kauai’s Shift to Clean Energy</b></li> <li><b>15. Prepare for Climate Change</b></li> <li><b>16. Respect Native Hawaiian Rights and Wahi Pana</b></li> <li><b>17. Protect Access to Kaua’i’s Treasured Places</b></li> <li><b>18. Nurture Our Keiki</b></li> <li><b>19. Honor Our Kūpuna</b></li> <li><b>20. Communicate with Aloha</b></li> </ol> <p><i>*The following revisions will revise the language recommended in Supplemental #3.</i></p>	
<p>Chapter 4 (moved to Chapter 2)</p>	<p><b>Add the following objectives to Future Land Use :</b></p>

		<p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>To accommodate Kaua'i’s projected population growth and housing needs.</u></li> <li>2. <u>To meet future housing needs through "missing middle" housing types that are affordable by design and located near jobs centers.</u></li> <li>3. <u>To protect rural character by ensuring new growth is designed to be compact and focused around existing town cores.</u></li> <li>4. <u>To manage land use and development in a manner that respects the unique character of a place.</u></li> <li>5. <u>To locate residential growth in and near major jobs centers.</u></li> <li>6. <u>To increase overall community health through design that supports safe and accessible parks, streets, and other shared spaces.</u></li> <li>7. <u>To encourage the development of Līhu'e as Kaua'i’s primary urban center within an urban edge boundary.</u></li> <li>8. <u>To increase resiliency by limiting development in areas impacted by future sea level rise.</u></li> </ol> <p><u>Policy Alignment: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12</u></p>
Page 2-5 (Chapter 2 will become Chapter 3)		<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Upper Watershed”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To conserve the upper watershed and restore native habitat and forested areas.</u></p> <p><u>Policy Alignment: 13, 17</u></p>
Page 2-7		<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Middle Watershed and Fresh Water Resources”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To protect, restore and enhance freshwater resources to support aquatic, environmental, and cultural resources.</u></p> <p><u>Objective: To recognize and mitigate impacts from the built environment to the mid-watershed area, and support restoration of critical ecosystem functions.</u></p> <p><u>Policy Alignment: 13, 16, 17</u></p>
Page 2-12		<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Coastal Areas and Shorelines”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To protect and enhance coastal resources and public access to the shoreline.</u></p> <p><u>Policy Alignment: 13, 17</u></p>
Page 2-18		<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Threatened and Endangered Species”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To protect the flora and fauna unique to Kaua'i and Hawai'i and to mitigate the impact of invasive species.</u></p>

	<u>Policy Alignment: 13</u>
Page 2-25	<b>In the subsection entitled “Affordable Housing”, add the following text to the introduction:</b>  <u>Objective: To increase housing opportunities for low- to moderate-income households.</u> <u>Policy Alignment: 2, 6</u>
Page 2-28	<b>In the subsection entitled “Infill Housing”, add the following text to the introduction:</b>  <u>Objective: To support mixed use, higher density, and walkable development in existing towns.</u> <u>Policy Alignment: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9</u>
Page 2-30	<b>In the subsection entitled “New Communities”, add the following text to the introduction:</b>  <u>Objective: To develop compact, walkable communities consistent with the Future Land Use Map.</u> <u>Policy Alignment: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9</u>
Page 2-32	<b>In the subsection entitled “Agricultural Worker Housing”, add the following text to the introduction:</b>  <u>Objective: To expand housing opportunities for workers on farms.</u> <u>Policy Alignment: 2, 6, 12</u>
Page 2-33	<b>In the subsection entitled “Hawaiian Homelands”, add the following text to the introduction:</b>  <u>Objective: To support the Department of Hawaiian Homelands in their mission to provide housing to their beneficiaries.</u> <u>Policy Alignment: 2, 16</u>
Page 2-34	<b>In the subsection entitled “Elderly Housing and Assisted Living Facilities”, add the following text to the introduction:</b>  <u>Objective: To accommodate the needs of an aging population through age-friendly community design and assisted living facilities.</u> <u>Policy Alignment: 2, 16, 19</u>
Page 2-36	<b>In the subsection entitled “The Houseless Population”, add the following text to the introduction:</b>

	<p><u>Objective: To reduce Kaua'i’s population of those houseless and at risk for houselessness.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 2, 6</u></p>
Page 2-38	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Impact of Resort Uses on Housing Inventory”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To reduce the impact of resort uses on communities outside the Visitor Destination Area.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 2, 3, 10</u></p>
Page 2-41	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “General Transportation”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To safely and efficiently move people and goods with a choice of transportation options.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19</u></p>
Page 2-44	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “County Roads”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To provide a safe and accessible County road network that supports the Future Land Use Map.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19</u></p>
Page 2-46	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Transit Program”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To enhance the viability of transit as a transportation choice for residents and visitors.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 18, 19</u></p>
Page 2-48	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Pedestrian Program”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To provide connected and safe pedestrian facilities in communities.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 18, 19</u></p>
Page 2-49	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Bicycle Program”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To create connected and safe bicycle networks that accommodate all riders.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 18, 19</u></p>
Page 2-51	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Parking Management”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p>

	<p><u>Objective: To implement efficient parking strategies that support community needs.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 17</u></p>
Page 2-55	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “ Domestic Water”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To ensure water infrastructure is planned to accommodate domestic needs and protect the public trust.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 5, 13, 16</u></p>
Page 2-58	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Wastewater, Septic Systems, and Cesspools”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To mitigate the impact to Kaua’i’s fresh and ocean waters from wastewater.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 2, 5, 13</u></p>
Page 2-61	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To provide environmentally-sound waste disposal and collection services.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 5, 13</u></p>
Page 2-65	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Airports and Harbors”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To support the modernization and user-friendliness of Kaua’i’s airports and harbors.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 5, 13</u></p>
Page 2-67	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Town Centers”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To develop town centers as attractive places to work, live, and play.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 5, 13</u></p>
Page 2-69	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Parks”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To provide a variety of quality and accessible parks and recreational facilities.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 4, 18, 19</u></p>

Page 2-74	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Linear Parks and Trails”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To expand and improve access to Kaua’i’s shared-use paths and trails.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 4, 7, 10, 17</u></p>
Page 2-75	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “State Parks”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To improve the resident and visitor experience at Kaua’i’s State Parks.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 9, 10, 17</u></p>
Page 2-79	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Tourism”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To focus new resort development in areas designated for visitor use.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 9, 10</u></p>
Page 2-86	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Agriculture”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To ensure the long-term viability and productivity of agricultural lands.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 9, 12</u></p>
Page 2-93	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Small Business and Promising Economic Sectors”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To promote opportunities for small business and emerging economic sectors to thrive.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 6, 11, 12</u></p>
Page 2-98	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Historic Buildings, Structures, and Places”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To preserve and enhance historic buildings, structures and places.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 3, 16</u></p>
Page 2-100	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Cultural Sites and Resources”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To recognize and protect the resources and places important to Kaua’i’s history and people.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 3, 16, 17</u></p>

	Page 2-102	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Landmarks and Scenic Resources”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To preserve important landmarks and protect scenic resources.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 1, 3, 9, 16</u></p>
	Page 2-107	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Energy Sustainability”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To increase energy self-sufficiency and maintain a reliable, resilient and cost-efficient energy system.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 4, 7, 14</u></p>
	Page 2-109	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To acknowledge the human contribution to global warming and reduce Kaua'i’s greenhouse gas emissions.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 14, 15</u></p>
	Page 2-116	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Police, Fire, Ocean Safety, and Emergency Services”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To ensure adequate coverage of public safety and emergency services as Kaua'i grows.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 5, 15, 20</u></p>
	Page 2-118	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Hazards Resiliency”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To ensure that Kaua‘i is resilient to natural disasters and other emergencies.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 5, 15, 20</u></p>
	Page 2-122	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Global Warming and Climate Change Adaptation”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To prepare for and adapt to the impacts of climate change on the natural and built environments.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 5, 15, 20</u></p>
	Page 2-128	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Social Equity”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p>

	<p><u>Objective: To recognize and address inequities in health and well-being among Kaua'i’s diverse ethnic, racial, and income groups.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 4, 6, 18, 19</u></p>															
Page 2-134	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Access to Quality Education and Training”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To support educational programs that foster cultural knowledge, employability, and civic participation of local residents.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 11, 18</u></p>															
Page 2-137	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Community Health”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To improve community-wide health through a “Health in All Policies” approach.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 4, 18, 19</u></p>															
Page 2-140	<p><b>In the subsection entitled “Access to Recreation and Subsistence Activities”, add the following text to the introduction:</b></p> <p><u>Objective: To actively protect, restore, and increase access to the places where recreational and subsistence activity occurs.</u>  <u>Policy Alignment: 13, 16, 17</u></p>															
<p><b>19. Performance Measures Revisions. The following changes update the performance measures to match the subsection objectives. The objectives are more specific than the goals or policies and therefore are a better match for the performance measures. As much as possible, the performance measures conform to those in the Aloha Plus Challenge. However, the Aloha Plus Challenge has not yet developed all measures nor do they cover all the topics in the General Plan. It is recommended that the measures be moved to the Appendix and be treated as draft measures. The future Kakou Committee should improve and add measures as needed – including future performance measures resulting from the Aloha Plus Challenge and similar strategic efforts.</b></p>																
Page 3-3	<p><b>Delete the existing performance measures in Table 3.1 and Table 3.2 and replace with the following table and measures which are tied to the objectives. Move the performance measures to a new appendix in the appendices.</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th>* Aloha Plus Challenge Measures</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Objective</th> <th>Draft Measures</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>To accommodate and support Kaua'i’s projected population growth and housing needs.</td> <td>Conformance with population allocations</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>To meet future housing needs through "missing middle" housing types that are affordable by design.</td> <td>Building type of new residential units</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>To protect rural character by ensuring new growth designed to be compact and focused around existing town cores.</td> <td>Consistency with the Future Land Use Map</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			* Aloha Plus Challenge Measures		Objective	Draft Measures	1	To accommodate and support Kaua'i’s projected population growth and housing needs.	Conformance with population allocations	2	To meet future housing needs through "missing middle" housing types that are affordable by design.	Building type of new residential units	3	To protect rural character by ensuring new growth designed to be compact and focused around existing town cores.	Consistency with the Future Land Use Map
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4	To manage land use and development in a manner that respects the unique character of a place.	Development under Special Planning Areas
5	To locate residential growth in and near jobs centers.	Housing units within .5 miles of major jobs centers Reduction in average commute time
6	To increase overall community health through design that supports safe and accessible parks, streets, and other shared spaces.	Non-commute mode share
7	To encourage the development of Līhu'e as Kaua'i's primary urban center within an urban edge boundary.	Development within Urban Edge Boundary
8	To increase resiliency by limiting new development in areas impacted by future sea level rise.	Development in flood zone/sea level rise impacted areas
9	To conserve the upper watershed and restore native habitat and forested areas.	*Acres of Native Watershed under high level protection
10	To protect, restore and enhance freshwater resources to support aquatic, environmental, and cultural resources.	*Increase in fresh water capacity by 100 mgd
11	To preserve and protect sandy beaches and public access to the shoreline.	Health of reefs
12	To protect the flora and fauna unique to Kaua'i and Hawai'i and to mitigate the impact of invasive species.	*Managed federally listed threatened and endangered species
13	To increase housing opportunities for low- to moderate-income households.	New affordable housing units
14	To support mixed use, higher density, and walkable development in existing towns.	New housing units in Neighborhood General and Neighborhood Center
15	To develop compact, walkable communities consistent with the Future Land Use Map.	Entitled projects consistent with Future Land Use Map
16	To expand housing opportunities for workers on farms.	New farm worker housing units
17	To support the Department of Hawaiian Homelands in their mission to provide housing to their beneficiaries.	New lots awarded in DHHL communities
18	To accommodate the needs of an aging population through age-friendly community design and assisted living facilities.	New elderly housing units or assisted living facilities
19	To reduce Kaua'i's population of those houseless and at risk for houselessness.	Homeless population
20	To reduce the impact of resort uses on communities outside the Visitor Destination Area.	Attrition of nonconforming use
21	To safely and efficiently move people and goods with a choice of transportation options.	Mode shift in overall trips

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22	To provide a safe and accessible County road network that supports the Future Land Use Map.	New roads or retrofits designed to be context sensitive Crashes with fatalities
23	To enhance the viability of transit as a transportation choice for residents and visitors.	Transit ridership
24	To create connected and safe bicycle networks that accommodate all riders.	Miles of bicycle facilities Bicycle crashes
25	To provide connected and safe pedestrian facilities in communities.	Miles of pedestrian facilities Crashes involving pedestrians
26	To implement efficient parking strategies that support community needs.	Parking audits or strategies implemented
27	To ensure water infrastructure is planned to accommodate domestic needs and protect the public trust.	Water improvements in Urban Center, Neighborhood General, and Neighborhood Center designations
28	To mitigate the impact to Kaua'i's fresh and ocean waters from wastewater.	Number of cesspools
29	To provide environmentally-sound waste disposal and collection services.	*Tons recycled
30	To support the modernization and user-friendliness of Kaua'i's airports and harbors.	Capital expenditures for Kaua'i's airports and harbors
31	To develop town centers as attractive places to work, live, and play.	Zoning and use permit applications in the Neighborhood Center designation
32	To provide a variety of quality and accessible parks and recreational facilities.	Percentage of households within walking distance of park with facilities
33	To expand and improve access to Kaua'i's shared-use paths and trails.	Miles of shared use paths and trails
34	To improve the resident and visitor experience at Kaua'i's State Parks.	Capital expenditures for State Parks
35	To focus new resort development in areas designated for visitor use.	Visitor Unit Inventory
36	To ensure the long-term viability and productivity of agricultural lands.	Agricultural employment
37	To promote opportunities for small business and emerging economic sectors to thrive.	Number of small businesses
38	To promote opportunities for small business and emerging economic sectors to thrive.	CEDS programs implemented
39	To preserve and enhance historic buildings, structures and places.	Places recognized on federal or national registry
40	To recognize and protect the resources and places important to Kaua'i's history and people.	Stewardship agreements
41	To preserve important landmarks and protect scenic resources.	Number of scenic resources identified through community plans
42	To increase energy self-sufficiency and maintain a reliable, resilient and cost-efficient energy system.	*Increase in renewal energy

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	43 To acknowledge the human contribution to global warming and reduce Kaua'i's greenhouse gas emissions.	*Decrease in emissions
	44 To ensure adequate coverage of public safety and emergency services as Kaua'i grows.	Deaths due to drowning and other hazards
	45 To ensure that Kaua'i is prepared for natural disasters and other emergencies.	Number of residents trained under the Community Emergency Response Team Program
	46 To prepare for the impacts of climate change on the natural and built environments.	Percentage of areas impacted by sea level rise that is undeveloped
	47 To recognize and address inequities in health and well-being among Kaua'i's diverse ethnic, racial, and income groups.	Decrease in inequity between racial groups
	48 To support educational programs that foster cultural knowledge, employability, and civic participation of local residents.	Kaua'i Community College enrollment
	49 To encourage healthy lifestyles and accessible health care.	Obesity rate
	50 To actively protect and increase access to the places where recreational and subsistence activity occurs.	Identified and signed access ways