

02/28/2017 Planning Commission Meeting	
Section and Page	Revision. New language is underlined. Deleted language is bracketed. Deleted sections are identified.
1. Changes to photos, acronyms, and the glossary.	
Photos	Delete, replace, and renumber all photos during reformatting of document for improved user friendliness.
Acronyms and Abbreviations	<u>PASH – Public Access Shoreline Hawai’i</u>
Glossary	<u>Entitlement – An approved permit issued by the County of Kaua’i to use or develop land. Includes subdivision approval, zoning, variance, special use, and PDU permits.</u>
2. Addition of no’eau to the document.	
Several locations throughout document	<p>Add the following no’eau, taken from “‘Ōlelo No’eau: Hawaiian Proverbs and Poetical Sayings, Pukui, 1983, Bishop Museum Press” to the following pages via call-out text or boxes.</p> <p>Page 1-11 (Vision and Goals): <u>‘A‘ohe hana nui ke alu ‘ia – No task is too big when done together by all.</u></p> <p>Page 1-18 (Policies to Guide Growth): <u>‘Ōlapa ka hoe a ka lawai‘a, he ‘ino – Difficult to handle is the paddle of the fisherman in the storm. (Said of one struggling against a difficult situation. First uttered by Pele in a chant about the winds of Kaua’i.)</u></p> <p>Page 2-77 (Economy): <u>O kau aku, o ka ia la mai, pelā ka nohona o ka ‘ohana – From you and from him, so lived the family. The farmer gave to the fisherman, the fisherman gave to the farmer.</u></p> <p>Page 2-93 (Small Businesses and Promising Economic Clusters): <u>E kanu I ka hui ‘oi hā‘ule ka ua – Plant the taro stalks while there is rain. (Do your work when opportunity affords).</u></p> <p>Page 2-134 (Access to Quality Education and Training): <u>‘A‘ohe o kāhi nānā o luna o ka pali; iho mai a lalo nei; ‘ike i ke au nui ke au iki, he alo a he alo.</u></p>

EXHIBIT 1: Supplemental #1 to the Director’s Report
Proposed Revisions to the General Plan Update, Departmental Draft 2017

		<p><u>The top of the cliff isn’t the place to look at us; come down here and learn of the big and little current, face to face.</u> <u>‘Ōlelo No‘eau 197</u></p> <p>Page 2-137 (Community Health): <u>Ua ola loko i ke aloha – Love gives life within. (Love is imperative to one’s mental and physical welfare.)</u></p> <p>Page 3-1 (Implementation): <u>E kaupē aku no I ka hoe a kō mai – Put forward the paddle and draw it back. (Go on with the task that is started and finish it).</u></p> <p>Page 4-29 (Kalāheo): <u>I ‘ike ‘oe ia Kaua‘i a puni a ‘ike ‘ole ia Kaua‘i-iki, a‘ole no ‘oe i ‘ike ia Kaua‘i – If you have seen all of the places of Kaua‘i and have not seen Little Kaua‘i, you have not seen the whole of Kaua‘i. (Kaua‘i-iki, little Kaua‘i, is a stone that stood in a taro patch at Wahiawa, Kaua‘i. When it was threatened with destruction by the building of a road, it was rescued by Walter McBryde and taken to Mai‘aloa and later to Kukui-o-Lono park, where it stands today).</u></p>
<p>2. Improved explanation of the General Plan’s framework.</p>		
	<p>Page 1-1</p>	<p>Add the following text to “General Plan Context”:</p> <p>The General Plan establishes priorities for managing growth and community development over a 20-year timeframe. In addition to being required by State Law, the County Charter instructs that the General Plan guide future action concerning land use and development regulations, urban renewal programs, and expenditures for capital improvements. The first General Plan was adopted in 1971. Updates occurred in 1984 and 2000. <u>The update of the General Plan presents the opportunity to look at the County as a whole and make consensus-based decisions about issues and opportunities pertaining to growth.</u></p> <p><u>As a direction-setting document, the General Plan is not regulatory in the sense of a zoning code or other land use entitlement. The General Plan’s policies are intended to guide County-decision making by mapping land use patterns, describing what type of future development is desirable, and by setting high-level priorities for infrastructure and programs. This will impact development code revisions, future zone and district amendments, discretionary project approvals, and strategies for capital projects.</u></p>
	<p>Page 1-6</p>	<p>Delete “General Plan Organization” heading and section text. Move new section to Page 1-3 after “County Planning System”:</p>

	<p><u>General Plan Framework</u></p> <p><u>The theme of the General Plan Update is Kaua'i Kakou which acknowledges that Kaua'i's strength lies in its strong, diverse community and the ability to work together to provide a better future. The plan's framework represents Kaua'i's approach to managing future growth and unifies the vision, goals, policies, actions, and maps. The General Plan Framework is illustrated in Figure 1-5. The five elements of the framework are described below:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Vision and Goals – The vision and goals are aspirational in nature. They describe Kaua'i's ideal and desired state by the year 2035. The vision for Kaua'i is organized by four overarching goals identified through the community process.</u>• <u>Policies – The twenty policies update and streamline the policies in the General Plan 2000, while also accounting for new issues and community concerns. In concert, the policies articulate the County's direction and priorities in accommodating and managing future growth.</u>• <u>Actions by Sector – The ten sectors represent the areas that must be considered in policy implementation. Within each sector are several subsections which elaborate on more specific topics. Actions are forward-looking and are organized by the implementation tool available to the County. This organization allows users to find topics easily and also communicates how the General Plan should be used. Responsible parties and policy conformance for each action is shown in the action matrix (Appendix H).</u>• <u>Policy Maps - Six maps illustrate the policy of the General Plan. The Future Land Use Map is the spatial representation of how Kaua'i should accommodate and manage future growth. The other maps support the Future Land Use Map and include Heritage Resources, Hazards, Infrastructure, Public Facilities, and Transportation.</u>• <u>Implementation Program – By nature, the General Plan is a high-level guidance document and implementation will require moving forward on several levels of the planning system and across many existing programs The General Plan's Implementation Program is designed for accountability and transparency, and includes evaluation, monitoring, and reporting elements. Together, the implementation elements create a feedback loop thus allowing the General Plan to be a living document which can be amended in a timely manner if need be.</u> <p><u>The framework elements collectively work together to set a vision and provide guidance on a wide range of topics integral to shaping Kaua'i's future.</u></p>
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3. Communicate that the Native Hawaiian ahupua’a management system is the the foundation of the Watershed Sector.	
Page 2-3	<p>Delete introductory text in the section entitled “The Watershed” and replace with the following:</p> <p><u>Kaua'i’s 66 watersheds convey rainwater from mauka to makai and replenish aquifers along the way. This water flow has shaped Kaua'i over thousands of years, sculpting the Na Pali Coast and Waimea Canyon while creating the coastal plans where human settlement occurs. The health of the watershed, from ridge to reef, make all life possible. Yet our island’s watersheds are fragile and under threat from human activities, invasive species, and climate change.</u></p> <p><u>The Wisdom of Native Hawaiian Watershed Management</u> <u>Effective watershed management requires both landscape-scale conservation and site-specific mitigation all while balancing human uses with resource protection. Fortunately, Kaua'i can use its traditional system of resource management – the ahupua’a system – as a model for cultivating environmental stewardship. For many centuries, Hawaiian society thrived under the recognition that the community, forests, streams, and ocean are interconnected. This view is embodied in the ahupua`a system which was utilized across Hawai'i in pre-contact times. A typical ahupua`a, or land division, follows watershed lines and extends from the highest point mauka down to the sea. Within the ahupua`a are several subzones: Wao Nahele (upland), Wao Kanaka (cultivated flat land/plateau), Kahawai (fresh water resources) and Kaha Kai (coastal areas). A konohiki managed the ahupua`a to ensure the various ecological units functioned adequately to support and provide for the area’s residents. Kaua'i’s ahupua`a boundaries are shown in the Heritage Resources Map.</u></p> <p><u>Today, the concept of ahupua`a management is not only recognized as Kaua'i’s cultural legacy, but for its contribution to modern land and natural resource management. Although in modern times the average household may not draw from their ahupua`a for all their needs, it remains that everyone benefits from the services that a healthy watershed provides. The successful management of the watershed is paramount to a sustainable future. However, the growing population creates demands which place pressure on watersheds. The threats include development, improper agricultural practices, invasive species, erosion, and natural hazards. Furthermore, this is little doubt that climate change will impact watershed health in ways unprecedented in modern times.</u></p> <p><u>The legacy of this cultural practice is perpetuated through the General Plan’s goal of sustainability and the vision for thriving ecosystems. By building upon the wisdom of the ancient Hawaiians, who lived in harmony with the land, the General Plan recognizes the complexity and interrelatedness of our island’s watersheds and human uses. The organization of this sector’s subsections follows the ecological units identified in the Ahupua`a: Wao Nahele (The Upper Watershed), Kaha Wai (Freshwater Resources and Drainage), and Kaha Kai (Coastal Areas). A fourth subsection, “Threatened and Endangered Species”, includes actions for protecting Kaua'i’s native plants and animals.</u></p>
Page 2-5	<p>Delete headings and introductory text in section titled “Mauka/Upper Watershed – Forests and Native Species Habitat” and replace with:</p>

		<p><u>A. Wao Nahele – The Upper Watershed</u></p> <p><u>The upper watershed and its forests are critical to the health and integrity of our ecosystems. It provides the essential services of water quality protection, flood mitigation, and fire protection. Moreover, it comprises the vestiges of Kaua’i’s native forests and landscapes which are the habitat for many endangered and at-risk species.</u></p> <p><u>The State Role in Upper Watershed Management</u></p> <p><u>Kaua’i’s upper watershed is largely under State jurisdiction, both through ownership and by regulatory authority. The State Land Use Conservation District comprises 55 percent of Kaua’i’s land area. Within the Conservation District are 24 State-managed reserves, preserves, and park areas. These are shown on the Heritage Resources Map in Chapter 5. The Department of Land and Natural Resource Management has responsibility for the Public Land Trust and manages forest resources, natural area reserves, and state parks. The forests harbor rare and endangered plant and animal species, and include native ecosystems which are relatively intact. In 2011, the State launched “The Rain Follows the Forest” – a management initiative to sustain fresh water resources by doubling the amount of protected watershed area.</u></p> <p><u>Integrating Native Hawaiian Knowledge in Resource Management</u></p> <p><u>In 2012, the State took a step toward supporting Native Hawaiian resource management practices and traditional knowledge by establishing an Aha Moku council within the Department of Land and Natural Resource Management. The advisory council is comprised of representatives from each of the main Hawaiian Islands and assists DLNR with better understanding and integrating Native Hawaiian traditional and customary norms into the Department’s decision making.</u></p> <p><u>Aligning Partners for Management of the Upper Watershed</u></p> <p><u>In 2003, the Kaua’i Watershed Alliance (KWA) was established to bring both the State, County, private landowners, and non-profit partners together to protect the forested watershed through collaborative management practices. Their projects focus on managing the landscape-scale damage caused by feral animals and invasive weeds to the watershed. Management activities include outplanting, animal control, and constructing and maintaining protective fences. In alignment with the State’s goal in “The Rain Follows the Forest” initiative, the KWA Strategic Plan calls for fencing and managing 25,000 acres in the next 10 years.</u></p>
Page 2-6		Move Item 4.c. to Page 2-21 and renumber as 3.b.

Page 2-7	<p>Delete subsection heading and replace with:</p> <p><u>B. Kaha Wai – Freshwater Resources and Drainage</u></p>
Page 2-10	<p>Delete Item 1.h. to move reworded action to Page 2-17 and renumber as 3.j:</p> <p><u>Work with the DLNR Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement (DOCARE) to promote public education campaigns to dissuade/stop public from driving on beaches. Support DOCARE work with high schools to educate young drivers about the laws, safety, and environmental and cultural impacts of driving on beaches.</u></p>
Page 2-12	<p>Delete headings and introductory text in subsection titled “Makai/Lower Watershed – Shorelines and Coastal Waters” and replace with:</p> <p><u>C. Kahakai – Coastal Areas and Shorelines</u></p> <p><u>Kaua'i’s coastal areas – including beaches, the shoreline, and near-shore waters – are heavily used by residents and visitors. Protecting and preserving the coast and its waters is essential to sustaining our communities, economy, and way of life. This will require retaining and improving the coast’s valued characteristics which include good water quality, sandy beaches, abundant marine life, scenic views, and public access. However, coastlines are dynamic by nature and face constant threats from development, erosion, hurricanes, and tsunamis. Effective management can minimize negative impacts and help preserve coastal areas for the use and enjoyment of current and future generations.</u></p> <p><u>Preventing Human-Caused Coastal Erosion</u></p> <p><u>Centuries of erosion have shaped Kaua'i’s 90 miles of coastline resulting in dramatic contrasts from the Na Pali cliffs to the low-lying wetlands of the Mānā Plain. While Kaua'i has only 12 percent of the State’s coastline, it has more than one-third of its beach sand including the longest stretch of beach in Hawai'i. However, approximately 70 percent of our beaches are eroding and Kaua'i has lost an estimated four miles of beach over the past century. Although erosion is a naturally occurring force, the human contribution to erosion includes seawall and revetment construction which exacerbate sand loss and the narrowing of beaches. Such structures cover approximately ten percent of the shoreline.</u></p> <p><u>Protecting Coastal and Near-Shore Habitats</u></p> <p><u>Kaua'i’s shorelines and near-shore waters support a wide range of terrestrial and marine species. These include migratory birds and endangered species such as the Hawaiian Monk Seal, Humpback Whales, and several species of sea turtle. The north and east coasts have shallow fringing coral reefs, while the reefs on the west and south sides are less continuous. These marine habitats require good water quality and healthy coral</u></p>

reefs. Both are susceptible to sediment runoff from erosion and flooding, and the discharge of pollutants generated from agriculture, businesses, residents, and wastewater. The impacts to these habitats from Climate Change are discussed below.

Planning for Climate Change Impacts to Coastal Areas

Climate change poses a unique set of challenges. Climate change will alter and aggravate 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. For example, DLNR has documented coral bleaching in several locations due to warmer ocean temperatures. The resulting beach erosion, ocean warming, acidification, and increased runoff will greatly impact Kaua'i's coastal waters and shoreline. For now, best available forecasts suggest planning benchmarks of at least one foot of sea level rise by 2050 and three feet by 2100.

Future seal level rise and ocean warming will greatly impact different types of coastal habitats, including intertidal areas, wetlands, estuaries, lagoons, tidal marshes and flats, and tidally influenced streams and rivers. Shorelines may migrate inland, moving sediment-rich backshore areas along with them. If coastal development impedes that migration, this sediment could be eroded, impacting coastal water quality and beaches. Wetland areas that play a vital role in filtering water flow to the ocean will also be affected. Increased coastal inundation from high wave events could also transport pollutants from agricultural, industrial, and wastewater treatment operations.

Fish populations in shallow water, inter-tidal, and sub-tidal aquatic habitats could be affected by changes to pollutant levels and water salinity. Coral reefs may be able to grow higher to adapt to rising sea levels, provided they are not impaired by impacts from bleaching, excessive sedimentation, and other factors.

Supporting Traditional and Community-Based Coastal Resource Management

Kaua'i's coastal areas and coral reefs support a wide range of activities, including traditional harvesting and subsistence practices, recreation, trade and commerce, and tourism. Our ability to preserve and protect these resources will require deploying a range of management practices and policies to minimize threats, reduce harm from human activities, and respond to future impacts due to climate change.

In 2015, the establishment of Hawai'i's first Community-Based Subsistence Fishing Area in Hā'ena demonstrated how traditional resource management can function collaboratively with modern practices. The area protects the sustainability of near-shore ocean resources through rules based on cultural practices. Management programs that reaffirm traditional and customary native Hawaiian subsistence practices and promotes understanding of the ahupua'a management system should be encouraged. The State also runs a Makai Watch program of which there are two locations on Kaua'i in Hanalei and Hā'ena. This program allows citizens to assist in the management of marine resources by promoting education, monitoring, and compliance to State rules. These programs further demonstrate how ahupua'a management concepts can be integrated into today's community life and strengthen community participation in resource management,

Page 2-16	Add the following action to “Partnership Needs” and renumber accordingly:	<u>Support DLNR’s Makai Watch program and the expansion of new sites on Kaua’i.</u>
4. Add traffic calming concerns to Transportation Sector.		
Page 2-44	Add to the section titled “Preserving our Island’s Character and Advancing Opportunity” the following text after the fourth paragraph:	<u>On many local roads, residents express concerns about motorists speeding. This can be dangerous for all road users, and can discourage people from walking and biking. Sometimes streets are designed to accommodate a much higher speed than the posted speed limit, which encourages speeding. Designing streets to the desired speed limit can slow traffic, reduce the need for costly enforcement, and can improve safety for all users. “Traffic calming” is an important strategy to slow down traffic to the desired speed on selected streets. A variety of traffic calming treatments can be used to reduce speeds, and selecting appropriate treatments will vary by location. A traffic calming toolkit can help engineers, public safety officials, and community members consider and evaluate treatments that are suitable for each location.</u>
5. Add additional information on green infrastructure, water recycling, and funding sources to Critical Infrastructure Sector.		
Page 2-57	Add the following action to “Permitting Actions” and renumber accordingly:	<u>Conduct an audit of the County’s development standards to identify regulations that are obstacles to or could be altered to better encourage or require green infrastructure practices.</u>
Page 2-58	Add to the section titled “Wastewater, Septic Systems, and Cesspools” the following text at the end of the fourth paragraph:	<u>Water recycling is a sustainable approach to wastewater management. It decreases the diversion of water from sensitive systems such as the aquifer or streams and also decreases discharge into the ocean. When adequately treated, recycled water can be used for a variety of water needs such as agriculture and landscaping.</u>
Page 2-60	Add the following three actions to “Projects and Programs” and renumber accordingly:	<u>Support increased use of recycled water from County and Private systems.</u>

	<p><u>Explore opportunities to utilize the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program for financing water quality infrastructure projects, including energy savings at plants, capacity increases including new pump stations, and drainage improvements.</u></p> <p><u>Explore other grant and loan programs to improve wastewater infrastructure through the USDA Rural Development Program.</u></p>
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6. Correct park names and master plan status.

Page 2-75	Amend Table 2.2, “State Parks on Kaua’i”:		
	<u>Park Name</u>	<u>Planning District</u>	<u>Master Plan Status</u>
	Koke’e State Park	Waimea-Kekaha	Approved in 2013.
	Polihale State Park	Waimea-Kekaha	[Currently no master plan.] <u>Master plan not updated.</u>
	Waimea <u>Canyon</u> State Park	Waimea-Kekaha	Approved in 2013.
	Waimea State Recreational Pier	Waimea-Kekaha	[Currently no master plan.] <u>Master plan not updated.</u>
	Russian Fort Elizabeth <u>Historical</u> State Park	Līhu’e	[Currently no master plan.] <u>Master plan not updated.</u> [Currently no master plan.] <u>Master plan not updated.</u>
	Ahukini State Recreational Pier	Līhu’e / East Kaua’i	[Currently no master plan.] <u>Master plan not updated.</u>
	Wailua River State Park	East Kaua’i	[Currently no master plan.] <u>Master plan not updated.</u>
	Hā’ena State Park	North Shore	Draft plan released in 2015.
	Na Pali Coast State <u>Wilderness</u> Park	North Shore/Waimea-Kekaha	[Currently no master plan.] <u>Master plan not updated.</u>

7. Address manufacturing and the need for more industrial space outside of Līhu’e.

Page 2-93	<p>Add the following text to the section titled “Supporting Cottage Industries and Rural Economic Development” after the second paragraph:</p> <p><u>In addition to development code changes, more industrial lands are needed to accommodate manufacturing and industrial uses outside of residential areas. Because there is a deficit of industrial lands outside of the Lihue Planning district, many small businesses such as welding shops,</u></p>		
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	<p><u>auto repair, and woodshops, must operate via special use permit or illegally. Although home businesses are allowed per the CZO, the definition of home-based businesses restricts industrial as incompatible within residential areas. Therefore, the County should also look at potential industrial lands to accommodate and support these businesses. One opportunity for Kauai’s rural communities could be the former plantation mill sites which offer potential for redevelopment or adaptive reuse to accommodate manufacturing and industrial uses.</u></p> <p>[Another area of opportunity for Kaua’i’s rural communities lies in its sugar plantation legacy. Former mill sites such as those found in Waimea, Kekaha, Kōloa, and Līhu'e offer potential for redevelopment or adaptive reuse to accommodate manufacturing and industrial uses.]</p>
<p>8. Increase duration of “use it or lose it” provision for unentitled resort-designated land from five years to ten years.</p>	
Page 2-83	<p>Revise Action d. in “Permitting Actions and Code Changes”:</p> <p>Allow existing resort entitlements to build out and require any non-entitled resort-designated areas in this General Plan to attain full State and County zoning resort-related approvals by the year [2022]2027, or within [five]ten years of Community Plan approval is an area is conditionally designated. Also require short-duration expiration dates should development not be constructed as permitted.</p>
<p>9. Include information about Green Building practices.</p>	
Page 2-107	<p>Add to the introductory text of the section titled “Energy Sustainability” the following heading and text:</p> <p><u>Green Buildings and Structures</u></p> <p><u>The efficiency of buildings have a great impact on total emissions. Green buildings are sited, designed, constructed and operated to be environmentally responsible and resource efficient. The US Green Building Council estimates that green buildings reduce per person emissions by over 50 percent, especially if that building is located in a walkable environment. The most widely used benchmark for sustainable buildings is the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design rating system – also called LEED. Currently, LEED certification is voluntary and often encouraged for major projects through conditions imposed at Planning Commission. There is an opportunity to encourage increasing the number of LEED buildings through requirements and/or incentives.</u></p>
Page 2-107	<p>Add the following action to “Permitting Actions and Code Changes” and renumber accordingly:</p> <p><u>Conduct an audit of the County’s development standards to identify regulations that are obstacles to or could be altered to better encourage or require green building practices.</u></p>

10. Include information provided by the Kaua’i Emergency Management Agency.	
Page 2-118	<p>Delete headings and introductory text in subsection titled “Hazards Resiliency” and replace with:</p> <p><u>There is probably no greater challenge to the overall resilience of a community than a natural disaster, like Hurricane Iniki which struck Kauai in 1992. Hurricane Iniki affected all community members, regardless of their age or economic status. Strengthening our resilience to these types of events will require the community and county government to function as one ‘ohana, with a collective need to enhance whole-community preparedness and safety in the face of hazards and disasters. Hazards resiliency is built on coordination and integration amongst the community, all levels of government, and the private sector to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to and recover from natural disasters, acts of terrorism and other threats and hazards.</u></p> <p><u>Responding to Natural Disasters and Emergencies</u></p> <p><u>Kaua’i’s most common natural hazards include flooding, wildfire, storm surge, tsunamis, and hurricanes. The Hazard Map, Figures 5-15 through 5-21, identifies areas that are vulnerable to natural hazards including extreme tsunami and tsunami evacuation zones, wildfire risk areas, and flood zones. Dams, critical facilities, and emergency shelters are also shown.</u></p> <p><u>The Kaua’i Emergency Management Agency (KEMA), Police Department, and Fire Department have extensive responsibilities in the event of natural disasters, such as hurricanes and tsunamis. It is important that first responders have effective communications systems, high levels of training, and emergency supplies that are well protected.</u></p> <p><u>KEMA coordinates the county response to all hazardous weather events, and they operate a network of evacuation shelters for tsunami and hurricanes in partnership with the Department of Education and the American Red Cross. They are responsible for monitoring and responding to infectious disease outbreaks, together with the Department of Health, and they maintain all the county-wide response plans to natural disasters, critical infrastructure and key resource restoration, and mass care services. They work with federal agencies such as the National Weather Service and the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center to ensure Kaua’i residents and visitors receive life-saving information on potential hazards in a timely manner.</u></p> <p><u>In the event of a major disaster, KEMA directs federal disaster relief efforts, as well as recovery dollars to ensure disaster relief funds reach those individuals in need and restore essential services as quickly as possible. Currently, KEMA is staffed with only 6 employees. To keep pace with the projected growth of the resident and visitor population, KEMA will need to increase the number of permanent positions in the organization, and the equipment and software packages it uses to fulfill its coordination functions will require improvement, expansion and modernization.</u></p>

	<p><u>With the increased national focus on terrorism since 2001, KEMA must address issues such as cyber-vulnerabilities and critical infrastructure protection. The Fire Department’s hazardous materials (“hazmat”) operations were previously focused on environmental accidents in industrial centers and on transportation corridors. Current hazmat responsibilities must also address chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and environmental hazards from foreign or domestic terrorism. These skills sets and myriad of testing equipment has required significant additional training.</u></p> <p><u>Creating Resilient Communities and Prepared Citizens</u></p> <p><u>Communities that have experienced significant natural disaster such as Kaua’i know the importance of planning and preparation at the individual and neighborhood level. Depending on the scale and duration of the event and whether damages have occurred that isolate neighborhoods, it could be hours, days, or even weeks before first responders can access a site and a recovery effort can begin. Consequently, communities have begun taking it upon themselves to develop neighborhood plans and procedures for caring for their own. On Kaua’i, The Hanalei to Hā’ena Community Disaster Resilience Plan (2014) provides a model that other communities can follow. Information, programs and resources are available to support community based preparedness efforts. The County Fire Department offers free Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training to individuals and groups, with the goal of having trained CERT teams in every neighborhood on the island.</u></p> <p><u>Recent County level plans address the need for community resiliency directly.</u></p> <p><u>The Kaua’i Climate Change and Coastal Hazards Assessment (2018), a technical study for this General Plan Update, focused on the coastal hazards present on Kaua’i (erosion, flooding, wave inundation, and wind) and how these hazards are affected by climate change and sea level rise. This study provided a host of policy and planning options to address hazards and climate change.</u></p> <p><u>County of Kaua’i Multi-Hazard Mitigation and Resilience Plan (MMRP) (2015) updated a vision of resilience that encompasses the need to strengthen and support community, economy, and environment alike:</u></p> <p><u>“The communities of Kaua’i County actively build resilience through local planning and environmental initiatives. This resilience of the communities enhances their ability to withstand the impacts of disasters and longer term effects of climate change. Focus on agriculture and local livelihoods enhances sustainability, and will enable survival should catastrophic events occur that prevents imported products from reaching Kaua’i. Environmental restoration efforts in the ahupua’a of Kaua’i have improved the ecological resilience of the environment.”</u></p> <p><u>Recommendations from both documents are incorporated into General Plan actions.</u></p>
<p>11. Clarify that tsunami and hazard information should be provided to visitors before the booking of a vacation rental.</p>	

	Page 2-119	<p>Add and delete the following text to the second paragraph of the section titled “Public Safety and the Tsunami Zone”:</p> <p>Vacation rentals may not be equipped with emergency supplies or adequate information about warning sirens, evacuation shelters, and other important safety information. Informing visitors about tsunamis and other natural hazards should begin [when]<u>before</u> they arrive on island <u>at the time of booking</u>.</p>
	Page 2-119	<p>Revise Action e. in “Permitting Actions and Code Change”:</p> <p>Include conditions in transient vacation rental and homestay permits that require disclosure to visitors and occupants of hazard risks and instructions for evacuation in cases of natural hazards, such as tsunamis, hurricanes, or flooding. <u>Require the disclosure of hazards prior to reserving or booking.</u></p>
<p>12. Include more information on Native Hawaiians practices, science and language.</p>		
	Page 2-134	<p>Add to the introductory text of the section titled “Access to Quality Education” the following heading, table, and text:</p> <p><u>Supporting the Language, Culture, and Knowledge of Kaua‘i.</u></p> <p><u>The number of public charter schools in Hawai‘i are growing as parents look for alternatives to public school curriculums. Charter schools are smaller in size, provide for multiple-grade level integration, multiple-discipline projects and place-based learning. Many of Kaua‘i are focused on the Hawaiian language and culture.</u></p> <p><u>It is said that understanding the language of a place allows one to see life through the eyes of its original people. In this context, schools that focus on the Hawaiian language and culture provide children with a way of understanding and interacting with the world and people around them in the same way ancestors of our island were able to. It is typical for Hawaiian language-based schools to include the learning of moon phases and agriculture as part of science and math education. Field trips take classroom learning outdoors to learn about nature and caring for the land. Older children are made responsible for younger ones while younger children are in turn given responsibilities in keeping with their role in the ‘ohana or society. Learning English and “western concepts” are usually integrated at some level at all schools. For children who are native speakers, there are schools that specialize in improving English skills and the understanding of western concepts in order to increase their success in college and future careers.</u></p> <p><u>On Kaua‘i there are several private and public charter schools (pre-K to 12) whose curriculum is rooted in Hawaiian language, culture, and values.</u></p>

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<u>Table X. Hawaiian Immersion Charter Schools</u>				
<u>Ke Kula o Ni‘ihau</u>	<u>K-12</u>	<u>Public Charter</u>	<u>Emphasis on perpetuating the language and culture of Ni‘ihau.</u>	<u>Kekaha</u>
<u>Kula Aupuni Ni‘ihau a Kahelelani Aloha (KANAKA)</u>	<u>K-12</u>	<u>Public Charter.</u>	<u>Emphasis on acquisition of English and functional skills while sustaining Ni‘ihau language for native speakers.</u>	<u>Kekaha</u>
<u>‘Aha Pūnana Leo o Kaua‘i</u>	<u>Pre-K</u>	<u>Private.</u>	<u>Immerses 3-4 year old children in Hawaiian language, and provides curriculum through a cultural and ‘ohana-oriented context.</u>	<u>Puhi (adjacent to Kawaikini NCPCS and across from KCC)</u>
<u>Kawaikini New Century Public Charter School (NCPCS)</u>	<u>K-12</u>	<u>Public Charter.</u>	<u>The vision of the school is on “a thoughtful, knowledgeable and healthy community where the language, beliefs and practices of the indigenous people of Hawai‘i have become instinctive.”</u>	<u>Puhi (adjacent to Pūnana Leo and across from KCC)</u>

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		<u>Kanuikapono</u>	<u>K-12</u>	<u>Public Charter</u>	<u>Provides programs designed to improve the educational achievements of youth and families through Hawaiian culture and nature-based programs.</u>	<u>Anahola</u>
		<p><u>Enrollment of Hawaiian language and culture-based schools have steadily grown across the State since the establishment of the very first Hawaiian language school, ‘Aha Pūnana Leo on Kaua’i in 1982. As the schools grow and graduate more speakers of Hawaiian language and students of Hawaiian culture, it will be important to continue support of integration of language and culture all aspects of community, in order to perpetuate the identity of Kaua’i and support communities and jobs stemmed in this knowledge base.</u></p>				
	Page 2-135	<p>Add the following action to “Partnership Needs” and renumber accordingly:</p> <p><u>Support both public and private educational programs that emphasize the Hawaiian language and Native Hawaiian culture, science, and practices.</u></p>				
	Page 2-137	<p>Add the following section to the “Community Health” subsection after the “Improving Access to Health Services” section:</p> <p><u>Advancing Native Hawaiian Health Equity</u></p> <p><u>Native Hawaiian health has been a long-standing equity issues in Hawai’i. Recorded health disparities lead to the enactment of the Native Hawaiian Health Care Act of 1988 which established Papa Ola Lokahi in Hawai’i – including Ho`ola Lahui Hawai’i which is Kaua’i’s Native Hawaiian Health System. One of their programs, Malama I Na Pua Program, raises health awareness among Native Hawaiian youth who attend a Hawaiian Language Charter School. In 2013, continued health equity concerns led the State Legislature to establish a Native Hawaiian Health Task Force to improve the health of Native Hawaiians. The work of the task force will also impact other Pacific Islanders and the community as a whole.</u></p>				
	Page 2-138	<p>Add the following action to “Permitting Actions and Code Changes” and renumber accordingly:</p>				

		<p><u>Support the built environment and land use planning recommendations provided by the Native Hawaiian Health Task Force and similar community health initiatives.</u></p>
Page 2-139		<p>Add the following action to “Partnership Needs” and renumber accordingly:</p> <p><u>Support the Malama I Na Pua health and wellness program for Native Hawaiian youth.</u></p>
<p>13. Clearly express goal to reverse trend of declining public access and provide more solutions.</p>		
Page 2-140		<p>Delete headings and introductory text in subsection titled “Access to Recreation” and replace with:</p> <p><u>Access to Recreation and Subsistence Activities</u></p> <p><u>Some of Kaua'i’s most unique and treasured areas are either located on or accessed through privately owned property. Access to these areas for both recreational and cultural purposes, including subsistence activities, is important for the health and vitality of the community. At the same time, access to special places must be balanced with education and responsible stewardship. The state and county regulatory system protects and creates public access through the subdivision, shoreline setback, and SMA laws. However, many community members feel access is greatly restricted and declining in certain areas through limited parking, lack of signage, no maintenance, and inconsistent enforcement – the effects of which are compounded by increased resident and visitor use as the population expands. There is also concern regarding restricted vehicular and pedestrian access to the shoreline and other places locked by privately owned land, such as waterfalls.</u></p> <p><u>Improving Access to the Shoreline</u></p> <p><u>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, 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.</u></p> <p><u>Protecting Native Hawaiian Access Rights</u></p>

		<p><u>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.</u></p> <p><u>Increasing Access to Privately Owned Recreational Space</u></p> <p><u>There are many valued recreational, cultural, and scenic resources that are privately owned or accessed through private property. Privately held recreational space include waterfalls and undeveloped coastal areas including Kīpū Kai and Mahaulepu. Such areas are used for hiking, hunting, gathering, swimming, and other reasons. These areas also include wahi pana, such as heiaus and known burial sites. Unfortunately, the trend is toward lessening public access to these areas due to liability concerns, desire for privacy, and other reasons. For example, many waterfalls that were previously popular swimming holes are now closed, including Kīlauea, Kīpū, and Hoopi’i Falls. When such resources become popular, especially with the rise of social media, they are vulnerable to overuse, vandalism, and littering. This had led to deaths and increased injuries which often spurs private landowners to restrict access. Liability concerns can be addressed through a variety of legal and land use tools. However, the use of these tools requires specialized knowledge and a willingness of behalf of the landowner to protect and improve access. Public land trusts, such as the Hawaiian Islands Land Trust, exist to support partnerships and solutions to increasing access.</u></p> <p><u>Initiatives to Improve Access</u></p> <p><u>In 2002, the County’s Open Space Commission was established to manage the “Public Access, Open Space and Natural Resources Preservation Fund.” The fund is intended for property or easement acquisition for access to beaches and mountains, preservation of cultural and historic sites, and other conservation purposes. In 2017, the fund earned 1.5% of the County’s real property tax revenue. Priority projects are updated and discussed in the Commission’s annual report. Given the limitations of the fund, there is also an opportunity for the Commission to work with non-profit organizations, such as land trusts, and the State on collaborative projects that will increase public access to Kaua’i’s special places.</u></p>
	Page 2-140	<p>Add the following actions to “Permitting Actions and Code Changes” and renumber accordingly:</p> <p><u>Protect and preserve mauka and makai access for traditional Hawaiian cultural practices. Require identification and mitigation of potential impacts of subsistence activities and resources when reviewing development permits.</u></p>
	Page 2-140	<p>Add the following action to “Partnership Needs” and renumber accordingly:</p> <p><u>Increase opportunities for access to subsistence hunting, fishing, and gathering.</u></p> <p><u>Support DLNR OCCL in managing lateral shoreline access concerns, including vegetation which encroaches on the beach transit corridor.</u></p>

		<u>Support the University of Hawai'i’s Sea Grant Program’s effort to map existing public access points.</u>
Page 2-141		Add a new action section titled “Projects and Programs” with the following action and renumber accordingly: <u>Support acquisition and/or movement on priority projects as identified in the Open Space Commission’s annual report.</u>
14. Ensure protection of Native Hawaiian rights.		
Page 2-129		Add the following heading and text to the “Social Equity” subsector after the “Celebrating Diversity” section: <u>Protecting Native Hawaiian Rights</u> <u>There is a state-wide 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. It is important to set forth Native Hawaiian rights and to define the role of the County government in this movement. 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 carry out its responsibilities under the Constitution and the Charter, the County recognizes the rights of Native Hawaiian and 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:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Native Hawaiian water rights provided under State Water Code, HRS Chapter 174C.</u> • <u>Kuleana lands, water rights, and access rights provided under the Kuleana Act of 1850, as recognized in current statutes, rules and court decisions. For example, the County must allow construction of a house on kuleana land, regardless of County zoning.</u> • <u>Konohiki and hoaina fishing rights provided under the 1839 Law of Kamemeha, as modified by subsequent legislative acts and court decisions.</u> • <u>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.</u> • <u>Burial rights provided under the Hawai’i Historic Preservation Act and the federal Native American Graves Repatriation Act.</u>
Page 2-132		Add the following action to “Permitting Actions and Code Changes” and renumber accordingly: <u>District boundary amendments and zoning amendments must mitigate impacts to Native Hawaiian traditional and customary practices and the resources they rely upon.</u>

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	Page 2-132	<p>Add the following action to “Partnership Needs” and renumber accordingly:</p> <p><u>State boards and commissions that license professions relating to transfer of land ownership or land development should require applicants to demonstrate knowledge of Hawaiian land and water laws as a prerequisite for licensing or professional registration. These include the Real Estate Commission, Board of Registration for Professional Engineers, Architects, Surveyors and Landscape Architects.</u></p>
<p>15. Future Land Use Map revised to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional Residential Community in the Waimea-Kekaha Planning District • Provisional Wahiawa Gulch/Numila area per the South Kaua'i Community Plan (2015) • Industrial Designation at Port Allen in addition to existing Transportation Designation • Removal of Neighborhood General from plateau areas in Eleele and Hanapepe 		
	Page 5-2	Delete Figures 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, and 5-4 and replace the maps with the map in Exhibit 2.