



A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE

TO ADOPT THE REVISED KOOLAU LOA SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES PLAN.

BE IT ORDAINED by the People of the City and County of Honolulu:

SECTION 1. Purpose. The purpose of this ordinance is to repeal the existing Sustainable Communities Plan (SCP) for Koolau Loa, Article 7, Chapter 24, Revised Ordinances of Honolulu 1990, and to adopt a new Article 7 incorporating the revised Koolau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan.

This development plan ordinance adopts a revised sustainable communities plan for Koolau Loa that presents a vision for Koolau Loa's future development consisting of policies, guidelines, and conceptual schemes that will serve as a policy guide for more detailed zoning maps and regulations and for public and private sector investment decisions.

This ordinance is enacted pursuant to the powers vested in the City and County of Honolulu by Chapter 46, and Section 226-58 Hawaii Revised Statutes.

SECTION 2. Article 7 of Chapter 24, Revised Ordinances of Honolulu 1990, as amended ("Koolau Loa"), is repealed.

SECTION 3. Chapter 24, Revised Ordinances of Honolulu 1990, as amended, is amended by adding a new Article 7 to read as follows:

"Article 7. Koolau Loa

Sec. 24-7.1 Definitions.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions contained in this section shall govern the construction of this article.

"Charter" or "Revised Charter" means the Revised Charter of the City and County of Honolulu 1973, as amended.

"City" means the City and County of Honolulu.

"City Council" or "Council" means the city council of the City and County of Honolulu.

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A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE

"County" means the City and County of Honolulu.

"Department" or "department of planning and permitting" means the department of planning and permitting of the City and County of Honolulu.

"Development" means any public improvement project, or any public or private project requiring a zoning map amendment.

"Development plan" or "sustainable communities plan" means a plan document for a given geographic area which consists of conceptual schemes for implementing and accomplishing the development objectives and policies of the general plan for the several parts of the City and County of Honolulu.

"Director" means the director of the department of planning and permitting.

"Environmental assessment" or "EA" means a written evaluation prepared in compliance with the environmental council's procedural rules and regulations implementing Hawaii Revised Statutes Chapter 343 to determine whether an action may have a significant environmental effect.

"Environmental impact statement" or "EIS" means an informational document prepared in compliance with the environmental council's procedural rules and regulations implementing HRS Chapter 343; and which discloses the environmental effects of a proposed action, effects of a proposed action on the economic and social welfare of the community and State, effects of the economic activities arising out of the proposed action, measures proposed to minimize adverse effects, and alternatives to the action and their environmental effects.

"Finding of no significant impact" or "FONSI" means a determination based on an environmental assessment that the subject action will not have a significant effect and, therefore, will not require the preparation of an environmental impact statement.

"Functional plan" means the public facility and infrastructure plans prepared by public agencies to further implement the vision, policies and guidelines set forth in the Koolau Loa SCP.

"General plan" means the general plan of the City and County of Honolulu as defined by Section 6-1508 of the Charter.



A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE

"Hawaii Revised Statutes" or "HRS" means Hawaii Revised Statutes, as amended.

"Koolau Loa SCP" means the Koolau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan attached hereto as Exhibit A and made a part hereof.

"Planning commission" means the planning commission of the City and County of Honolulu.

"Project master plan" means a conceptual plan that covers all phases of a development project. The project master plan describes how the project conforms to the vision for Koolau Loa, and the relevant policies and guidelines for the site, the surrounding lands, and the region.

"Revised Ordinances of Honolulu" or "ROH" means Revised Ordinances of Honolulu 1990, as amended.

"Significant zone change" means a zone change which involves at least one of the following:

- (1) Changes in zoning of 10 or more acres of land to any zoning district or combination of zoning districts, excluding preservation or agricultural zoning districts;
- (2) Any change in zoning of more than 5 acres to an apartment, resort, commercial, industrial, or mixed use zoning district; or
- (3) Any development which would have a major social, environmental, or policy impact, or major cumulative impacts due to a series of applications in the same area.

"Special area" means a designated area within the Koolau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan area that requires more detailed planning efforts beyond what is contained in the Koolau Loa SCP.

"Special area plan" means a plan for a special area.

"Unilateral agreement" means a conditional zoning agreement made pursuant to ROH Section 21-2.80 or any predecessor provision that imposes conditions on a



A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE

landowner or developer's use of the property at the time of the enactment of an ordinance for a zoning change.

"Vision" means the future outlook for the Koolau Loa region extending out to the year 2035 and beyond that seeks to preserve the region's overall rural character and its natural, cultural and scenic resources. Some growth in housing and related support services is envisioned primarily in Malaekahana to support the planned expansion of the Brigham Young University-Hawaii. Nevertheless, the future of the Koolau Loa region is to remain country, characterized by small towns and villages with distinctive identities that exist in harmony with the natural settings, defined by mountain ridges and scenic open spaces.

Sec. 24-7.2 Applicability and intent.

- (a) The Koolau Loa SCP area encompasses the entire area from the mountain to the northeastern shoreline of Oahu stretching from Waialeale on the northwest end, along the ridgeline of the Koolau Loa Mountain Range in a southeasterly direction to Kaoio Point at its southeast end.
- (b) It is the intent of the Koolau Loa SCP to provide a guide for orderly and coordinated public and private sector development in a manner that is consistent with applicable general plan provisions, including the designation of Koolau Loa as a rural area where growth will be managed so that "an undesirable spreading of development is prevented."
- (c) The provisions of this article and the Koolau Loa SCP are not regulatory. Rather, they are established with the explicit intent of providing a coherent vision to guide all new public and private sector development within Koolau Loa. This article shall guide public investment in infrastructure, zoning and other regulatory procedures, and the preparation of the City's annual capital improvement program budget.

Sec. 24-7.3 Adoption of the Koolau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan.

- (a) This article is adopted pursuant to the Revised Charter Section 6-1509 and provides a self-contained development plan document for Koolau Loa. Upon enactment of this article, all proposed developments will be evaluated against how well they fulfill the vision for Koolau Loa enunciated in the Koolau Loa SCP and how closely they meet the policies and guidelines selected to implement that vision.



A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE

- (b) The plan entitled, "Koolau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan," attached as Exhibit A is hereby adopted by reference and made a part of Chapter 24, Article 7, Revised Ordinances of Honolulu.
- (c) Chapter 24, Article 1, entitled "Development Plan Common Provisions," in its entirety is no longer applicable to the Koolau Loa SCP area. This article and the Koolau Loa SCP, as adopted by reference by this ordinance, supersede any and all common provisions previously applicable to the Koolau Loa SCP area.

Sec. 24-7.4 Existing zoning and subdivision ordinances, approvals, and applications.

- (a) All existing subdivisions and zoning approved prior to the effective date of this ordinance shall continue to remain in effect following the enactment of this ordinance.
- (b) Subdivision and zoning ordinances applicable to the Koolau Loa SCP area enacted prior to the effective date of this ordinance shall continue to regulate the use of land within demarcated zones of the Koolau Loa SCP area until such time as the subdivision and zoning ordinances may be amended to be consistent with the Koolau Loa SCP.
- (c) Notwithstanding adoption of the revised Koolau Loa SCP, applications for subdivision actions and land use permits accepted by the department for processing prior to the effective date of this ordinance shall continue to be subject only to applicable ordinances and rules and regulations in effect at the time the application is accepted for processing.

Sec. 24-7.5 Consistency.

- (a) The performance of prescribed powers, duties and functions by all city agencies shall conform to and implement the policies and provisions of this article and the Koolau Loa SCP. Pursuant to Revised Charter Section 6-1511.3, public improvement projects and subdivision and zoning ordinances shall be consistent with the Koolau Loa SCP, as adopted.
- (b) Any questions of interpretation regarding the consistency of a proposed development with the provisions of the Koolau Loa SCP and the objectives and policies of the general plan shall ultimately be resolved by the council.



A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE

- (c) In determining whether a proposed development is consistent with the Koolau Loa SCP, the responsible agency shall primarily take into consideration the extent to which the development is consistent with the vision, policies, and guidelines set forth in the Koolau Loa SCP.
- (d) Whenever there is a question regarding consistency between existing subdivision or zoning ordinances, including any unilateral agreement, and the Koolau Loa SCP, the existing subdivision or zoning ordinances shall prevail until such time as they may be amended to be consistent with the Koolau Loa SCP.

Sec. 24-7.6 Review of development and other applications.

The review of applications for zone changes and other development approvals will be guided by the vision of the Koolau Loa SCP. Decisions on all proposed developments shall be based on the extent to which the project enabled by the development approval supports the policies and guidelines of the Koolau Loa SCP.

The director may review other applications for improvements to land to help the responsible agency determine whether a proposed improvement supports the policies and guidelines of the Koolau Loa SCP.

Sec. 24-7.7 Zone change applications.

- (a) All zone change applications relating to land in the Koolau Loa SCP area will be reviewed by the department of planning and permitting for consistency with the general plan, the Koolau Loa SCP, and any applicable special area plan.
 - (1) The director will recommend either approval, approval with changes, or denial. The director's written review of the application shall become part of the zone change report which will be sent to the planning commission and the city council.
 - (2) A project master plan shall be part of an EA or EIS for any project involving 10 acres or more of land. The director shall review the project master plan for its consistency with the Koolau Loa SCP.
 - (3) Any development or phase of development already covered by a project master plan which has been fully reviewed under the provisions of this article shall not require a new project master plan, provided the director



A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE

determines that the proposed zone change is generally consistent with the existing project master plan for the affected area.

- (4) If a final EIS has already been accepted for a development, including one accepted prior to the effective date of this ordinance, then a subsequent project master plan shall not be required for the development.
- (b) Projects which involve a significant zone change shall be required to submit an environmental assessment to the department of planning and permitting prior to an application for a zone change being accepted. Any development or phase of a development which has already been assessed under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), HRS Chapter 343 (Hawaii Environmental Policy Act, HEPA), ROH Chapter 25, or the provisions of this article, and for which a FONSI has been filed or a required EIS has been accepted, shall not be subject to further EA or EIS requirements under this chapter unless otherwise required by NEPA or HEPA.
- (c) The environmental assessment shall be reviewed by the department. Based on review of the environmental assessment, the director will determine whether an environmental impact statement will be required or whether a FONSI should be issued.
- (d) If an environmental impact statement is required, the environmental impact statement must be accepted by the director before a zone change application shall be initiated.
- (e) Zone changes shall be processed in accordance with this section, Section 5.5 of the Koolau Loa SCP and ROH Chapter 21.

Sec. 24-7.8 Annual capital improvement program review.

Annually, the director shall work jointly with the director of the department of budget and fiscal services and the city agencies to review all projects in the city's capital improvement program and budget for compliance and consistency with the general plan, the Koolau Loa SCP and other development plans, any applicable special area plan provisions, and the appropriate functional plans. The director of planning and permitting will prepare a written report of findings to be submitted to the council in accordance with Revised Charter Section 6-1503.



A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE

Sec. 24-7.9 Five year review.

- (a) The department of planning and permitting shall conduct a comprehensive review of the Koolau Loa SCP, adopted by reference in Section 24-7.3(b), every five years subsequent to the plan's adoption and shall report its findings and recommended revisions to the council.
- (b) The Koolau Loa SCP will be evaluated to assess the appropriateness of the plan's regional vision, policies, guidelines, and implementing actions, as well as its consistency with the general plan.
- (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting the processing of a revision to the Koolau Loa SCP in the event either the biennial report of the director of planning and permitting or council recommends consideration of such a revision, pursuant to the Revised Charter of the City and County of Honolulu.

Sec. 24-7.10 Authority.

Nothing in this article shall be construed as an abridgement or delegation of the responsibility of the director, or of the inherent legislative power of the council, to review or revise the Koolau Loa SCP pursuant to the city charter and the above procedures.

Sec. 24-7.11 Severability.

If any provision of this article or the application thereof to any person or property or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this article which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this article are declared to be severable.

Sec. 24-7.12 Conflicting provisions.

Any provision contained in this article shall prevail should there be any conflict with the common provisions or any other provisions under Chapter 24."



A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE

SECTION 4. Insertion of Effective Date. The City Clerk is hereby directed to date the Koolau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan with the effective date of this ordinance.

SECTION 5. This ordinance shall take effect upon its approval.

INTRODUCED BY:

[Handwritten signature] (br)

DATE OF INTRODUCTION:

JUL 12 2013

Honolulu, Hawaii

Councilmembers

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:

Deputy Corporation Counsel

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, 20 _____.

KIRK CALDWELL, Mayor
City and County of Honolulu

FILED
JUL 12 2013
PURSUANT TO ROH Sec. 1-2.4

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CITY CLERK RECEIVED



KO'OLAU LOA

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES PLAN





KO'OLAU LOA

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES PLAN



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	TABLE OF CONTENTS	
2		
3	PREFACE	P-1
4		
5	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ES-1
6		
7	CHAPTER 1: KO‘OLAU LOA’S ROLE IN O‘AHU’S DEVELOPMENT PATTERN	1-1
8		
9	CHAPTER 2: THE VISION FOR KO‘OLAU LOA’S FUTURE	2-1
10	2.1 THE COMMUNITY GROWTH BOUNDARY GUIDES LAND USE	2-2
11	2.2 NATURAL, RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES ARE	
12	PRESERVED AND ENHANCED, AND CONTRIBUTE TO KO‘OLAU	
13	LOA’S SENSE OF “OLD HAWAI‘I”	2-4
14	2.3 AGRICULTURAL LANDS ARE PRESERVED FOR	
15	AGRICULTURAL USES	2-6
16	2.4 RECREATIONAL AREAS AND RESOURCES ARE MAINTAINED	
17	AND ENHANCED	2-6
18	2.5 RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS ARE USED TO	
19	MAINTAIN THE RURAL CHARACTER OF RESIDENTIAL AREAS	2-7
20	2.6 COMMERCIAL AREAS ARE ENHANCED AND COUNTRY STORES	
21	CONTRIBUTE TO KO‘OLAU LOA’S RURAL FABRIC	2-7
22	2.7 DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES REFLECT PRINCIPLES OF	
23	SUSTAINABILITY	2-8
24		
25	CHAPTER 3: LAND USE POLICIES AND GUIDELINES	3-1
26	3.1 OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION	3-1
27	3.1.1 Policies	3-3
28	3.1.2 Guidelines	3-3
29	3.1.2.1 Mountain Areas and Trails	3-4
30	3.1.2.2 Shoreline Areas	3-4
31	3.1.2.3 Wildlife Sanctuaries	3-6
32	3.1.2.4 Natural Gulches, Streams and Drainageways	3-9
33	3.1.2.5 Parks	3-11
34	3.1.2.6 Golf Courses	3-12
35	3.1.2.7 Kahuku Training Area	3-13
36	3.1.3 Relation to Open Space and Land Use Maps	3-14
37	3.2 AGRICULTURE	3-14
38	3.2.1 Policies	3-16
39	3.2.2 Guidelines	3-17

1	3.2.3	Relation to Open Space and Land Use Maps.....	3-18
2	3.3	PARKS AND RECREATION.....	3-18
3	3.3.1	Policies.....	3-23
4	3.3.2	Guidelines.....	3-24
5	3.3.3	Relation to Open Space and Land Use Maps.....	3-25
6	3.4	HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES.....	3-26
7	3.4.1	Policies.....	3-28
8	3.4.2	Guidelines.....	3-29
9	3.5	RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITIES.....	3-30
10	3.5.1	Policies.....	3-33
11	3.5.1.1	Existing and New Residential Communities.....	3-33
12	3.5.1.2	Mālaekahana Residential Community.....	3-33
13	3.5.2	Guidelines.....	3-34
14	3.5.2.1	Rural.....	3-35
15	3.5.2.2	Rural Residential.....	3-36
16	3.5.2.3	Mālaekahana Residential Community.....	3-37
17	3.5.2.4	Low Density Apartment.....	3-38
18	3.5.2.5	Special Needs Housing.....	3-39
19	3.5.3	Relation to Land Use Map.....	3-40
20	3.6	COMMERCIAL AREAS.....	3-41
21	3.6.1	Policies.....	3-43
22	3.6.1.1	Kahuku Country Town.....	3-43
23	3.6.1.2	Lā'ie Rural Regional Commercial Center.....	3-43
24	3.6.1.3	Hau'ula, Ka'a'awa and Mālaekahana Rural Community Commercial Centers.....	3-44
25	3.6.1.4	Country Stores.....	3-44
26	3.6.2	Guidelines.....	3-44
27	3.6.2.1	All Commercial Areas.....	3-44
28	3.6.2.2	Kahuku Country Town.....	3-46
29	3.6.2.3	Lā'ie Rural Regional Commercial Center.....	3-47
30	3.6.2.4	Hau'ula, Ka'a'awa and Mālaekahana Rural Community Commercial Centers.....	3-47
31	3.6.2.5	Country Stores.....	3-48
32	3.6.3	Relation to Land Use Map.....	3-48
33	3.7	BUSINESS/LIGHT INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNOLOGY PARK AREAS.....	3-48
34	3.7.1	Policies.....	3-49
35	3.7.2	Guidelines.....	3-49
36	3.7.2.1	Business/Light Industrial Areas.....	3-49
37			
38			
39			

1	3.7.2.2 Technology Park.....	3-51
2	3.7.3 Relation to Land Use Map.....	3-52
3	3.8 VISITOR FACILITIES	3-52
4	3.8.1 Turtle Bay Resort and Coastline	3-52
5	3.8.1.1 Policies.....	3-54
6	3.8.1.2 Guidelines	3-54
7	3.8.2 Visitor Facilities in Lā'ie.....	3-55
8	3.8.2.1 Policies.....	3-55
9	3.8.2.2 Guidelines – Polynesian Cultural Center	3-55
10	3.8.2.3 Guidelines – Visitor Accommodations in Lā'ie	3-56
11	3.8.3 Eco- and Agricultural-Tourism Operations	3-57
12	3.8.3.1 Policies.....	3-57
13	3.8.3.2 Guidelines	3-57
14	3.8.4 Relation to Land Use Map.....	3-58
15	3.9 INSTITUTIONAL USES	3-59
16	3.9.1 Health and Wellness Facilities	3-59
17	3.9.1.1 Policies.....	3-59
18	3.9.1.2 Guidelines	3-60
19	3.9.2 Brigham Young University – Hawai'i	3-60
20	3.9.2.1 Policies.....	3-61
21	3.9.3 Relation to Land Use Map.....	3-61
22		
23	CHAPTER 4: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE POLICIES AND	
24	GUIDELINES.....	4-1
25	4.1 TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS.....	4-1
26	4.1.1 Policies.....	4-5
27	4.1.2 Guidelines	4-6
28	4.2 WATER SYSTEMS.....	4-7
29	4.2.1 Policies.....	4-11
30	4.2.2 Guidelines	4-11
31	4.3 WASTEWATER TREATMENT	4-12
32	4.3.1 Policies.....	4-13
33	4.3.2 Guidelines	4-13
34	4.4 ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS.....	4-14
35	4.4.1 Policies.....	4-14
36	4.5 SOLID WASTE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL	4-15
37	4.5.1 Policies.....	4-16
38	4.5.2 Guidelines	4-16

1	4.6	DRAINAGE SYSTEMS	4-16
2	4.6.1	Policies	4-17
3	4.6.2	Guidelines	4-18
4	4.7	SCHOOL FACILITIES	4-19
5	4.7.1	Policies	4-21
6	4.7.2	Guidelines	4-21
7	4.8	CIVIC AND PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITIES	4-22
8	4.8.1	Policies	4-23
9	4.8.2	Guidelines	4-23
10	4.9	OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES	4-24
11	4.9.1	Policies	4-25
12			
13	CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION	5-1	
14	5.1	PUBLIC FACILITY INVESTMENT PRIORITIES	5-2
15	5.2	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	5-2
16	5.3	SPECIAL AREA PLANS	5-2
17	5.4	FUNCTIONAL PLANNING	5-3
18	5.5	REVIEW OF ZONING AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT	
19		APPLICATIONS	5-4
20	5.5.1	Adequate Facilities Requirement	5-5
21	5.6	FIVE-YEAR SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES PLAN REVIEW	5-5
22	5.6.1	Adoption of the Sustainable Communities Plan and Existing	
23		Land Use Approvals	5-5
24	5.7	IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX	5-6
25			
26	APPENDIX A: OPEN SPACE, LAND USE, AND PUBLIC FACILITIES MAPS	A-1	
27	A.1	OPEN SPACE MAP	A-4
28	A.2	LAND USE MAP	A-4
29	A.3	PUBLIC FACILITIES MAP	A-6
30			
31			

1 **LIST OF TABLES**

2	TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
3	3-1	City and County of Honolulu Zoning Districts in Ko‘olau Loa	3-2
4	3-2	City DPR Island-Wide Parks in Ko‘olau Loa	3-20
5	3-3	Types of City DPR Community-Based Parks	3-21
6	3-4	City DPR Community-Based Parks in Ko‘olau Loa	3-21
7	3-5	State Parks in Ko‘olau Loa	3-23
8	3-6	Cultural and Pre-Contact Sites in Ko‘olau Loa	3-27
9	3-7	Ko‘olau Loa Housing Trends: 1990 to 2000	3-31
10	3-8	Density and Height Guidelines by Residential Category	3-34
11	4-1	2005 Groundwater Use by Aquifer (mgd).....	4-9
12	4-2	Potential Groundwater Resources of Potable Water for Ko‘olau Loa.....	4-10
13	4-3	Potential Nonpotable Water for Ko‘olau Loa	4-10
14	4-4	Public School Enrollment and Capacity, Ko‘olau Loa.....	4-20
15	5-1	Implementation Matrix	5-7

16

17 **LIST OF EXHIBITS**

18	EXHIBIT	TITLE	PAGE
19	1-1	General Plan Designations.....	1-3
20	3-1	Natural, Recreational and Cultural Resources	3-7

21

1 **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

2

BWS	Honolulu Board of Water Supply
BYU-H	Brigham Young University – Hawai'i
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CLP	Coastal Lands Program
COEMAP	Coastal Erosion Management Plan
CSD	Department of Customer Services
CWRM	State Commission on Water Resource Management
CZM	Coastal Zone Management
DCS	Department of Community Services
DDC	Department of Design and Construction
DEM	Department of Emergency Management
DES	Department of Emergency Services
DFM	Department of Facility Maintenance
DOA	State Department of Agriculture
DOH	State Department of Health
DPP	Department of Planning and Permitting
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
DLNR	State Department of Land and Natural Resources
DOE	State Department of Education
DOT	State Department of Transportation
DTS	Department of Transportation Services
EA	environmental assessment
EIS	environmental impact statement
ENV	Department of Environmental Services
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HBMP	Hawai'i Beach Management Plan
HECO	Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc.
HFD	Honolulu Fire Department
HPD	Honolulu Police Department
HPHA	Hawai'i Public Housing Authority
HRS	Hawai'i Revised Statutes
IAL	Important Agricultural Lands

KMC	Kahuku Medical Center
LUC	Land Use Commission
LUO	Land Use Ordinance
OMPO	O'ahu Metropolitan Planning Organization
ORTP	O'ahu Regional Transportation Plan
OTS	O'ahu Transit Services, Inc.
OWMP	O'ahu Water Management Plan
PCC	Polynesian Cultural Center
PIM	Public Infrastructure Map
TAX	State Department of Taxation
TBD	to be determined
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WMP	Watershed Management Plan
WRF	Water Reclamation Facility
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

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1 **PREFACE**

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3 The Ko'olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan has been prepared in accordance with the
4 Charter-prescribed requirements for development plans, and is to be accorded force and effect
5 as such for all Charter- and ordinance-prescribed purposes. It is one of eight community-
6 oriented plans intended to help guide public policy, investment, and decision-making over the
7 next 25 years. Each of these plans addresses one of eight geographic planning regions on
8 O'ahu, responding to specific conditions and community values of each region.

9
10 Of the eight documents, the plans for 'Ewa and the Primary Urban Center, to which growth and
11 supporting facilities will be directed over the next 25 years and beyond, have been entitled
12 "Development Plans." They will be the policy guides for development decisions and actions
13 needed to support that growth. Plans for the remaining six areas, which are envisioned as
14 relatively stable regions for which public actions will focus on supporting existing populations,
15 have been entitled "Sustainable Communities Plans" in order to appropriately indicate their
16 intent.

17
18 Ko'olau Loa is a Sustainable Communities Plan. Its vision statement and supporting provisions
19 are oriented toward maintaining and enhancing the region's ability to sustain its unique
20 character, current population, growing families, lifestyle, and economic livelihood that all
21 contribute to its vitality and future potential.

22
23 There has been a recent surge in widespread community discussions, actions and laws
24 adopted to address sustainability. In 2005, the State Legislature convened a statewide group to
25 draft the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan, whose primary purpose is to provide policy
26 recommendations for creating a sustainable Hawai'i. In 2007, greenhouse gas emissions goals
27 for 2020 were enacted (Act 234, 2007). Public service announcements dealing with conserving
28 water and electricity abound. The concept of buildings that are designed, built and occupied
29 with environmental considerations at the forefront largely did not exist when the original
30 Development Plans and Sustainable Communities Plans were adopted. This setting raises the
31 question of the role of the Development Plans and Sustainable Communities Plans. Are they
32 the City's version of a sustainability plan?

33
34 The answer is that they are the land development portion of a larger blueprint for sustainability.
35 As discussed previously, the General Plan sets long-term goals for the City and County of
36 Honolulu, across eleven major elements. Perhaps its most substantive chapter deals with
37 population, and hence land development distribution. It sets the growth management strategy
38 for O'ahu. The Development Plans and Sustainable Communities Plans provide more detail on
39 this land management strategy, assuring that how we use the land now, and in the future,

1 responds to the three major elements of a sustainable place: economic health, social equity,
2 and environmental protection.

3
4 The issues addressed either directly or indirectly by these regional plans certainly overlap with
5 other planning responsibilities of other departments, such as water delivery and consumption,
6 crime reduction, increasing public health, and developing responsive transportation systems.
7 Collectively, these efforts comprise the strategy of developing a sustainable future for O‘ahu.
8

9 **P.1 THE SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES PLAN PROCESS**

10
11 This document is the culmination of a planning effort lead by the City and County of Honolulu’s
12 Department of Planning and Permitting. This effort comprised a process that encouraged and
13 enabled significant involvement from the community. In its final form, this plan will have
14 considered input received from the Planning Advisory Committee, three community-wide
15 meetings, and a number of meetings with community leaders and representatives of
16 government agencies.
17

18 **P.2 HONOLULU LAND USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

19
20 The City and County of Honolulu guides and directs land use and growth through a three-tier
21 system of objectives, policies, planning principles, guidelines and regulations. The General
22 Plan forms the first tier of this system. First adopted by resolution in 1977, the General Plan is a
23 relatively brief document, consisting primarily of broad statements of objectives and policies. It
24 has been amended several times, but the basic objectives and policies set forth in the 1977
25 Plan remain intact.
26

27 The second tier of the system is formed by the regional Development Plans and Sustainable
28 Communities Plans, which are adopted and revised by ordinance. These plans address eight
29 geographic regions of the island, including the Primary Urban Center, East Honolulu, Central
30 O‘ahu, ‘Ewa, Wai‘anae, North Shore, Ko‘olau Loa and Ko‘olau Poko. Under the current
31 program, the Primary Urban Center and ‘Ewa plans are “Development Plans,” and the other
32 regions are referred to as “Sustainable Communities Plans” to reflect their policy intent.
33

34 The third tier of the system is composed of the implementing ordinances, including the Land
35 Use Ordinance (Honolulu’s zoning code) and the City’s Capital Improvement Program.
36 Mandated by the City Charter, these ordinances constitute the principal means for implementing
37 the City’s plans. These ordinances are required to be consistent with the General Plan, the
38 Development and Sustainable Communities Plans, and each other.
39

1 In addition to these three Charter-mandated tiers, the Development Plans and Sustainable
2 Communities Plans are supplemented by two planning mechanisms that are not required by the
3 Charter, including the functional planning process and special area planning. Functional
4 planning activities, some of which are mandated by state or federal regulations, provide long-
5 range guidance for the development of public facilities such as water, wastewater disposal, and
6 transportation. Special area plans are intended to give specific guidance for neighborhoods,
7 communities or specialized resources.

9 **P.3 AUTHORITY OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE** 10 **COMMUNITIES PLANS**

11
12 The authority of the Development and Sustainable Communities Plans (herein referred to as
13 “Development Plans” for simplicity) is derived from the City Charter, which mandates
14 preparation of a General Plan and Development Plans to guide “the development and
15 improvement of the city.” Together with the General Plan, the Development Plans provide
16 policy guidance for the land use and budgetary actions of the City. This is the authority the
17 originally adopted Development Plans carried, and it remains unchanged.

18
19 Section 6-1511 of the City Charter provides that “public improvement projects and subdivision
20 and zoning ordinances shall be consistent with the development plan for that area.” Although
21 the Development Plans are not themselves regulatory, they “regulate the regulators.” They are
22 policy tools and are to be used, in conjunction with the programs and budgets of the City, to
23 accomplish the objectives of the City and as guides for the decisions made in the private sector.

24 25 **P.4 1992 CHARTER AMENDMENT TO REVISE THE DEVELOPMENT** 26 **PLANS**

27
28 In 1992 the City Charter Commission recommended, and the voters of Honolulu adopted,
29 amendments to the City Charter. Chief among its findings, the Charter Commission concluded
30 that the Development Plans were overly detailed and had created processes that duplicated the
31 zoning process. To eliminate this unnecessary duplication, the 1992 Charter amendments
32 changed the definition of Development Plans from “relatively detailed plans” to “conceptual
33 schemes.”

34
35 The 1992 Charter amendments established that the purpose of the Development Plans is to
36 provide:

- 37
38 • “priorities . . . (for the) coordination of major development activities;” and

- 1 • sufficient description of the “desired urban character and the significant natural, scenic
2 and cultural resources . . . to serve as a policy guide for more detailed zoning maps and
3 regulations and public and private sector investment decisions.”
4

5 In response to the 1992 Charter amendments, the Planning Department launched a thorough
6 review of the Development Plans. The goal of that review was the revision of all eight of the
7 Development Plans to bring them into conformance with the Charter-mandated conceptual
8 orientation. The Plan presented in this document conforms to that mandate.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Plan is organized in five chapters and an appendix, as follows:

- **Chapter 1: Ko‘olau Loa’s Role in O‘ahu’s Development Pattern** defines the region’s role and identity within the overall framework of island planning and land management.
- **Chapter 2: The Vision for Ko‘olau Loa’s Future** summarizes the community’s vision for the future of the region, and describes important elements of that vision.
- **Chapter 3: Land Use Policies and Guidelines** is the Plan’s policy core. It provides policy guidance for the region’s various land use elements.
- **Chapter 4: Public Facilities and Infrastructure Policies and Guidelines** outlines policies and guidelines to support the land use policies of Chapter 3.
- **Chapter 5: Implementation** addresses needs for carrying out provisions outlined by the Plan.

The key recommendations contained in each chapter are briefly summarized in the following sections.

E.1 CHAPTER 1: KO‘OLAU LOA’S ROLE IN O‘AHU’S DEVELOPMENT PATTERN

Chapter 1 provides an overview of the relationship between O‘ahu’s General Plan and the County’s Development Plans and Sustainable Communities Plans, and provides specific context for the Ko‘olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan within this land use paradigm. Consistent with the directed growth policies of the City’s General Plan, Ko‘olau Loa is projected to maintain its country character and to experience little growth throughout the Plan’s 25-year planning horizon. The Plan supports this and includes policies to discourage the growth of the region’s housing and commercial development, protect cultural and natural resources, and retain the patterns of development characteristic of the region.

E.2 CHAPTER 2: THE VISION FOR KO‘OLAU LOA’S FUTURE

This chapter presents the overarching concepts and goals of the Ko‘olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan. It presents the vision statement for the long-range future of the region, and the key vision elements that the policies and guidelines in this Plan are based upon.

1 The vision for Ko‘olau Loa seeks to preserve the region’s rural character and its natural, cultural,
2 scenic and agricultural resources. The region will remain country, characterized by small towns
3 and villages with distinct identities that exist in harmony with the natural settings of mountain
4 ridges and winding coastline.
5

6 **E.3 CHAPTER 3: LAND USE POLICIES AND GUIDELINES**

7

8 Chapter 3 presents policies and guidelines for the principal types of land uses and resource
9 management in Ko‘olau Loa. The Vision for Ko‘olau Loa’s future described in Chapter 2 is to be
10 implemented through the application of these policies and guidelines. A summary of the major
11 policies related to each land use type is provided in the following sections.
12

13 **E.3.1 OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION**

14

15 The emphasis for the policies and guidelines for Open Space is placed on the region’s rural
16 character, the preservation of scenic views and natural resources, providing recreational
17 resources and promoting accessibility to shoreline and *mauka* areas.
18

19 **E.3.2 AGRICULTURE**

20

21 The policies and guidelines related to Agricultural Areas recognize the importance of protecting
22 existing agricultural land from being converted to urban uses, thus preserving the availability
23 and crop production potential of those lands. The desire to maintain the economic viability of
24 agricultural land is emphasized, along with the relationship between agricultural activities,
25 drainage and water quality.
26

27 **E.3.3 PARKS AND RECREATION**

28

29 Policies and guidelines for Parks and Recreation stress the protection and enhancement of
30 recreational resources; the need to ensure compatibility of adjoining uses; a desire to develop
31 integrated bikeways and parks; the acquisition and improvement of coastal lands; and the
32 importance of parks and recreation areas as contributing factors to the aesthetic, cultural and
33 environmental value of the region’s open space resources.
34

35 **E.3.4 HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES**

36

37 The Plan emphasizes the importance of historic and cultural resources as an integral fabric of
38 the Ko‘olau Loa community. It also underscores the need to properly identify historic and
39 cultural resources and protect them from development, so they can be preserved for future
40 generations. In addition, this section acknowledges the cultural and historic significance of
41 *kuleana* lands.

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E.3.5 RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITIES

The policies and guidelines related to Residential Communities propose to maintain sufficient inventory of land within the Community Growth Boundary to accommodate existing and future housing needs of residents within the Ko’olau Loa area. It allows for the development of additional housing opportunities in Mālaekahana and limited expansion of residential areas in Kahuku and Lā’ie to meet existing pent-up demand and anticipated future housing needs related to the expansion of employment opportunities in the region. The existing inventory of residential land for the communities of Ka’a’awa, Hau’ula and Punalu’u will be maintained, and future residential needs in these communities will be met through infill residential development on appropriately-zoned vacant lots within existing neighborhoods. No new housing areas are designated in these areas. The importance of respecting and preserving the natural setting of the Ko’olau Loa region is stressed by requiring development in residential areas to be sensitive to physical constraints and to have minimal impact on the area’s rural character. Finally, rural design considerations for zoning and subdivisions approvals are supported, as is affordable housing that meets the need for the region’s pent-up demand and overcrowding.

E.3.6 COMMERCIAL AREAS

Guidance for Commercial Areas is focused on respecting rural design elements, maintaining rural character, and serving the communities in which they are located. Recognition of a new Rural Community Commercial Center in Mālaekahana to support neighborhood housing needs is included.

E.3.7 BUSINESS/LIGHT INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNOLOGY PARK AREAS

Policies and guidelines for Industrial and Technology Park Areas allow for the establishment of light industrial services in Mālaekahana and a technology park in association with Brigham Young University-Hawai’i. Design that respects rural elements, with careful site planning and use of ample landscaping is supported, along with adequate buffering to protect against operations that discharge air or water pollutants, or generate high noise levels.

E.3.8 VISITOR FACILITIES

Policies and guidelines for Visitor Facilities support the existing visitor attractions and accommodations centered in Lā’ie and Turtle Bay Resort, and a limited number of small-scale eco-tourism and agricultural-tourism operations that complement the rural character and adjacent land uses. Emphasis is placed on ensuring that visitor facilities are compatible with the rural character of the region and have minimal impact on cultural, historic, recreational and open space resources.

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E.3.9 INSTITUTIONAL USES

Policies and guidelines describing Institutional Uses support the retention and long-term viability of Kahuku Medical Center and the Ko’olau Loa Community Health and Wellness Center, and the expansion of student enrollment at Brigham Young University-Hawai’i to help maintain its long-term viability within the community.

E.4 CHAPTER 4: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

This chapter presents the policies and guidelines related to public facilities and infrastructure in Ko’olau Loa. Policies related to each facility type are summarized in the following sections.

E.4.1 TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

Policies and guidelines for Transportation Systems emphasize the importance for adequate highway safety and access for all residents, and for consultation with area residents in planning transportation system improvements. There is support for a connector road, addressing multi-modal transportation needs *mauka* of Kamehameha Highway connecting the new Mālaekahana community, Kahuku and Lā’ie, to minimize traffic impacts to Kamehameha Highway and serve as an alternate route in the event of closures of the primary arterial. In addition, the need for reduced reliance on private passenger vehicles, and a desire for an integrated system of bikeways are recognized.

E.4.2 WATER SYSTEMS

This section of Chapter 4 provides an overview of the protection and regulation of water resources at the State and County levels, including the preparation of regional watershed management plans for O’ahu by the Board of Water Supply. Policies and guidelines emphasize the importance of responsible management of water resources, including streams and natural drainage systems, watersheds, and coastal areas; the need for water conservation measures (including recycling); and the protection of all water sources.

E.4.3 WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Policies and guidelines for Wastewater Treatment call for the provision of adequate public and private wastewater treatment facilities and improvements to existing wastewater systems. In addition, using reclaimed water for irrigation purposes and developing alternative technologies for wastewater treatment that reflect the community’s values and rural character are recognized.

1 **E.4.4 ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS**

2
3 Policies and guidelines for Electrical Systems emphasize the importance of adequate and
4 reliable electric service, the need for visually compatible facilities, and support for the use of
5 renewable energy sources and conservation measures.
6

7 **E.4.5 SOLID WASTE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL**

8
9 The section on Solid Waste Handling and Disposal focuses on providing adequate resources for
10 efficient solid waste collection, in addition to promoting recycling and other source reduction
11 programs dedicated to minimizing the amount of solid waste generated.
12

13 **E.4.6 DRAINAGE SYSTEMS**

14
15 Policies and guidelines for Drainage Systems call for improvements to mitigate storm runoff and
16 to provide adequate protection from flooding, with an emphasis on low-impact design strategies
17 that minimize nonpoint source pollution and support the retention of storm water on-site and in
18 wetlands.
19

20 **E.4.7 SCHOOL FACILITIES**

21
22 Guidance for public schools focuses on the provision and maintenance of school facilities that
23 serve the needs of the community, and ensuring that schools have adequate capacity to
24 accommodate new residential development. This section also supports facility and drainage
25 improvements at Kahuku High and Intermediate School, and emphasizes the importance of
26 integrating school facilities with other community uses.
27

28 **E.4.8 CIVIC AND PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITIES**

29
30 Policies and guidelines for Civic and Public Safety Facilities promote an integrated approach to
31 public safety, which enables police, fire, ocean safety, civil defense, and emergency medical
32 efforts to share resources and information, as appropriate, and adequate staffing and facilities to
33 ensure effective and efficient delivery of basic government service and protection of public
34 safety.
35

36 **E.5 CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION**

37
38 This chapter discusses the various measures that support implementation of this Plan, including
39 the regulatory mechanisms, physical improvements, and other actions that are needed to
40 realize the Plan’s vision. Section 5.7 presents an Implementation Matrix to help organize and

1 facilitate plan implementation. The Implementation Matrix, which is based on the policies and
2 guidelines presented in Chapters 3 and 4, identifies the specific actions, corresponding
3 programs, and agencies that have a role in implementation.

4

5 **E.6 APPENDIX**

6

7 The appendix contains three color maps that illustrate some of the plan's textual provisions.
8 These maps are intended to be conceptual illustrations of the text, and should be considered
9 secondary to the policies and guidelines articulated in the text.

1. KO'OLAU LOA'S ROLE IN O'AHU'S DEVELOPMENT PATTERN

Ko'olau Loa spans the northern half of O'ahu's windward coast (Exhibit 1-1). It is bordered on the north by the Waiale'e community just beyond Kawela Bay, and on the south by the ridgeline just beyond the north end of Kāne'ōhe Bay. The residential communities located along Kamehameha Highway, the only arterial roadway linking this area with the North Shore and Ko'olau Poko, include Kahuku, Lā'ie, Hau'ula, Punalu'u, Kahana and Ka'a'awa. The rural character of this region and its cultural and agricultural history are reminiscent of old Hawai'i.

The General Plan of the City and County of Honolulu directs growth to the urbanized areas of O'ahu and the urban fringe areas in the Central O'ahu and 'Ewa regions, and limits growth in the other urban fringe areas and rural areas of O'ahu (Exhibit 1-1). It designates the Ko'olau Loa region as a rural area where physical growth and development will be managed so that "an undesirable spreading of development is prevented," and "population densities are consistent with the character of development and environmental qualities desired for the area" (General Plan, page 15). The General Plan also specifies that Ko'olau Loa's natural resources and predominately "country" character should be maintained by allowing only limited development in established communities, and that agricultural lands along the Windward, North Shore, and Wai'anae coasts are to be maintained for diversified agriculture.

In this context, the vision of the Ko'olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan is to maintain and enhance the man-made and natural elements that make Ko'olau Loa's rural character so unique and special, in contrast to the urbanized areas of O'ahu. Consistent with the General Plan policies to preserve the region's open space and country atmosphere of the rural areas, the Ko'olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan allows for limited growth to accommodate existing and future housing and employment needs, maintaining a population that is consistent with the General Plan.¹

¹General Plan for the City and County of Honolulu, Section I: Population Objective C Policy 4 (Amended, Resolution 02-205, CD1) seeks a 2025 distribution of O'ahu's residential population as follows:

Distribution of Residential Population	
LOCATION	% SHARE OF 2025 ISLAND-WIDE POPULATION
Primary Urban Center	46.0%
'Ewa	13.0%
Central O'ahu	17.0%
East Honolulu	5.3%
Ko'olau Poko	11.6%
Ko'olau Loa	1.4%
North Shore	1.7%
Wai'anae	4.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

1 This Plan affirms Ko'olau Loa's desired character as a rural area by establishing the following
2 policies for future land use and development in the region:

- 3
- 4 • Recognize traditional *ahupua'a* principles and adapt the *ahupua'a* where practicable in
5 Ko'olau Loa.
- 6 • Maintain and, where possible, expand critical open space areas and shoreline views
7 between the existing pattern of community development so as to preserve a separation
8 between the natural and built environment within each *ahupua'a*.
- 9 • Preserve continuous coastal views and scenic views of ridges, valley slopes, and
10 prominent land features.
- 11 • Preserve the existing strong relationship between the natural landscape of the
12 mountains to the ocean, and the man-made landscape of agricultural fields and small
13 rural communities.
- 14 • Promote and expand diversified agriculture and aquaculture.
- 15 • Promote access to mountain and shoreline resources for recreational purposes and
16 traditional hunting, fishing, gathering, religious, and cultural practices.
- 17 • Preserve the "country" lifestyle as expressed by rural housing clusters or neighborhoods
18 which are defined by open space and blend into the surrounding landscape with as little
19 disruption as possible to the scenic quality of the area.
- 20 • Use rural residential development standards so that new infrastructure and site layout
21 requirements keep with the desired rural character of the region.
- 22 • Provide for new employment-based development which will offer quality jobs and be
23 compatible with the existing communities' rural fabric and the natural environment.
- 24 • Establish country town design guidelines for commercial and other non-residential use
25 areas so that new development will be in keeping with the region's rural character.
- 26 • Limit visitor accommodations and facilities to the existing resort-designated areas at
27 Turtle Bay Resort and Lā'ie.
- 28 • Support and encourage improvements at existing educational and recreational facilities.

29

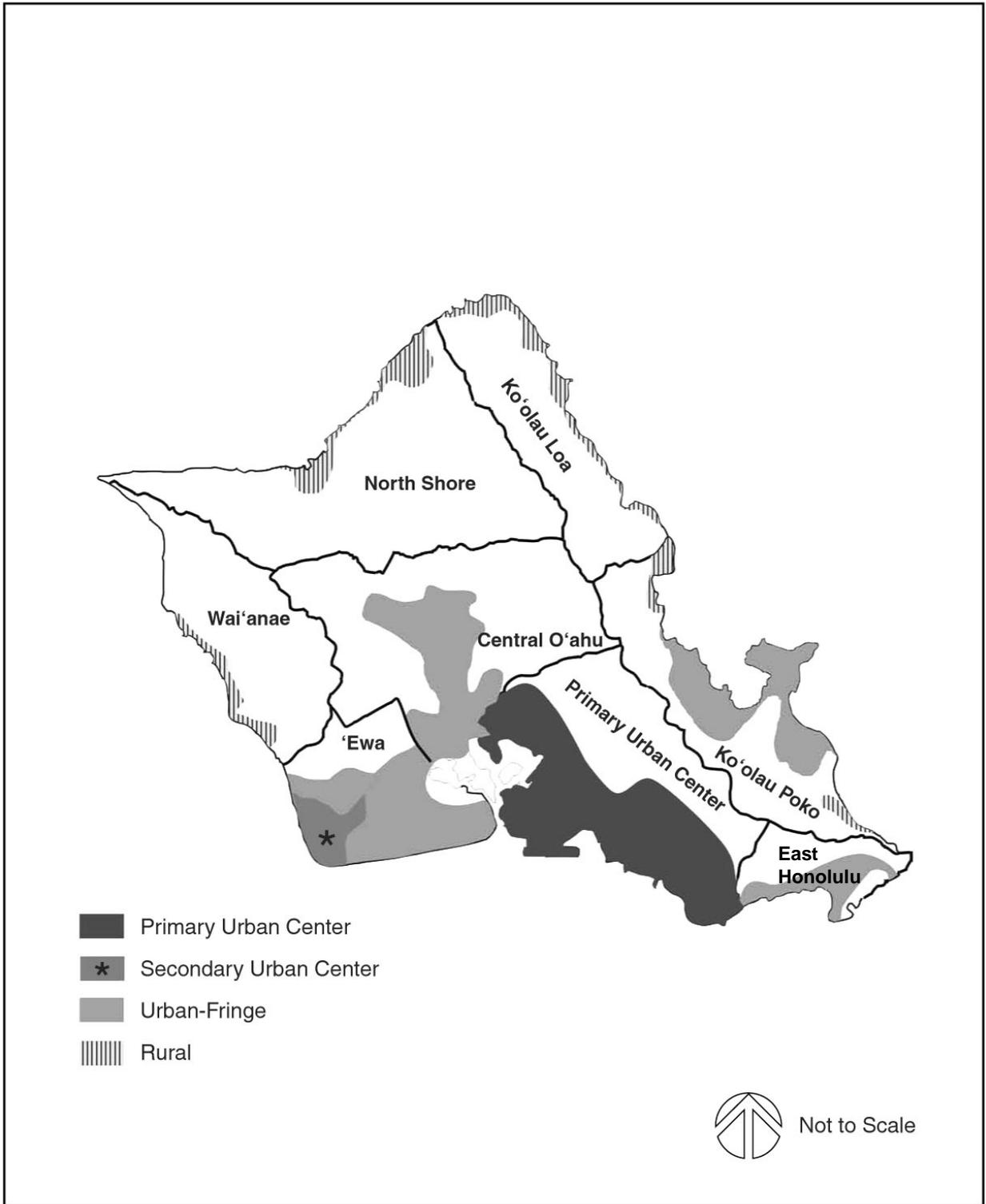


Exhibit 1-1: General Plan Designations

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2. THE VISION FOR KO‘OLAU LOA’S FUTURE

This chapter presents the vision for Ko‘olau Loa’s future, its key elements and the general framework for implementation. Together they provide the foundation for the policies and guidelines discussed in Chapters 3 and 4 which direct future land use and development decisions in the Ko‘olau Loa region. The vision emerged through community input and participation, as well as planning studies and agency meetings.

The vision for Ko‘olau Loa extends to the year 2035. Between 2000 and 2035, Ko‘olau Loa is projected to experience some growth primarily in Mālaekahana due to the expansion of Brigham Young University-Hawai‘i. Overall, the region will remain rural, with wide open spaces, agricultural lands and rural communities continuing to define the rural landscape.

It is projected that Ko‘olau Loa’s resident population will increase from approximately 14,500 residents in 2000 to about 15,500 in 2035², representing an increase of less than one percent per year over a 35-year period. DPP projections for the year 2035 indicate that the region’s population will account for approximately 1.4 percent of the island-wide population in the year 2035, which is consistent with the General Plan’s population distribution policies³. Development in Mālaekahana is supported because its affordable housing units are expected to be absorbed by local area residents, some of whom are believed to be currently living in extended family housing arrangements.

The vision for Ko‘olau Loa seeks to preserve the region’s rural character and its natural, cultural and scenic resources. The community envisions a safe and healthy environment based on strong family values, where residents have access to quality jobs, affordable housing and ample recreational opportunities within the region. Ko‘olau Loa will remain country, characterized by small towns and villages with distinctive identities that exist in harmony with the natural settings, defined by the mountain ridges and scenic open spaces which help give the region its unique form of organization.

A fundamental component of this vision is the *ahupua‘a* concept. In traditional Hawaiian life, an *ahupua‘a*, or land division, was a complete ecological and economic production system that

² DPP Socio-Economic Projections, September 2009.

³ The City and County of Honolulu General Plan Population Objective C, Policy 4 identifies the percentage of the projected 2025 regional population to be 1.4 percent of the total island-wide population. Based on recent census data, there were 14,456 residents in Ko‘olau Loa in 2000, which accounted for 1.66 percent of O‘ahu’s population. Since 1990 when Ko‘olau Loa’s population (14,263 persons) accounted for 1.7 percent of the island-wide population, the region’s percentage of O‘ahu’s population has continued to decline and approach the 1.4 percent island-wide population distribution indicated in the General Plan.

1 provided all the resources to sustain the community living within its boundaries. *Ahupua'a*
2 boundaries were the natural geographic formations such as mountain ridges, gulches and
3 streams, and *ahupua'a* were typically wedge-shaped, extending from the top of the mountain
4 into the outer edge of the ocean reef. Fish and marine resources were harvested from the
5 ocean, *kalo* (taro) and *'uala* (sweet potato) were raised in the lowlands, and upland areas
6 provided trees and other forest products.

7
8 The *ahupua'a* concept is a holistic approach to land management that recognizes the
9 connections between land-based and marine-based natural resources and the dependent
10 relationships between ecological functions. Resources were managed for the collective good of
11 all living within the *ahupua'a*, based on the principle that activities in one part of the *ahupua'a*
12 affected all other parts. The *ahupua'a* concept is used as the organizing basis for land use
13 planning and natural resource management in Ko'olau Loa. Adapted to reflect the region's
14 contemporary development patterns, it recognizes traditional *ahupua'a* divisions between
15 existing communities and helps to enhance the distinctions between the natural and built
16 environment.

17
18 The following statements, or key vision elements, describe specific features of Ko'olau Loa in
19 the year 2035 and beyond. Successful implementation of these elements is integral to the
20 desired future of Ko'olau Loa. Although the key vision elements describe conditions in the year
21 2035, the vision elements are written in the present tense, from the perspective of the year 2035
22 looking back into the past.

23

24 **2.1 THE COMMUNITY GROWTH BOUNDARY GUIDES** 25 **LAND USE**

26

27 The Community Growth Boundary guides development and preserves open space and
28 agricultural areas. It has remained fixed through the 2035 planning horizon, and no new
29 development has occurred outside the Community Growth Boundary. The Community Growth
30 Boundary has served as a valuable tool to guide development, redevelopment, and resource
31 management within existing zoning designations or future zoning designations and other
32 standards or guidelines that may be developed in response to the provisions of this Plan, other
33 established entitlements, or in accordance with pertinent policy and character described in this
34 Plan.

35

36 The Community Growth Boundary defines, protects, and contains communities in areas that the
37 General Plan designates "rural" and that exhibit the physical characteristics of rural lifestyles.
38 The boundary provides adequate lands for facilities needed to support established communities,
39 and protects such communities from more intense land uses and patterns of development
40 associated with more urban areas. The Community Growth Boundary also preserves areas

1 outside the boundary for agriculture or other resource or open space values. Where
2 appropriate, the area within this boundary also contains open space elements considered
3 essential to the character of the rural community being defined. Open space elements within
4 the Community Growth Boundary may include lands designated “Park,” “Agriculture,”
5 “Preservation,” or areas with development-related hazards such as steep slopes or unstable
6 soils.

7
8 Rural communities defined by this boundary consist of residential communities and towns that
9 are smaller, more dispersed, and less intensively developed than those in O’ahu’s urban and
10 urban fringe areas. Development character is generally low-density, low-rise, small scale, and
11 reflective of a “country” setting. Within residential areas, the landscaping and front yards that
12 provide the foregrounds to the dwellings are the principal visual elements. In commercial areas,
13 the pedestrian environment and associated amenities predominate, and storefronts are typically
14 found on both sides of the street. Commercial buildings are oriented principally toward the
15 street, relate readily to the human scale, and are organized to encourage interaction between
16 the public and private domains.

17
18 The main objectives of the Community Growth Boundary are to:

- 19
- 20 • **Preserve Agricultural Lands, Significant Open Space, and Natural Resources.** The
21 Community Growth Boundary has prevented the encroachment of development onto
22 productive agricultural lands, and protects agricultural lands, significant open space, and
23 natural resources outside the boundary.
24
 - 25 • **Promote an Efficient Development Pattern.** The Community Growth Boundary has
26 focused new development to “infill” sites within and adjacent to the existing communities.
27 A compact form of development concentrated in distinct communities along the coast
28 has resulted in relatively lower development costs, more efficient utilization of existing
29 infrastructure systems, and reduced reliance on the automobile by making transit,
30 walking, and bicycling more feasible and attractive as alternative modes of travel.
31
 - 32 • **Provide Sufficient Capacity for Projected Growth.** Areas within the Community
33 Growth Boundary provided ample capacity to accommodate projected residential and
34 commercial development. Since 2000, there has been limited expansion of residential
35 areas in Kahuku, Lā’ie and Mālaekahana, in addition to previously designated but
36 undeveloped residential areas within each community. This has provided sufficient
37 housing for job growth associated with operations at the Turtle Bay Resort and recent
38 expansion in Lā’ie.
39

- **Protect Natural and Scenic Resources.** Significant natural landscape features have been more effectively protected from physical changes because the Community Growth Boundary clearly defines the potential areas for new community development. These natural scenic landscape elements include the mountain ridges, valleys, open areas, and coastal resources.

The Community Growth Boundary generally circumscribes the built sections of Ka'a'awa, Kahana, Punalu'u, Hau'ula, Lā'ie, Mālaekahana and Kahuku. It also includes pockets of agricultural lands and parks, which are to be preserved and maintained as such unless otherwise designated, to retain the open space character within the Community Growth Boundary.

2.2 NATURAL, RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES ARE PRESERVED AND ENHANCED, AND CONTRIBUTE TO KO'OLAUI LOA'S SENSE OF "OLD HAWAII"

Protection of this region's resources and rural character has island-wide importance because of its unique quality and beauty to both residents and visitors. Natural resources continue to be conserved through retaining natural drainageways and protecting valuable plant and wildlife habitats. Open space is preserved in recreation and preservation areas, parks, and agricultural areas, and the region's many significant scenic *mauka* and *makai* views of mountain ridges, valleys, slopes and coastline are protected.

Of Ko'olau Loa's many natural resources, the following wetland areas have been identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) ([James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge Comprehensive Conservation Plan](#), September 2011). These wetland areas are noted because of the occurrence and abundance of native waterbirds, including the endangered Hawaiian stilt (*ae'o*), Hawaiian coot (*'alae ke'oke'o*), Hawaiian duck (*koloa maoli*), Hawaiian moorhen (*'alae 'ula*), and migratory waterfowl and shorebird:

- Turtle Bay Golf Course Ponds
- Kuilima Mitigation Pond
- Punaho'olapa Marsh
- James Campbell Natural Wildlife Refuge, Ki'i Unit and Punamanō Unit
- Kahuku Aquafarms (former AmOrient)

- 1 • Kahuku Airstrips Ponds
- 2
- 3 • Kahuku Prawn Farm
- 4
- 5 • Lā'ie Aquaculture Farm/Po'ohaili Wetlands
- 6
- 7 • Hau'ula
- 8
- 9 • Punalu'u Prawn Farm
- 10
- 11 • Ahupua'a o Kahana State Park/Huilua Pond
- 12
- 13 • Ka'a'awa Wetlands
- 14

15 Other natural resources, including streams and gulches which contain important biological,
16 scenic, cultural and recreational values, are preserved and protected from development or
17 incompatible activities. The following streams and gulches and their associated watersheds in
18 Ko'olau Loa were identified in the State Commission on Water Resource Management, Hawai'i
19 Stream Assessment (December 1990) for their outstanding aquatic resources:

- 20
- 21 • Koloa Gulch
- 22
- 23 • Kaluanui Stream
- 24
- 25 • Punalu'u Stream
- 26
- 27 • Kahana Stream
- 28
- 29 • Ka'a'awa Stream
- 30
- 31 • Makaua Stream
- 32

33 It should be noted that the above lists of wetlands and streams were based on available
34 information. In general, any activities in the vicinity of streams and wetlands need to ensure
35 that their biological, scenic, cultural or recreational values are not impaired.

1 A *konohiki*⁴ approach to management of natural resources has been re-established and is
2 maintained in order to properly sustain and protect them. In summary, *konohiki* practices
3 focus on sustainable usage and systematic management of natural resources, respecting
4 ecosystem relationships and using the *ahupua'a* as a contextual or management unit. This
5 approach is actively used in the management, monitoring, and regulating of uses to avoid
6 resource misuse or mismanagement.

7
8 The Ko'olau Loa region contains several different types of historic and cultural resources. For
9 example, the plantation era is an important period that made a substantial contribution to the
10 development of this region. Reminders of that period, such as the Kahuku Sugar Mill site, are
11 valuable records of the past. Significant historic features from earlier pre-contact periods or
12 significant vistas associated with cultural features are also being preserved.

14 **2.3 AGRICULTURAL LANDS ARE PRESERVED FOR** 15 **AGRICULTURAL USES**

16
17 Agricultural lands, including lands currently in agricultural use and lands available for future
18 agricultural use, have been protected from urban development through the establishment of the
19 Community Growth Boundary. Agricultural lands provide economic and open space value, and
20 contribute to the region's identifiable rural character. By supporting the active use of these
21 lands for agricultural purposes, the opportunity to retain and protect diversified agriculture and
22 aquaculture activities on small and large farms has been enhanced. Successful agricultural
23 operations are being pursued on former sugarcane lands and in the *mauka* portions of valleys,
24 while aquaculture uses have been expanded near Kahuku, Mālaekahana, Punalu'u and
25 Ka'a'awa.

27 **2.4 RECREATIONAL AREAS AND RESOURCES ARE** 28 **MAINTAINED AND ENHANCED**

29
30 Ko'olau Loa contains numerous undeveloped areas and natural resources which offer a variety
31 of outdoor recreational opportunities, as well as cultural experiences. The region contains
32 numerous beach parks along its coastline and State parks such as Kaluanui (formerly Sacred
33 Falls), Mālaekahana and Ahupua'a O Kahana. These resource areas are recognized as
34 important open space and recreation assets.

⁴ *Konohiki* was the headman of an *ahupua'a* land division under the chief, or land or fishing rights under control of the *konohiki*. Such rights are sometimes called *konohiki* rights.

1 The existing parks and recreation areas are maintained and have been enhanced to utilize the
2 region’s abundance of natural and scenic resources for the enjoyment of residents and visitors.
3 At the same time, the value of these resources is protected from overuse. Existing beach
4 access is maintained and new shoreline access properties have been acquired along narrow
5 stretches of ocean-front land. An open space system of landscaped pathways has been
6 developed to link communities together along major roadways, streams, wetlands and other
7 drainageways.
8

9 **2.5 RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS ARE USED TO** 10 **MAINTAIN THE RURAL CHARACTER OF RESIDENTIAL** 11 **AREAS**

12
13 The need for additional housing related to long-term growth in Ko’olau Loa is being met by the
14 “infill” development of existing vacant lands within each of the region’s rural communities. In
15 addition, expansion of residential areas in Kahuku, Lā’ie, and a new community in Mālaekahana
16 accommodates long-term housing demand related to employment needs at Turtle Bay Resort,
17 the expansion of diversified employment opportunities in Lā’ie, and the continued growth of
18 Brigham Young University-Hawai’i.
19

20 The physical changes brought about by infill home construction or expansion in existing, built-up
21 neighborhoods has been slower and subtler than the development that has occurred on
22 moderate-sized vacant parcels. In any case, rural residential lot and subdivision development
23 standards have been adopted, and are effectively being used to ensure that development
24 reflects the rural character unique to the Ko’olau Loa region.
25

26 **2.6 COMMERCIAL AREAS ARE ENHANCED AND COUNTRY** 27 **STORES CONTRIBUTE TO KO’OLAU LOA’S RURAL FABRIC**

28
29 The character of the region’s commercial areas, as well as its stand-alone “Country Stores,” has
30 been enhanced through design guidelines that are appropriate to the scale and theme of the
31 region and communities they serve. Rural architectural style guidelines have been established
32 for the Kahuku Sugar Mill site, and commercial centers in Ka’a’awa, Hau’ula, Lā’ie and
33 Mālaekahana, with building and landscape treatment recommendations unique to the character
34 and needs of each commercial area.
35

36 Design guidelines have also been established to provide information regarding the appropriate
37 rehabilitation or renovation of existing commercial centers and country-store operations.
38 “Country Store”-type establishments are an important part of Ko’olau Loa’s character and have
39 been encouraged to renovate or reconstruct accordingly. These small businesses provide

1 convenient locations for residents to eat out, get groceries or gather to socialize; and for visitors
2 to shop in locally run stores and purchase a variety of handcrafted items. In general, these
3 businesses remain limited to their original locations and have not expanded along Kamehameha
4 Highway, in order to maintain the rural character of the region’s “front door” and avoid the
5 creation of a commercial strip along the coastal highway.

6 7 **2.7 DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES REFLECT PRINCIPLES** 8 **OF SUSTAINABILITY** 9

10 Ko’olau Loa is a community that has successfully managed change, and is flourishing and
11 prospering. For Ko’olau Loa, this means ensuring that planned growth and development has
12 respected and adhered to the principles of sustainability.⁵

13
14 Ko’olau Loa’s principles of sustainability have promoted the long-term health of the land and its
15 people, and its community resources for current and future generations:

- 16
17 • Protect agricultural lands, physical and biological resources, and where desired, open
18 spaces and view planes.

- 19 • Use resources so they are not depleted, permanently damaged or destroyed.

- 20 • Encourage planning, development and construction technologies that minimize
21 environmental impacts and promote the use of green building practices.

- 22 • Respect the cultural, social and physical resources that shape residents’ sense of
23 community and rural quality of life.

- 24 • Honor the process of change. Make no decisions without first understanding the effects
25 such change will have on the land and community resources.

- 26 • Strive for balance between economic prosperity, social and community well-being, and
27 environmental stewardship. Adopt a multi-disciplinary approach acknowledging the
28 importance of our community capital in land use and infrastructure planning decisions.

⁵ The most widely quoted definition of sustainable development is from the United Nations Brundtland Commission (1987): “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” It recognizes that development can be broken into three equivalent parts (environmental, economic and sociopolitical sustainability) and is based on development that balances economic prosperity with the integrity of natural ecosystems and social equity.

- 1
 - 2
 - 3
- Consider the long-term effect of our actions and take into account the interests of our future generations when planning for the future.

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3. LAND USE POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

The key element in implementing the vision for Ko'olau Loa's future, as described in Chapter 2, is the application of the resource management principles of the *ahupua'a* concept to land use planning and development decisions. This concept defines the essence of Ko'olau Loa's rural character and provides the foundation for the organization of land uses within the region, in addition to shaping many of the land use policies and guidelines presented in this Chapter.

The vision for Ko'olau Loa described in Chapter 2 will be implemented through the application of the land use policies and guidelines presented in Chapters 3 and 4. Proposed land use policies are intended to outline future actions and agency decision-making once the Plan is adopted. Policies are broad statements of intent that express the City's overall philosophy toward particular land uses. Guidelines provide more specific guidance to public agencies and private entities in terms of planning, design and implementation of projects and programs in the various land use categories.

Chapter 3 is organized under the following headings:

SECTION

3.1 OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION

3.2 AGRICULTURE

3.3 PARKS AND RECREATION

3.4 HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.5 RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITIES

3.6 COMMERCIAL AREAS

3.7 BUSINESS/LIGHT INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNOLOGY PARK AREAS

3.8 VISITOR FACILITIES

3.9 INSTITUTIONAL USES

3.1 OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION

Open space preservation is a key element of the vision for Ko'olau Loa's future. Long-term protection and preservation of scenic resources, agricultural areas, natural areas, and recreational areas are important to maintaining the rural character of Ko'olau Loa for both residents and visitors.

The open space system consists of areas that serve important ecological, recreational and scenic functions, including undeveloped *mauka* and shoreline areas, parks and recreational resources, natural gulches and drainageways, utility corridors, and agricultural areas. It also

1 includes the open space “gaps” that provide visual definition and physical separation between
 2 the existing rural communities in support of the region’s rural development pattern.
 3
 4 The City and County of Honolulu Land Use Ordinance (LUO) and accompanying zoning maps
 5 (Chapter 21, Revised Ordinances of Honolulu) prescribe the allowable uses of land for the City
 6 and County of Honolulu. The LUO identifies the various zoning districts, the uses allowed within
 7 each zoning district, and the applicable development standards within each district. Table 3-1
 8 presents the acreage within each zoning district in Ko’olau Loa. The vast majority of the land
 9 within Ko’olau Loa is identified for uses that contribute to open space. With less than 5 percent
 10 of the land area zoned for residential, commercial or resort uses, more than 95 percent is zoned
 11 for either preservation or agricultural use, including approximately 37 percent zoned either AG-1
 12 Restricted Agricultural or AG-2 General Agricultural and about 59 percent zoned either P-1
 13 Restricted Preservation or P-2 General Preservation.
 14

**Table 3-1
 City and County of Honolulu Zoning Districts in Ko’olau Loa⁶**

District	Acreage	Percent Total
R-7.5 Residential	24.8	0.07%
R-5 Residential	973.2	2.63%
A-1 Low Density Apartment	33.1	0.09%
A-2 Medium Density Apartment	5.5	0.02%
B-1 Neighborhood Business	44.8	0.12%
B-2 Community Business	48.1	0.13%
Resort	302.0	0.82%
AG-1 Restricted Agricultural	3,112.7	8.40%
AG-2 General Agricultural	10,521.4	28.39%
Country	193.8	0.52%
P-1 Restricted Preservation	20,589.2	55.56%
P-2 General Preservation	1,210.9	3.27%
TOTAL	37,059.5	100.00%

15
 16 A number of policy initiatives and economic incentives are available to assist government
 17 agencies and community organizations to preserve existing open space resources. Some
 18 mechanisms that have been effective in other communities that could be investigated include:

⁶ Source: Information is based on DPP Inventory of 1997 Zoning Acreages. The 1997 inventory remains current up to 2011, as there were no zone changes approved in Ko’olau Loa between 1997 and 2011.

- 1
- 2 • landbanking (purchasing unimproved land before development pressures are
- 3 experienced);
- 4 • transfer of development rights (a regulatory approach that allows land owners to transfer
- 5 or sell their rights to develop one parcel of land to a different parcel of land, thereby
- 6 shifting development from areas designated for agricultural use or open space to a
- 7 location where development is encouraged);
- 8 • establishment of a regional open space district (a zoning special district overlay);
- 9 • creation of a land conservation trust; and
- 10 • open space and conservation easements (a legal agreement that limits the future
- 11 development of the property, often provides economic incentives for landowners such as
- 12 tax exemptions).

14 **3.1.1 POLICIES**

15
16 Open space will be used to:

- 17
- 18 • Maintain the region’s rural character, protect and preserve scenic views and natural
- 19 resources, provide recreational resources, and promote accessibility to shoreline and
- 20 *mauka* areas.
- 21
- 22 • Define and maintain clear boundaries and separations between existing rural
- 23 communities.
- 24
- 25 • Provide adequate shoreline setbacks that consider shoreline changes resulting from
- 26 erosion hazards and rising sea levels, based on adopted projections of shoreline erosion
- 27 rates and sea level rise.
- 28
- 29 • Allow outdoor lighting at the minimum level necessary for public safety, security and
- 30 community aesthetics consistent with the goals of energy conservation and
- 31 environmental protection.

33 **3.1.2 GUIDELINES**

34
35 The following provides a brief description of regional open space resources in Ko’olau Loa.
36 They are followed by guidelines for carrying out the policies related to each open space
37 element.

1 **3.1.2.1 MOUNTAIN AREAS AND TRAILS**

2
3 Major trails, which are inventoried by the State Department of Land and Natural Resources
4 (DLNR), provide access to the mountainous areas of Ko’olau Loa. Within the region, the State’s
5 Na Ala Hele Program actively manages the Hau’ula Loop and Ma’akua Ridge trails. These
6 trails all begin along the *mauka* edge of Hau’ula, extend for 2.5 to 3.0 miles respectively, and
7 provide valuable and often unique backcountry experiences.

8
9 Other trails in the region that are under private ownership could add other, equally valuable
10 wilderness experiences if issues of public access, use, safety and landowner liability are
11 satisfactorily addressed. These trails include but are not limited to the Ko’olau Ridge Trail,
12 which offers simultaneous views of Central O’ahu and the windward coastlines and valleys, the
13 Castle Trail, which begins in Punalu’u, and other trails such as those that lead to Lā’ie Falls,
14 Mālaekahana Falls and Turtle Falls (Hau’ula). Access to *mauka* resources to maintain
15 traditional and customary rights of Native Hawaiian practitioners should be provided, in
16 accordance with State Law.

17
18 Guidelines pertaining to mountain areas and trails are as follows:

- 19
- 20 • Maintain, protect, and/or restore native forests in the State Conservation District.
 - 21
 - 22 • Identify and protect endangered species habitats and other important ecologically
23 sensitive areas from such threats as fire, alien species, feral animals and human activity.
 - 24
 - 25 • Avoid the establishment of utility corridors and other uses that would disturb areas with
26 high concentrations of native or endangered species.
 - 27
 - 28 • Maintain and enhance *mauka* trail systems, including sufficient parking areas and
29 signage at trailheads.
 - 30
 - 31 • Support State efforts to seek opportunities for cooperative agreements with private
32 landowners to gain access to trails leading to public lands.
 - 33

34 **3.1.2.2 SHORELINE AREAS**

35
36 The Ko’olau Loa shoreline extends for over 20 miles between Ka’a’awa Valley and Kawela Bay.
37 The shoreline provides residents and visitors with significant active and passive recreational
38 resources, and contributes significantly to the region’s rural Hawaiian character and lifestyle.
39 Therefore, *mauka-makai* and lateral public access to the shoreline should be maintained and
40 improved to the greatest extent possible. In addition to their recreational value, shoreline areas

1 also provide significant scenic value. It is important to retain and, where possible, expand visual
2 access to the shoreline from the coastal highway. It is equally important to maintain the
3 physical integrity of these shoreline areas.
4

5 The DLNR has developed a Coastal Lands Program (CLP) to manage and protect the state's
6 natural shoreline. The CLP aims to balance conservation and appropriate land uses, and
7 oversees the implementation of technical recommendations and policies embodied in the
8 Coastal Erosion Management Plan (COEMAP).
9

10 Guidelines pertaining to shoreline areas are:

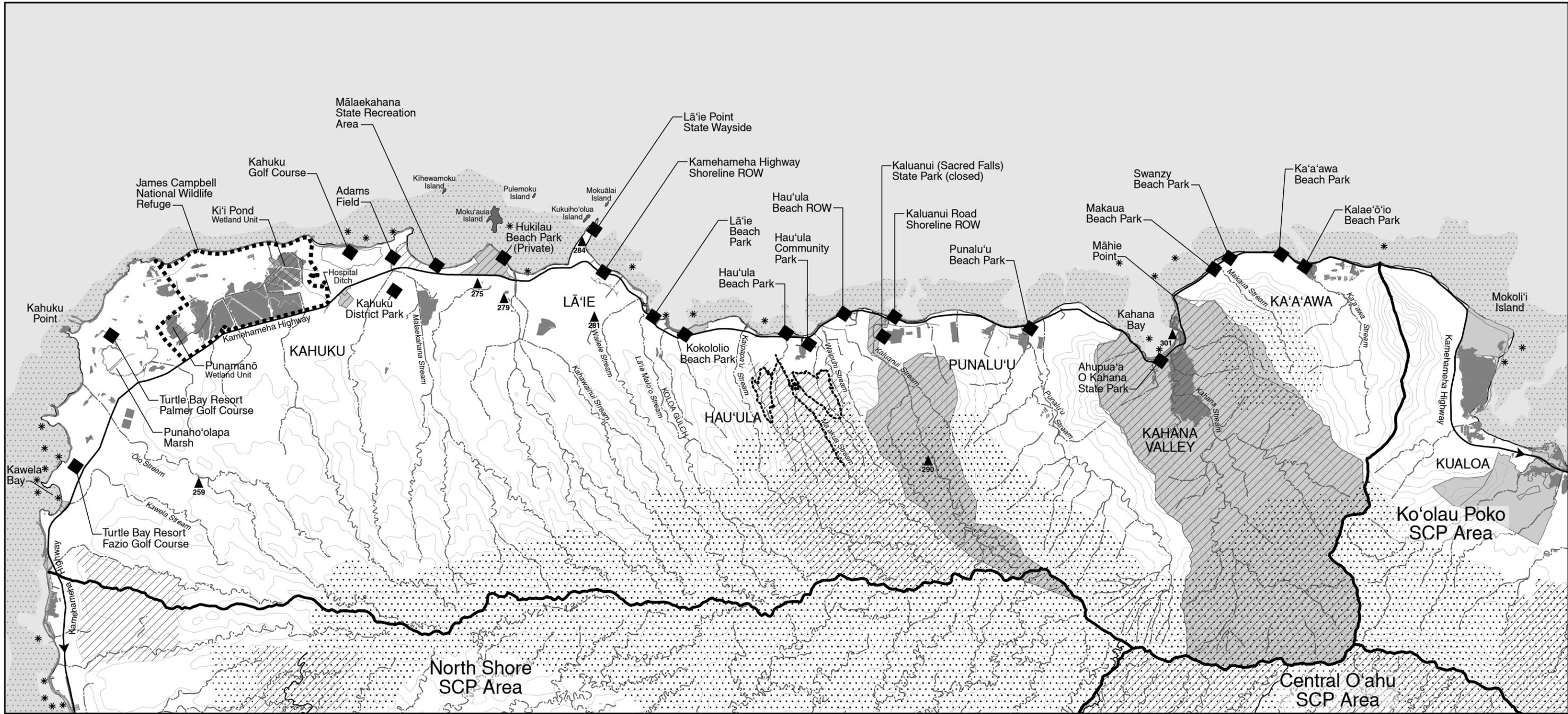
- 11
- 12 • Maintain and, where possible, enhance the physical integrity and habitat value of
13 shoreline areas.
- 14
- 15 • Preserve rare and sensitive coastal resources including coastal strand vegetation, sand
16 dunes, and anchialine pools. Establish buffer zones around these resources where
17 necessary.
18
- 19 • Identify and protect endangered species habitats and other important ecologically
20 sensitive areas from such threats as fire, alien species, feral animals and inappropriate
21 human activity.
22
- 23 • Maintain existing *makai* view openings along the coastal highway. Avoid obstructions,
24 such as walls and heavy landscaping which block views, except where necessary for
25 safety reasons. Maintain public beach parks to avoid unnecessary landscape screening
26 or the placement of park structures within the view corridor. Recommendations of the
27 Coastal View Study (1987) should be incorporated.
28
- 29 • To the extent possible, acquire shallow developed beach-front lots which would be
30 impractical to redevelop given existing zoning standards or wave hazard considerations
31 in order to improve public access and lateral shoreline views along Kamehameha
32 Highway.
33
- 34 • Maintain and enhance public access to the shoreline and lateral access along the coast,
35 including the provision of parking areas. Public access should be provided at
36 approximately 1/2-mile intervals in rural areas, or at closer intervals when justified by
37 public demand, traditional use patterns, the quality of the recreational resources, or
38 natural barriers that impede shoreline access.
39

- 1 • Establish additional minimum setbacks for structures near the shoreline in erosion
2 hazard areas, and implement other management strategies to protect unstable sandy
3 beach areas that impact Kamehameha Highway along the Ka'a'awa, Punalu'u and
4 Hau'ula shorelines.
- 5
- 6 • Adopt development standards that require new structures along the shoreline to
7 incorporate structural and design elements compatible with coastal hazards such as
8 coastal erosion, tsunami and hurricane overwash.
- 9
- 10 • Evaluate emerging policies relating to climate change and sea level rise.
- 11
- 12 • Prohibit off-road vehicular and motorcycle use in shoreline areas, including but not
13 limited to the placement of barriers to prevent vehicular access along the beachfront.
- 14
- 15 • Maintain the untamed landscape quality of the Kahuku shoreline.
- 16
- 17 • Implement management practices that protect nearshore coral reefs from damaging
18 activities such as soil erosion, non-point source pollution, dredging, and alterations to
19 near-shore water circulation.
- 20
- 21 • Minimize the adverse effects of artificial lighting on wildlife and human health by
22 balancing the need of outdoor lighting for night utility, security, and desire for reasonable
23 architectural expression with the need to conserve energy and protect the natural
24 environment.
- 25
- 26 • Adopt outdoor night lighting standards that encourage efforts to minimize glare and stray
27 light, and reinforce the differences between urban and rural communities.
- 28

29 **3.1.2.3 WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES**

30
31 Ko'olau Loa contains the following wildlife sanctuaries and preserves (Exhibit 3-1, Natural,
32 Recreational and Cultural Resources):

- 33
- 34 • **State Seabird Sanctuaries.** There are five islands designated as State Seabird
35 Sanctuaries which are located off the coast of Lā'ie and Mālaekahana: Moku'auia,
36 Kīhewamoku, Pulemoku, Kukuiho'olua, and Mokuālai. These off-shore islands are
37 managed by the DLNR Division of Forestry and Wildlife, and provide habitats for the
38 wedgetail shearwater as well as other migratory waterbirds and rare coastal species.
- 39
- 40
- 41



LEGEND

- SCP Boundary
 - Na Ala Hele Hiking Trails
 - ▨ Natural Area and Forest Reserves
 - * Off-shore Recreation (Surfing and Canoe Paddling)
 - Streams
 - Wetlands
 - ⋯ Listed/Rare Species Recovery Area
 - ▲ Cultural and Pre-Contact Sites (McAllister Site Number)
 - ◆ Parks
 - ⋯ Coral Reefs
- Cultural and pre-contact sites shown are based on locations indicated by McAllister (1933). The sites are shown in very general locations, and do not represent the extensive inventory of historic and cultural sites found in the region. The State Historic Preservation Division is responsible for maintaining a comprehensive inventory of known historic and cultural resources.

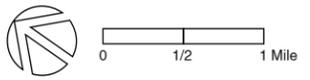


Exhibit 3-1: Natural, Recreational and Cultural Resources

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- 1 • **National Wildlife Refuge.** The James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) is
2 managed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). It was established in
3 1976 to provide wetland habitat for four endangered native waterbirds, including the *ae'ō*
4 (Hawaiian stilt), *'alae ke'ok'eo* (Hawaiian coot), *kōloa maoli* (Hawaiian duck), and
5 *'alae'ula* (Hawaiian moorhen), as well as shorebirds and migratory waterfowl. The
6 refuge consists of both natural and artificially maintained wetlands, including the 126-
7 acre Ki'i wetland unit and the 134-acre Punamanō wetland unit. The refuge boundary
8 was expanded to approximately 1,100 acres in 2006 (James Campbell NWR Expansion
9 Act of 2005, U.S. Public Law 109-225) to allow for additional wetland acreage and the
10 last remaining intact coastal dune system on O'ahu to be added. The USFWS plans to
11 acquire additional lands within its boundary as funding is made available.
12

13 The James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge Comprehensive Conservation Plan was
14 completed in 2011. The Plan describes refuge management plans for the next 15 years,
15 and identifies specific actions to restore and protect wetlands and habitats, and maintain
16 the remote, undeveloped character of the coastline.
17

18 Guidelines relating to wildlife sanctuaries in Ko'olau Loa are as follows:
19

- 20 • Respect and establish an appropriate balance between natural habitats and human uses
21 in the management of wildlife sanctuaries. Appropriate buffers between uses should be
22 established wherever necessary.
23
- 24 • Retain existing preservation zoning in the vicinity of Kahuku's Punaho'olapa Marsh,
25 Punamanō and Ki'i Pond National Wildlife Refuges.
26
- 27 • Encourage landowners to establish additional sanctuaries in other areas within the
28 region that provide habitats for endangered wildlife, flora and fauna.
29

30 **3.1.2.4 NATURAL GULCHES, STREAMS AND DRAINAGEWAYS** 31

32 The ridges and valleys of the Ko'olau Loa mountain range form natural streams and
33 drainageways throughout the region. Significant perennial streams include those identified by
34 the State Commission on Water Resource Management, Hawai'i Stream Assessment,
35 (December 1990) and other drainageways as identified by the Department of Design and
36 Construction or Department of Planning and Permitting.
37

38 Wetlands are generally described as areas which are covered or saturated with water, whose
39 substrate is primarily characterized by undrained moist or saturated soils and which support
40 aquatic plants. Like streams and gulches, wetlands are important environmental resources that

1 can provide irreplaceable benefits for flood protection, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat,
2 and opportunities for recreation, education and research. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
3 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and various State and
4 County agencies have responsibilities for the protection and management of wetlands.

5
6 Wetlands, stream channels, and drainageways are the primary means for carrying water from
7 the inland areas to the ocean and are generally capable of handling normal rainfall runoff.
8 However, during periods of intense rainfall, some of these drainageways overflow and create
9 flooding problems. Section 4.6 "Drainage Systems" summarizes these conditions. In these
10 cases, improvements which effectively address and correct the causes of these flood conditions
11 are needed.

12
13 Guidelines pertaining to natural gulches, streams and drainageways in Ko'olau Loa are:

- 14
15 • Preserve the aesthetic and biological values of natural gulches, streams and
16 drainageways as part of the open space system. Restore and protect ecologically
17 sensitive areas and ecosystems which should be maintained and enhanced as open
18 space elements. Any activities in the vicinity of these areas need to ensure that the
19 open space system will not be significantly impacted or that biological values will not be
20 significantly degraded.
- 21
22 • Identify and protect endangered species habitats and other important ecologically
23 sensitive areas from such threats as fire, alien species, feral animals and incompatible
24 human activity.
- 25
26 • Minimize soil erosion, runoff of pesticides, fertilizers and other non-point source
27 contaminants into streams, wetlands and marine habitats with strategies such as stream
28 setbacks, erosion control devices, integrated pest management plans, and revegetation
29 of disturbed areas. Incorporate erosion control measures and best management
30 practices as recommended in the State of Hawai'i Coastal Non-point Pollution Control
31 Program Management Plan, Volume I (June 1996), to prevent pollution of wetlands,
32 streams, estuaries, and nearshore waters.
- 33
34 • Where feasible, establish setbacks along rivers, streams, and shoreline areas to
35 preserve these resources and protective buffer zones around biologically sensitive areas
36 to minimize habitat disturbance. Where possible, provide access as part of the open
37 space network.
- 38
39 • Restrict uses in these areas to conservation uses, compatible recreational uses such as
40 walking and bicycling, traditional and customary rights of Native Hawaiian practitioners,

1 and controlled surface water diversion for agricultural purposes. Avoid development in
2 ecologically sensitive areas; if activities are allowed, minimize impacts and implement
3 mitigative measures that will fully offset any loss of resources.
4

- 5 • Restore, protect and maintain stream habitat values along the entire stream length, from
6 the headwaters through the *muliwai* (nearshore marine zone created when freshwater
7 streams flow into the ocean) to the marine reef system, to avoid degradation or
8 interruption of habitat for native organisms and to provide for the health of the entire
9 ecosystem.
- 10
- 11 • To the extent possible, limit any modifications to natural gulches and streams, except for
12 measures which are necessary for flood protection. If modifications are needed, they
13 should minimize impacts on biological habitats and natural resources, complement the
14 existing rural character and aesthetic quality, and maintain existing water quality and the
15 rate and volume of freshwater run-off into near-shore waters. Drainageway
16 modifications may include stream-side vegetation and rip-rap boulder lining of stream
17 banks; channelization should be a last resort and should be limited to v-shaped bottom
18 channels and/or other appropriate measures that preserve environmental habitat
19 qualities and capabilities to maintain a stream flow during low rainfall periods.
20
- 21 • Enhance, restore and preserve streams while providing public access for recreational
22 and cultural purposes.
- 23
- 24 • Develop an implementation schedule with input from community and public agencies to
25 establish permanent instream flow standards that support sound watershed
26 management. The setting of instream flow standards should weigh the benefits of
27 instream and non-instream uses of water resources, including the economic impact of
28 restrictions of such uses.
- 29
- 30 • Support the implementation of the Ko'olau Loa Watershed Management Plan.
- 31

32 **3.1.2.5 PARKS**

33

34 Parks provide important open space areas that meet the recreation needs of Ko'olau Loa's
35 residents and island-wide visitors. While beach parks serve island-wide needs, parks within the
36 community provide active recreation space for the region's residents in the form of playfields,
37 courts and other facilities. There are approximately 43 acres of City-owned beach parks and
38 shoreline right-of-ways and 26 acres of City-owned community-based parks in Ko'olau Loa.
39 Four State parks account for almost 6,750 additional acres. In addition to their recreational
40 value, parks provide visual relief from urban land uses and are valuable resources that

1 contribute to the region's open space system. Policies and guidelines for parks are discussed
2 in Section 3.3 relating to Parks and Recreation.

3 4 **3.1.2.6 GOLF COURSES** 5

6 There are three golf courses in Ko'olau Loa: two private courses associated with the Turtle Bay
7 Resort and the City and County's municipal nine-hole course at Kahuku (see Section 3.3). The
8 City has a short-term lease agreement for the municipal course. All three golf courses are open
9 to public play. These golf courses are important elements of Ko'olau Loa's open space system
10 because they provide areas for active recreation while preserving the visual quality of the
11 northern end of the region. In addition to their open space and aesthetic value, golf courses
12 serve the practical purpose of reducing flooding and non-point source pollution. The location,
13 design, and grading of golf courses, and siting of water features can contribute in a significant
14 way to a passive stormwater drainage management system. Wildlife habitats are enhanced or
15 created as a by-product of retention/detention capabilities that this integrated system provides.
16

17 Guidelines pertaining to golf courses in Ko'olau Loa are:

- 18
19 • Optimize and maintain the function of golf courses as passive drainageways to maximize
20 their potential to serve as drainage retention areas, as well as wildlife habitats.
21
- 22 • Maintain golf course designs to provide view amenities for adjacent developed areas,
23 including public rights-of-way, parks and vista points.
24
- 25 • Provide safe access through golf courses, as necessary, for regional continuity of
26 shoreline access.
27
- 28 • When necessary for safety reasons, use screening, landscape treatment, setbacks and
29 modifications to the course layout rather than fencing or solid barriers.
30
- 31 • Maintain golf courses to minimize environmental impacts such as siltation, pesticide and
32 fertilizer runoff, and disturbance to coastal, riparian and wetland habitats.
33
- 34 • Expand the existing Kahuku public golf course in conjunction with flood control
35 measures.
36
- 37 • Encourage the use of non-potable water resources for golf course irrigation.
38
39

1 **3.1.2.7 KAHUKU TRAINING AREA**
2

3 The Kahuku Training Area consists of approximately 9,400 acres of *mauka* lands above Kawela
4 Bay and Kahuku Town that the United States Army uses for military training purposes. As the
5 Army's second largest contiguous ground maneuver training area on O'ahu, the Kahuku
6 Training Area supports various tactical training scenarios, including mountain and jungle
7 warfare, pyrotechnics, and air support training. The federal government owns approximately
8 8,260 acres of the training area, while approximately 1,150 acres are leased from the State of
9 Hawai'i. Less than three acres are owned by other interests, which include the City and County
10 of Honolulu and the 'Opana Wells site currently owned by the Kuilima Resort Company. Military
11 access to the site is via either Kamehameha Highway or Drum Road, a military access road that
12 links Kahuku and Helemano Military Reservation. Existing training facilities and sites are being
13 upgraded and modernized to support the Army's 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division Stryker
14 Brigade Combat Team.
15

16 This large area of *mauka* lands is an important open space and visual resource along Ko'olau
17 Loa's northern boundary. Approximately 1/2 of the training area is located within the State
18 Conservation District. These undeveloped lands which border the agricultural areas of the
19 lower plains should, as much as possible, be maintained in their natural state.
20

21 Guidelines pertaining to the Kahuku Training Area are:
22

- 23 • Encourage the U.S. Army to manage its training area lands to minimize potential
24 adverse drainage impacts to adjacent lowland areas. Storm water runoff from the
25 Kahuku Training Area should not be increased from existing conditions, and long-term
26 measures should be considered to reduce runoff.
27
- 28 • Discourage live-fire training in the area. This is consistent with the Army's stated
29 position that the Kahuku Training Area will continue to be used for tactical maneuver
30 training with no live-firing of weapons.
31
- 32 • Encourage the U.S. Army to conduct training exercises in a manner that will not
33 significantly disturb the natural vegetation and wildlife; alter the landform that contributes
34 to runoff; and affect the flow of natural streams and drainageways. For example, the
35 Army's current policy of restricting or prohibiting blanks and pyrotechnic use during the
36 dry seasons to minimize any fire hazard should be maintained as long as this area is
37 used for training purposes.
38
39

1 **3.1.3 RELATION TO OPEN SPACE AND LAND USE MAPS**
2

3 The following components of the regional open space system are shown on the Open Space
4 and Land Use Maps in Appendix A:

- 5
- 6 • **Mountain Areas.** These areas are to remain outside of the designated Community
7 Growth Boundary.
- 8
- 9 • **Natural Gulches and Drainageways.** Gulches in the steeper sloped areas both within
10 and beyond the Community Growth Boundary are indicated for preservation.
- 11
- 12 • **Shoreline Areas.** Shoreline areas with high scenic or wildlife value, generally along the
13 Kahuku coastline between Mālaekahana and Kahuku Point, are designated for
14 preservation and are located outside the Community Growth Boundary.
- 15
- 16 • **Parks.** Areas designated as parks are labeled with the park’s name and, where space
17 allows on the maps in Appendix A, the general location and land area of the park is
18 outlined and colored.
- 19
- 20 • **Golf Courses.** The three golf courses in Ko’olau Loa are shown because of their
21 recreational value and visual contribution to the landscape.
- 22
- 23 • **Kahuku Training Area.** Although depicted as military on the map, these lands are an
24 important open space resource that should to the greatest extent possible be maintained
25 in their natural wild state.
- 26

27 **3.2 AGRICULTURE**
28

29 With an abundance of natural resources and fresh water to support agricultural and aquacultural
30 activities, Ko’olau Loa was historically a major population center for pre-contact Native
31 Hawaiians. Wetland taro *lo’i* (fields) irrigated by a system of *‘auwai* (irrigation ditches) were
32 abundant at Lā’ie and through Hau’ula, Punalu’u and Kahana valleys,⁷ while the upland forest
33 areas and streams, fishponds and nearshore fishing grounds were harvested for other
34 necessary staples.
35

⁷ E. S. Craighill Handy, Elizabeth Green Handy and Mary Kawena Pukui. Native Planters In Old Hawai’i: Their Life, Lore and Environment. 1991.

1 Today, the agricultural lands found throughout the region serve as a key component of Ko'olau
2 Loa's rural character and open space. Whether actively cultivated in diversified crops or
3 aquaculture, or used for more passive ranching activities, agricultural lands serve as important
4 natural separators between the concentrations of small rural communities and support
5 economic opportunities that are compatible with the region's rural character.
6

7 The Sustainable Communities Plan protects agricultural lands from urban development through
8 the establishment of the Community Growth Boundary, accompanied by policy statements and
9 guidelines that encourage agricultural activities and the long-term success of the industry. By
10 supporting the active use of these lands for agricultural purposes, the opportunity to retain and
11 protect diversified agriculture and aquaculture activities on small and large farms is enhanced.
12

13 The Sustainable Communities Plan calls for the preservation and expansion of agricultural
14 lands and encourages diversification of agriculture-related enterprises to maintain the viability of
15 agriculture throughout Ko'olau Loa. Over 25 percent - or more than 9,000 acres - of the Ko'olau
16 Loa region is designated for Agriculture use on the Sustainable Communities Plan Land Use
17 Map. As evidenced by the extensive network of traditional Native Hawaiian agricultural systems
18 that were once a common feature of the landscape and the region's history of agricultural
19 productivity, existing agricultural lands in Ko'olau Loa have the potential to support expanded
20 agricultural production on O'ahu.
21

22 Agricultural operations including ranching, truck crops, vegetables, taro, indigenous Hawaiian
23 plants, shrubs, trees, and flowers and landscaping plants are currently being pursued on former
24 sugarcane lands and in the valleys throughout the region. Aquaculture uses have also been
25 developed in outlying areas near Kahuku and in rural areas and valleys within Mālaekahana,
26 Punalu'u and Ka'a'awa. These agricultural activities contribute significantly to the diversified
27 economic base for the Ko'olau Loa region and provide area residents with local employment
28 and economic development opportunities that foster a connection with the land. The Punalu'u
29 Ahupua'a Plan (Kamehameha Schools 2009), which encompasses all of the 3,600 acres in the
30 *ahupua'a* of Punalu'u under the ownership of Kamehameha Schools, portrays Punalu'u as a
31 major agricultural *ahupua'a* within Ko'olau Loa centered around traditional Hawaiian agricultural
32 and cultural practices and environmental stewardship.
33

34 In 2006, the James Campbell Estate sold nearly 2,000 acres of largely agricultural land north of
35 Kahuku to various private interests. With new landowners considering development alternatives
36 that provide greater economic returns than agriculture ventures, agricultural lands have become
37 increasingly vulnerable to higher-value, non-agricultural development pressures. As land
38 ownership has changed, the conditions that have historically supported the continuation of small
39 farmers in Ko'olau Loa have also changed, such that small farming operations that rely on
40 agricultural leases are finding it difficult to secure long-term leases. The long-term viability of

1 the agricultural industry in Ko'olau Loa requires appropriate incentives that can ensure the long-
2 term availability and use of agricultural lands and minimize the economic barriers that are
3 impeding the industry's continued growth.

4
5 Under the State Constitution, the State is to identify important agricultural lands (IAL). Once
6 identified, these lands cannot be rezoned except under a "super majority" vote. In 2005, Act
7 183 was adopted to address this mandate. It established a two-step process: first, incentives to
8 assure the long term use and protection of IAL are to be established, and second, with
9 adequate state funding, the counties would prepare maps identifying IAL lands to be adopted by
10 the State Land Use Commission. Act 233 of 2008 adopted the incentive program. As of early
11 2012, the Department of Planning and Permitting has begun the mapping process. Lands
12 identified for agricultural purposes by this Sustainable Communities Plan can serve as the basis
13 for the county mapping process.

14 15 **3.2.1 POLICIES**

16
17 The following policies relate to the agricultural areas designated in the Ko'olau Loa Sustainable
18 Communities Plan:

- 19
20 • Preserve the availability and crop production potential of lands designated as Agriculture
21 in the Ko'olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan.
- 22
23 • Protect and preserve agricultural lands from conversion to uses that are primarily
24 residential, industrial, or commercial in purpose.
- 25
26 • Promote and support the long-term economic viability of the agriculture industry.
- 27
28 • Encourage the diversification of agriculture-related enterprises for the continued
29 production of truck-crops, vegetables, flowers and landscaping plants, aquaculture and
30 ranching activities.
- 31
32 • Ensure that agriculture is the primary use of agricultural lands. Prohibit the improper use
33 of agricultural lands, including the development or subdivision of agricultural designated
34 and zoned lands for residential and other non-agricultural uses, unless accessory to
35 agricultural use with a direct connection between those activities and the maintenance of
36 agricultural uses on the same or nearby properties.
- 37
38 • Recognize the function of agricultural areas as an important part of the region's natural
39 drainage system. Cultivation activities or physical improvements in agricultural areas
40 should not adversely modify critical natural drainageways.

- Encourage landowners to offer affordable long-term leases to farmers.
- Protect coastal, riparian and wetland habitats from environmental impacts such as soil erosion, siltation, pesticide and fertilizer runoff, and other nonpoint source contaminants that flow from agricultural lands.

3.2.2 GUIDELINES

Guidelines relating to agricultural areas are:

- Discourage subdivision of Agriculture designated and zoned lands for residential uses.
- Cluster agricultural subdivisions that include farm dwellings to avoid the inefficient use of more productive agricultural lands and to reduce infrastructure costs.
- Maintain adequate buffers between agricultural lands and new residential development, with consideration given to prevailing winds and the noise or air-borne emissions associated with the type of agricultural operation. Allow for appropriate economic uses of buffer zones and if the buffer zone must remain vacant, provide for it to be assessed at a lower property tax rate than productive agricultural land.
- Design and locate buildings and other facilities that are accessory to an agricultural operation in a way that minimizes the impact on nearby community and residential areas, and the road system.
- Enforce permitted uses on agricultural lands to ensure that the use is contributing to meaningful and credible agricultural production on the same or nearby properties.
- Allow facilities necessary to support intensive cultivation of arable agricultural lands to be located in agricultural areas.
- Allow recreational or educational programs or other activities which provide supplemental income necessary to sustain the primary agricultural activity, as long as they are compatible with the character of the rural agricultural area and are accessory to the primary agricultural use of the site.
- Use best management practices and conservation procedures to reduce soil erosion, siltation, and nonpoint source runoff.

- 1 • Expand the use of alternative and renewable water resources for agricultural use, as
2 appropriate.
- 3
- 4 • Support conservation initiatives of the Windward O’ahu Soil and Water Conservation
5 District and encourage farmers to apply for, maintain and implement conservation plans.
6
- 7 • Establish economic and tax incentives to provide for long-term agricultural leases.
8
- 9 • Identify and protect Important Agricultural Lands in accordance with Act 183 (2005).
10
- 11 • Encourage governmental agencies and landowners to upgrade and maintain adequate
12 agricultural infrastructure networks, including roadways and irrigation systems.
13

14 **3.2.3 RELATION TO OPEN SPACE AND LAND USE MAPS**

15

16 The Open Space and Land Use Maps in Appendix A depict agricultural lands outside the
17 Community Growth Boundary. However, there are also pockets of agricultural lands within the
18 boundary which should be protected and maintained for agricultural purposes or open space
19 values.
20

21 **3.3 PARKS AND RECREATION**

22

23 Ko’olau Loa has an abundance of natural and scenic resources that provide a variety of outdoor
24 recreational opportunities, although the region lacks a sufficient supply of community-based
25 parks and play fields. The City and County of Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation
26 (DPR) and the DLNR, Division of State Parks maintain control of a number of parks and
27 recreational facilities. In addition, there are several golf courses at Kahuku and the Turtle Bay
28 Resort. The location of parks and recreation areas in Ko’olau Loa are shown in Exhibit 3-1.
29

30 Adequate parks and recreation areas are highly valued by area residents, as opportunities to
31 enjoy the outdoors and participate in recreational and sporting activities are an essential
32 component of the quality lifestyle that residents desire. Parks and recreation areas in Ko’olau
33 Loa are popular, highly-utilized resources used by local residents and residents living elsewhere
34 on O’ahu, as well as tourists. In addition to the existing inventory of community-based parks
35 and playing fields being insufficient for the region’s population, residents object to the poor
36 condition of existing park facilities and the lack of restroom facilities at various parks. It is
37 important that park facilities are adequately maintained and operated, that they are sufficient to
38 meet current park standards and the unique demands of the community, and that any future
39 development include adequate park capacity to accommodate current and future demands.
40

1 **City and County Parks.** The DPR’s Standards and Design Precepts for Future Park
2 Development (December 2004) is the long-range plan for park facilities on O’ahu. Parks are
3 classified according to two basic categories: “island-based parks” and “community-based
4 parks.” Island-based parks serve the needs of the island-wide population, and typically attract
5 people from beyond the neighborhood or district where the park is located. Community-based
6 parks serve more localized populations and provide passive and active recreational facilities for
7 residents of a specific community. Such parks also serve as community-gathering places, and
8 their location and design often form an important part of a community’s identity.

9
10 DPR’s classification of island-wide parks include regional parks, beach/shoreline parks,
11 beach/shoreline rights-of-way, nature parks/reserves, botanical gardens, golf courses, and
12 zoological parks. DPR’s standard for island-wide parks is 25 acres per 1,000 *defacto*⁸
13 population. The size of the park and the facilities to be provided are based on the character of
14 the site, intended use, and availability.

15
16 Existing DPR island-wide parks in Ko’olau Loa are identified in Table 3-2. There are eight
17 public improved beach and shoreline parks and several public beach rights-of-way scattered
18 along the coastline in Ko’olau Loa. There is also one privately-owned beach park in Lā’ie
19 (Hukilau Beach Park) that provides an additional 8.4 acres of valuable recreational space. The
20 privately-owned Hukilau Beach Park is considered to be a safer alternative for beach-goers than
21 the City-owned Lā’ie Beach Park, which is a popular bodyboarding and bodysurfing beach with
22 dangerous shorebreak conditions unofficially known as “Pounders.” The DPR has no current
23 projects for additional beach park development in Ko’olau Loa, although long-term plans include
24 improvements to extend the shoreline area at Lā’ie Beach Park, land acquisition for the
25 expansion of Kaluanui Beach Park, and the development of a new beach park adjacent to
26 Kahuku Golf Course.

27
28 Ko’olau Loa does not have a regional park, nor are there plans to designate one within the
29 district. The closest regional parks are at Kualoa (in the Ko’olau Poko SCP area) and Hale’iwa
30 (in the North Shore SCP area).

31
32

⁸ The State of Hawai’i Data Book (2010) defines de facto population as “the number of persons physically present in an area, regardless of military status or usual place of residence. It includes visitors present but excludes residents temporarily absent, both calculated as an average daily census.”

**Table 3-2
City DPR Island-Wide Parks in Ko'olau Loa**

Park Type/Name	Acreage
Regional Parks	
None	----
Beach/Shoreline Parks	
Hau'ula Beach Park	9.1
Ka'a'awa Beach Park	2.0
Kala'e'oiio Beach Park	0.8
Kokololio Beach Park	15.5
Lā'ie Beach Park	7.4
Maka'ua Beach Park	0.1
Punalu'u Beach Park	2.8
Swanzy Beach Park	4.8
Subtotal	42.5
Beach/Shoreline Rights-of-Way	
Hau'ula Beach Remnant	0.01
Kaluanui Road	0.66
Kamehameha Highway	0.04
Subtotal	0.71
Nature Parks/Reserves	
None	----
Botanical Gardens	
None	----
Total Park Area	43.2

2

3

4 Community-based parks are intended to provide for active recreation and consist of district,
5 community and neighborhood parks, as well as other smaller park areas (see Table 3-3).

6 Community-based parks provide courts and playing fields for various sports and serve a wide
7 array of active sports leagues.

8

9 The Ko'olau Loa Region Park Master Plan (2008) provides an inventory of existing recreational
10 facilities within the region, and prioritizes physical improvements to existing facilities and the
11 acquisition for new park spaces. Ko'olau Loa contains two community-based park areas
12 totaling approximately 26 acres. These are the 15.9-acre Kahuku District Park (undersized
13 according to DPR standards) and the 10.4-acre Hau'ula Community Park located adjacent to
14 the elementary school (see Table 3-4).

15

1

**Table 3-3
Types of City DPR Community-Based Parks**

Park Type	Minimum Size (Acres)	Population Service Size	Typical Facilities
District	25	25,000	Playfields, playcourts, passive areas, gym/recreation complex, swimming pool
Community	10	10,000	Playfields, playcourts, passive areas, recreation building
Neighborhood	6	5,000	Playfields, playcourts, passive areas, comfort station
Mini Park	0.25	High Density Area	Benches, picnic tables, children's play area

2

3

**Table 3-4
City DPR Community-Based Parks in Ko'olau Loa**

Park Type/Name	Acreage
District Parks Kahuku District Park	15.9
Community Parks Hau'ula Community Park	10.4 (includes 6.7 acres of wetland)
Neighborhood Parks None	-----
Mini Parks None	-----
Total Park Area	26.3

4

5 In evaluating community-based recreational park needs, the DPR uses a standard of two acres
 6 per every 1,000 residents, although this may vary according to each community's or region's
 7 situation. Based on DPR's population standard and Ko'olau Loa's population in 2000, Ko'olau
 8 Loa's current inventory of community-based parks (26.3 acres) is less than the 29 acres of park
 9 space identified by DPR's standard. The current park acreage of 26.3 acres is about three
 10 acres below DPR's standard of 29 acres; however, when the acreage of current usable park
 11 space is considered, the deficiency is almost 10 acres less than DPR's standards (i.e., an
 12 estimated 60 percent of the Hau'ula Community Park area is unusable due to wetland

1 conditions). Furthermore, given that the five distinct communities in Ko'olau Loa are widely
2 spaced along the region's linear coastline, the resident population park standard does not
3 consider the physical separation and distribution of parkland when assessing the adequacy of
4 existing community-based parks. It is more appropriate to look separately at the needs of each
5 individual community in rural areas like Ko'olau Loa.

6
7 Application of the community-based park standard (2 acres/1,000 people) to the 2035
8 population projections for the region indicates a need for 32 acres of park acreage, which is
9 about 6 acres more than the current inventory of 26.3 acres. The City normally develops
10 community-based parks from lands dedicated to the City by residential land developers, as per
11 the park dedication standards of the City's Subdivision Ordinance (350 square feet of park
12 space per residential unit for Residential-zoned land, 100 square feet per unit for Apartment-
13 zoned land). Acquisition of land for a new community-based park would most likely occur as
14 part of any future residential development.

15
16 **Golf Courses.** There are three golf courses within Ko'olau Loa, of which two are privately
17 owned and operated courses associated with the Turtle Bay Resort. The Kahuku Golf Course,
18 which is operated by the City's Department of Enterprise Services, is a nine-hole municipal
19 course located along the coastal shoreline *makai* of Kahuku town. The City's long-term plans
20 include acquiring 60 acres adjacent to the Kahuku Golf Course and expanding the golf course
21 to 18 holes in conjunction with flood control measures.

22
23 In addition to their recreational value, golf courses are open space and aesthetic resources that
24 support efficient stormwater management and provide additional wildlife habitat. Policies and
25 guidelines for golf courses are presented in Section 3.1.2.6. Development of any new golf
26 courses within the Ko'olau Loa region is not desired, except for the possible expansion of the
27 Kahuku Golf Course if it serves to mitigate the drainage problem that currently exists there.

28
29 **State Parks.** Ko'olau Loa also contains four significant and unique State Parks: Ahupua'a O
30 Kahana (formerly Kahana Valley State Park) and Kaluanui (Sacred Falls) State Parks,
31 Mālaekahana State Recreation Area and Lā'ie Point State Wayside. There are also a number
32 of rights-of-way that provide access to recreation areas. With the exception of Kaluanui (Sacred
33 Falls) State Park, which was closed in 1999 due to liability concerns, these State parks offer a
34 variety of camping, hiking and recreational opportunities, as well as cultural experiences for
35 residents and visitors alike. Managed by the State DLNR Division of State Parks, these parks
36 are recognized as important open space and recreational assets in the Ko'olau Loa Sustainable
37 Communities Plan (see Table 3-5). A master plan for Kahana Valley was developed in 1974
38 and policies for its implementation are currently in place, followed by the completion of a study
39 on the restoration of Huilua Fishpond in Kahana Valley. The DLNR is in the process of

1 completing a master plan for Kaluanui (Sacred Falls) with input from the community and the
2 Kaluanui Advisory Group.

3

Table 3-5
State Parks in Ko‘olau Loa

Park Type/Name	Acreage
Ahupua‘a O Kahana State Park	5,256.5
Mālaekahana State Recreation Area	110.0
Kaluanui (Sacred Falls) State Park – closed in 1999	1,374.2
Lā‘ie Point State Wayside	1.4
Total Park Area	6,742.1

4

5

6 **3.3.1 POLICIES**

7

8 The following policies relate to island-wide parks, community-based parks and other
9 recreational resources in Ko‘olau Loa:

10

- 11 • Maintain, expand and enhance existing park resources and recreational areas to provide
12 high quality recreational experiences for residents and visitors. Such improvements
13 should occur in a timely manner. Parks and recreation areas are a critical component of
14 the region’s abundance of natural and scenic resources and contribute to the
15 attractiveness and accessibility of Ko‘olau Loa’s coastline and *mauka* areas for both
16 residents and visitors.
- 17 • Ensure that the development of park facilities avoids adverse impacts on natural
18 resources or processes in the coastal zone or any other environmentally sensitive area.
- 19 • Ensure that park facilities, recreational resources and recreational activities are
20 compatible with surrounding land uses and rural character.
- 21 • Provide safe and convenient access to parks and recreation areas.
- 22 • Consider an expansion of the existing Kahuku public golf course to mitigate the drainage
23 problem that currently exists there.
- 24 • Develop an integrated system of bikeways to link parks and recreational areas.
- 25
- 26
- 27
- 28
- 29
- 30

- 1 • Protect existing recreational resources from overuse and incompatible uses.
- 2
- 3 • Expand or provide new community-based parks in areas where there is a lack of
- 4 sufficient facilities and where recreational needs of residents are not being adequately
- 5 met.
- 6
- 7 • Acquire and improve additional coastal lands and shoreline sites to expand coastal-
- 8 oriented beach and passive park resources.
- 9
- 10 • Ensure that physical improvements and landscaping features contribute to the aesthetic,
- 11 cultural and/or environmental value of these open space elements.
- 12

13 **3.3.2 GUIDELINES**

14
15 The following guidelines provide more specific direction for implementing the policies for the
16 parks and recreation areas discussed above.

- 17
- 18 • Continue coordination efforts between the City DPR and the State Department of
- 19 Education (DOE) to co-locate neighborhood or community parks with elementary or
- 20 intermediate schools. Facilities should be designed and operated to achieve efficiencies
- 21 and reduce duplication in the development and use of athletic, recreation, meeting and
- 22 parking facilities, wherever possible, either by dedication, or upon agreements between
- 23 the developer, DOE, and DPR. Co-located parks should be ready for public use upon
- 24 opening.
- 25
- 26 • Where feasible, site community and neighborhood parks at the center of neighborhoods
- 27 to maximize accessibility.
- 28
- 29 • Provide for accessible pathways from surrounding streets to facilitate pedestrian and
- 30 bicycle access to parks in master plans for development of new parks or redevelopment
- 31 of existing parks.
- 32
- 33 • Link parks and recreational areas with the surrounding community using connecting
- 34 roadways, bikeways, walkways and landscape features or architectural design.
- 35
- 36 • Develop a new community park in Lā'ie with a community center facility.
- 37
- 38 • Expand the Hau'ula Community Park to include a multi-purpose recreational facility.
- 39

- 1 • Provide neighborhood parks in Ka'a'awa, Punalu'u, and Kahuku (Adams Field) to serve
2 the residential population of these communities.
- 3
- 4 • Expand Kahuku District Park to support the development of a multi-purpose recreational
5 building and swimming pool complex.
- 6
- 7 • Acquire and/or improve additional shoreline areas for public recreational uses, including
8 adjacent areas at Kaluanui and Lā'ie Beach Park.
- 9
- 10 • Encourage continued public access and use of Hukilau Beach Park to provide beach-
11 goers a safer alternative than other nearby public beaches.
- 12
- 13 • Establish community gardens to expand gardening opportunities for area residents.
- 14
- 15 • Establish management strategies that minimize overcrowding and prevent the negative
16 consequences of overuse.
- 17
- 18 • Locate bus stops or loading areas at principal entries and adjacent to convenient
19 pedestrian access to main activity areas within the park.
- 20
- 21 • Use generous landscaping or other appropriate visual screens to minimize the visibility
22 of perimeter fencing and maintenance facilities from surrounding areas.
- 23
- 24 • Provide landscaping along major roadways to serve as linear open space features and
25 create an inviting environment for walking, jogging and biking.
- 26
- 27 • Incorporate natural features of the site and native landscaping materials when designing
28 park improvements.
- 29

30 **3.3.3 RELATION TO OPEN SPACE AND LAND USE MAPS**

31
32 The following components of the parks and recreation areas are shown on the Open Space and
33 Land Use Maps in Appendix A:

- 34
- 35 • **Parks.** The general location of areas designated as parks are outlined and colored.
36 The park's name is labeled, where space allows on the maps.
- 37
- 38 • **Golf Courses.** The three golf courses in Ko'olau Loa are shown because of their
39 recreational value and visual contribution to the landscape.
- 40

- **Shoreline Areas.** Shoreline areas with high scenic or wildlife value, generally along the Kahuku coastline between Mālaekahana and Kahuku Point, are designated for preservation and are located outside the Community Growth Boundary.

3.4 HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Koʻolau Loa region contains several different types of historic and cultural sites which are representative of its history and are valuable as historic records and cultural references.

Early periods associated with Native Hawaiian use are represented by physical remnants of the historic landscape and archaeological sites. In the 1930's, J. Gilbert McAllister conducted an archaeological survey of Oʻahu, which is considered to be the most comprehensive report of the major archaeological features documented in the region. While McAllister (1933) documented approximately 57 sites within the region of Koʻolau Loa, it is likely that many of these sites may have been destroyed by land altering activities such as agricultural cultivation and development.

The plantation era is also an important period which made a substantial contribution to and imprint on Koʻolau Loa's history. Reminders of that period, such as the Kahuku Sugar Mill site, are significant and valuable as records of the past.

There are literally hundreds of archaeological features known to exist in Koʻolau Loa, which attests to the richness of the region's cultural heritage. There are also numerous legends and historical accounts from Koʻolau Loa's past which are important in Native Hawaiian culture. Table 3-6 presents a sample of well-known cultural resources found in the Koʻolau Loa region. Although not listed in the table, there are other cultural resources throughout Koʻolau Loa, including undisturbed archaeological sites deep within the region's valleys and cultural resources listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places. More recent field studies of site-specific development areas have identified additional archaeological sites, which are recorded with the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division.

**Table 3-6
Cultural and Pre-Contact Sites in Ko’olau Loa**

Feature	Location	Reference
Waikane Stone	Kawela	McAllister Site 259
Punamanō Water Hole	Kahuku Point	McAllister Site 261
Kalaewila Heiau	Kahuku Point	McAllister Site 266
Wai’āpuka Pool	Mālaekahana	McAllister Site 275
Paeo Fishpond	Lā’ie	McAllister Site 277
Nioi Heiau	Lā’ie	McAllister Site 281
Laniloa Point	Lā’ie	McAllister Site 284
Kaliuwa’a Valley	Kaluanui	McAllister Site 290
Maka Heiau	Punalu’u	McAllister Site 291
Huilua Fishpond	Kahana	McAllister Site 301

Source: McAllister, J. Gilbert. *Archaeology of O’ahu*. 1933.

Comprehensive listings of recorded archaeological sites can be found in the following references. It is probable that there are many other sites that have not been discovered.

- J. Gilbert McAllister, Archaeology of O’ahu (1933)
- E.P. Sterling and C. C. Summers, Sites of O’ahu (1978)
- Fornander & Thrum, Ancient O’ahu
- State Burial Sites Program Inventory/O’ahu Burial Council
- State Historic Preservation Division Records

The abundance of *kuleana* lands remaining in Ko’olau Loa is further evidence of the use of the land by Native Hawaiians and the region’s cultural value. By definition, *kuleana* lands are the fee simple parcels that were awarded to native tenants by the Hawaiian Kingdom under the Kuleana Act of 1850. Intended to allow Native Hawaiians to continue their traditional subsistence lifestyles, *kuleana* awards were limited to lands used for subsistence agriculture,

1 plus small houselots distinct from the cultivated lands.⁹ For a variety of reasons – including
2 social, political and economic stresses and environmental conditions – many of the original
3 *kuleana* awards have been lost. Today, *kuleana* lands that have endured are held in high
4 regard, and are often significant as “family lands” where families have lived for many
5 generations. For families that have been able to hold onto their *kuleana*, such lands often hold
6 deep cultural and historic value, and symbolize an individual’s connection to the land and
7 ancestral right to belong to a certain place.

8
9 *Kuleana* landowners are faced with a number of challenges that affect their ability to maintain
10 their *kuleana*. Such challenges include: (1) the ability to afford property taxes (which have
11 steadily increased as a result of development in adjacent areas); (2) developing consensus
12 among the many heirs that may hold interest in the property (typical for land passed from one
13 generation to the next); and (3) protecting their *kuleana* rights to use their property (including
14 rights of access, rights for agricultural and residential uses, traditional gathering rights and water
15 rights).

17 **3.4.1 POLICIES**

18
19 The following policies relate to the preservation of historic and cultural resources in Ko’olau Loa.

- 20
21 • Encourage all activities within the Ko’olau Loa area to respect traditional and customary
22 rights of Native Hawaiian practitioners in respective *ahupua’a*.
- 23
24 • Acknowledge the cultural and historic significance of *kuleana* lands.
- 25
26 • Integrate physical references that emphasize Ko’olau Loa’s history and cultural roots
27 into the developed landscape.
- 28
29 • Protect existing visual landmarks and support the creation of new, culturally appropriate
30 landmarks at *ahupua’a* boundaries.
- 31
32 • Preserve and protect, and if appropriate, restore historic and cultural resources
33 associated with Native Hawaiian and pre-contact periods.
- 34

⁹ Of the 29,211 adult males in Hawai’i in 1850 eligible to make land claims, only 7,500 received *kuleana* awards. Their awards account for a combined 28,600 acres of *kuleana* lands, less than one percent of the Kingdom’s lands (Harvard Environmental Law Review. Volume 29:2, 523-571).

- 1 • Preserve and protect significant post-contact cultural and historic features, such as
2 those established during the plantation era.
3
- 4 • Apply appropriate management policies and practices in the treatment of historic and
5 cultural resources. Such practices may range from total preservation to integration with
6 contemporary uses.
7
- 8 • Retain, wherever possible, significant vistas associated with archaeological features and
9 culturally sensitive areas.
10

11 **3.4.2 GUIDELINES**

12

13 The treatment of a particular historic or cultural site should depend upon its characteristics and
14 historic value. Appropriate treatments range from direct physical access and/or use of a site to
15 limited visual contact. In some cases, adaptive reuse may be the only feasible way to preserve
16 a site. In other cases, however, it may be highly advisable to restrict access to protect the
17 physical integrity or sacred value of the site. The following guidelines should be used to
18 determine appropriate treatment for cultural and archaeological sites.
19

- 20 • Implement *in situ* preservation and appropriate protection measures for sites that have
21 high preservation value because of their good condition or unique, historic, cultural and
22 archaeological features, and for which the State Historic Preservation Officer has
23 recommended such treatment in conjunction with the community.
24
- 25 • Consider the particular qualities of a site and its relationship to its physical surroundings
26 when determining the appropriate treatment for a site. Determine the following on a site-
27 by-site basis in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, O‘ahu Island
28 Burial Council, local Hawaiian cultural organizations, the owner of the land on which the
29 site is located, and the community:
 - 30 - appropriate preservation methods;
 - 31 - appropriate delineation of site boundaries and setbacks;
 - 32 - appropriate restrictions on uses and development of adjacent lands; and
 - 33 - the appropriateness of public access and interpretation.
- 34
- 35 • Include sight lines and view planes that are significant to the original purpose and value
36 of the site in any restrictions placed on adjacent uses and development.
37
38

1 **3.5 RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITIES**

2
3 The establishment of the Community Growth Boundary is intended to contain development and
4 keep it from spreading into significant agricultural and preservation areas. The need for
5 additional housing in Ko’olau Loa will be met primarily by the “infill” development of existing
6 vacant lands within each of the region’s rural communities, and by allowing the limited
7 expansion of residential areas in Kahuku and Lā’ie. In addition, limited development of
8 residential and support uses in Mālaekahana is intended to accommodate housing demand
9 related to the continued growth of Brigham Young University-Hawai’i. These areas are
10 contiguous to and in proximity to existing development and will also accommodate housing
11 needs in Kahuku related to long-term projected employment growth at Turtle Bay Resort and in
12 Lā’ie related to an expansion of diversified employment opportunities.

13
14 Adjacent to Lā’ie, about 300 acres is proposed for the new Mālaekahana community as an
15 extension of the established Lā’ie community. It will provide supportive housing for the jobs
16 offered by the Polynesian Cultural Center and Brigham Young University-Hawai’i. It is also
17 expected to provide about 875 units, including a significant number of units for workforce
18 housing in perpetuity for existing Ko’olau Loa families, with commercial activities only needed to
19 support this resident population. The supply of affordable units should first meet the needs of
20 the residents of Lā’ie and Kahuku, and secondly, of those who work in the region. About 25
21 acres of land can be used for industrial uses that reflect the City’s existing corporation yard and
22 provide opportunities to neighborhood support activities, as well as research partnerships with
23 the University. It is intended to conform to the rural character of Ko’olau Loa. A new *mauka*
24 road from Lā’ie to Mālaekahana will connect the neighborhoods, while improving circulation in
25 the region.

26
27 Vital, contemporary communities oriented toward meeting the needs of their residents often
28 offer a network of amenities to facilitate and enhance individual, family, and community life. At
29 their best, they may offer parks and landscaped public open spaces, churches, community
30 centers, and other places for social and civic functions, residences or other facilities for persons
31 with special needs, and safe, pleasant bicycle and pedestrian connections that link homes and
32 important destinations. While this Plan refrains from prescribing what the specific ingredients of
33 any given community should be, it takes this opportunity to cite the need, in each community, for
34 appropriate elements which aid and enhance the act of living as well as residence.

35
36 Table 3-7 presents Ko’olau Loa housing trends from the 1990 and 2000 U.S. Census. Between
37 1990 and 2000, Ko’olau Loa’s housing inventory increased by about 50 new homes, accounting
38 for an increase of about 1.2 percent. During this same period, the resident population in the
39 region increased from 14,263 to 14,546 people and the number of households increased by 104
40 households, representing a 2.0 percent population growth rate and a 2.9 percent growth in the

1 number of households, respectively. In general, the discrepancy between the number of new
 2 housing units constructed between 1990 and 2000 and the population and household growth
 3 experienced during the same period is reflected in the increased household size reported in
 4 2000.

5
 6 According to the 2000 Census, Ko’olau Loa’s housing inventory is comprised of mostly older
 7 homes. Almost 1/4 of the structures are greater than fifty years old, while slightly more than 50
 8 percent are 30 years old or older. Only 1/4 of the homes are less than 29 years old.

9 Considering that the majority of the homes are older homes, a trend towards an increase in the
 10 number of home renovation and/or replacement projects in the near future is expected.

11

Table 3-7
Ko’olau Loa Housing Trends: 1990 to 2000

Housing Data Category	1990	2000
Total Housing Units	4,422	4,473
Occupied Units	3,578 (80.9%)	3,682 (82.3%)
Owner-occupied Units	1,657 (37.5%)	1,801 (40.3%)
Renter-occupied Units	1,921 (43.4%)	1,881 (42.1%)
Vacant Units	844 (19.1%)	791 (17.7%)
Homeownership Rate	46.3%	48.9%
Number of Households	3,578	3,682
Household Size	3.69	3.75

12

13 The median price of a single-family home sold on O’ahu in 2000 was \$295,000 and the median
 14 condominium price was \$125,000. (The average price for a single-family home and
 15 condominium was \$406,331 and \$165,674, respectively.) In 2000, the median family income for
 16 the island of O’ahu was \$60,142, which is about \$10,000 over the median family income in
 17 Ko’olau Loa (\$49,826). Between 2000 and 2005, the median sales price of a single-family
 18 home on O’ahu increased 100 percent to \$590,000 and the median condominium price
 19 increased 115 percent to \$269,000. (The average price for a single-family home and
 20 condominium was \$744,174 and \$320,003, respectively.¹⁰) Despite fluctuations in the real
 21 estate market, home prices in Ko’olau Loa have continued to increase, as the median price of a
 22 single-family home sold on O’ahu’s windward coast during the first quarter of 2009¹¹ was
 23 \$621,500 and the median condominium price was \$422,500. In contrast, an “affordable” single-

¹⁰ Honolulu Board of Realtors. “Annual Residential Resales Data for O’ahu 1985 - 2008.”

¹¹ Honolulu Board of Realtors, “2009 1st Quarter Residential Resales Statistics.” Released April 2, 2009.

1 family home for a family of four with an annual income of \$76,100 (80 percent of O‘ahu’s
2 median income) would be priced at \$365,000, assuming a 10 percent down payment and
3 financing at 5.4 percent.¹² There is a need for housing priced to meet the affordability of area
4 residents.

5
6 Inflated real estate values and the lack of affordable housing have made it difficult for many
7 Ko‘olau Loa residents to purchase a home. In many cases, families that are unable to purchase
8 homes are moving from the area or resorting to multi-generational living arrangements – either
9 living in crowded situations or adding rooms to existing homes to accommodate extended
10 families – as a way to afford the cost of housing. The trend towards larger, multi-generational
11 households is changing the appearance and composition of Ko‘olau Loa’s rural neighborhoods.

12 In many areas, yards appear to be getting smaller as additional square footage is added to
13 homes, and, as the number of people living within a neighborhood increases, there is additional
14 traffic, more cars parked on public streets, and greater demand for infrastructure and public
15 services.

16
17 Alternative development layouts that allow for higher densities, along with financing programs
18 and alternative tenure strategies (e.g., long-term lease options) that support home ownership,
19 are needed to address the need for affordable and appropriately-priced housing. The
20 establishment of rural development standards could also benefit affordable housing, by
21 lessening the infrastructure costs associated with development. While single-family homes
22 have been the dominant housing type in the region, higher-density forms such as attached,
23 multi-family housing and smaller lot sizes may be considered, as long as the integrity of existing
24 neighborhoods and the rural character is not altered.

25
26 While development of moderate-sized vacant parcels may be readily viable and the effects may
27 be more immediately apparent than infill development of small parcels and single lots, physical
28 changes brought about by incremental intensification in existing built-up neighborhoods through
29 infill and home expansions are generally slower and more subtle. Effective residential lot and
30 subdivision design and development standards which identify standards such as building
31 heights, lot coverage, paving width of streets, and landscaping requirements are needed to
32 ensure that the long-term cumulative impact of the gradual transformation of small parcels and
33 single lots does not adversely affect the character of existing neighborhoods.

34

¹² City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting. “2009 Affordable Housing Income Limits and Maximum Prices by Income Groups and Household Size.” April 15, 2009 Memorandum.

1 **3.5.1 POLICIES**

2
3 **3.5.1.1 EXISTING AND NEW RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITIES**

4
5 The following policies are applicable to existing and new residential communities.

- 6 • Respect and help to preserve the natural setting of the Ko’olau Loa region by requiring
7 development in residential areas to be sensitive to physical constraints and have
8 minimal impact on the area’s rural character.
9
- 10 • Maintain sufficient inventory of land within the Community Growth Boundary to
11 accommodate existing and future housing needs of residents within the Ko’olau Loa
12 area by supporting limited expansion of residential areas in Kahuku and Lā’ie, and a new
13 community in Mālaekahana to meet existing pent-up demand and provide land for
14 affordable work force housing.
15
- 16 • Increase housing affordability to Ko’olau Loa residents.
17
- 18 • Maintain the existing inventory of residential land for the communities of Ka’a’awa,
19 Hau’ula and Punalu’u. Future residential needs in these communities will be met
20 through infill residential development on appropriately zoned vacant lots within existing
21 neighborhoods. No new housing areas are designated in these areas.
22
- 23 • Adopt zoning, subdivision and related project design regulations which foster a rural
24 character in new residential developments and improvements to existing residential
25 areas.
26
- 27 • Encourage and support the development of affordable housing in the region in order to
28 address existing pent-up demand for housing and overcrowded housing conditions.
29

30 **3.5.1.2 MĀLAEKAHANA RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY**

31
32 The following additional policies are specific to the Mālaekahana Residential Community.

- 33 • Provide affordable housing in perpetuity.
34
- 35 • Develop and maintain a sufficient supply of park and recreational facilities in the
36 community.
37
- 38 • Connect major activity nodes with bike paths and pedestrian walkways.
39
40

- Limit industrial and commercial uses to those that support the needs of immediate communities.

3.5.2 GUIDELINES

This Plan recognizes three categories of residential development: Rural, Rural Residential and Low Density Apartment. Table 3-8 provides an overview of the density and height guidelines for existing and planned residential developments.

**Table 3-8
Density and Height Guidelines by Residential Category**

Residential Category	Density (Housing Units)	Building Height
Rural	1 unit per acre	Not over two stories (25 feet maximum)
Rural Residential	5-8 units per acre	Not over two-stories, but may vary according to required flood elevation, slopes, and roof form.
Low Density Apartment	10-20 units per acre	Generally not over three stories, but may vary according to required flood elevation, slope, protection of natural features and roof form.

Except for pockets of existing apartments in Punalu'u and Turtle Bay, and apartments for faculty and student housing in Brigham Young University-Hawai'i campus, the majority of the housing in Ko'olau Loa consists of single-family homes in rural residential areas. It is important that residential areas exhibit the physical characteristics of a rural context, including:

- Smaller building footprints, less lot coverage, and greater open space than encountered in more urbanized areas;
- Alternative development patterns such as clustering and traditional compact layouts to preserve open space and minimize infrastructure demands.
- Low-rise structures, generally not exceeding two stories;
- Relatively narrow roadway widths;
- Minimal amount of paved driveway surfaces;
- Landscaping and design alternatives that reduce impervious surfaces, such as grassed swales rather than curbs and gutters; and

- Building, landscaping, and fencing design elements that impart an informal, open feeling.

The City should utilize more flexible and appropriate subdivision standards for roads and utilities in rural residential subdivisions. For example, current City subdivision rules and regulations require curb/gutter/sidewalk for most new subdivisions. These standards are essentially urban or suburban standards, but may not be practical for most “Country” subdivisions with one-acre lots or for residential subdivisions with R-20 or R-10 zoning located in rural areas. More appropriate standards for rural residential subdivisions that do not require urban style “curb/gutter/sidewalk” and underground drain lines are desired by the community for aesthetic and economic reasons, and should be studied. These rural type standards could result in less cost for the development of these subdivisions, and thus more affordable lot prices for local families. The simpler standards would also help to maintain the rural quality of Ko’olau Loa’s neighborhoods and residential areas.

3.5.2.1 RURAL

This category consists of single-family homes on relatively large lots (e.g., lots of one acre or more). Development is low density and generally consists of a single-family home with ancillary structures if necessary, low site coverage, and a predominance of landscaped open space. Rural areas are intended to be transitional areas between the denser, developed rural residential areas and agricultural uses, and are located on existing Country-zoned lands between Lā’ie and Ka’a’awa. Agricultural activities are encouraged in rural areas. Single-family homes surrounded by open landscapes such as fields or tree cover, and largely unobstructed views and rural roadways are the principal visual qualities of these areas. No intensification in the use of existing Rural areas nor creation of new Rural areas is intended. Except for the subdivision of existing Country-zoned lots into conforming lots, new Country-zoned lots should not be allowed.

Rural areas should adhere to the following guidelines:

- Use rural development standards to establish building height limits and lot coverages, roadway and setback widths, infrastructure requirements, and architectural design guidelines.
- Encourage alternative development layouts that promote residential clustering and open space preservation.
- Ensure compatibility between uses in rural areas and adjacent agricultural lands, natural resources, views and cultural features.

1 Two variants of the Rural category are recognized by this plan:

2

3 • Inside the Community Growth Boundary, Rural areas may be developed as large-lot
4 residential uses.

5 • Outside the Community Growth Boundary, Rural areas should be used primarily for
6 agricultural uses.

7 **3.5.2.2 RURAL RESIDENTIAL**

8

9 This category is intended to describe the bulk of existing and new residential developments
10 located within the Community Growth Boundary. Rural residential areas are intended to consist
11 of single-family homes in “country” settings, as well as higher densities (e.g., smaller lot sizes,
12 multi-family homes) around Kahuku and Lā‘ie. Typical residential lot sizes range from just less
13 than one acre to about 5,000 square feet. Alternate development forms, such as cluster or
14 planned development housing approaches which provide development flexibility for greater
15 amounts of open space and common area facilities, the use of reduced development standards
16 which may lower development costs, and/or smaller lot sizes and higher densities associated
17 with affordable housing, may also be used.

18

19 New Rural Residential development may occur through infill development on existing
20 residential-zoned parcels, or in areas designated for residential development in Kahuku, Lā‘ie
21 and Mālaekahana. Areas designated for future residential development are intended to
22 respond to existing housing needs of the region’s residents, and also accommodate housing
23 needs related to long-term employment growth projected for the region. The intent of directing
24 residential development to these areas is not to promote larger lots, which may make them
25 unaffordable to area residents or may encourage sprawl, but to allow for more site flexibility,
26 integration of open space and neighborhood parks, and a joint infrastructure system for cost
27 efficiency.

28

29 The intent of the Rural Residential designation is to distinguish rural from urban residential
30 development. It is anticipated that Rural Residential will carry development standards for
31 roadways, building envelope, and other features that will convey rural rather than urban
32 character. Although existing residential districts island-wide generally allow for lot sizes from
33 3,500 to 20,000 square feet with a range of two to 10 or 12 units per acre, the new rural
34 residential areas in Ko‘olau Loa are intended to support densities ranging from five to eight units
35 per acre or up to 10 units for cluster and planned development housing approaches, so that
36 they can remain affordable and at the same time reflect rural character. They should adhere to
37 the following guidelines:

38

- 1 • Use rural development standards to determine appropriate scale and character, limit
2 building heights and lot coverages, reduce current requirements for the paving width of
3 residential streets and infrastructure systems, and encourage appropriate architectural
4 design and ample native, natural landscaping forms.
5
- 6 • Housing development generally should not be sited on areas where the slope exceeds
7 20 percent. Where this does occur, housing should be developed to avoid adverse
8 visual impacts, potential slope stability problems and increased runoff. Soils engineering
9 and view studies may be necessary to determine the appropriate density and site design
10 for such locations.
11
- 12 • Building scale, roof form, and the quality of materials for infill and new development, as
13 well as future modifications to existing homes, should be generally compatible with the
14 predominant form and character of existing homes on adjacent properties and with the
15 neighborhood as a whole. Building heights generally should not exceed two stories, but
16 may vary according to required flood elevation, protection of natural features, slope, and
17 roof form. Modification of zoning standards for residential development, such as
18 provisions for building scale or spacing, roadway widths, or sidewalks, and/or changes in
19 existing zoning district categories, may be necessary to promote rural character.
20
- 21 • Sites on level terrain with fewer development constraints may have overall site densities
22 approaching the higher end of the range for Rural Residential use. To achieve higher
23 density while providing an attractive living environment, optional design or rural
24 development standards for clusters and planned unit developments should be promoted
25 in lieu of conventional subdivision provisions.
26
- 27 • Avoid monotonous rows of garages and driveways along neighborhood street frontages
28 by employing features such as varied building setbacks and shared driveways.
29
- 30 • Use plantation architectural features such as pitched roofs with varied forms, exterior
31 colors and finishes, building orientation, floor plans and architectural details to provide
32 visual interest and individual identity and accentuate the rural setting.
33
- 34 • Support affordable housing initiatives in areas designated for new housing development.
35

36 **3.5.2.3 MĀLAEKAHANA RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY**

37
38 The following guidelines are specific to the Mālaekahana Residential Community, and are in
39 addition to the guidelines described in Section 3.5.2.2:
40

- 1 • Establish viewshed easements that prohibit development that would intrude into defined
2 Mālaekahana view corridors, as seen from Kamehameha Highway.
- 3
- 4 • Identify key landmarks and viewing points of these visual resources, and establish
5 building height limits that maintain these views.
- 6
- 7 • Develop multi-family housing adjacent to activity nodes and encourage mixed uses at
8 activity centers.
- 9
- 10 • A minimum of fifty percent of the housing units should be affordable.
- 11
- 12 • Meet park dedication requirements on-site, especially for active play, such as ball fields
13 and courts.
- 14
- 15 • Reflect a rural quality along Kamehameha Highway by maintaining generous setbacks
16 and landscaping at the forefront.
- 17
- 18 • Encourage bike paths and walkways that function independently of the roadway system,
19 creating interior connections within Mālaekahana.
- 20
- 21 • Construct drainage and flood control measures that emphasize use of natural materials
22 and low-impact development standards to reinforce the desired rural character.
- 23
- 24 • Require a country design plan prepared subject to community and agency review as part
25 of the rezoning process.
- 26
- 27 • Preserve visual connections between the Ko‘olau mountains and the ocean.
- 28
- 29 • Group compatible activities such as schools and parks together to encourage walking
30 and bicycling within.
- 31
- 32 • Construct a new road to City standards in the first phase of development that connects
33 Mālaekahana with Lā‘ie and Kahuku, and includes ample room for bicycling and walking
34 and thus, supports reduced dependence on the automobile and Kamehameha Highway.

36 **3.5.2.4 LOW DENSITY APARTMENT**

37
38 This category consists of predominately two- and three-story townhouse complexes, stacked
39 flats, or low-rise apartment buildings with a maximum height of 40 feet. Densities may be in the
40 range of 10 to 20 dwelling units per acre.

1
2 Low density apartment development may take place within the previously approved apartment-
3 zoned district in Lā'ie. No new Low Density Apartment areas are recommended.

4
5 Low Density Apartment development should adhere to the following guidelines:
6

- 7 • Limit building heights to three stories or 40 feet, including roof form, with heights above
8 40 feet allowed only when warranted due to the required flood elevation, steep slope of
9 the site, or the desire to protect important natural features. Gabled or similar roof forms
10 should be used to reflect a primarily rural residential design character.
- 11
- 12 • Employ building form and orientation, location of entries and landscape screening, etc.,
13 to maintain the existing residential scale and provide greater privacy and individual
14 identity for housing units.
- 15
- 16 • Ensure compatibility of building scale, roof form and the quality of materials with those of
17 adjacent low-density residential areas.
- 18

19 **3.5.2.5 SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING**

20
21 This Plan does not indicate specific housing or building types for special needs housing.
22 Rather, the Plan refers to facilities designed for certain segments of the population with special
23 living requirements. Categories of special needs groups include low- and moderate-income
24 sectors including long-term rental housing and housing for the homeless, senior citizens,
25 disabled people, and people with health problems or individuals who need other forms of
26 special care. Often such housing includes special features and accessory support services,
27 such as congregate dining and social rooms; laundry, housekeeping and personal assistance
28 services; shuttle bus services (both public and private) for residents; and skilled nursing beds or
29 physical therapy clinics. Temporary shelters and transitional housing for homeless and low-
30 income populations, permanent housing for persons requiring assistance to live independently,
31 and emergency safe havens are types of facilities that provide special needs housing. There
32 are several special needs housing facilities in Ko'olau Loa, such as the Kahuku Elderly Housing
33 Project and the Ponds at Punalu'u in Hau'ula.

34
35 Special needs housing development should adhere to the following guidelines:
36

- 37 • In general, apply Low Density Apartment building height and density guidelines to
38 special needs housing sites, as described in Section 3.5.2.4.
- 39

- 1 • Special needs housing, as an exception to standard density situations, may have
2 densities up to 30 units per acre if it consists primarily of smaller dwelling units with
3 residential scale and character. Special needs housing may have congregate living
4 facilities, and is for individuals who, for the most part, do not rely on or require personal
5 automobiles for travel.
6
- 7 • Whenever possible, locate special needs housing close to public transit, community
8 services and commercial activities.
9
- 10 • Require community and agency review of permits for special needs housing proposals to
11 maintain flexibility in the location of special needs housing and promote flexible site
12 design that preserves natural features or scenic elements.
13
- 14 • Allow heights above 40 feet, subject to community and agency review, only when
15 warranted due to the required flood elevation, steep slope of the site, or the desire to
16 protect important natural features. Gabled or similar roof forms should be used to reflect
17 a primarily rural residential design character.
18
- 19 • Ensure compatibility of building scale, roof form, and materials with adjacent residential
20 uses.

21 **3.5.3 RELATION TO LAND USE MAP**

22 Conceptual locations for rural residential areas are shown on the Ko‘olau Loa Land Use Map in
23 Appendix A, while the other residential areas are not designated on the Land Use Map.
24

- 25 • **Rural.** Rural areas are recognized where they occur as a pre-existing use, generally
26 consistent with the Country zoning district. No new areas are planned.
27
- 28 • **Rural Residential.** Areas with this designation should be zoned as Residential subject
29 to appropriate siting considerations, and the policies and guidelines provided in Sections
30 3.5.1 and 3.5.2.
31
- 32 • **Low Density Apartment.** Apartment areas are not shown on the land use map, but are
33 noted in Section 3.5.2.4 Low Density Apartment.
34
- 35 • **Special Needs Housing.** This land use is not specifically designated on the Land Use
36 Map, but it is allowed in residential areas subject to project-by-project review for
37 compatibility with surrounding uses.
38
39
40

1 Non-residential uses that are not specifically designated on the Land Use Map, but are allowed
2 in all residential areas include elementary schools, parks, churches, community centers, child
3 care centers, and public facilities and utilities serving the area. It should be noted that some of
4 these uses require project review and/or public hearings and issuance of permits before they
5 can be developed in residential and rural areas.
6

7 **3.6 COMMERCIAL AREAS**

8

9 Commercial establishments in Ko'olau Loa range in type from small, individual stores along
10 Kamehameha Highway to a grouping of many shops and other commercial enterprises
11 clustered together to form a shopping area. These types are:
12

- 13 • Country Town
- 14
- 15 • Rural Regional Commercial Center
- 16
- 17 • Rural Community Commercial Center
- 18
- 19 • Country Stores
- 20

21 Brief descriptions of each type follow.
22

23 **Country Town.** The country town generally distinguishes itself from its larger, often new urban
24 counterparts by its compactness, small scale and mixture of different land uses, located in close
25 proximity to each other. The land use mixture may include retail and office commercial, dining
26 establishments, compatible service business and light industry activity, and some residential
27 uses. Buildings are usually one to two stories in height and built to the street property line.
28 Commercial activity is along street frontage in typically "Main Street" settings. Country towns
29 often lend identity to adjacent rural communities.
30

31 The commercial district at the north end of Kahuku Village is designated as a Country Town.
32 While current uses are primarily retail shops and restaurants, the intent is to allow commercial,
33 low impact industrial (crafts manufacturing, light assembly, etc.), and residential uses in a
34 compatible mix that is characteristic of many plantation or neighbor island rural towns. The
35 arrangement of uses and the style and character of building designs would be reminiscent of
36 Kahuku's plantation heritage.
37

38 **Rural Regional Commercial Center.** The Rural Regional Commercial Center is a
39 consolidated cluster of commercial retail, offices, and dining establishments that serve both the
40 immediate and nearby communities, with the primary intent of providing services within the

1 region so that residents do not have to travel outside Ko'olau Loa. These establishments may
2 be located on adjacent, individual parcels or on a single, consolidated parcel. It is located along
3 a major roadway to enable convenient access without intrusion into residential communities.
4 Buildings are generally low-profile and small in appearance, may include taller, vertical accents,
5 and are generally compatible with the scale of adjacent residential areas in locations where
6 such adjacencies exist. Its service area may be regional or sub-regional. Lā'ie Shopping
7 Center is an example of this type of center.

8
9 Characteristics which distinguish this type of commercial establishment from urban or urban
10 fringe counterparts include physical characteristics and type of tenancy. Rural Regional
11 Commercial Centers maintain a rural, small-scale character. Buildings are visually organized,
12 designed, or "broken up" into pieces that approximate or relate to the scale of residential
13 buildings. They also feature elements that are "friendly" to someone walking. They feature
14 covered walkways, open ground-floor storefronts, pathways that offer adequate resting and
15 gathering, as well as walking space, and landscaping to shelter people from the elements and
16 accentuate the Center's best features. While supermarkets are encouraged, "Big Box" retail is
17 not.

18
19 The business center in the middle of Lā'ie is designated as a Rural Regional Commercial
20 Center. It provides a mix of retail shopping, restaurant, personal service, entertainment and
21 professional office uses that serve a regional consumer base which includes local residents,
22 residents from neighboring communities and, to a limited extent, tourists. It is operated as a
23 unit with shared parking and center management.

24
25 **Rural Community Commercial Center.** The rural community commercial center is a small
26 cluster of commercial and service businesses which service primarily the immediate community,
27 providing a mix of limited convenience retail shopping and service uses that meet the day-to-
28 day needs of residents living in the nearby neighborhoods. Since most are located along
29 highways, these centers also attract visitors and residents from outside the immediate
30 community.

31
32 This type of center typically consists of a cluster of establishments on individual land parcels or
33 a shop consolidated into one or a group of buildings on a single parcel. Structures are generally
34 low-profile (one to two stories) and small in scale. The shopping center at Hau'ula located at a
35 prominent site at the north or Lā'ie end of the town, as well as the commercial area in Ka'a'awa
36 located along Kamehameha Highway across from Swanzy Beach Park and the proposed
37 commercial uses in Mālaekahana, are designated as Rural Community Commercial Centers.

38
39 **Country Stores.** This category generally refers to isolated, free-standing retail or eating
40 establishments located on commercially-zoned lands or which exist as non-conforming uses.

1 Its purpose is to recognize such establishments and to provide guidance for renovation or
2 reconstruction. It is not intended to provide for new country stores.

3
4 Country stores are generally small in scale and low in intensity of uses, often assuming
5 residential size and character. Their character generally approximates that of old neighborhood
6 grocery stores. These businesses serve a variety of purposes, including convenience retail,
7 shops selling art and crafts and other specialty items, and restaurants. Most cater almost
8 exclusively to the needs of area residents, but some such as the restaurants and art studios
9 depend heavily on the business of island residents and visitors who are traveling through the
10 area.

11 12 **3.6.1 POLICIES**

13 14 **3.6.1.1 KAHUKU COUNTRY TOWN**

- 15
16 • Maintain a plantation town character that reflects the building forms and exterior
17 appearance of traditional commercial and mixed-use buildings in Hawai'i's plantation
18 communities. The mill theme should continue to be a dominant element for the town.
19
- 20 • Allow limited expansion to create sufficient critical and diversified mass for the center's
21 continued viability to meet local and visitor shopping needs.
22
- 23 • Allow for compatible mixtures of commercial, industrial and residential uses within the
24 Country Town. Emphasize commercial uses along the Kamehameha Highway frontage.
25
- 26 • Emphasize commercial and related uses conducive to pedestrian activity at the street
27 level along main street frontages. Encourage adequate landscaping, and where
28 possible and appropriate, bikeway and public transportation provisions to improve public
29 thoroughfares through these locations.
30

31 **3.6.1.2 LĀ'IE RURAL REGIONAL COMMERCIAL CENTER**

- 32
33 • Introduce a rural architectural character which incorporates appropriate themes and
34 building forms reflective of the diverse heritage of Lā'ie's residents.
35
- 36 • Provide for a modest expansion of the district in order to meet future resident and visitor
37 needs associated with Lā'ie's anticipated long-term housing and employment growth,
38 and the expansion of visitor attractions. Given its size, and potential mix of uses, Lā'ie's
39 center has potential as a focal point for the region's shopping and services, and

1 expansion is appropriate in order to better serve adjoining communities as well as local
2 residents.

- 3
- 4 • Limit uses primarily to commercial retail, business service establishments, professional
5 offices and public uses such as a satellite city hall, library, post office, or other similar
6 facilities, that provide services to Lā'ie and surrounding communities.
- 7

8 **3.6.1.3 HAU'ULA, KA'A'AWA AND MĀLAEKAHANA RURAL COMMUNITY COMMERCIAL** 9 **CENTERS**

- 10
- 11 • Maintain low-rise profile and small building scale, and emphasize rural character in the
12 maintenance, renovation, or redevelopment of the center or site. Such actions or those
13 which involve changes in the tenant mix to improve the range and quality of local
14 shopping and service uses should be oriented toward maintaining the center's primarily
15 community-oriented role.
- 16
- 17 • Emphasize a mix of retail and service uses which meet the day-to-day shopping needs
18 of area residents.
- 19

20 **3.6.1.4 COUNTRY STORES**

- 21
- 22 • Recognize the contribution that existing country store-type establishments make to
23 Ko'olau Loa's unique rural character by allowing them to remain and, where necessary,
24 be renovated or reconstructed in accordance with appropriate design criteria.
- 25
- 26 • In general, limit these establishments to their existing locations and prohibit expansion
27 that would alter their country store character or create commercial strips along
28 Kamehameha Highway. New locations for country stores are not supported.
- 29

30 **3.6.2 GUIDELINES**

31 **3.6.2.1 ALL COMMERCIAL AREAS**

- 32
- 33
- 34 • ***Architectural Style***
- 35
- 36 – Utilize building forms and details which reflect the region's rural character and
37 incorporate the style and any desirable distinctive features of buildings in the community
38 in which they are located.
- 39

- 1 – Encourage the use of building façades, sloped roofs, and breaks in the roof line to
2 reduce the apparent scale of large roof plates in commercial buildings with multiple
3 storefronts.
- 4
- 5 – Avoid blank façades on portions of buildings visible from the street. Provide articulation
6 through the use of building materials, finishes and fenestration.
- 7
- 8 – Reflect a more residential scale and character in the portions of commercial buildings
9 that are adjacent to or readily visible from residential areas.

10

- 11 • ***Building Scale and Massing***

12

- 13 – Limit commercial buildings to a maximum 50,000 square feet of retail space, and a 40-
14 foot height limit, including roof form. In general, buildings should maintain a low-rise,
15 rural scale.
- 16
- 17 – Avoid the use of large, continuous buildings in new commercial developments.
18 Commercial buildings adjacent to residential areas should be designed to recognize the
19 balance between commercial needs and residential concerns. In general, the physical
20 composition of height, size, and massing of commercial buildings in these locations
21 should be compatible with adjacent residential development.

22

- 23 • ***Site Design and Access***

24

- 25 – Provide for the general visibility from Kamehameha Highway of buildings within
26 commercial centers, and employ adequate and appropriately designed signage at
27 entries.
- 28
- 29 – Provide access to parking and loading areas primarily from Kamehameha Highway for
30 the shopping areas in Kahuku and Lā'ie, and exclusively for the Rural Community
31 Commercial Centers (Hau'ula, Ka'a'awa and Mālaekahana) and country store
32 establishments that front the highway. Alternative access should be considered when
33 appropriate and feasible.
- 34
- 35 – Employ site design practices and provide facilities which promote pedestrian, bicycle
36 and public transit access.
- 37
- 38 – Improve bus stops in front of commercial centers, including pull-out bus stop lanes and
39 shelters for waiting passengers.

40

- Provide racks for bicycle parking at all commercial centers and locate them where they are secure and visible from entry points or other heavy circulation areas.

- ***Economic Viability***

- Emphasize that existing commercial space should be occupied before the development of new commercial properties is considered.
- Use existing commercial space and the planned future expansion of the existing Lā‘ie rural regional commercial center to accommodate future commercial needs.

- ***Visual Screening, Lighting and Signage***

- Plant a landscape screen consisting of trees and hedges along streets fronting parking lots.
- Provide shade trees throughout parking lots.
- Visually screen service areas from public and residential areas.
- Require indirect illumination for signage visible from residential areas.

3.6.2.2 KAHUKU COUNTRY TOWN

- ***Architectural Style***

- Incorporate architectural themes and details in new buildings and building renovations which reflect the traditional built forms and cultural heritage of Kahuku and other plantation communities in Hawai‘i.

- ***Building Scale and Massing***

- Promote the development of two-story as well as one-story buildings to accommodate and encourage the desired mix of uses. The sugar mill theme should be continued.
- Keep buildings relatively small in size and distinctive in character, and avoid the development of long “shopping center”-type structures.

- Group buildings and related public spaces in a way which fosters a pedestrian orientation and encourages travel on foot between different establishments.

3.6.2.3 LĀ'IE RURAL REGIONAL COMMERCIAL CENTER

- **Architectural Style**

- Employ architectural design strategies, forms, and details in new building design which reduce the sense of building mass of the center. Incorporate architectural forms and details in future renovations of existing buildings which visually reduce their apparent size.
- Incorporate architectural themes and details in new buildings and building renovations which are appropriate to the region's rural character.

- **Building Scale and Massing**

- Maintain the existing center's low-rise building scale consistent with the character of surrounding residential development.
- To the extent possible, site new buildings in a manner which emphasizes a pedestrian orientation and encourages travel on foot between new and existing establishments. Future renovation, redevelopment or expansion of the Rural Regional Commercial Center should take or create opportunities to implement a primarily pedestrian-oriented, village-like setting, in contrast to its current linear form.

3.6.2.4 HAU'ULA, KA'A'AWA AND MĀLAEKAHANA RURAL COMMUNITY COMMERCIAL CENTERS

- **Architectural Style**

- Encourage and support new building construction, existing building renovation or site redevelopment in a manner which complements and conveys the surrounding area's rural character.

- **Site Design**

- Utilize landscaping within the parking lot and along the center's Kamehameha Highway frontage in order to soften its appearance and improve its compatibility with the community's rural character.

1
2 **3.6.2.5 COUNTRY STORES**
3

4 • ***Architectural Style***

5
6 – Encourage renovations to existing establishments which maintain or, where appropriate,
7 improve upon the traditional stand-alone “country store” architectural style found in
8 Hawai‘i’s rural communities.
9

10 – Require the architectural character of any redeveloped buildings to be harmonious with
11 adjacent developments and setting in form, material, finishes and color.
12

13 • ***Building Scale and Massing***

14
15 – Retain the existing stand-alone, small-scale, limited setback, one-story height building
16 form in the redevelopment of any existing establishments.
17

18 **3.6.3 RELATION TO LAND USE MAP**
19

20 Commercial areas are shown on the Ko‘olau Loa Land Use Map in Appendix A as follows:
21

22 • **Country Town, Rural Regional Commercial Center, and Rural Community**
23 **Commercial Centers.** The general location of these commercial areas is designated by
24 an appropriate symbol.

25 • **Country Stores.** Due to their relatively small-scale, their locations are not depicted on
26 the Land Use Map.
27

28 **3.7 BUSINESS/LIGHT INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNOLOGY PARK**
29 **AREAS**
30

31 Industrial areas are intended for light and service-related industrial uses associated with repair,
32 processing, construction, manufacturing, transportation, wholesaling, distribution, storage and
33 similar economic activities.
34

35 Technology parks are areas intended for light technology and service-oriented industrial and
36 business uses in a campus-like setting. Development intensity is low, while open space and
37 landscaping are the predominant visual and physical elements. A technology park, which may
38 be affiliated with the Brigham Young University-Hawai‘i, has been designated adjacent to the
39 campus.

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3.7.1 POLICIES

The following policies are applicable to new and existing industrial and technology park areas:

- Industrial uses serving the Ko’olau Loa area should be located in the existing Kahuku industrial site or in the area proposed for the Lā’ie Industrial Park.
- The Kahuku Sugar Mill industrial site may also accept agricultural support activities.
- Light industrial areas should provide adequate space for uses and services such as small warehousing facilities; repair facilities for automobiles, appliances and agricultural machinery; light manufacturing such as wood products and local crafts; and agricultural support industries including processing for biomedical and plant products.
- Site development should respect and adequately address on-site and adjacent cultural and natural resource values in compliance with applicable federal and state regulations.
- No culturally sensitive area, habitat, water quality and other values and characteristics of streams, wetlands, and other natural or cultural resources should be disturbed. In addition, on-site development and associated activities should take care to avoid adverse impacts on adjacent land uses and activities.
- High technology enterprises such as telecommunications, technological support services, computer parts manufacturing, business education, multi-language translation, research and development, and film-related facilities should be located in the Lā’ie Technology Park planned adjacent to the Brigham Young University–Hawai’i campus.

Appropriately developed, the industrial area and the technology enterprise park will serve to establish an appropriate land supply and locations for these uses and provide a more competitive market for businesses seeking to locate these activities.

3.7.2 GUIDELINES

3.7.2.1 BUSINESS/LIGHT INDUSTRIAL AREAS

The following guidelines apply to business/light industrial areas:

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- ***Appropriate Scale and Siting***

- Minimize the visibility of large building volumes and tall building or machinery elements from residential areas, commercial and civic districts, resort areas, and parks through careful site planning and use of ample landscaping.

- ***Environmental Compatibility***

- Locate and buffer operations that discharge air or water pollutants, even when treated, in areas where they would impose the least potential harm on the natural environment, in case the treatment process fails to perform adequately. Uses that generate high noise levels should be located and operated in a way that will keep noise to an acceptable level in existing and planned residential areas.

- ***Use Allocation***

- Provide mostly small lots within the Lā'ie Industrial Park to accommodate small business service uses.
- No buildings should be primarily used for offices or business services.

- ***Building Height and Mass***

- Building heights should convey the area's rural character and generally not exceed 40 feet.
- Buildings should maintain a low-rise, rural character and be compatible with surrounding land uses which include agricultural lands, open space, and residential areas.
- Employ building coverage that is appropriate to the rural environment and minimize visibility of structures with careful site planning and ample landscaping.

- ***Visual Screening***

- Minimize the visibility of parking, storage, industrial equipment and operations areas from the street by planting a landscape screen.
- Encourage the use of native plants in landscaping.

1 **3.7.2.2 TECHNOLOGY PARK**

2
3 The following guidelines apply to the technology park area:

4
5 • ***Appropriate Scale and Siting***

- 6
7 – The character of the technology park should be relatively low in scale and visibility. The
8 form of the structures should be modeled on campus-like business parks, but the
9 architectural style should be in keeping with and blend into the rural character of the
10 technology park’s setting and adjacent uses. The buildings should not be visible from
11 off-site scenic viewpoints looking *mauka*, and the site should be carefully planned and
12 ample landscaping used so the development is integrated into its surroundings.

13
14 • ***Environmental Compatibility***

- 15
16 – The technology park is primarily intended for emerging and technology-oriented
17 industries and support services. Uses that should not be permitted in the technology
18 park include uses that: produce noise and noxious emissions; uses connected with
19 agricultural production and processing; large-scale retailing/wholesaling commercial
20 operations; dwelling units or overnight accommodations of any kind.

21
22 • ***Use Allocation***

- 23
24 – Uses are intended to be emerging and technology-oriented industries, including but not
25 limited to telecommunications, business education, and research and development
26 facilities.

27
28 • ***Building Height and Mass***

- 29
30 – Building heights should convey the area’s rural character and generally not exceed 40
31 feet.
32
33 – Buildings should maintain a low-rise, rural character and be compatible with surrounding
34 land uses which include agricultural lands, open space, and residential areas.
35
36 – Employ building coverage that is appropriate to the rural environment; avoid use of
37 large, continuous buildings; and minimize visibility of structures with careful site planning
38 and ample landscaping.
39

1
2 • **Visual Screening**

- 3
4 – Soften the visual impacts of parking, storage, industrial equipment and operations areas
5 from the street by planting a landscape screen.
6
7 – Encourage the planting of native trees and plant materials.

8
9 **3.7.3 RELATION TO LAND USE MAP**

10
11 The industrial and technology park areas are shown on the Ko‘olau Loa Land Use Map in
12 Appendix A as follows:

- 13
14 • **Industrial Park.** The location of the existing industrial site in Kahuku and the planned
15 Lā‘ie Industrial Park are designated in their general locations on the Land Use Map.
16
17 • **Technology Park.** The location of the planned Lā‘ie Technology Park is not shown as it
18 is intended to be adjacent to the Institutional area designated for the Brigham Young
19 University-Hawai‘i campus.
20

21 **3.8 VISITOR FACILITIES**

22
23 Ko‘olau Loa will remain a rural community with a predominance of open space and low impact
24 recreational opportunities for residents and visitors alike. Facilities for visitor activities and
25 accommodations in Ko‘olau Loa will be centered at the Polynesian Cultural Center, the Lā‘ie Inn
26 and adjacent resort-zoned parcels, and within the existing resort destination boundaries at
27 Turtle Bay Resort, and supplemented by a limited number of small-scale eco-tourism and
28 agricultural-tourism operations that are compatible with the rural character and adjacent land
29 uses.
30

31 **3.8.1 TURTLE BAY RESORT AND COASTLINE**

32
33 Located at the north end of Ko‘olau Loa, the existing complex of the Turtle Bay Resort – with its
34 500-room hotel, ocean villas, townhouses and golf courses – will continue to be a major visitor
35 accommodation in the area.
36

37 A zone change and a special management area permit approved by the City in 1986 (Honolulu
38 City Council Resolution 86-308, October 1, 1986) allow the construction of up to five new hotels
39 with 3,500 new hotel and condominium units at the nearly 900-acre Turtle Bay Resort property,
40 providing expansion potential for the resort complex to include a total of six hotels with 4,000

1 total rooms/units (including the existing 500-room hotel). Kuilima Resort Company completed
2 an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the proposed development in 1985, as required by
3 the City's development approval process. When a subdivision application in support of the
4 resort expansion was submitted in 2005, a coalition of community groups filed a civil lawsuit to
5 require resort owners to prepare an updated EIS. In April 2010, the Hawai'i Supreme Court
6 decided in favor of the community groups and ruled that an updated EIS was required under
7 state environmental law before any ground could be broken on the project.¹³

8
9 Within this context, many residents of Ko'olau Loa do not support the resort expansion due to
10 concerns about traffic impacts on the two-lanes of Kamehameha Highway, the capacities of
11 existing infrastructure systems and public services to accommodate the future projected
12 demand (e.g., water, wastewater, electrical systems, police and fire protection, and emergency
13 services), and the potential impacts to archaeological, cultural and natural resources. Labor
14 force issues related to population growth, housing demand and transportation, as well as a
15 desire to preserve the undeveloped shoreline and scenic view planes and maintain the region's
16 rural character, are also concerns. Although there is general support for existing hotel
17 operations, community discussions about the future development of the resort continues,
18 pending completion of an updated EIS. Community concerns about the proposed resort
19 expansion include:

- 20
21 • Preserving the uninterrupted shoreline and scenic view plane, as well as the cultural and
22 historic significance of the area for future generations;
- 23 • Providing for appropriate recreational and other uses that are compatible with existing
24 land uses;
- 25 • Maintaining the viability of the existing Turtle Bay Resort, restaurants, condominiums
26 and golf courses as an employment base for the region;
- 27 • Minimizing the impacts of future development;
- 28 • Providing for appropriate agricultural and other compatible uses in the *mauka* area;

¹³ The State of Hawai'i Supreme Court, in *Unite Here! Local 5 v. City and County of Honolulu* (No. 28602, April 8, 2010), found that the 1986 EIS contained a time frame that projected project completion in three phases, with the last phase starting in 1996. In the majority opinion, the Court noted that several elements of the EIS did not address current environmental conditions, such as the presence of Hawaiian monk seals and green sea turtles, and traffic.

- 1 • Developing design guidelines for any proposed additional structures to assure their
2 compatibility with the rural character of the region; and
- 3 • Acknowledging existing land use designations and development approvals that have
4 already been granted.

5 Proponents of the resort expansion support the creation of jobs and the regional economic
6 benefits of additional visitors to the area, and the requirements to develop public shoreline park
7 improvements and workforce housing as conditions of the City’s 1986 permit approval.

8 **3.8.1.1 POLICIES**

9
10 This area should be preserved for open space and low impact recreation within the context of
11 existing land use approvals. No further approvals resulting in an expansion of the existing
12 resort beyond what is consistent with the already granted land use approvals should be granted.
13

14 **3.8.1.2 GUIDELINES**

15
16
17 Guidelines for the use of this area should focus on preservation and low impact recreation,
18 within the context of existing land use approvals.

- 19
20 • ***Shoreline Access***

- 21
22 – Preserve public access to the shoreline.

- 23
24 • ***Natural Environment***

- 25
26 – Preserve and enhance existing features of topography, landscape and views unique to
27 the area.

- 28
29 • ***Cultural Resources***

- 30
31 – Protect cultural resources and practices within the area.
32

33

1 **3.8.2 VISITOR FACILITIES IN LĀ‘IE**

2
3 **3.8.2.1 POLICIES**

4
5 The Polynesian Cultural Center (PCC) has been Hawaii’s top paid visitor attraction for almost
6 three decades and should be supported as a major contributor to Ko’olau Loa. PCC is unique
7 in its primary orientation toward Pacific Island themes. To maintain its continued viability, visitor
8 attractions like PCC must remain constantly aware of market trends and be able to adjust on a
9 timely basis to changing visitor interests.

10
11 Plans to renew and expand facilities as necessary to maintain the viability and vitality of the
12 PCC should be supported. Expansion of PCC may include expanding *mauka* toward Hau’ula,
13 and into the vacant resort-zoned land adjacent to the Lā‘ie Inn.

14
15 **3.8.2.2 GUIDELINES - POLYNESIAN CULTURAL CENTER**

16
17 Guidelines for the development of the Polynesian Cultural Center are as follows.

18
19 • ***Design Character***

- 20
21 – Design and construction of new facilities or renovations should be consistent with
22 existing architectural character or appropriate Polynesian themes expressed in the
23 existing center. The PCC should continue to improve its overall design character and
24 outward appearance as a Polynesian attraction, with emphasis toward tropical
25 landscaping.
26
27 – The architectural character of new facilities should respect the region’s rural features.

28
29 • ***Appropriate Scale and Siting***

- 30
31 – Expansion areas should be low-rise in character and set back from the roadway and
32 adjacent uses. The architectural character of new facilities should respect the region’s
33 rural features.

34
35 • ***Accessibility***

- 36
37 – Impacts to Kamehameha Highway traffic flow should be minimized by focusing traffic
38 through existing intersections without creating new driveway connections to the highway.

1 • ***Built Height and Mass***
2

- 3 – Portions of the Center adjacent to residential areas should be organized and designed to
4 relate compatibly in scale, materials, character, color, and function with existing
5 residential structures and activity.
6
7 – Where functionally practical and visually appropriate, use breaks in roof lines to reduce
8 scale and apparent building mass.
9

10 • ***Views and Vistas***

- 11
12 – Place any new parking and service areas behind the buildings or otherwise visually
13 screen them from streets and residential areas.
14
15 – Maintain and enhance view channels of the shoreline from Kamehameha Highway.
16

17 • ***Landscaping***

- 18
19 – Include a landscape screen of trees and hedges in setbacks from street frontages and
20 property lines.
21
22 – Plant and maintain shade trees throughout parking lots.
23
24 – Use native plants and landscaping materials that reflect PCC’s Polynesian themes and
25 complement the region’s rural character.
26

27 • ***Shoreline Access***

- 28
29 – Provide a public pedestrian easement to the shoreline.
30

31 **3.8.2.3 GUIDELINES - VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS IN LĀ‘IE**
32

33 The following guidelines apply to any expansion of the Lā‘ie Inn.
34

35 • ***Design Character***

- 36
37 – Maintain a rural character in any design or expansion. Any expansion is envisioned to
38 blend into the surrounding community in form and materials and provide a feel of
39 *kama‘aina* simplicity and elegance.
40

1 • ***Appropriate Scale and Siting***

- 2
- 3 – Any redevelopment on the site should enhance the surrounding community by
4 incorporating appropriate size, orientation and materials.

5

6 • ***Environmental Compatibility***

- 7
- 8 – Lā'ie Inn expansion or redevelopment should respect flooding constraints and cultural
9 sensitivity of the site.

10

11 **3.8.3 ECO- AND AGRICULTURAL-TOURISM OPERATIONS**

12

13 Eco- and agricultural tourism operations are an alternative form of tourism activities. They may
14 include guided hiking trips, water-based activities, horseback riding or nature tours, and in some
15 cases overnight camping and farm tours/products. These operations could provide new
16 employment and economic opportunities for the residents of Ko'olau Loa's communities,
17 alleviating the need for people to commute outside of the region for employment.

18

19 **3.8.3.1 POLICIES**

20

21 Applicable regulations should be followed to address concerns about where eco- and
22 agricultural-tourism operations should be located, their hours of operation, and allowable uses.

23

24 **3.8.3.2 GUIDELINES**

25 • ***Allowable Uses***

- 26
- 27
- 28 – Such uses should be low impact, appropriate to sound management of affected
29 resources, compatible with other existing uses in the area, and reflective of community
30 values.

31

32 • ***Environmental Compatibility***

- 33
- 34 – Eco- and agricultural tourism uses should be compatible with the natural environment
35 and adjacent uses. Activities should not significantly or negatively alter the natural state
36 of the environment in which they take place or impact other uses.

1 • ***Appropriate Scale and Location***

- 2
- 3 – Facilities used for the assembly of participants and parking of vehicles should be low-
- 4 rise and small in scale. They should also be sufficiently set back from public roadways
- 5 and adjacent properties, and screened with landscaping, so that they are not visible from
- 6 these locations.

7

8 • ***Accessibility***

- 9
- 10 – Eco- and agricultural-tourism operations should be reasonably accessible from
- 11 Kamehameha Highway and should not adversely impact traffic on local streets.

12

13 • ***Visual Screening***

- 14
- 15 – Visually screen parking areas from roadways, streets and residential areas.
- 16
- 17 – Encourage the use of native plants in landscaping.

18

19 • ***Lighting and Signage***

- 20
- 21 – Use only low-level or indirect lighting which meets safety and security requirements.
- 22
- 23 – Ensure compatibility between the type, size, design, placement, and color of signage
- 24 and the context of adjacent uses and the area’s rural character.
- 25

26 **3.8.4 RELATION TO LAND USE MAP**

27

28 Visitor facilities are shown on the Ko’olau Loa Land Use Map in Appendix A as follows:

- 29
- 30 • **Resort Areas and Visitor Facilities.** The general location and size of the resort areas
- 31 at the Turtle Bay Resort north of Kahuku and at Lā’ie Inn, and the visitor facilities area of
- 32 the Polynesian Cultural Center are shown, as illustrated on the Ko’olau Loa Land Use
- 33 Map in Appendix A.
- 34
- 35 • **Eco- and Agricultural-Tourism.** The locations for eco- and agricultural-tourism
- 36 operations are not depicted on the map. Their locations are to be determined through
- 37 appropriate zoning permit processes.

1 **3.9 INSTITUTIONAL USES**

2
3 The purpose of designating lands for institutional uses is to provide areas for public and/quasi-
4 public institutions such as schools and universities, major health care facilities, utility plants and
5 substations, corporation yards and maintenance yards of public agencies, and religious, social
6 and social service institutions, as well as other public services.
7

8 **3.9.1 HEALTH AND WELLNESS FACILITIES**

9
10 Kahuku Medical Center is the primary health care facility in the region. It provides a range of
11 medical services for both Ko’olau Loa and the North Shore. Other medical providers in the
12 region include the Kaiser Permanente’s medical clinic in Kahuku, as well as several dentists
13 and pharmacies.
14

15 In response to the growing demand for health care treatment and prevention programs, the
16 Ko’olau Loa Community Health and Wellness Center has been established in the Ko’olau Loa
17 area. Other facilities intended to meet the needs of certain segments of the population, such as
18 the elderly and/or disabled people, those with health problems, and for those wanting to
19 participate in preventative-measure and educational programs may also be established. These
20 types of health and wellness facilities can take a variety of forms, ranging from consolidated
21 buildings to relatively small or even residential-scale structures where training and clinical
22 programs could be offered to short-term participants. An example in Ko’olau Loa is the Ponds
23 at Punalu’u assisted living facility.
24

25 **3.9.1.1 POLICIES**

26
27 Where possible, government land use policies, public facility improvements and community
28 assistance programs should support the retention and long-term viability of Kahuku Medical
29 Center and the Ko’olau Loa Community Health and Wellness Center; allow for possible
30 development of other health-related facilities that will support the continued viability of those
31 organizations; and provide critical complementary health services for the community.
32

33 Development of other health and wellness facilities in Ko’olau Loa should be encouraged in
34 order to enhance job opportunities and the availability of a “continuum of care” for local
35 residents. Such facilities should be located and designed in a manner which is compatible with
36 adjacent uses and the region’s rural character.
37
38

1 **3.9.1.2 GUIDELINES**
2

3 • ***Design Character***
4

- 5 – Health and wellness facilities should be low-density, residential-scale buildings. The
6 visibility of buildings or outdoor activities should be minimized through site planning and
7 landscaping.
8

9 • ***Compatibility with Environmental and Adjacent Uses***
10

- 11 – Facilities should be sited so that the intensity of uses and hours of operation are
12 compatible with adjacent uses. The built environment should avoid adverse impacts on
13 natural resources. To retain a sense of place, facilities should incorporate natural
14 features and landscape materials that are indigenous to the area.
15

16 • ***Accessibility***
17

- 18 – Facilities should be easily accessible from a collector street or major roadway while
19 minimizing negative impacts on residential streets. Sufficient on-site parking should be
20 provided.
21

22 • ***Building Height and Mass***
23

- 24 – Maintain a rural character in the height, size, and massing of buildings in order to be
25 compatible with adjacent residential or commercial uses.
26

27 • ***Landscaping***
28

- 29 – Minimize the visibility of parking areas from the street by planting a landscape screen
30 along street frontages.
31
32 – Encourage the use of native plants in landscaping.
33

34 **3.9.2 BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY – HAWAI‘I**
35

36 Brigham Young University-Hawai‘i (BYU-H) is a four-year college with an annual enrollment of
37 approximately 2,400 students from numerous countries around the world. The existing BYU-H
38 campus is approximately 210 acres in size and has significant land area available to
39 accommodate planned future improvements to academic programs, student and faculty
40 housing, and other support facilities. The University plans to eventually double its enrollment

1 size to approximately 5,000 students. This growth will be coordinated with the construction of
2 adequate student housing on campus and staff and faculty housing in Mālaekahana to minimize
3 the potential effects that the proposed enrollment increase could have on the future demand for
4 off-campus housing. Given that the current limited supply of available university housing has
5 created a market for off-campus rentals around the University, resolving the need for student
6 and faculty/staff housing may help to ease the on-going housing crisis.

7
8 A technology park, which may be affiliated with the University, has been designated adjacent to
9 the BYU-H campus. Development policies and guidelines for the technology park are
10 addressed in Section 3.7.

11 **3.9.2.1 POLICIES**

12
13
14 Brigham Young University-Hawai'i should continue to evoke a sense of place that distinguishes
15 it as an important educational and cultural institution and unique asset to the Ko'olau Loa
16 region. The following are policies for development and maintenance of the campus:

- 17
18 • Encourage the University to maintain its strong community orientation and continue to
19 serve the Ko'olau Loa region as a center of education and multi-cultural exchange, as
20 well as support community activities and services and provide adult educational
21 opportunities.
- 22
23 • The design of new facilities should be environmentally sensitive and compatible with the
24 architectural character and culture of the existing campus and adjacent residential
25 areas.

26 27 **3.9.3 RELATION TO LAND USE MAP**

28
29 Institutional areas are shown on the Ko'olau Loa Land Use Map in Appendix A as follows:

- 30
31 • **Health and Wellness.** Locations for existing and possible new health and wellness
32 facilities are not depicted on the Land Use Map in Appendix A. They are permitted in all
33 areas subject to project-by-project review for compatibility with surrounding uses.
- 34
35 • **Schools and Universities.** The general locations of existing public schools are
36 indicated on the Public Facilities Map. Brigham Young University-Hawai'i's campus is
37 shown in its approximate location and shape on the Land Use Map.
- 38
39 • **Other Institutional Uses.** Major public facilities (both existing facilities and future
40 improvements) are identified by appropriate symbols on the Public Facilities Map.

1 Churches, social and social service institutions, child care centers, fire stations, and
2 other public facility and utility uses serving the area are not specifically designated, but
3 are allowed in all residential and commercial areas, subject to appropriate zoning
4 controls to assure compatibility with surrounding uses.

1 **4. PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE**
2 **POLICIES AND GUIDELINES**

3
4 The vision for Ko’olau Loa will be implemented in part through application of the policies and
5 guidelines for public facilities and infrastructure which are presented in the following sections.
6

7 Like many other rural communities in Hawai’i and elsewhere that have been touched by tourism
8 and population growth in nearby urban areas, Ko’olau Loa is experiencing increased traffic
9 congestion, overcrowded beaches and insufficient parks and utility systems, primarily due to the
10 influx of non-residents and visitors stressing the community’s infrastructure. The provision of
11 adequate infrastructure systems and public facilities and services is a fundamental component
12 of the safe and healthy environment envisioned for Ko’olau Loa. It is important that the design
13 of infrastructure systems – including transportation, water, and wastewater treatment systems –
14 reflect the rural qualities of the region and preserve the natural environment, with particular
15 emphasis on how such systems are sized and designed. As a corollary concern, the impacts
16 that development proposals may have on Ko’olau Loa’s infrastructure systems are important
17 considerations when analyzing entitlement and permit requests. For example, while a proposal
18 may provide a number of positive economic and social benefits, the additional traffic generated
19 by the project may have potential adverse impacts to Kamehameha Highway and the region’s
20 quality of life that outweigh the positive impacts. Planning for long-term health of the community
21 should be comprehensive, considering the cumulative impacts of development and not the
22 incremental effects of individual actions.
23

24 Chapter 4 is organized under the following headings:
25

- 26 SECTION
27 4.1 TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS
28 4.2 WATER SYSTEMS
29 4.3 WASTEWATER TREATMENT
30 4.4 ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS
31 4.5 SOLID WASTE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL
32 4.6 DRAINAGE SYSTEMS
33 4.7 SCHOOL FACILITIES
34 4.8 CIVIC AND PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITIES
35

36 **4.1 TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS**
37

38 This section describes the existing road, transit, and bikeway network in Ko’olau Loa as well as
39 plans for future improvements. These elements are shown on the Public Facilities Map in

1 Appendix A. This section concludes with policies and guidelines to guide future transportation
2 system development in Ko'olau Loa.

3

4 Act 54 (Session Laws of Hawai'i, 2009) requires State and County transportation departments
5 to adopt and implement a complete streets policy and establishes a task force to determine
6 necessary standards and guidelines. The intent of a complete streets policy is to create and
7 configure a connected street system that provides for all users, including but not limited to,
8 pedestrians, bicyclist and transit passengers of all ages and abilities.

9

10 **Roadway System.** The only arterial highway in Ko'olau Loa is Kamehameha Highway (State
11 Highway 83). It is also the only roadway linking the northerly windward O'ahu coastline
12 communities to the North Shore to the west and Ko'olau Poko to the southeast. Kamehameha
13 Highway is a State-designated scenic highway, passing directly along the shoreline in several
14 sections, providing dramatic ocean and coastal vistas and *mauka* views of the Ko'olau
15 Mountains.

16

17 Kamehameha Highway is a two-lane highway for its entire length in Ko'olau Loa. In recent
18 years, modest improvements have been made along this 19-mile section of coast highway,
19 including paved shoulders, drainage improvements, lighting, bus turn-outs and left-turn lanes at
20 busy intersections. There are two existing traffic signals in Ko'olau Loa located at the Lā'ie
21 Shopping Center and the entrance to Kahuku High School.

22

23 Other significant roadways in Ko'olau Loa are generally oriented *mauka-makai* serving the
24 inland residential areas of Ka'a'awa, Punalu'u, Hau'ula, Lā'ie and Kahuku. Key intersections
25 along this coast highway include Polinalina Road in Ka'a'awa, Kanaka Niāo Road in Kahana
26 Valley, Haleaha Road and Punalu'u Valley Road in Punalu'u, Kukuna and Hau'ula Homestead
27 Roads in Hau'ula, Naniloa Loop and Hale La'a Boulevard in Lā'ie, Pualalea Road in Kahuku,
28 and Kuilima Drive in Kawela. There are few parallel connector roads within the communities.

29

30 Establishment of work force housing in Mālaekahana and related support services to support
31 the expansion of Brigham Young University-Hawai'i student enrollment may positively impact
32 Kamehameha Highway by reducing vehicle traffic. However, it is anticipated that a significant
33 share of the residents of Mālaekahana would be employed by the University or by other
34 employers in the area from Lā'ie to Kahuku, and are not anticipated to contribute significantly to
35 traffic volumes heading to areas outside of the region. In addition, the development of a
36 connector road, addressing multi-modal transportation needs *mauka* of Kamehameha Highway
37 between Lā'ie, Mālaekahana and Kahuku, would minimize traffic impacts to Kamehameha
38 Highway and serve as an alternate route in the event of closures of the primary arterial.¹⁴ In the

¹⁴ The alignment of the connector road as shown on the Public Facilities Map is a conceptual representation. Potential impacts to *mauka* ecosystems and *kuleana* lands are of concern to the community.

1 long-term, a secondary connector roadway could potentially be an important asset for O'ahu's
2 highway system, as the corridor provides additional flexibility to address long-term
3 transportation planning issues should there be a need to realign and relocate Kamehameha
4 Highway because of coastal erosion.

5
6 Planning and development of major roadways is the shared responsibility of the State
7 Department of Transportation (DOT), the City Department of Transportation Services (DTS),
8 and the City Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP). Planning and use of federal
9 transportation funds is coordinated through the O'ahu Metropolitan Planning Organization
10 (OMPO), a joint City-State agency.

11
12 According to the O'ahu Regional Transportation Plan (ORTP) 2030 (OMPO, April 2006), there
13 are no major improvement projects which would involve increasing the capacity of
14 Kamehameha Highway. Planned highway improvements involve a long-term bridge
15 replacement program, shoreline reinforcement in areas such as Ka'a'awa, Punalu'u and Hau'ula
16 where coastal erosion has impacted Kamehameha Highway, and safety and operational
17 improvements such as the installation of turn lanes, guardrails, signage, and crosswalks at key
18 intersections.

19
20 The community has stated a priority need for safety improvements to the narrow, winding
21 Kamehameha Highway through Ko'olau Loa. These improvements include widening travel
22 surface and shoulder pavement in critical areas where it would not adversely impact private
23 property rights and cultural and historical sites, lighting and drainage systems, and pedestrian
24 and bicycling facilities to improve safety for such users. Desired pedestrian and bicycling safety
25 improvements may include linking various bikeway segments to improve connectivity, and
26 providing safer bridge crossings and wider shoulders. Improvements to increase highway
27 capacity and accommodate more cars (such as adding additional travel lanes) are not desired,
28 unless considered necessary for safety reasons. There is growing concern over the effects of
29 coastal erosion on Kamehameha Highway, and also strong desire for a secondary/emergency
30 access route to facilitate movement into and out of the region when Kamehameha Highway is
31 affected by high surf, flooding or road closures resulting from major accidents. Driver safety
32 awareness programs, adequate signage, and minimizing the number of driveway and roadway
33 connections along the highway are other important considerations for highway safety.

34
35 The frequency of organized bicycling races that use Kamehameha Highway is a concern for
36 area residents, primarily due to the typical traffic interruptions and delays associated with such
37 events. Detailed planning, event staffing, and traffic control is necessary to ensure participant
38 safety, and minimize traffic delays and conflicts between highway users.

39
40 **Transit System.** TheBus provides bus service island-wide, including the Ko'olau Loa
41 community. On a normal weekday, nearly 40 percent of transit trips on TheBus are between

1 home and work. More than 40 percent of the weekday trips are for other home-based trips,
2 such as to school or shopping. The remainder are non-home based trips and trips made by
3 visitors. According to the ORTP 2030 (April 2006), TheBus system provides 93 numbered bus
4 routes island-wide with a fleet of 525 buses, including two bus routes that service the Ko'olau
5 Loa region.

6
7 There are no formal park and ride facilities serving Ko'olau Loa as a central access point for
8 buses and autos. The State discontinued operation of a vanpool program that made federal tax
9 credits available to participating employers and employees. Vanpools work like an express bus
10 on a smaller scale providing door to door service, and they can be effective for outlying areas,
11 particularly when vanpools are arranged by groups with the same employer.

12
13 There are no plans to extend or expand the number of bus routes, but the frequency and
14 capacity of transit service will be increased by additions to the island-wide bus fleet. DTS is in
15 the process of reviewing island-wide bus service using a Bus Service Improvement Plan
16 completed in July 2008. It is anticipated that the vehicles assigned to the windward coast will be
17 higher capacity vehicles. Service will also be enhanced by making roadway and bus facility
18 improvements (i.e., bus turn-outs, bus stop shelters) designed to make bus travel more efficient,
19 convenient and comfortable.

20
21 **Bikeway System.** Bike Plan Hawai'i (2003) is the State DOT's master plan for bicycle facilities.
22 Bike Plan Hawai'i identifies 145.7 miles of existing bikeways on O'ahu, and 258.9 miles of
23 proposed bikeways island-wide, which would bring O'ahu's total bikeway network to 394.6
24 miles. A signed shared roadway along Kamehameha Highway through Ko'olau Loa is proposed
25 as a future project. The timetable for development will depend upon construction feasibility,
26 including right-of-way acquisition and funding. Bike Plan Hawai'i defines the various types of
27 bikeways:

- 28
- 29 • **Signed Shared Roadway.** A signed shared roadway is any street or highway
30 specifically designated by signs for the shared use of bicycles and motor vehicles or
31 pedestrians. Such facilities are of two types: a) a widened curb lane in an urban-type
32 area; and b) a paved right shoulder in a rural-type area.

 - 33 • **Bicycle Lane.** A bicycle lane is a portion of a roadway designated by striping, signing,
34 and/or pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use of bicycles. The right-of-
35 way assigned to bicyclists and motorists are delineated to provide for more predictable
36 movements of each. Only crossflow by motorists to gain access to driveways or parking
37 facilities, and pedestrian crossflows to gain access to parked facilities, bus stops, or
38 associated land use, are allowed.

- **Shared Use Path.** This is a right-of-way that is physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or barrier, and is either within the highway right-of-way or has an independent right-of-way, often shared with pedestrians, skaters, joggers and other non-motorized users.

A bikeway plan for bicycle routes along private streets throughout the community of Lā‘ie has also been proposed by the Lā‘ie Citizens’ Advisory Group. Through a collaborative effort of various community groups and residents, an eight-foot wide shared use path was constructed between Lā‘ie and Mālaekahana along Kamehameha Highway in 2011. The shared use path, which is nearly 1-1/2 miles long and about 15 feet *mauka* of the highway, provides a safer route for bicyclists and pedestrians traveling along the highway.

The City DTS is in the process of updating the 1999 Honolulu Bicycle Master Plan. While the scope of the 1999 Plan is limited to Honolulu’s urban core between Kahala and Pearl City, the updated plan will cover the entire island of O‘ahu.

4.1.1 POLICIES

The following policies support the vision for a multimodal transportation system for Ko‘olau Loa:

- To retain Ko‘olau Loa as a predominantly rural area with limited future growth, its transportation system should provide:
 - Adequate and safe access for all communities, shopping and recreation areas in Ko‘olau Loa.
 - Roadway improvements, developed in consultation with Ko‘olau Loa communities, which emphasize highway safety as the highest priority while providing efficient, pleasant travel experiences for all users.
 - Adequate capacity for peak travel to and from community centers.
- Promote travel demand management measures (e.g., carpool and vanpool programs) for both commuting and local trips.
- Provide an integrated system of bikeways for work, school, shopping trips, and recreation, including rides to playgrounds, beach parks, and other recreational areas.
- Support a multi-modal transportation system to reduce automobile dependency. Provide more opportunities and support facilities for convenient and safe alternative modes of transportation, including bus, pedestrian and bicycle travel, and other modes of personal transportation.

4.1.2 GUIDELINES

- **Commuter Travel.** For commuter trips, the objective is to ensure that travel time and peak periods do not lengthen commensurate with growth in population.
 - Provide improved services and facilities for express buses, such as more frequent, larger-capacity and more comfortable vehicles and park-and-ride facilities.
 - Locate public bus stops to be convenient and accessible to residential areas and hubs of community activity. Use architectural design elements that complement the natural setting and generously shelter passengers.
 - Promote the use of transportation demand management strategies, including measures such as ridesharing (car and vanpooling), improved bus service and routes, non-vehicular travel modes (both motorized and non-motorized modes), and modified work hours, as well as work-from-home options to reduce commutes.
 - Provide safety improvements along Kamehameha Highway.
 - Identify and establish an emergency/secondary access routes to provide for the safe and efficient evacuation of residents and the movement of emergency response personnel (e.g., fire, police, ambulance) in the event that Kamehameha Highway is impassable due to natural disasters or other emergency incidents.
 - Work with the responsible State and City agencies and private landowners to develop a regional pedestrian/bikeway system linking parks, schools and commercial areas with residential communities.
- **Local Travel.** For local trips, the objective is to promote alternative modes of travel and less automobile travel.
 - Modify right-of-way design in selected areas, particularly along principal pedestrian routes and street crossings, and near bus stops to improve pedestrian and bicyclist safety and enhance the users' experience – e.g., change travelway widths, pavement widths or texture, introduce signage, and more generous landscape planting.
 - Provide convenient pedestrian paths within commercial and other high-activity areas to encourage people to walk short distances for multi-purpose trips instead of moving the vehicle to another parking facility.
 - Implement traffic calming measures appropriate for residential areas to reduce speeding in excess of posted limits and discourage use of local streets for bypass or

- 1 shortcut, thereby sustaining overall safety and enjoyment for pedestrians and
- 2 bicyclists. The community and the City will work together to identify streets where
- 3 there are speeding or cut-through traffic concerns to develop viable mitigative
- 4 measures.

- 5 – Design off-street parking facilities more efficiently to encourage joint use of parking
- 6 and less pavement area dedicated to parking.

- 7 – Provide safe pedestrian walkways on bridges.

- 8 – Establish rural streetscape design and development standards within residential
- 9 areas consistent with the rural character of the region. Allow for rural elements that
- 10 reduce the amount of impervious surfaces, such as minimum pavement widths to
- 11 support traffic demands and emergency vehicle access, shared driveways, reduced
- 12 parking requirements, more landscaping, and grassed swales as an alternative to
- 13 sidewalks with curbs and gutters.

- 14 – Require the development of a road *mauka* of Kamehameha Highway connecting
- 15 Lā‘ie, Mālaekahana and Kahuku, concurrent with the planned expansion of Brigham
- 16 Young University-Hawaii at Lā‘ie and the establishment of workforce housing in
- 17 Mālaekahana.

18 **4.2 WATER SYSTEMS**

19

20 Groundwater, which is water found beneath the earth’s surface, is one of Hawai‘i’s most

21 important natural resources. Used for agricultural, industrial, and domestic purposes,

22 groundwater is the principal source of O‘ahu’s municipal water supply. Statewide, groundwater

23 provides about 99 percent of Hawai‘i’s domestic water and about 50 percent of all the

24 freshwater used in the State.¹⁵ Consequently, protecting the quality and quantity of

25 groundwater resources is essential to Hawai‘i’s future well-being.

26

27 In keeping with the rural character of Ko‘olau Loa, allocation of water is an important issue that

28 should be governed by the Ko‘olau Loa Watershed Management Plan (2009). Water

29 management strategies include water conservation, groundwater development, surface water

30 development, and effluent water reuse, without adversely impacting stream flow or nearshore

31 water quality. In the development of water resources, it is important that the needs of Ko‘olau

32 Loa be met first, and that the transmission of water out of Ko‘olau Loa will not be detrimental to

33 Ko‘olau Loa. Hence, the availability of Ko‘olau Loa water for the island-wide water supply needs

¹⁵ U.S. Geological Survey. “Groundwater in Hawai‘i: Fact Sheet 126-00.” Prepared by Gingerich, S.B. and Oki, D.S.

1 will first account for all in-district agricultural and urban needs, while balancing the
2 environmental and cultural value of the area's stream systems.

3
4 The State enacted the Water Code (HRS Chapter 174C) in 1987 to protect, control and regulate
5 the use of the State's water resources for the benefit of its people and the environment. Under
6 the Code, the City is responsible for preparing the water use and development plan for the City
7 and County of Honolulu. This plan, called the O'ahu Water Management Plan (OWMP), is
8 prepared by the Department of Planning and Permitting with the assistance of the State
9 Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM) and the Board of Water Supply, and
10 approved by the City Council following extensive public review and comment. The OWMP was
11 adopted by the CWRM and the City Council in 1990. The most recent revision of the Technical
12 Reference Document for the OWMP (December 1998) includes updated supporting data,
13 analyses, and conclusions, which reflect the closing of O'ahu Sugar Company and Waiialua
14 Sugar Company and the most recent data and analytical review. Future revisions to the OWMP
15 shall be submitted to the City Council for its review and approval.

16
17 The OWMP is currently being updated using the watershed approach to water resource
18 management to account for water shed protection and water use and development. To improve
19 the integration of land use and water resources, the OWMP has been divided into eight
20 watershed management plans (WMP), which coincide with the eight Development Plan and
21 Sustainable Communities Plan areas. The goal of the WMP for each planning area is to
22 formulate an environmentally holistic, community-based, and economically viable WMP
23 balancing: (1) the preservation and management of O'ahu's watersheds; and (2) sustainable
24 ground and surface water use and development to serve present users and future generations.
25 Each WMP shall be submitted to the City Council for adoption by ordinance.

26
27 The Board of Water Supply OWMP overview section of the WMP, 2009, evaluated available
28 water supplies and the water development needs of the existing and new residential and
29 commercial development (including retail, office, resort, recreational, and industrial) likely by
30 2030 as a result of implementation of the City's Development Plans and Sustainable
31 Communities Plans. There is available water supply to accommodate projected water needs
32 through the 2030 planning horizon. The Ko'olau Loa Watershed Management Plan (2009)
33 provides guidance for the sustainable management and use of all water resources in the
34 watershed (both surface and ground water resources). The Board of Water Supply and the
35 Ko'olau Loa community worked together since 2005 to prepare the Ko'olau Loa Watershed
36 Management Plan. The Plan was adopted by the City Council in 2010 (Ordinance 10-18).

37
38 The three main sources of water in Ko'olau Loa are ground, surface, and recycled water.
39 Groundwater supplies most of the Ko'olau Loa residential, commercial and agricultural needs
40 and provides water for Ko'olau Poko. Surface water provides agricultural irrigation water for

1 Punalu'u and Kahana Valleys in Ko'olau Loa. Recycled water supplies some of the district's
2 irrigation water needs in Lā'ie and at Turtle Bay Resort.

3
4 CWRM has adopted sustainable yields to protect groundwater resources and regulate water
5 use by water use permits. Based on CWRM's 2005 basal permitted uses of groundwater on
6 O'ahu (estimated at about 295 million gallons per day (mgd)), there is approximately 112 mgd
7 of unallocated sustainable yield remaining in the island-wide groundwater supply that could be
8 developed.¹⁶ (This estimate accounts for interim instream flow standards.)
9

10 Table 4-1 summarizes the available water in aquifers underlying the Ko'olau Loa area. The
11 sustainable yield of the Ko'olau Loa and Kahana aquifer systems in 2005 was about 51 mgd. In
12 2005, water use permit allocations for the two aquifer systems accounted for about 23 mgd,
13 while water withdrawals were estimated at about 10 mgd.
14

15 **Table 4-1**
16 **2005 Groundwater Use by Aquifer (mgd)**

Aquifer Sector	Aquifer System	Sustainable Yield (SY)	2005 Water Permits Issued	Unallocated Sustainable Yield	Existing Water Use July 2005	SY Minus Water Use
Windward	Ko'olau Loa	36	21.508	14.492	9.738	26.262
	Kahana	15	1.101	13.899	0.085	14.915
Total Windward		51	22.609	28.391	9.823	41.177

17 Reference: O'ahu Water Management Plan: Overview Section 2009

18
19 In Ko'olau Loa, municipal water is supplied by the Board of Water Supply and the Lā'ie Water
20 Company (LWC). The Board of Water Supply supplies water to most of Ko'olau Loa, while the
21 LWC provides water to approximately 8,000 residences as well as commercial and agricultural
22 uses in Lā'ie, BYU-Hawai'i, and the Polynesian Cultural Center. Total potable water
23 consumption by the Board of Water Supply in 2000 included 1.5 mgd consumed in-district, 8.2
24 mgd exported to Ko'olau Poko for urban uses in that district, and 0.3 mgd exported to the North
25 Shore district. The LWC provided approximately 1 mgd to their customers in 2000. Agricultural
26 water in Ko'olau Loa is supplied by stream diversions and groundwater wells. Existing and
27 future agricultural water needs are accounted for in the Ko'olau Loa Watershed Management
28 Plan (2009).
29

¹⁶ City and County of Honolulu Board of Water Supply. O'ahu Water Management Plan Overview.

1 Potential potable and nonpotable sources of water to meet future demands are summarized in
 2 the following tables. BWS is proposing the increase of permitted use for the Mālaekahana and
 3 Ōpana Wells potable water sources, as part of the BWS's development and operation of an
 4 integrated island-wide water system.
 5

**Table 4-2
 Potential Groundwater Resources of Potable Water for Ko'olau Loa**

New Groundwater Source	Estimated Yield (mgd)	Additional Permitted Use Required (mgd)	CWRM Water Management Area	Potential Development Plan Area(s) Served
Mālaekahana	1.0	1.0	Ko'olau Loa	Ko'olau Loa
Ōpana Wells	1.0	1.0	Ko'olau Loa	Ko'olau Loa
Kaipapa'u Well ⁽¹⁾	1.0		Ko'olau Loa	Ko'olau Poko
Kaluanui Wells ^{*(1)}	1.5		Ko'olau Loa	Ko'olau Poko
Ma'akua Wells ^{*(1)}	1.0		Ko'olau Loa	Ko'olau Poko
Total Potable Resources **	5.5	2.0		

(1) Potential transfer of existing permitted use from Punalu'u Wells to optimize pumpage.
 * Source already has an existing permitted use equal to or a portion of the estimated yield.
 ** Total does not include transfers of existing permitted use.

6
 7

**Table 4-3
 Potential Nonpotable Water for Ko'olau Loa**

Resource	Minimum Estimate (mgd)	Maximum Estimate (mgd)	Development Plan Area(s) Served
Recycled Water			
Kahuku, Turtle Bay Resort, Lā'ie Recycled Water	0.8	2.6	Ko'olau Loa
Nonpotable Water			
Ko'olau Loa Agricultural Wells ⁽¹⁾	6.3	12.6	Ko'olau Loa
Punalu'u Stream Irrigation System ⁽²⁾	2.0	7.0	Ko'olau Loa
Total Nonpotable Resources	9.1	22.2	

(1) Sustainable yield exists, but well sites have not been identified.
 (2) Effects of Surface Water Diversion and Groundwater Withdrawal on Streamflow and Habitat, USGS Report 2006-5153.

8
 9

4.2.1 Policies

The following policies seek to maintain an adequate supply of good quality water, retain sufficient acreage in watersheds to ensure infiltration into groundwater aquifers, and strengthen the protection of watersheds:

- Protect and preserve streams, wetlands' natural drainage systems, watershed areas and the shoreline and coastal areas. The high quality of the region's nearshore and coastal water should be maintained to benefit recreation, the economy, and the region's natural biological systems. Buffer zones around streams and wetlands should be provided to protect the ecological integrity of these features.
- Retain existing acreage in the State Conservation or the City Preservation Districts to protect watersheds. In addition, important watershed areas which are in designated but unused Agricultural or Urban Districts should be reclassified to the State Conservation or City Preservation Districts, in consultation with affected landowners, community and pertinent resource agencies.
- Integrate management of all potable and nonpotable water sources, including groundwater, stream water, storm water and effluent, following State and City legislative mandates.
- Adopt and implement water conservation practices in the design of new development and the modification of existing uses, including landscaped areas.
- Where feasible and appropriate, encourage use of nonpotable water for irrigation of landscaping and agricultural lands to conserve the supply of potable water. Consider the use of dual water lines to allow conservation of potable water and the use of nonpotable water for irrigation and other appropriate uses, where practical.

4.2.2 GUIDELINES

- ***Development and Allocation of Potable Water.*** While the State CWRM has final authority in all matters regarding administration of the State Water Code, the BWS coordinates development of potable water sources intended for urban use on O'ahu. The BWS and other public utilities confirms that adequate potable and nonpotable water is available for a new residential or commercial development to be approved. State and private well development projects should be coordinated and made consistent with the Ko'olau Loa Watershed Management Plan.

- 1 • **Water Conservation Measures.** Conserve the use of potable water by implementing
2 the following measures, as feasible and appropriate:
 - 3 – Low flush toilets, flow constrictors and other water conserving devices in commercial
4 and residential developments as required by ordinance.
 - 5 – Indigenous, drought-tolerant plant material and drip irrigation systems in landscaped
6 areas, and use drip irrigation systems.
 - 7 – The use of recycled water for the irrigation of golf courses and other landscaped
8 areas where this would not adversely affect potable groundwater supply.
- 9 • **Streamflow and Nearshore Water Quality.** Future water development should not
10 adversely impact stream flow or nearshore water quality.

11 **4.3 WASTEWATER TREATMENT**

12
13 The majority of development in Ko‘olau Loa is served by individual wastewater treatment
14 systems. Parts of Ko‘olau Loa are served by wastewater service areas, including the County
15 wastewater service area in Kahuku and Lā‘ie and the private wastewater service area at Turtle
16 Bay Resort.

17
18 **Kahuku Wastewater Treatment Plant.** The Kahuku Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) is
19 one of two municipal wastewater treatment facilities in the Ko‘olau Loa region. The facility is
20 located to the north of Kahuku town, beyond the former sugar mill, near the Ki‘i Pond National
21 Wildlife Refuge. The facility has a design capacity of 0.4 mgd average flow and is operating at
22 approximately 30 to 40 percent of capacity. The plant receives residential wastewater from
23 Kahuku Villages and the other residential and commercial uses in Kahuku town. The Kahuku
24 WWTP system is designed as a gravity flow collection system from the *mauka* development
25 areas. Disposal is via an injection well system into the brackish groundwater.

26
27 **Kuilima Wastewater Treatment Plant.** Turtle Bay Resort is served by a private wastewater
28 treatment facility, involving a natural oxidation ponds treatment process. The Kuilima WWTP
29 was designed for initial average flows of 0.66 mgd and can be expanded to 1.3 mgd. The resort
30 currently uses less than half of the existing capacity. Reclaimed water from Turtle Bay Resort is
31 used for golf course irrigation.

32
33 **Lā‘ie Water Reclamation Facility.** The Lā‘ie Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) operated by
34 the City and County of Honolulu is located in the *mauka* portion of the community behind the
35 BYU-H campus. The Lā‘ie WRF provides 0.9 mgd of treatment capacity utilizing an activated
36 sludge aeration/clarifier treatment process. Disposal of the treated effluent is through a
37 combination of water reuse for irrigation (agriculture and landscaping) and subsurface disposal.

1 The Lā'ie wastewater collection system has been expanded to serve the entire existing
2 community. The capacity of the Lā'ie WRF and collection system can accommodate the
3 existing and proposed development in Lā'ie.

4 5 **4.3.1 POLICIES**

6
7 The following policies apply to wastewater treatment in Ko'olau Loa:

- 8
9 • Encourage coordination between public agencies and private landowners in addressing
10 adequacy of wastewater treatment within the region.
- 11 • Support alternative technologies for wastewater treatment that reflect the community's
12 values and rural character.
- 13 • Provide collection systems, where practical, to eliminate individual cesspools, and to
14 protect aquifers, streams, estuaries and nearshore waters from contamination.
- 15 • Replace outdated individual cesspools with septic tanks and leaching fields.
- 16 • Encourage water recycling at Kahuku Wastewater Treatment Plant.
- 17 • Treat and beneficially use, where feasible, reclaimed water for irrigation as a water
18 conservation measure and composted sewage sludge as a soil enhancement.

19 **4.3.2 GUIDELINES**

- 20
21 • **Water Recycling.** As feasible and appropriate, beneficially use reclaimed water for
22 agriculture and landscaping irrigation, as well as other nonpotable water uses.
- 23 • **Kahuku Wastewater Treatment Plant.** Upgrade the Kahuku WWTP to allow for re-use
24 of the treated effluent for irrigation purposes.
- 25 • **Future Wastewater Facilities.** Identify appropriate areas and technologies for future
26 wastewater facilities that maintain the rural character and are proportionate to future
27 population projections.
- 28 • **Use of Buffer Zones and Landscape Elements.** Establish and maintain a sufficient
29 separation between wastewater treatment plants and any nearby urban uses to avoid
30 significant adverse odor impacts, and provide sufficient screening which substantially
31 block views of such plants from developed areas, parks and public rights-of-way.
- 32 • **Adjacent Uses.** Discourage new residential, commercial, resort, or school uses in close
33 proximity to wastewater treatment plants where odors are present.

1 **4.4 ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS**
2

3 The Hawaiian Electric Company expects that increased island-wide electrical demand may
4 create a need for additional facilities on O‘ahu before 2025. This includes additional power
5 generation capacity, sub-stations and transmission lines. Growth policies in the General Plan of
6 the City and County of Honolulu direct significant residential growth to the Primary Urban
7 Center, ‘Ewa and Central O‘ahu Development Plan Areas. Ko‘olau Loa is designated as a rural
8 area and is projected to have limited future population growth. As such, Ko‘olau Loa will not be
9 a major source of future island-wide power demand. However, private developers continue to
10 explore the wind farm potential of sites in the Ko‘olau Loa area. First Wind, an independent
11 wind energy company, completed construction of the 30-megawatt, Kahuku Wind project in
12 March 2011. The project, which is located *mauka* of Kahuku town, consists of 12 wind turbines
13 and a battery energy storage system, and generates enough energy to power up to 7,700 O‘ahu
14 homes each year.

15
16 Hawaiian Electric is committed to increasing its renewable energy portfolio, and is engaged in a
17 broad spectrum of renewable energy-related initiatives and activities that will occur in Ko‘olau
18 Loa, including residential solar water heating, biofuels crop research, and photovoltaics.

19
20 Communications for Hawaiian Electric have become an increasingly important and integral part
21 of the island’s energy delivery system. Fiber optics and radio links improve operations, control,
22 and service of the utility’s electrical system. The utility’s long-range plan is to further improve
23 mobile radio communications, with the adaptation of mobile data, and completion of a
24 microwave radio communications loop system around the island. Hawaiian Electric has
25 proposed plans to improve the mobile radio coverage with the addition of new
26 telecommunication sites and upgrades at existing sites throughout O‘ahu, including
27 communications sites in the Ko‘olau Loa area.

28
29 **4.4.1 POLICIES**
30

31 The following pertains to electrical systems in Ko‘olau Loa:
32

- 33
- Provide adequate and reliable electrical service.

 - Locate and design system elements such as renewable energy facilities (e.g., wind and solar), electrical sub-stations, communication sites, and transmission lines, including consideration of underground transmission lines, to avoid or mitigate visual impacts on scenic and natural resources, as well as public safety considerations.

 - Discourage the use and installation of overhead utility lines and poles. Strong consideration should be given to placing replacement and new transmission lines
- 38
39

1 underground to enhance viewplanes, increase highway safety and improve utility
2 service.

- 3 • Encourage the development and use of renewable energy sources and energy
4 conservation measures.

5 **4.5 SOLID WASTE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL**

6
7 Solid waste collection, transport and disposal operations on the island are a consolidated
8 responsibility of the City Department of Environmental Services, Refuse Division (for domestic
9 curbside pickup) and private haulers (for commercial and multi-family pickup). In addition,
10 individuals can haul their own trash to one of six City convenience centers around O‘ahu, where
11 solid waste is separated and stored temporarily before being transferred to designated sites for
12 further processing. The collected refuse is ultimately recycled or disposed of either in a waste
13 incineration facility or sanitary landfill.

14
15 The City’s Solid Waste Integrated Management Plan Update (October 2008) outlines a
16 comprehensive, unified approach to such vital issues as landfill and disposal facility siting,
17 expansion of existing services and facilities, specialized waste disposal, waste reduction
18 and recycling strategies. Refuse generated by non-household sources is delivered to the
19 H-POWER facility in ‘Ewa. There is only one active landfill for O‘ahu (Waimānalo Gulch) in
20 the ‘Ewa area which accepts municipal solid waste and H-POWER ash. The Waimānalo Gulch
21 Sanitary Landfill is operating on a limited term permit, and the City is moving ahead with plans
22 to extend the term of the permit. Island-wide recycling and other waste diversion programs are
23 being instituted in an effort to extend the useful life of this landfill.

24
25 In Ko‘olau Loa, the City operates a drop-off convenience center in Lā‘ie where residents can
26 dispose of household rubbish, green waste, and large items. The Lā‘ie Water Reclamation
27 Facility has a sewage sludge and green waste composting facility. The next closest facilities
28 are the City’s Kawaioloa Refuse Transfer Station north of Hāle‘iwa and the Kapa‘a Transfer
29 Station in Kailua. There are no plans to create an additional convenience center, transfer
30 station or landfill operation in Ko‘olau Loa.

31
32 As waste management and technological innovations occur, Ko‘olau Loa can and should play a
33 part in the City’s long-term efforts to establish more efficient waste diversion and collection
34 systems. However, it would be inappropriate to consider the region as a potential site for future
35 landfills for the following reasons:

- 36
37 • the region is not expected to contribute significantly to future increases to O‘ahu’s solid
38 waste management demands;

- 1 • the region is not centrally located to service the entire island; and
- 2 • the region does not contain sites suitable for the processing or disposal of solid waste on
- 3 an island-wide scale.

4 **4.5.1 POLICIES**

5
6 The following policies apply to solid waste handling and disposal in Ko'olau Loa:

- 7
- 8 • Support implementation of the Solid Waste Integrated Management Plan Update.
- 9 • Provide adequate resources for trash removal, clean up of illegal dumps, and
- 10 enforcement of antidumping laws.
- 11 • Promote recycling and other source reduction programs dedicated to minimizing the
- 12 amount of solid waste generated.

13 **4.5.2 GUIDELINES**

- 14
- 15 • **Recycling Programs and Facilities.** Expand recycling collection facilities and services,
- 16 and public outreach and education programs that promote responsible waste
- 17 management and source reduction.
- 18 • **Green Waste Recycling.** Continue recycling of regional green waste at the Lā'ie
- 19 Convenience Center and the Lā'ie Water Reclamation Facility composting operation.
- 20 • **Efficient Solid Waste Collection.** Expand the use of automated refuse collection in
- 21 residential areas.

22 **4.6 DRAINAGE SYSTEMS**

23
24 The major streams that drain the valleys of Ko'olau Loa include: Ka'a'awa Stream, Makaua
25 Stream, Kahana Stream, Punalu'u Stream, Ma'akua Stream, Kaluanui Stream, Waipuhi
26 Stream, Kaipapa'u Stream, Lā'ie Malo'o Stream, Wailele Stream, Kahawainui Stream in Kahana
27 and Lā'ie, Mālaekahana Stream, Kawela Stream, and 'Ō'io Stream. These streams originate in
28 the Ko'olau Range and eventually discharge into the ocean along the Ko'olau Loa coast. There
29 are also many natural gulches and drainageways in the region, such as Koloa Gulch in Lā'ie
30 and "Hospital Ditch" in Kahuku. The drainage basins vary in size, some being long and narrow,
31 and others including significant collection areas in the agricultural lowlands.

32
33 Floods resulting from intense rainfall events are a significant hazard for homes and other
34 structures built near streams and drainageways in almost every *ahupua'a*. Heavy rainfall at the

1 head of the valleys, combined with debris clogging the lowland channels, has on occasion
2 overwhelmed the capacity of these drainageways. In many areas of Ko'olau Loa, the elevated
3 grade of Kamehameha Highway diverts or detains the overland flow of stormwater runoff toward
4 the ocean. This condition can cause localized flooding of the highway and properties abutting
5 the highway.

6
7 Kahawainui Stream channel improvements were made in the mid-1990s, which helped alleviate
8 flooding problems in Lā'ie. A federal reconnaissance study examined options for flood control
9 along the Waialele Stream. Construction of flood control improvements including a berm is being
10 considered, with the design of the project being jointly funded by the federal government, City
11 and County of Honolulu, and Hawai'i Reserves, Inc.

12
13 Drainage problems exist in Kahuku in the lowland floodplains of Ōhia, Kalaeo Kahipa, and
14 Mālaekahana Streams. As existing drainage facilities are inadequate during major storm
15 events, the runoff from *mauka* areas floods the campus of Kahuku High and Intermediate
16 School, as well as portions of the commercial area and the Walkerville residential area.
17 Agencies from the City, State Department of Land and Natural Resources, and the U.S. Army
18 Corps of Engineers are coordinating their efforts in a regional drainage assessment that
19 provides alternative solutions. Other coastal areas in Ko'olau Loa have experienced major
20 flooding and studies to alleviate these impacts should be undertaken.

21 22 **4.6.1 POLICIES**

23
24 Policies pertaining to Ko'olau Loa's drainage areas are:

- 25
26 • Ensure that the maintenance and use of drainage areas are consistent with the Ko'olau
27 Loa Watershed Management Plan.
- 28 • Improve drainage systems in the region to provide adequate protection from flooding to
29 protect the quality of nearshore waters.
- 30 • Emphasize control and minimization of non-point source pollution and the retention of
31 storm water on-site and in wetlands in the design of drainage systems in accordance
32 with existing City, State and Federal regulations while maintaining the existing habitat
33 capability and water quality of streams and nearshore waters.
- 34 • View storm water, where appropriate, as a potential irregular source of water for
35 recharge of the aquifer that should be retained for absorption rather than quickly moved
36 to coastal waters.

- 1 • When drainageways must be modified for flood control purposes, select approaches and
2 solutions which, to the extent possible:
- 3 – Improve existing habitat capability;
- 4 – Maintain existing rural and aesthetic qualities and enhance the regional open space
5 network;
- 6 – Avoid degradation of existing coastline and estuarine areas or nearshore water
7 quality;
- 8 – Avoid degradation of the quality of water entering nearshore waters; and
- 9 – Avoid increase in the volume or rate of freshwater intrusion into nearshore waters.
- 10 • Design drainageways for flood control to accommodate a 100-year flood.
- 11 • Encourage abutting property owners along streams and/or drainageways to stabilize the
12 banks with vegetation where erosion potential is high.
- 13 • Encourage coordination between public agencies and private landowners on needed
14 drainage improvements with community input, and develop a phased plan for
15 improvements.
- 16 • Keep drainageways clear of debris to avoid flooding problems.
- 17 • Encourage the State to assess areas of Kamehameha Highway where the roadway
18 diverts or detains stormwater runoff causing localized flooding of the highway and
19 abutting properties.

20 **4.6.2 GUIDELINES**

21
22 Guidelines for the maintenance and improvement of Ko'olau Loa's drainage systems include:

- 23
- 24 • ***Retention and Detention.*** Emphasize retaining or detaining storm water for gradual
25 release into the ground as an alternative strategy for management of storm water.
- 26 • ***Stream Channel Improvements.*** Integrate planned improvements to the drainage
27 system into a regional open space network by creating retention basins, passive
28 recreation areas and recreational access for pedestrians and bicycles. Drainage system
29 design should emphasize control and minimization of non-point source pollution. Where
30 the hardening of stream channels is unavoidable, make the improvements in a manner
31 which maintains and protects natural resources and aesthetic values of the stream, and

1 avoid degradation of coastline and of stream and near-shore water quality, consistent
2 with guidelines expressed in Section 3.1.2.4.

- 3 • **Maintenance.** Regularly maintain and clean draingeways and flood mitigation
4 structures of debris to ensure that they achieve the purpose for which they were
5 designed.
- 6 • **Surface Runoff Improvements.** Employ best management practices to minimize runoff
7 exiting from conservation and agricultural land uses, and other areas that may generate
8 sediment and debris.
- 9 • **Floodplain Management.** Any future work performed within the 100-year floodplain will
10 have to adhere to the requirements of the Federal Emergency Management Agency
11 (FEMA) and meet all flood-proofing requirements.
- 12 • **Systematic Approach.** Develop a comprehensive drainage master plan to address
13 drainage, flood protection and erosion concerns in coastal areas.
- 14 • **Education.** Conduct public outreach and education programs that explain the potential
15 for flooding and how the efforts of individual property owners can minimize the effects of
16 flooding.

17 **4.7 SCHOOL FACILITIES**

18
19 Public schools in Ko’olau Loa are part of the State Department of Education’s (DOE) Windward
20 District. There are five elementary schools, and one intermediate/high school within DOE’s
21 Kahuku Complex: Hau’ula Elementary, Ka’a’awa Elementary, Kahuku Elementary, Lā’ie
22 Elementary, Sunset Elementary and Kahuku High and Intermediate School. (Sunset
23 Elementary School is in the North Shore Sustainable Communities Plan area, and contributes to
24 the enrollment of Kahuku High and Intermediate School.) The Kahuku Public and School
25 Library is located on the Kahuku High and Intermediate School campus, and is a branch of the
26 Hawai’i State Public Library System managed by the DOE.

27
28 The 2007-2008 enrollment capacity, and 2013-2014 projected enrollment for the DOE schools
29 are shown in Table 4-4. Recent enrollment figures and projected enrollments for these schools
30 show that all six schools are operating below capacity, and have additional capacity to
31 accommodate more students. School facilities planning must account for existing and additional
32 demand that could be generated by future residential developments.

**Table 4-4
Public School Enrollment and Capacity, Ko‘olau Loa**

School	2007-2008 Enrollment	2007-2008 Capacity	2013-2014 Projected Enrollment
Elementary			
Sunset	387	466	381
Ka‘a‘awa	147	158	141
Hau‘ula	275	436	248
Lā‘ie	609	924	575
Kahuku	501	587	480
Intermediate & High School			
Kahuku	1,736	1,802	1,650

Source: Department of Education, Facilities and Support Services Branch, 2008.

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Kahuku Intermediate and High School student enrollment in the 2007-2008 school year was under the facility capacity for the same year. Likewise, DOE projections indicate that the school’s future enrollment will be below capacity. The existing campus (21 acres) is less than half the size of a standard DOE high school (50 acres), and continues to experience drainage problems due to its location within a flood plain. A master plan was completed in June 2005 to address future campus expansion and facility improvements and mitigate the threat of flood events. Due to changes in the ownership of adjacent lands identified for campus expansion, the master plan is no longer viable.

In anticipation of educational facilities that the new community of Mālaekahana will require, a new primary school is being considered within this community to address this demand. Thus, a future school symbol has been included in the Public Facilities Map of Appendix A to address this need.

Any new housing development in Lā‘ie, Kahuku , or Mālaekahana would have to consider the potential impact that the residential growth could have on Lā‘ie Elementary School, Kahuku Elementary School, and Kahuku Intermediate and High School. For any future housing developments, the developer will need to work closely with the DOE to ensure that adequate school facilities would be in place to meet additional demand generated.

1 **4.7.1 POLICIES**

2
3 Policies relating to school facilities are:

- 4 • Provide and maintain quality school facilities that serve the needs of the community.
- 5 • Integrate school facilities with other community uses.
- 6 • Support facility and drainage improvements at Kahuku High and Intermediate School.

7
8 **4.7.2 GUIDELINES**

9
10 The following guidelines should be followed in planning and operating schools in Ko'olau Loa.

- 11 • **Adequate Facilities.** Confirm the adequacy of school facilities before approving new
12 residential development. Approve new residential developments only after the State
13 DOE confirms that adequate school facilities, either at existing schools or new sites, will
14 be available when the development is occupied.
- 15 • **Shared Facilities.** Coordinate the development and use of athletic facilities such as
16 playgrounds, playfields and courts, swimming pools, and gymnasiums with the DOE
17 where the joint use of such facilities would maximize utilization and reduce duplication of
18 functions without compromising the schools' athletic programs.
- 19 • **Hurricane Shelters.** Promote facility design and construction that allows for school
20 buildings to be used as public hurricane shelters.
- 21 • **Safe and Efficient Access.** Support efforts to develop safe and efficient access to
22 schools, emphasizing the importance of secondary routes and pathways other than
23 Kamehameha Highway.
- 24 • **School Impact Fees.** Support the DOE's requests for school impact fees from
25 developers of residential projects to ensure that adequate school facilities are in place at
26 the time new residential units are occupied.
- 27 • **Kahuku Intermediate and High School.** Support resolution of the flooding issues that
28 affect the Kahuku Intermediate and High School campus.
- 29 • **Library Facilities.** Support the development of a regional library for Ko'olau Loa.
- 30

4.8 CIVIC AND PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITIES

The City and County of Honolulu Customer Services Department operates a number of Satellite City Halls island-wide. These facilities offer many government services for residents, including bus pass sales, bicycle and vehicle registrations, and driver's license renewals. There are no permanent Satellite City Hall facilities in Ko'olau Loa. The closest facilities are in Kāne'ōhe and Wahiawā, and the City has no plans to build a permanent facility in Ko'olau Loa. In the event that the City is able to establish a permanent facility, Hau'ula and Lā'ie should be considered as appropriate locations.

Police Protection. The Honolulu Police Department (HPD) services Ko'olau Loa out of the Kahuku Police Substation. Currently, 27 staff and officers (over three watches) are assigned to the area from Ka'a'awa to Waiale'e Stream.

Fire Protection. The Honolulu Fire Department (HFD) operates fire stations in Ka'a'awa, Hau'ula and Kahuku. The Ka'a'awa Fire Station #21 is equipped with a five-person engine company, an inflatable rescue boat, and two bays that could accommodate an ambulance or other equipment. The Hau'ula Station #15 is equipped with a five-person engine company and a one-person tanker truck. The Kahuku Station #13 is equipped with a five-person engine. The HFD has previously proposed a new fire station in Kawela as a long-range project, if and when additional growth in the area justifies construction of a new facility. HFD is also planning the relocation of the Hau'ula Fire Station out of the flood area. HFD has no other plans for new stations in Ko'olau Loa nor do they anticipate increasing personnel at either of the existing stations.

Emergency Services. Emergency care for the region is provided by the Kahuku Medical Center (KMC). The KMC is a non-profit, civic and public safety facility which provides emergency services and a physician base for primary medical services to the Ko'olau Loa community. The KMC is affiliated with Hawai'i Health Systems Corporation, a public benefit corporation of the State of Hawai'i that operates the state's community hospital system. Designated as a critical access hospital, the KMC is outfitted with modern equipment and facilities, and a medical staff of 15 physicians and 75 employees. Re-establishing emergency air transport services at the KMC to transfer critical care patients to better-equipped facilities is strongly supported by the community.

Civil Defense. Ko'olau Loa is susceptible to natural hazards such as flooding, tsunami, tropical storms, hurricanes and high surf conditions. In the event of these hazardous conditions, residents need to evacuate to shelter facilities. There are three hurricane emergency shelter facilities in the Ko'olau Loa area, located at Brigham Young University-Hawai'i, Kahuku Elementary, and Kahuku High/ Intermediate School (Department of Emergency Management, August 2009). Outside of Ko'olau Loa, the closest emergency shelters on the Windward coast

1 are located at Waiāhole Elementary School and Kahalu‘u Elementary School in Ko‘olau Poko.
2 Flooding is the most common and recurring hazard, and there are other shelters designated for
3 flooding and other disasters requiring evacuation. Under heavy, continuous rain and flooding
4 conditions, Department of Emergency Management (DEM) plans are in place to evacuate
5 endangered residents as required, and include additional evacuation options in the event of
6 other emergencies.

7

8 As of 2009, there are 13 outdoor warning sirens within Ko‘olau Loa, including eight sirens which
9 have been upgraded to new solar-powered public address capable sirens and one new siren
10 installed at Punalu‘u. The remaining four will be upgraded as funds become available from the
11 State. There are other areas that need siren coverage which are currently covered by
12 emergency response vehicle public address systems. These areas will be provided with sirens
13 in the future by either the State or new project developers, as appropriate.

14

15 **4.8.1 POLICIES**

16

17 The following pertains to civic and public safety facilities:

18

- 19 • Support adequate staffing and facilities to ensure effective and efficient delivery of basic
20 governmental service, emergency and primary medical services, and protection of public
21 safety.
- 22 • Promote an integrated approach to public safety which will enable police, fire, ocean
23 safety, civil defense, and emergency medical efforts to share resources and information,
24 as appropriate.
- 25 • Provide emergency shelters in Ko‘olau Loa.

26 **4.8.2 GUIDELINES**

27

- 28 • **Satellite City Hall.** Consider the establishment of a permanent Satellite City Hall in
29 Ko‘olau Loa at Hau‘ula or Lā‘ie, either of which could serve as a gathering place for
30 activities and services.
- 31 • **Better Utilization of Facilities.** Support the planning and programming of public
32 facilities to create maximum usage flexibility. In addition, encourage interagency
33 coordination in better utilization of existing facilities to provide a more integrated
34 approach to delivering services in the region. Examples could include using school
35 facilities as emergency shelters, requiring that all new public buildings serve a secondary
36 function as an emergency shelter, and establishing satellite city halls as multi-purpose
37 facilities with expanded hours and services for area residents.

- 1 • **Maintain Police and Fire/Ambulance Stations.** The only anticipated need for new
2 locations for either police or fire stations is the planned relocation of the Hau'ula Fire
3 Station outside of the flood plain. Accommodate any other necessary improvements
4 through renovation or minor expansion of existing facilities for fire/ambulance and police
5 protection.

- 6 • **Adequate Police and Fire/Ambulance Protection.** Provide adequate staffing and
7 facilities for fire/ambulance and police protection.

- 8 • **Emergency and Primary Medical Services.** Support adequate staffing and facilities to
9 ensure the continued operation and maintenance of Kahuku Medical Center and the
10 Ko'olau Loa Community Health and Wellness Center. Allow for the possible
11 development of other health related facilities that will support the continued viability of
12 the existing facilities.

- 13 • **Creation of Safe Environments.** Promote the creation of safe, crime-deterrent public
14 and private environments by encouraging the use of crime-preventive principles in the
15 planning and design of communities, open spaces, circulation networks, and buildings.

- 16 • **Outdoor Warning Sirens.** Install outdoor warning sirens as needed to provide
17 advance warning of impending disaster events for the people residing and working in
18 Ko'olau Loa communities.

19 **4.9 OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES**

20
21 Antennas have been around as long as we have had radio and television services. Antennas
22 associated with communication purposes have grown tremendously since the introduction of
23 mobile communication devices in the early 1980s. While the telecommunication industry has
24 provided more convenient communication capabilities for individuals, it has also increased
25 public agencies' ability to provide faster and more efficient response to those in need,
26 particularly during times of emergency.

27
28 While the benefits of the telecommunications industry cannot be disputed, communities have
29 opposed new antennas due to aesthetic impacts, especially related to public views and
30 neighborhood character. Their visibility has increased, particularly where antennas are mounted
31 on free-standing towers.

32
33 The public has also raised concerns about the environmental effects of electromagnetic field
34 exposure associated with radio transmission, as evidenced by the presence of antennas.
35 However, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is responsible for evaluating the
36 human environmental effects of radio frequency emissions, assuming that the provider is in
37 compliance with the Commission's radio frequency rules.

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4.9.1 POLICIES

The following are policies governing the utilization of antennas.

- Encourage co-location of antennas; towers should host the facilities of more than one service provider to minimize their proliferation and reduce visual impacts.
- Mount antennas onto existing buildings or structures so that public scenic views and open spaces will not be negatively affected. However, except for the occupant’s personal use, antennas on single-family dwelling roofs in residential districts are not appropriate.
- Use “stealth” technology (e.g., towers disguised as trees) especially on free-standing antenna towers in order to blend in with the surrounding environment and minimize visual impacts.

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5. IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of the City's Development and Sustainable Communities Plans is a challenge for the City's planners, engineers, and other technical and policy-level personnel, as well as elected officials who determine the allocation of City resources. The plans seek to implement a vision for the future by providing wider guidance for decisions and actions related to land use, public facilities, and infrastructure as well as for zoning matters. As a result, many of their provisions reflect the consultations which occurred throughout the planning process with pertinent implementing agencies and community representatives. It should be noted that implementation will depend on each department's priorities and availability of resources.

Many municipal jurisdictions throughout the United States have instituted comprehensive planning programs that emphasize a proactive community-based planning and implementation process. These local governments seek to establish a strong link between planning policies and guidelines, and specific organization, funding, and actions needed to implement a variety of public and private projects and programs. The following sections of this Chapter are intended to strengthen the linkage to implementation to realize the vision of the future presented in this Plan.

Implementation of the Ko'olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan will be accomplished by:

- Initiating zoning map and development code amendments to achieve consistency with the policies and guidelines of the Sustainable Communities Plan;
- Guiding public investment in infrastructure through Functional Plans and Special Area Plans which support the vision of the Sustainable Communities Plan;
- Reviewing zoning and other development applications based on how well they support the vision for Ko'olau Loa;
- Incorporating Sustainable Communities Plan priorities through the Public Infrastructure Map and the City's annual budget process; and
- Conducting a review of the vision, policies, guidelines, and capital improvement program (CIP) priority investments of the Ko'olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan every five years and recommending revisions as necessary.

1 Chapter 5 is organized under the following headings:
2

3 SECTION

4 5.1 PUBLIC FACILITY INVESTMENT PRIORITIES

5 5.2 DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

6 5.3 SPECIAL AREA PLANS

7 5.4 FUNCTIONAL PLANNING

8 5.5 REVIEW OF ZONING AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS

9 5.6 FIVE-YEAR SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES PLAN REVIEW

10 5.7 IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX
11

12 **5.1 PUBLIC FACILITY INVESTMENT PRIORITIES**
13

14 The vision for Ko'olau Loa requires the cooperation of both public and private agencies in
15 planning, financing, and constructing infrastructure. The City must take an active role in
16 working with the State, private landowners, and the community in planning infrastructure
17 improvements. The priority public facility investments for Ko'olau Loa include drainage
18 improvements in Kahuku, Lā'ie, Punalu'u and Ka'a'awa; highway safety improvements along
19 Kamehameha Highway; and full development of regional and neighborhood parks in the region.
20

21 **5.2 DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES**
22

23 Projects to receive priority in the approval process are those which:
24

- 25 • Involve publicly funded improvements that are consistent with the Ko'olau Loa
26 Sustainable Communities Plan vision, policies and guidelines;
- 27 • Involve applications for zoning and other regulatory approvals which are consistent with
28 the Ko'olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan vision, policies and guidelines; and
- 29 • Are located on vacant usable parcels within the Community Growth Boundary as shown
30 on the Ko'olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan Land Use Map in Appendix A.

31 **5.3 SPECIAL AREA PLANS**
32

33 For areas requiring particular attention, Special Area Plans provide more detailed policies and
34 guidelines than the Sustainable Communities Plans. The form and content of Special Area
35 Plans depend on what characteristics and issues need to be addressed in greater detail in
36 planning and guiding development or use of the Special Area.

1
2 Special Area Plans can be used to guide land use development and infrastructure investment in
3 special districts, redevelopment districts, or resource areas. Plans for special districts provide
4 guidance for development and infrastructure investment in areas with distinct historic or design
5 character or significant visual and scenic resources. Plans for redevelopment districts provide
6 strategies for the revitalization or redevelopment of an area. Plans for resource areas provide
7 resource management strategies for areas with particular natural or cultural resource values.
8

9 **5.4 FUNCTIONAL PLANNING**

10
11 Functional planning is the process through which various City agencies determine needs,
12 assign priorities, establish timing and phasing, and propose financing for projects within their
13 areas of responsibility that will further the implementation of the vision articulated in the
14 Sustainable Communities Plan. This process may take a variety of forms, depending upon the
15 missions of the various agencies involved, as well as upon requirements imposed from outside
16 the City structure, such as federal requirements for wastewater management planning.
17 Typically, functional planning occurs as a continuous or iterative activity within each agency.
18

19 The functional planning process involves annual reviews of existing functional planning
20 documents and programs by the City agencies responsible for developing and maintaining
21 infrastructure and public facilities or for provision of City services. As a result of these reviews,
22 the agencies then update, if required, existing plans or prepare new long-range functional
23 planning documents that address facilities and service system needs. Updates of functional
24 planning documents are also conducted to assure that agency plans will serve to further
25 implement the Sustainable Communities Plans as well as to provide adequate opportunity for
26 coordination of plans and programs among the various agencies.
27

28 The number and types of functional planning documents will vary from agency to agency, as will
29 the emphases and contents of those documents. A typical agency may develop a set of core
30 documents such as:

- 31
- 32 • A resource-constrained long-range capital improvement program. A “resource-
33 constrained” program is one which identifies the fiscal resources that can be reasonably
34 expected to be available to finance the improvements.

 - 35 • A long-range financing plan, with identification of necessary new revenue measures or
36 opportunities.

 - 37 • A development schedule with top priority to areas designated for earliest development.

- 1 • Service and facility design standards, including level of service guidelines for
2 determining adequacy.

3 Other documents may also be developed as part of an agency’s functional planning activities,
4 such as master plans for provision of services to a specific region of the island. In some cases,
5 functional planning activities will be undertaken in cooperation with agencies outside the City
6 structure, such as transportation planning activities that are conducted in association with the
7 O’ahu Metropolitan Planning Organization.

8
9 Functional planning is intended to be a proactive public involvement process which provides
10 public access to information about infrastructure and public facility needs assessments,
11 alternatives evaluation, and financing. Outreach activities should involve the Neighborhood
12 Boards, community organizations, landowners, and other parties who may be significantly
13 affected by the public facilities and infrastructure projects or programs to be developed.

14
15 The functional planning process should be characterized by opportunities for early and
16 continuing public involvement, timely public notice, public access to information used in the
17 evaluation of priorities, and the opportunity for the public to suggest alternatives and to express
18 preferences. The functional planning process provides the technical background for the Capital
19 Improvements Program and related public policy proposals which are subject to review and
20 approval by the City Council.

21

22 **5.5 REVIEW OF ZONING AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT** 23 **APPLICATIONS**

24

25 A primary way in which the vision for the Ko’olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan will guide
26 land use is through the review of applications for zone change and other development
27 approvals. Approval for development projects should be based on the extent to which the
28 project supports the vision, policies and guidelines of the Sustainable Communities Plan.

29

30 Projects which do not involve “significant” zone changes will be shared with the community and
31 reviewed by the Department of Planning and Permitting for consistency with the vision, policies,
32 and guidelines of the Ko’olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan during the zone change
33 application process. Projects which meet the criteria of a “significant” zone change are required
34 to prepare an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement following the
35 provisions of Hawai’i Revised Statutes, Chapter 343. The criteria to establish a zone change as
36 “significant” in need of HRS, Chapter 343 environmental review is defined in the Ko’olau Loa
37 Sustainable Communities Plan adopting ordinance.

1
2 **5.5.1 ADEQUATE FACILITIES REQUIREMENT**
3

4 All projects requesting zone changes will be reviewed to determine if adequate public facilities
5 and infrastructure are or will be available to meet the needs created as a result of the
6 development. Level of Service Guidelines to define adequate public facilities and infrastructure
7 requirements are established as part of the Capital Improvements Program process.
8

9 In order to guide development and growth in an orderly manner as required by the City's
10 General Plan, zoning and other development applications for new developments should be
11 approved only if the responsible City and State agencies confirm that adequate public facilities
12 and utilities will be available at the time of occupancy, or if conditions the functional agency
13 indicates are necessary to assure adequacy are otherwise sufficiently addressed.
14

15 The Department of Planning and Permitting will review the project for consistency with the
16 Ko'olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan vision, and summarize any individual agency's
17 findings regarding public facilities and utilities adequacy which are raised as part of the
18 Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement (EA/EIS) process. The
19 Department will address these findings and any additional agency comments submitted as part
20 of the agency review of the zone change application and recommend conditions that should be
21 included in the Unilateral Agreement or Development Agreement to insure adequacy of
22 facilities.
23

24 **5.6 FIVE-YEAR SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES PLAN REVIEW**
25

26 The Department of Planning and Permitting shall conduct a comprehensive review of the
27 Ko'olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan and report its findings and recommended revisions
28 to the Planning Commission and the City Council five years after adoption and every five years
29 thereafter. It is intended that the Community Growth Boundary will remain fixed through the
30 2035 planning horizon.
31

32 **5.6.1 ADOPTION OF THE SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES PLAN AND EXISTING**
33 **LAND USE APPROVALS**
34

35 This Sustainable Communities Plan will go into effect upon adoption by ordinance. Land use
36 approvals granted under existing zoning, Unilateral Agreements, and approved Urban Design
37 Plans will remain in force and guide entitlement decisions until any new zoning action to further
38 implement the vision and policies of the Ko'olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan is initiated.

1 If an EA/EIS was accepted in the course of a Sustainable Communities Plan land use approval
2 for a project, it should be acceptable to meet the requirement for an initial project EA/EIS when
3 zone change applications are submitted for subsequent phases of the project, unless the project
4 scope and land uses are being significantly changed from that described in the initial EA/EIS.
5

6 **5.7 IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX**

7

8 This section provides a summary of the specific physical improvements and actions identified in
9 Chapters 3 and 4 of this Plan to help organize and facilitate plan implementation.
10

11 Table 5-1 Implementation Matrix presents the implementing actions, the related plans,
12 regulatory code or action, and the public or private entities responsible for implementing the
13 action. The purpose of the table is to identify the improvements and actions that are needed to
14 realize the long-term future vision of Ko'olau Loa, and help coordinate and organize roles and
15 responsibilities of agencies and stakeholders. It is not an exhaustive or complete list of actions,
16 and is intended to be a supporting tool for DPP and the community. The table is organized by
17 land use category, with the categories listed according to the order of Chapters 3 and 4.
18

- 19 • The first column of the table – Policies and Guidelines – is comprised of the guideline
20 statements for each land use category. Policy statements are used if the land use
21 category does not include guidelines (e.g., Electrical Systems).

- 22 • The second column – Program – relates each statement to a specific regulatory code,
23 functional plan or other action. The term “project review” indicates the review of
24 discretionary land use approvals, such as State land use, County zoning and County
25 special management area use permits. In some instances, To Be Determined (TBD)
26 was used to indicate that the related code/plan/action was not clear. TBD actions are
27 intended to be identified and developed by the agencies responsible for implementation.

- 28 • The third column – Agency – identifies the public and/or private entities responsible for
29 implementing the policy or guideline. Although many of the implementing actions fall
30 under DPP’s jurisdiction, some actions are the responsibility of other Federal, State or
31 City departments or public agencies, while a few have been assigned to private entities
32 or individual landowners.

- 33 • The fourth column identifies the role of the agencies involved in implementation. The
34 three categories identified include implementation, regulation or advocacy.

1 **Table 5-1**

2 **Implementation Matrix**

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
Open Space and Natural Environment – Mountain Areas and Trails			
1. Maintain, protect, and/or restore native forests in the State Conservation District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ko'olau Mountains Watershed Partnership Program - Conservation District Management Plan - Ko'olau Loa Watershed Management Plan 	DLNR BWS	Implementer Advocate
2. Identify and protect endangered species habitats and other important ecologically sensitive areas from such threats as fire, alien species, feral animals and human activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ko'olau Mountains Watershed Partnership Program - TBD 	DLNR	Implementer
3. Avoid the establishment of utility corridors and other uses that would disturb areas with high concentrations of native or endangered species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TBD 	DLNR	Regulator
4. Maintain and enhance <i>mauka</i> trail systems, including sufficient parking areas and signage at trailheads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nā Ala Hele 	DLNR	Implementer
5. Support State efforts to seek opportunities for cooperative agreements with private landowners to gain access to trails leading to public lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nā Ala Hele 	DLNR	Implementer
Open Space and Natural Environment – Shoreline Areas			
6. Maintain and, where possible, enhance the physical integrity and habitat value of shoreline areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coastal Zone Management Program - Special Management Area and Shoreline Setback Rules 	State CZM Program DLNR DPP	Implementer/Regulator Regulator Regulator
7. Preserve rare and sensitive coastal resources including coastal strand vegetation, sand dunes, and anchialine pools. Establish buffer zones around these resources where necessary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TBD 	DLNR DPP	Regulator Regulator
8. Identify and protect endangered species habitats and other important ecologically sensitive areas from such threats as fire, alien species, feral animals and inappropriate human activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TBD 	DLNR	Implementer/Regulator

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
9. Maintain existing <i>makai</i> view openings along the coastal highway. Avoid obstructions, such as walls and heavy landscaping which block views, except where necessary for safety reasons. Maintain public beach parks to avoid unnecessary landscape screening or the placement of park structures within the view corridor. Recommendations of the <u>Coastal View Study</u> (1987) should be incorporated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Park Maintenance Program - Land Use Ordinance - Project Review 	DFM DLNR DOT DPP	Implementer Regulator Implementer Regulator
10. To the extent possible, acquire shallow developed beach-front lots which would be impractical to redevelop given existing zoning standards or wave hazard considerations in order to improve public access and lateral shoreline views along Kamehameha Highway.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Park Facilities Functional Plan 	DPR DFM	Implementer Implementer
11. Maintain and enhance public access to the shoreline and lateral access along the coast, including the provision of parking areas. Public access should be provided at approximately 1/2-mile intervals in rural areas, or at closer intervals when justified by public demand, traditional use patterns, the quality of the recreational resources, or natural barriers that impede shoreline access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Park Facilities Functional Plan - Project Review 	DPR DPP	Implementer Regulator/Advocate
12. Establish additional minimum setbacks for structures near the shoreline in erosion hazard areas, and implement other management strategies to protect unstable sandy beach areas that impact Kamehameha Highway along the Ka'a'awa, Punalu'u and Hau'ula shorelines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coastal Zone Management Program - Special Management Area and Shoreline Setback Rules 	State CZM Program DLNR DPP	Implementer/Regulator Regulator Regulator
13. Adopt development standards that require new structures along the shoreline to incorporate structural and design elements compatible with coastal hazards such as coastal erosion, tsunami and hurricane overwash.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land Use Ordinance - Building Code 	DPP	Regulator
14. Evaluate emerging policies relating to climate change and sea level rise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TBD 	TBD	TBD
15. Prohibit off-road vehicular and motorcycle use in shoreline areas, including but not limited to the placement of barriers to prevent vehicular access along the beachfront.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TBD 	DLNR DPP DPR	Implementer Regulator Implementer
16. Maintain the untamed landscape quality of the Kahuku shoreline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land Use Ordinance 	DLNR DPP	Regulator Regulator/Advocate
17. Implement management practices that protect nearshore coral reefs from damaging activities such as soil erosion, non-point source pollution, dredging, and alterations to near-shore water circulation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hawai'i Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program Management Plan - Storm Drainage Standards - Grading Ordinance 	DLNR State CZM Program DPP DDC	Regulator Regulator Regulator Advocate

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
18. Minimize the adverse effects of artificial lighting on wildlife and human health by balancing the need of outdoor lighting for night utility, security, and desire for reasonable architectural expression with the need to conserve energy and protect the natural environment.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator
19. Adopt outdoor night lighting standards that encourage efforts to minimize glare and stray light, and reinforce the differences between urban and rural communities.	- Land Use Ordinance	DPP	Implementer
Open Space and Natural Environment – Wildlife Sanctuaries			
20. Respect and establish an appropriate balance between natural habitats and human uses in the management of wildlife sanctuaries. Appropriate buffers between uses should be established wherever necessary.	- Habitat Conservation Plan - Land Use Ordinance	USFWS DLNR DPP	Implementer Implementer Regulator
21. Retain existing Preservation zoning in the vicinity of Kahuku’s Punaho’olapa Marsh, Punamanō and Ki’i Pond National Wildlife Refuges.	- Land Use Ordinance	DPP	Regulator
22. Encourage landowners to establish additional sanctuaries in other areas within the region that provide habitats for endangered wildlife, flora and fauna.	- TBD	USFWS DLNR	Implementer Implementer/Advocate
Open Space and Natural Environment – Natural Gulches, Streams and Drainageways			
23. Preserve the aesthetic and biological values of natural gulches, streams and drainageways as part of the open space system. Restore and protect ecologically sensitive areas and ecosystems which should be maintained and enhanced as open space elements. Any activities in the vicinity of these areas need to ensure that the open space system will not be significantly impacted or that biological values will not be significantly degraded.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review - Storm Drainage Standards - Grading Ordinance - Ko’olau Loa Watershed Management Plan	DPP DDC DLNR BWS	Regulator Implementer Regulator/Implementer Advocate
24. Identify and protect endangered species habitats and other important ecologically sensitive areas from such threats as fire, alien species, feral animals and incompatible human activity.	- TBD	DLNR DOA	Implementer Regulator/Implementer
25. Minimize soil erosion, runoff of pesticides, fertilizers and other non-point source contaminants into streams, wetlands and marine habitats with strategies such as stream setbacks, erosion control devices, integrated pest management plans, and revegetation of disturbed areas. Incorporate erosion control measures and best management practices as recommended in the <u>State of Hawai’i Coastal Non-point Pollution Control Program Management Plan, Volume I</u> (June 1996), to prevent pollution of wetlands, streams, estuaries, and nearshore waters.	- Hawai’i Coastal Non-point Pollution Control Program Management Plan - Grading Ordinance - TBD	DLNR State CZM Program DOA DOH TMDL Program DPP	Regulator/Implementer Regulator Implementer Regulator Implementer

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
26. Where feasible, establish setbacks along rivers, streams, and shoreline areas to preserve these resources and protective buffer zones around biologically sensitive areas to minimize habitat disturbance. Where possible, provide access as part of the open space network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ko'olau Loa Watershed Management Plan - Land Use Ordinance - Project Review 	DLNR BWS DPP DPR	Regulator/Implementer Advocate Regulator Implementer
27. Restrict uses in these areas to conservation uses, compatible recreational uses such as walking and bicycling, traditional and customary rights of Native Hawaiian practitioners, and controlled surface water diversion for agricultural purposes. Avoid development in ecologically sensitive areas; if activities are allowed, minimize impacts and implement mitigative measures that will fully offset any loss of resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land Use Ordinance - Project Review 	DLNR LUC DPP	Regulator Regulator Regulator
28. Restore, protect and maintain stream habitat values along the entire stream length, from the headwaters through the <i>muliwai</i> (nearshore marine zone created when freshwater streams flow into the ocean) to the marine reef system, to avoid degradation or interruption of habitat for native organisms and to provide for the health of the entire ecosystem.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ko'olau Loa Watershed Management Plan - Land Use Ordinance - Project Review - TBD 	DLNR BWS DPP	Regulator Advocate Regulator
29. To the extent possible, limit any modifications to natural gulches and streams, except for measures necessary for flood protection. If modifications are needed, minimize impacts on biological habitats and natural resources, complement the existing rural character and aesthetic quality, and maintain existing water quality and the rate and volume of freshwater run-off into near-shore waters. Drainageway modifications may include stream-side vegetation and rip-rap boulder lining of stream banks; channelization should be a last resort and limited to v-shaped bottom channels and/or other measures that preserve environmental habitat qualities and capabilities to maintain a stream flow during low rainfall periods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ko'olau Loa Watershed Management Plan - Land Use Ordinance - Storm Drainage Standards - Project Review 	DLNR BWS DPP ENV DDC	Regulator Advocate Regulator Implementer Implementer
30. Enhance, restore and preserve streams while providing public access for recreational and cultural purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ko'olau Loa Watershed Management Plan - Land Use Ordinance - Project Review - TBD 	DLNR BWS DPP DPR	Implementer Advocate Regulator/Advocate Implementer/Advocate
31. Develop an implementation schedule with input from community and public agencies to establish permanent instream flow standards that support sound watershed management. The setting of instream flow standards should weigh the benefits of instream and non-instream uses of water resources, including the economic impact of restrictions of such uses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instream Flow Standard Assessment Report 	CWRM	Regulator

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
32. Support the implementation of the <u>Ko'olau Loa Watershed Management Plan</u> .	- Ko'olau Loa Watershed Management Plan	BWS DPP	Implementer Advocate
<i>Open Space and Natural Environment – Golf Courses</i>			
33. Optimize and maintain the function of golf courses as passive drainageways to maximize their potential to serve as drainage retention areas, as well as wildlife habitats.	- Project Review	LUC DPP	Regulator Regulator
34. Maintain golf course designs to provide view amenities for adjacent developed areas, including public rights-of-way, parks and vista points.	- Project Review	LUC DPP	Regulator Regulator
35. Provide safe access through golf courses, as necessary, for regional continuity of shoreline access.	- Project Review	LUC DPP	Regulator Regulator
36. When necessary for safety reasons, use screening, landscape treatment, setbacks and modifications to the course layout rather than fencing or solid barriers.	- Project Review	LUC DPP	Regulator Regulator
37. Maintain golf courses to minimize environmental impacts such as siltation, pesticide and fertilizer runoff and disturbance to coastal, riparian and wetland habitat.	- Project Review	LUC DPP	Regulator Regulator
38. Expand the existing Kahuku public golf course in conjunction with flood control measures.	- Facility Master Plan	DES DDC	Implementer Implementer
39. Encourage the use of nonpotable water resources for golf course irrigation.	- Project Review	LUC DPP BWS	Regulator Regulator Advocate
<i>Open Space and Natural Environment - Kahuku Training Area</i>			
40. Encourage the U.S. Army to manage its training area lands to minimize potential adverse drainage impacts to adjacent lowland areas. Storm water runoff from the Kahuku Training Area should not be increased from existing conditions, and long-term measures should be considered to reduce runoff.	- Kahuku Training Area Standard Operating Procedures	U.S. Army	Implementer
41. Discourage live-fire training in the area. This is consistent with the Army's stated position that the Kahuku Training Area will continue to be used for tactical maneuver training with no live-firing of weapons.	- Kahuku Training Area Standard Operating Procedures	U.S. Army	Implementer

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
42. Encourage the U.S. Army to conduct training exercises in a manner that will not significantly disturb the natural vegetation and wildlife; alter the landform that contributes to runoff; and affect the flow of natural streams and drainageways. For example, the Army's current policy of restricting or prohibiting blanks and pyrotechnic use during the dry seasons to minimize any fire hazard should be maintained as long as this area is used for training purposes.	- Kahuku Training Area Standard Operating Procedures	U.S. Army	Implementer
Agriculture			
43. Discourage subdivision of Agricultural designated and zoned lands for residential uses.	- Land Use Ordinance - Subdivision Rules and Regulations - Project Review	DPP DOA	Regulator Advocate
44. Cluster agricultural subdivisions that include farm dwellings to avoid the inefficient use of more productive agricultural lands and to reduce infrastructure costs.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP DOA	Regulator Advocate
45. Maintain adequate buffers between agricultural lands and new residential development, with consideration given to prevailing winds and the noise or airborne emissions associated with the type of agricultural operation. Allow for appropriate economic uses of buffer zones and if the buffer zone must remain vacant, provide for it to be assessed at a lower property tax rate than productive agricultural land.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review - Chapter 205A, HRS - Real Property Tax Law	DPP LUC DOA TAX	Regulator Regulator Advocate Regulator
46. Design and locate buildings and other facilities that are accessory to an agricultural operation in a way that minimizes the impact on nearby community and residential areas, and the road system.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
47. Enforce permitted uses on agricultural lands to ensure that the use is contributing to meaningful and credible agricultural production on the same or nearby properties.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review - Chapter 205A, HRS	DPP LUC	Regulator/Advocate Regulator/Advocate
48. Allow facilities necessary to support intensive cultivation of arable agricultural lands to be located in agricultural areas.	- Chapter 205, HRS - Land Use Ordinance	LUC DPP	Regulator Regulator
49. Allow recreational or educational programs or other activities which provide supplemental income necessary to sustain the primary agricultural activity, as long as they are compatible with the character of the rural agricultural area, and are accessory to the primary agricultural use of the site.	- Project Review (Special Use Permits) - Land Use Ordinance	LUC DPP	Regulator Regulator

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
50. Use best management practices and conservation procedures to reduce soil erosion, siltation, and nonpoint source runoff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hawai'i Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Management Plan - Windward O'ahu Soil and Water Conservation District 	State CZM Program DOA DOH TMDL Program Hawai'i Association of Conservation Districts	Regulator Implementer Regulator Advocate
51. Expand the use of alternative and renewable water resources for agricultural use, as appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ko'olau Loa Watershed Management Plan 	BWS	Advocate
52. Support conservation initiatives of the Windward O'ahu Soil and Water Conservation District and encourage farmers to apply for, maintain and implement conservation plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Windward O'ahu Soil and Water Conservation District 	Hawai'i Association of Conservation Districts	Advocate
53. Establish economic and tax incentives to provide for long-term agricultural leases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TBD 	DOA TAX	Advocate Regulator
54. Identify and protect Important Agricultural Lands in accordance with Act 183 (2005).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IAL, Act 183 (2005) 	DOA TAX DPP private entities	Advocate Advocate Implementer Implementer
55. Encourage governmental agencies and landowners to upgrade and maintain adequate agricultural infrastructure networks, including roadways and irrigation systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TBD 	DOA BWS	Advocate Advocate
<i>Parks and Recreation</i>			
56. Continue coordination efforts between the City DPR and the State DOE to co-locate neighborhood or community parks with elementary or intermediate schools. Facilities should be designed and operated to achieve efficiencies and reduce duplication in the development and use of athletic, recreation, meeting and parking facilities, wherever possible, either by dedication, or upon agreements between the developer, DOE, and DPR. Co-located parks should be ready for public use upon opening.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School Master Plan - Park Master Plan - Project Review 	DOE DPR DDC DPP	Implementer Implementer Implementer Regulator/Advocate
57. Where feasible, site community and neighborhood parks at the center of neighborhoods to maximize accessibility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Park Facilities Functional Plan - Park Master Plan - Project Review 	DPR DDC DPP	Implementer Implementer Regulator/Advocate

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
58. Provide for accessible pathways from surrounding streets to facilitate pedestrian and bicycle access to parks in master plans for development of new parks or redevelopment of existing parks.	- Park Facilities Functional Plan - Park Master Plan - Project Review	DPR DDC DPP	Implementer Implementer Regulator/Advocate
59. Link parks and recreational areas with the surrounding community using connecting roadways, bikeways, walkways and landscape features or architectural design.	- Bicycle Master Plan - Project Review	DOT DTS DPP	Implementer Implementer Regulator/Advocate
60. Develop a new community park in Lā'ie with a community center facility.	- Park Facilities Functional Plan - Park Master Plan	DPR DDC	Implementer Implementer
61. Expand the Hau'ula Community Park to include a multi-purpose recreational facility.	- Park Facilities Functional Plan - Park Master Plan	DPR DDC	Implementer Implementer
62. Provide neighborhood parks in Ka'a'awa, Punalu'u, and Kahuku (Adams Field) to serve the residential population of these communities.	- Park Facilities Functional Plan - Park Master Plan	DPR DDC	Implementer Implementer
63. Expand Kahuku District Park to support the development of a multi-purpose recreational building and swimming pool complex.	- Park Facilities Functional Plan - Park Master Plan	DPR DDC	Implementer Implementer
64. Acquire and/or improve additional shoreline areas for public recreational uses, including adjacent areas at Kaluanui and Lā'ie Beach Park.	- Park Facilities Functional Plan	DPR	Implementer
65. Encourage continued public access and use of Hukilau Beach Park to provide beach-goers a safer alternative than other nearby public beaches.	- TBD	DPR Hawai'i Reserves	Advocate Implementer
66. Establish community gardens to expand gardening opportunities for area residents.	- Community Recreational Gardening Program	DPR	Implementer
67. Establish management strategies that minimize overcrowding and prevent the negative consequences of overuse.	- Parks Rules and Regulations	DPR	Implementer
68. Locate bus stops or loading areas at principal entries and adjacent to convenient pedestrian access to main activity areas within the park.	- Bus Facility and Systems Plans - Project Review	DTS DPP	Implementer Regulator/Advocate
69. Use generous landscaping or other appropriate visual screens to minimize the visibility of perimeter fencing and maintenance facilities from surrounding areas.	- Park Master Plan - Project Review	DPR DPP	Implementer Regulator/Advocate
70. Provide landscaping along major roadways to serve as linear open space features and create an inviting environment for walking, jogging and biking.	- Park Master Plan - Project Review	DPR DPP	Implementer Regulator/Advocate

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
71. Incorporate natural features of the site and native landscaping materials when designing park improvements.	- Park Master Plan - Project Review	DPR DPP	Implementer Regulator/Advocate
Historic and Cultural Resources			
72. Implement <i>in situ</i> preservation and appropriate protection measures for sites that have high preservation value because of their good condition or unique, historic, cultural and archaeological features, and for which the State Historic Preservation Officer has recommended such treatment in conjunction with the community.	- Chapter 6E HRS - TBD	DLNR	Regulator/Advocate
73. Consider the particular qualities of a site and its relationship to its physical surroundings when determining the appropriate treatment. Determine the following on a site-by-site basis in consultation with the SHPO, O'ahu Island Burial Council, local Hawaiian cultural organizations, and the owner of the land on which the site is located, and the community: (1) appropriate preservation methods; (2) appropriate delineation of site boundaries and setbacks; (3) appropriate restrictions on uses and development of adjacent lands; and (4) appropriateness of public access and interpretation.	- Chapter 6E HRS	DLNR DPP	Regulator/Advocate Regulator/Advocate
74. Include sight lines and view planes that are significant to the original purpose and value of the site in any restrictions placed on adjacent uses and development.	- TBD	DLNR DPP	Implementer Regulator/Advocate
Residential Communities – Rural			
75. Use rural development standards to establish building height limits and lot coverages, roadway and setback widths, infrastructure requirements, and architectural design guidelines.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Implementer/Regulator
76. Encourage alternative development layouts that promote residential clustering and open space preservation.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
77. Ensure compatibility between uses in rural areas and adjacent agricultural lands, natural resources, views and cultural features.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
Residential Communities – Rural Residential			
78. Use rural development standards to determine appropriate scale and character, limit building heights and lot coverages, reduce current requirements for the paving width of residential streets and infrastructure systems, and encourage appropriate architectural design guidelines and ample native, natural landscaping forms.	- Land Use Ordinance - Subdivision Rules and Regulations - Project Review	DPP	Implementer/ Regulator

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
79. Housing development generally should not be sited on areas where the slope exceeds 20 percent. Where this does occur, housing should be developed to avoid adverse visual impacts, potential slope stability problems and increased runoff. Soils engineering and view studies may be necessary to determine the appropriate density and site design for such locations.	- Land Use Ordinance - Subdivision Rules and Regulations - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
80. Building scale, roof form, and the quality of materials for infill and new development, as well as future modifications to existing homes, should be generally compatible with the predominant form and character of existing homes on adjacent properties and with the neighborhood as a whole. Building heights generally should not exceed two stories, but may vary according to required flood elevation, protection of natural features, slope, and roof form. Modification of zoning standards for residential development, such as provisions for building scale or spacing, roadway widths, or sidewalks, and/or changes in existing zoning district categories, may be necessary to promote rural character.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
81. Sites on level terrain with fewer development constraints may have overall site densities approaching the higher end of the range for Rural Residential use. To achieve higher density while providing an attractive living environment, optional design or rural development standards for clusters and planned unit developments should be promoted in lieu of conventional subdivision provisions.	- Land Use Ordinance - Subdivision Rules and Regulations - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
82. Avoid monotonous rows of garages and driveways along neighborhood street frontages by employing features such as varied building setbacks and shared driveways.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
83. Use plantation architectural features such as pitched roofs with varied forms, exterior colors and finishes, building orientation, floor plans and architectural details to provide visual interest and individual identity and accentuate the rural setting.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
84. Support affordable housing initiatives in areas designated for new housing development.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
<i>Residential Communities – Mālaekahana Residential Community</i>			
85. Establish viewshed easements that prohibit development that would intrude into defined Mālaekahana view corridors, as seen from Kamehameha Highway.	- Project Review	DPP	Implementer/Regulator
86. Identify key landmarks and viewing points of these visual resources, and establish building height limits that maintain these views.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
87. Develop multi-family housing adjacent to activity nodes and encourage mixed use zoning at activity centers.	- Zone Change Unilateral Agreement	DPP private entities	Regulator/Advocate Implementer
88. A minimum of fifty percent of the housing units should be affordable.	- Zone Change Unilateral Agreement	DPP private entities	Regulator/Advocate Implementer
89. Meet park dedication requirements on-site, especially for active play, such as ball fields and courts.	- Zone Change Unilateral Agreement	DPP private entities	Regulator/Advocate Implementer
90. Reflect a rural quality along Kamehameha Highway by maintaining generous setbacks and landscaping at the forefront.	- Zone Change Unilateral Agreement	DPP private entities	Regulator/Advocate Implementer
91. Encourage bike paths and walkways that function independently of the roadway system, creating interior connections within Mālaekahana.	- Zone Change Unilateral Agreement	DPP DTS private entities	Regulator/Advocate Regulator/Advocate Implementer
92. Construct drainage and flood control measures that emphasize use of natural materials and low-impact development standards to reinforce the desired rural character.	- Zone Change Unilateral Agreement	DPP private entities	Regulator/Advocate Implementer
93. Require a country design plan prepared subject to community and agency review as part of the rezoning process.	- Zone Change Unilateral Agreement	DPP	Implementer
94. Group compatible activities such as schools and parks together to encourage walking and bicycling within.	- Zone Change Unilateral Agreement	DPP private entities	Regulator/Advocate Implementer
95. Preserve visual connections between the Ko'olau mountains and the ocean.	- Zone Change Unilateral Agreement	DPP private entities	Regulator/Advocate Implementer
96. Construct a new road to City standards in the first phase of development that connects Mālaekahana with Lā'ie and Kahuku, and includes ample room for bicycling and walking and thus, supports reduced dependence on the automobile and Kamehameha Highway.	- Zone Change Unilateral Agreement	DPP private entities	Regulator/Advocate Implementer
<i>Residential Communities – Low Density Apartment</i>			
97. Limit building heights to three stories or 40 feet, including roof form, with heights above 40 feet allowed only when warranted due to the required flood elevation, steep slope of the site, or the desire to protect important natural features. Gabled or similar roof forms should be used to reflect a primarily rural residential design character.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
98. Employ building form and orientation, location of entries and landscape screening, etc., to maintain the existing residential scale and provide greater privacy and individual identity for housing units.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
99. Ensure compatibility of building scale, roof form and the quality of materials with those of adjacent low-density residential areas.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
<i>Residential Communities – Special Needs Housing</i>			
100. In general, apply Low Density Apartment building height and density guidelines to special needs housing sites, as described in Section 3.5.2.4.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator
101. Special needs housing, as an exception to standard density situations, may have densities up to 30 units per acre if it consists primarily of smaller dwelling units with residential scale and character. Special needs housing may have congregate living facilities, and is for individuals who, for the most part, do not rely on or require personal automobiles for travel.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator
102. Whenever possible, locate special needs housing close to public transit, community services and commercial activities.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review - Housing Development Programs	DPP HPHA private entities	Regulator Implementer/Advocate Implementer/Advocate
103. Require proposals for special needs housing to be permitted subject to community and agency review to maintain flexibility in the location of special needs housing and promote flexible site design that preserves natural features and scenic elements.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator
104. Allow heights above 40 feet, subject to community and agency review, only when warranted due to the required flood elevation, steep slope of the site, or the desire to protect important natural features. Gabled or similar roof forms should be used to reflect a primarily rural residential design character.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator
105. Ensure compatibility of building scale, roof form, and materials with adjacent residential uses.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
<i>Commercial Areas – General</i>			
106. Utilize building forms and details which reflect the region's rural character and incorporate the style and any desirable distinctive features of buildings in the community in which they are located.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
107. Encourage the use of building façades, sloped roofs, and breaks in the roof line to reduce the apparent scale of large roof plates in commercial buildings with multiple storefronts.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
108. Avoid blank façades on portions of buildings visible from the street. Provide articulation through the use of building materials, finishes and fenestration.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
109. Reflect a more residential scale and character in the portions of commercial buildings that are adjacent to or readily visible from residential areas.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
110. Limit commercial buildings to a maximum 50,000 square feet of retail space, and a 40-foot height limit, including roof form. In general, buildings should maintain a low-rise, rural scale.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator
111. Avoid the use of large, continuous buildings in new commercial developments. Commercial buildings adjacent to residential areas should be designed to recognize the balance between commercial needs and residential concerns. In general, the physical composition of height, size, and massing of commercial buildings in these locations should be compatible with adjacent residential development.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
112. Provide for the general visibility from Kamehameha Highway of buildings within commercial centers, and employ adequate and appropriately designed signage at entries.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
113. Provide access to parking and loading areas primarily from Kamehameha Highway for the shopping areas in Kahuku and Lā'ie, and exclusively for the Rural Community Commercial Centers (Hau'ula, Ka'a'awa and Mālaekahana) and country store establishments that front the highway. Alternative access should be considered when appropriate and feasible.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DOT DPP private entities	Regulator/Advocate Regulator/Advocate Implementer
114. Employ site design practices and provide facilities which promote pedestrian, bicycle and public transit access.	- Capital Improvement Program - Project Review	DOT DTS DPP	Implementer Implementer Regulator/Advocate
115. Improve bus stops in front of commercial centers, including pull-out bus stop lanes and shelters for waiting passengers.	- Capital Improvement Program	DTS private entities	Implementer/Advocate Implementer
116. Provide racks for bicycle parking at all commercial centers and locate them where they are secure and visible from entry points or other heavy circulation areas.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
117. Emphasize that existing commercial space should be occupied before the development of new commercial properties is considered.	- Project Review - Zone Change	DPP	Regulator/Advocate

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
118. Use existing commercial space and the planned future expansion of the existing Lā'ie rural regional commercial center to accommodate future commercial needs.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
119. Plant a landscape screen consisting of trees and hedges along streets fronting parking lots.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator
120. Provide shade trees throughout parking lots.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator
121. Visually screen service areas from public and residential areas.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator
122. Require indirect illumination for signage visible from residential areas.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator
<i>Commercial Areas – Kahuku Country Town</i>			
123. Incorporate architectural themes and details in new buildings and building renovations which reflect the traditional built forms and cultural heritage of Kahuku and other plantation communities in Hawai'i.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
124. Promote the development of two-story as well as one-story buildings to accommodate and encourage the desired mix of uses. The sugar mill theme should be continued.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
125. Keep buildings relatively small in size and distinctive in character, and avoid the development of long "shopping center"-type structures.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
126. Group buildings and related public spaces in a way which fosters a pedestrian orientation and encourages travel on foot between different establishments.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
<i>Commercial Areas – Lā'ie Rural Regional Commercial Center</i>			
127. Employ architectural design strategies, forms, and details in new building design which reduce the sense of building mass of the center. Incorporate architectural forms and details in future renovations of existing buildings which visually reduce their apparent size.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
128. Incorporate architectural themes and details in new buildings and building renovations which are appropriate to the region's rural character.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
129. Maintain the existing center's low-rise building scale consistent with the character of surrounding residential development.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
130. To the extent possible, site new buildings in a manner which emphasizes a pedestrian orientation and encourages travel on foot between new and existing establishments. Future renovation, redevelopment or expansion of the Rural Regional Commercial Center should take or create opportunities to implement a primarily pedestrian-oriented, village-like setting, in contrast to its current linear form.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
Commercial Areas – Hau‘ula, Ka‘a‘awa and Mālaekahana Rural Community Commercial Center			
131. Encourage and support new building construction, existing building renovation or site redevelopment in a manner which complements and conveys the surrounding area’s rural character.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
132. Utilize landscaping within the parking lot and along the center’s highway frontage in order to soften its appearance and improve its compatibility with the community’s rural character.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
Commercial Areas – Country Stores			
133. Encourage renovations to existing establishments which maintain or, where appropriate, improve upon the traditional stand-alone “country store” architectural style found in Hawai‘i’s rural communities.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
134. Require the architectural character of any redeveloped buildings to be harmonious with adjacent developments and setting in form, material, finishes and color.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
135. Retain the existing stand-alone, small-scale, limited setback, one-story height building form in the redevelopment of any existing establishments.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
Business/Light Industrial Areas			
136. Minimize the visibility of large building volumes and tall building or machinery elements from residential areas, commercial and civic districts, resort areas, and parks through careful site planning and use of ample landscaping.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator
137. Locate and buffer operations that discharge air or water pollutants, even when treated, in areas where they would impose the least potential harm on the natural environment, in case the treatment process fails to perform adequately. Uses that generate high noise levels should be located and operated in a way that will keep noise to an acceptable level in existing and planned residential areas.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
138. Provide mostly small lots within the Lā'ie Industrial Park to accommodate small business service uses.	- Subdivision Rules and Regulations - Project Review	DPP	Regulator
139. No buildings should be primarily used for offices or business services.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator
140. Building heights should convey the area's rural character and generally not exceed 40 feet.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator
141. Buildings should maintain a low-rise, rural character and be compatible with surrounding land uses which include agricultural lands, open space, and residential areas.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
142. Employ building coverage that is appropriate to the rural environment and minimize visibility of structures with careful site planning and ample landscaping.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
143. Minimize the visibility of parking, storage, industrial equipment and operations areas from the street by planting a landscape screen.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
144. Encourage the use of native plants in landscaping.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
Technology Park			
145. The character of the technology park should be relatively low in scale and visibility. The form of the structures should be modeled on campus-like business parks, but the architectural style should be in keeping with and blend into the rural character of the technology park's setting and adjacent uses. Buildings should not be visible from off-site scenic viewpoints looking <i>mauka</i> , and the site should be carefully planned and ample landscaping used so the development is integrated into its surroundings.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator
146. The technology park is primarily intended for emerging and technology-oriented industries and support services. Uses that should not be permitted in the technology park include uses that: produce noise and noxious emissions; uses connected with agricultural production and processing; large-scale retailing/wholesaling commercial operations; dwelling units or overnight accommodations of any kind.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator
147. Uses are intended to be emerging and technology-oriented industries, including but not limited to telecommunications, business education, and research and development facilities.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator
148. Building heights should convey the area's rural character and generally not exceed 40 feet.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
149. Buildings should maintain a low-rise, rural character and be compatible with surrounding land uses which include agricultural lands, open space, and residential areas.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
150. Employ building coverage that is appropriate to the rural environment; avoid use of large, continuous buildings; and minimize visibility of structures with careful site planning and ample landscaping.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
151. Soften the visual impacts of parking, storage, industrial equipment and operations areas from the street by planting a landscape screen.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
152. Encourage the use of native trees and plant materials in landscaping.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
Visitor Facilities – Turtle Bay Resort and Coastline			
153. Preserve public access to the shoreline.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
154. Preserve and enhance existing features of topography, landscape and views unique to the area.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
155. Protect cultural resources and practices within the area.	- Chapter 6E, HRS - TBD	DLNR DPP	Regulator Regulator/Advocate
Visitor Facilities – Polynesian Cultural Center			
156. Design and construction of new facilities or renovations should be consistent with existing architectural character or appropriate Polynesian themes expressed in the existing Center. PCC should continue to improve its overall design character and outward appearance as a Polynesian attraction, with emphasis toward tropical landscaping.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
157. The architectural character of new facilities should respect the region's rural features.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
158. Expansion areas should be low-rise in character and set back from the roadway and adjacent uses. The architectural character of new facilities should respect the region's rural features.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
159. Impacts to Kamehameha Highway traffic flow should be minimized by focusing traffic through existing intersections without creating new driveway connections to the highway.	- Project Review	DOT DPP	Regulator Regulator/Advocate
160. Portions of the Center adjacent to residential areas should be organized and designed to relate compatibly in scale, materials, character, color, and function with existing residential structures and activity.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
161. Where functionally practical and visually appropriate, use breaks in roof lines to reduce scale and apparent building mass.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
162. Place any new parking and service areas behind the buildings or otherwise visually screen them from streets and residential areas.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
163. Maintain and enhance view channels of the shoreline from Kamehameha Highway.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
164. Include a landscape screen of trees and hedges in setbacks from street frontages and property lines.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
165. Plant and maintain shade trees throughout parking lots.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
166. Use native plants and landscaping materials that reflect PCC's Polynesian themes and complement the region's rural character.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
167. Provide a public pedestrian easement to the shoreline.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
Visitor Facilities - Visitor Accommodations in Lā'ie			
168. Maintain a rural character in any design or expansion. Any expansion is envisioned to blend into the surrounding community in form and materials and provide a feel of <i>kama'aina</i> simplicity and elegance.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
169. Any redevelopment on the site should enhance the surrounding community by incorporating appropriate size, orientation and materials.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
170. Lā'ie Inn expansion or redevelopment should respect flooding constraints and cultural sensitivity of the site.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
Visitor Facilities – Eco- and Agricultural-Tourism Operations			
171. Such uses should be low impact, appropriate to sound management of affected resources, compatible with other existing uses in the area, and reflective of community values.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator
172. Eco- and agricultural-tourism uses should be compatible with the natural environment and adjacent uses. Activities should not significantly or negatively alter the natural state of the environment in which they take place or impact other uses.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator
173. Facilities used for the assembly of participants and parking of vehicles should be low-rise and small in scale. They should also be sufficiently set back from public roadways and adjacent properties, and screened with landscaping, so that they are not visible from these locations.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator
174. Eco- and agricultural-tourism operations should be reasonably accessible from Kamehameha Highway and should not adversely impact traffic on local streets.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
175. Visually screen parking areas from roadways, streets and residential areas.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
176. Encourage the use of native plants in landscaping.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
177. Use only low-level or indirect lighting which meets safety and security requirements.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator
178. Ensure compatibility between the type, size, design, placement, and color of signage and the context of adjacent uses and the area's rural character.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
<i>Institutional Uses - Health and Wellness Facilities</i>			
179. Health and wellness facilities should be low-density, residential-scale buildings. The visibility of buildings or outdoor activities should be minimized through site planning and landscaping.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
180. Facilities should be sited so that the intensity of uses and hours of operation are compatible with adjacent uses. The built environment should avoid adverse impacts on natural resources. To retain a sense of place, facilities should incorporate natural features and landscape materials that are indigenous to the area.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
181. Facilities should be easily accessible from a collector street or major roadway while minimizing negative impacts on residential streets. Sufficient on-site parking should be provided.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator
182. Maintain a rural character in the height, size, and massing of buildings in order to be compatible with adjacent residential or commercial uses.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
183. Minimize the visibility of parking areas from the street by planting a landscape screen along street frontages.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
184. Encourage the use of native plants in landscaping.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
<i>Institutional Uses – Brigham Young University – Hawai'i</i>			
185. Encourage the University to maintain its strong community-orientation and continue to serve the Ko'olau Loa region as a center of education and multi-cultural exchange, as well as support community activities and services and provide adult educational opportunities.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator
186. The design of new facilities should be environmentally sensitive and compatible with architectural character and culture of the existing campus and adjacent residential areas.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
Transportation Systems			
187. Provide improved services and facilities for express buses, such as more frequent, larger-capacity and more comfortable vehicles and park-and-ride facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bus Service Improvement Plan - Capital Improvement Program 	DTS OTS	Implementer Implementer
188. Locate public bus stops to be convenient and accessible to residential areas and hubs of community activity. Use architectural design elements that complement the natural setting and generously shelter passengers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bus Facility and Systems Plans - Project Review 	DTS	Implementer
189. Promote the use of transportation demand management strategies, including measures such as ridesharing (car and vanpooling), improved bus service and routes, non-vehicular travel modes (both motorized and non-motorized modes), and modified work hours, as well as work-from-home options to reduce commutes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TBD 	DOT DTS	Implementer/Advocate Implementer/Advocate
190. Provide safety improvements along Kamehameha Highway.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - O'ahu Transportation Improvement Program - Capital Improvement Program 	OMPO DOT	Advocate Implementer
191. Identify and establish an emergency/secondary access route to provide for the safe and efficient evacuation of residents and the movement of emergency response personnel (e.g., fire, police, ambulance) in the event that Kamehameha Highway is impassable due to natural disasters or other emergency incidents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TBD - Capital Improvement Program 	DOT DTS DEM	Implementer Implementer Implementer
192. Work with the responsible State and City agencies and private landowners to develop a regional pedestrian/bikeway system linking parks, schools and commercial areas with residential communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bicycle Master Plan 	DOT DTS	Implementer Implementer
193. Modify right-of-way design in selected areas, particularly along principal pedestrian routes and street crossings, and near bus stops to improve pedestrian and bicyclist safety and enhance the users' experience – e.g., change travelway widths, pavement widths or texture, introduce signage and more generous landscape planting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subdivision Street Standards - Project Review 	DOT DTS DPP	Advocate Advocate Regulator
194. Provide convenient pedestrian paths within commercial and other high-activity areas to encourage people to walk short distances for multi-purpose trips instead of moving the vehicle to another parking facility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Review - Capital Improvement Program 	DOT DTS DPP	Implementer Implementer Regulator

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
195. Implement traffic calming measures appropriate for residential areas to reduce speeding in excess of posted limits and discourage use of local streets for bypass or shortcut, thereby sustaining overall safety and enjoyment for pedestrians and bicyclists. The community and the City will work together in identifying streets where there are speeding or cut-through traffic concerns to develop viable mitigative measures.	- Project Review - Capital Improvement Program	DOT DTS DPP	Implementer Implementer Regulator
196. Design off-street parking facilities more efficiently to encourage joint use of parking and less pavement area dedicated to parking.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator
197. Provide safe pedestrian walkways on bridges.	- Capital Improvement Program	DOT	Implementer
198. Establish rural streetscape design elements and development standards within residential areas consistent with the rural character of the region. Allow for rural elements that reduce the amount of impervious surfaces, such as minimum pavement widths to support traffic demand and emergency vehicle access, shared driveways, reduced parking requirements, more landscaping and grassed swales in place of curbs and gutters.	- Land Use Ordinance - Subdivision Rules and Regulations	DPP	Regulator
199. Require the development of a road <i>mauka</i> of Kamehameha Highway connecting Lā'ie, Mālaekahana and Kahuku, concurrent with the planned expansion of Brigham Young University-Hawai'i at Lā'ie and the establishment of workforce housing in Mālaekahana.	- TBD - Project Review	DPP <u>LUC</u>	Regulator Regulator
Water Systems			
200. State and private well development projects should be coordinated and made consistent with the <u>Ko'olau Loa Watershed Management Plan</u> .	- Project Review	DPP BWS	Regulator Implementer
201. Conserve the use of potable water by implementing the following measures, as feasible and appropriate: (1) low flush toilets, flow constrictors and other water conserving devices in commercial and residential developments as required by ordinance; (2) indigenous, drought-tolerant plant material and drip irrigation systems in landscaped areas, and use drip irrigation systems; and (3) the use of recycled water for the irrigation of golf courses and other landscaped areas where this would not adversely affect potable groundwater supply.	- Uniform Plumbing Code - Project Review	DPP BWS ENV	Regulator/Advocate Advocate Implementer
202. Future water development should not adversely impact stream flow or nearshore water quality.	- Ko'olau Loa Watershed Management Plan - Project Review	CWRM DPP BWS	Implementer Regulator Advocate

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
<i>Wastewater Treatment</i>			
203. As feasible and appropriate, beneficially use reclaimed water for agriculture and landscaping irrigation, as well as other non-potable water uses.	- Ko'olau Loa Watershed Management Plan - Wastewater Management Plan	BWS ENV	Advocate Implementer
204. Upgrade the Kahuku WWTP to allow for re-use of the treated effluent for irrigation purposes.	- Wastewater Management Plan	ENV	Implementer
205. Identify appropriate areas and technologies for future wastewater facilities that maintain the rural character and are proportionate to future population projections.	- Wastewater Management Plan	ENV	Implementer
206. Establish and maintain a sufficient separation between wastewater treatment plants and any nearby urban uses to avoid significant adverse odor impacts, and provide sufficient screening which substantially block views of such plants from developed areas, parks and public rights-of-way.	- Wastewater Management Plan - Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP ENV	Regulator Advocate
207. Discourage new residential, commercial, resort, or school uses in close proximity to wastewater treatment plants where odors are present.	- Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
<i>Electrical Systems</i>			
208. Provide adequate and reliable electrical service.	- Utilities Plan	HECO	Implementer
209. Locate and design system elements such as renewable energy facilities (e.g., wind and solar), electrical sub-stations, communication sites, and transmission lines, including consideration of underground transmission lines, to avoid or mitigate visual impacts on scenic and natural resources, as well as public safety considerations.	- Utilities Plan - Project Review	HECO Telecommunication service providers DPP	Implementer Implementer Regulator/Advocate
210. Discourage the use and installation of overhead utility lines and poles. Strong consideration should be given to placing replacement and new transmission lines underground to enhance viewplanes, increase highway safety and improve utility service.	- Utilities Undergrounding Plan	HECO Telecommunication service providers DPP	Implementer Implementer Regulator/Advocate
211. Encourage the development and use of renewable energy sources and energy conservation measures.	- State Energy Plan - Utilities Plan - Uniform Building Code	DBEDT HECO DPP	Advocate Implementer Regulator/Advocate
<i>Solid Waste Handling and Disposal</i>			
212. Expand recycling collection facilities and services, and public outreach and education programs that promote responsible waste management and source reduction.	- Solid Waste Management Plan	ENV	Implementer

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
213. Continue recycling of regional green waste at the Lā'ie Convenience Center and the Lā'ie Water Reclamation Facility composting operation.	- Solid Waste Management Plan	ENV	Implementer
214. Expand the use of automated refuse collection in residential areas.	- Solid Waste Management Plan	ENV	Implementer
Drainage Systems			
215. Emphasize retaining or detaining storm water for gradual release into the ground as an alternative strategy for management of storm water.	- Storm Drainage Standards - Project Review	DPP	Regulator
216. Integrate planned improvements to the drainage system into a regional open space network by creating retention basins, passive recreation areas and recreational access for pedestrians and bicycles. Drainage system design should emphasize control and minimization of non-point source pollution. Where the hardening of stream channels is unavoidable, make the improvements in a manner which maintains and protects natural resources and aesthetic values of the stream, and avoid degradation of coastline and of stream and near-shore water quality, consistent with guidelines expressed in Section 3.1.2.4.	- Storm Drainage Standards - Project Review	DPP DDC DFM	Regulator Implementer Implementer
217. Regularly maintain and clean drainageways and flood mitigation structures of debris to ensure that they achieve the purpose for which they were designed.	- Facility Maintenance Plan	DFM private entities	Implementer Implementer
218. Employ best management practices to minimize runoff exiting from conservation and agricultural land uses and other areas that may generate sediment and debris.	- Storm Drainage Standards	DLNR DOA ENV	Regulator/Advocate Advocate Regulator
219. Any future work performed within the 100-year floodplain will have to adhere to the requirements of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and meet all flood-proofing requirements.	- Grading Ordinance - Subdivision Rules	DPP	Regulator
220. Develop a comprehensive drainage master plan to address drainage, flood protection and erosion concerns in coastal areas.	- TBD	DLNR ENV	Advocate Implementer
221. Conduct public outreach and education programs that explain the potential for flooding and how the efforts of individual property owners can minimize the effects of flooding.	- Hazard Mitigation Plan	DOH DEM	Implementer Implementer
School Facilities			
222. Confirm the adequacy of school facilities before approving new residential development. Approve new residential developments only after the State DOE confirms that adequate school facilities, either at existing schools or new sites, will be available when the development is occupied.	- Project Review	LUC DOE DPP	Regulator Advocate Regulator

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
223. Coordinate the development and use of athletic facilities such as playgrounds, playfields and courts, swimming pools, and gymnasiums with the DOE where the joint use of such facilities would maximize utilization and reduce duplication of functions without compromising the schools' athletic programs.	- School Master Plan - Park Master Plan	DOE DPR DDC	Implementer Implementer Advocate
224. Promote facility design and construction that allows for school buildings to be used as public hurricane shelters.	- School Master Plan - Project Review	DOE DAGS DPR DEM DPP	Implementer Implementer Implementer Advocate Advocate
225. Support efforts to develop safe and efficient access to schools, emphasizing the importance of secondary routes and pathways other than Kamehameha Highway.	- School Master Plan - Project Review	DOE DOT DTS DPP	Advocate Implementer/ Advocate Implementer/Advocate Regulator
226. Support the DOE's requests for school impact fees from developers of residential projects to ensure that adequate school facilities are in place at the time new residential units are occupied.	- Project Review - Zone Change	LUC DPP	Regulator/Advocate Regulator/Advocate
227. Support resolution of the flooding issues that affect the Kahuku Intermediate and High School campus.	- TBD	DOE	Implementer
228. Support the development of a regional library for Ko'olau Loa.	- TBD	DOE DAGS	Implementer Implementer
<i>Civic and Public Safety Facilities</i>			
229. Consider the establishment of a permanent Satellite City Hall in Ko'olau Loa at Hau'ula or Lā'ie, either of which could serve as a gathering place for activities and services.	- Operating Budget	CSD	Implementer
230. Support the planning and programming of public facilities to create maximum usage flexibility. In addition, encourage interagency coordination in better utilization of existing facilities to provide a more integrated approach to delivering services in the region. Examples could include using school facilities as emergency shelters, requiring that all new public buildings serve a secondary function as an emergency shelter.	- Facility Master Plans - Capital Improvement Program	All City Agencies	Implementer
231. The only anticipated need for new locations for either police or fire stations is the planned relocation of the Hau'ula Fire Station outside of the flood plain. Accommodate any other necessary improvements through renovation or minor expansion of existing facilities for fire/ambulance and police protection.	- Capital Improvement Program	HFD DES HPD	Implementer Implementer Implementer

Policies and/or Guidelines	Program	Agency	Role
232. Provide adequate staffing and facilities for fire/ambulance and police protection.	- Operating Budget	HFD DES HPD	Implementer Implementer Implementer
233. Support adequate staffing and facilities to ensure the continued operation and maintenance of Kahuku Medical Center and the Ko'olau Loa Community Health and Wellness Center. Allow for the possible development of other health related facilities that will support the continued viability of the existing facilities.	- Capital Improvement Program - Operating Budget	DOH Private entities	Implementer/Advocate Implementer
234. Promote the creation of safe, crime-deterrent public and private environments by encouraging the use of crime-preventive principles in the planning and design of communities, open spaces, circulation networks, and buildings.	- Uniform Building Code - Project Review	DPP	Regulator/Advocate
235. Install outdoor warning sirens as needed to provide advance warning of impending disaster events for the people residing and working in Ko'olau Loa communities.	- Capital Improvement Program	State Civil Defense DEM	Implementer Implementer
Other Community Facilities			
236. Encourage co-location of antennas; towers should host the facilities of more than one service provider to minimize their proliferation and reduce visual impacts.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator
237. Mount antennas onto existing buildings or structures so that public scenic views and open spaces will not be negatively affected. However, except for the occupant's personal use, antennas on single-family dwelling roofs in residential districts are not appropriate.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator
238. Use "stealth" technology (e.g., towers disguised as trees) especially on free-standing antenna towers in order to blend in with the surrounding environment and minimize visual impacts.	- Land Use Ordinance - Project Review	DPP	Regulator

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APPENDIX A: OPEN SPACE, LAND USE, AND PUBLIC FACILITIES MAPS

The Ko'olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan includes three color maps:

- Open Space Map
- Land Use Map
- Public Facilities Map

These maps illustrate the long-range vision of the future of the area and the major land use, open space, and public facility policies that are articulated in the plan. In examining them the reader should keep in mind that:

- These maps are general and conceptual.
- They are illustrative of the plan's policy statements, presented in the text of this report.

These policy statements, which appear in the preceding chapters, are considered to be the most important elements of the Plan. The maps are considered illustrations of the policies. However, it is recognized that the maps may be more accessible and more helpful in assisting the reader to comprehend the geographical context of the Plan's written policies and guidelines. This section of the Plan, therefore, presents a brief explanation of the contents of each of these maps.

Elements common to each of the three maps include an organizing boundary and four land use designations: "Preservation," "Agricultural," "Parks," and "Military." They are presented below. Common information particular to each map is presented under each map topic.

The maps which follow display a Community Growth Boundary. These maps are not parcel-specific, but illustrate generalized categories or group of land uses within the region.

Because they are not parcel-specific, the lines depicted by the Community Growth Boundary and land use designations do not indicate precise or abrupt demarcations. Rather, the geographic extent or actual magnitude of permissible or appropriate uses depicted within these areas should be evaluated and determined in concert with relevant sections of the plan's text and specific site characteristics. The extent or magnitude of land uses depicted within a boundary may be limited by actual onsite or adjacent conditions such as slope or other topographic constraints, soil type, existing drainageways, flood or rockfall hazard, or the presence of natural or cultural resources. Conversely, the actual appropriate extent of uses

1 prescribed by a specific boundary may extend beyond the indicated boundary by virtue of
2 appropriate physical characteristics, compatibility with adjacent land uses, and physical
3 accessibility, including access to the site from existing roads. In such cases the physical extent
4 of those uses would be defined by actual site constraints similar to those which would constrain
5 uses within those boundaries.

7 **COMMUNITY GROWTH BOUNDARY**

8
9 The Community Growth Boundary defines, protects, and contains the intended extent of the
10 “built-up” or “settled” areas of rural communities. Its purposes are to provide adequate lands to
11 support established communities, to protect such communities from more intense forms of
12 development, and to preserve lands outside the boundary for agriculture or other resource or
13 open space values. Areas within this boundary characteristically consist of relatively small,
14 dispersed residential communities and towns. In Ko’olau Loa, the Community Growth Boundary
15 includes the built areas of Kahuku, Lā’ie, Hau’ula, Punalu’u, Kahana, and Ka’a’awa, and the
16 future residential community of Mālaekahana.

17
18 At the area of Turtle Bay Resort, from west to east, the Community Growth Boundary generally
19 follows Kamehameha Highway, encompassing the existing dwellings on the west side of
20 Kawela Bay. Thereafter, it follows Kamehameha Highway towards the east, encompassing the
21 Turtle Bay Resort, and then north to the shoreline. At the area of Kahuku and Mālaekahana
22 Bay, the boundary circumscribes the town of Kahuku and includes vacant areas for expansion
23 of residential and industrial uses. At Mālaekahana Bay, the boundary includes the residential
24 zoned lots *makai* of Kamehameha Highway. On the *mauka* side of Kamehameha Highway, the
25 boundary includes the Mālaekahana community and related support services and extends
26 south, including the town of Lā’ie and the Brigham Young University-Hawai’i and vacant areas
27 to support the expansion of Brigham Young University-Hawai’i and the Polynesian Cultural
28 Center. Thereafter, the boundary heads east to the shoreline at Lā’ie Beach Park and includes
29 the Lā’ie Town residential area *makai* of Kamehameha Highway. Thereafter, the boundary
30 circumscribes the rural communities of Hau’ula, Punalu’u, Kahana, and Ka’a’awa.

32 **PRESERVATION**

33
34 Preservation lands include those lands not valued primarily for agriculture, but which form an
35 important part of a region’s open space fabric. They possess natural, cultural, or scenic
36 resource values, and include important wildlife habitat, cultural sites, significant landforms,
37 views, or hazard areas. The Preservation land use designation may include golf courses and
38 cemeteries not located within the Community Growth Boundary, provided they are
39 predominantly free of roofed structures. Preservation lands include the following types of land:
40

- 1 • Land necessary for protecting watersheds, water resources and water supplies.
- 2 • Lands necessary for the conservation, preservation and enhancement of sites with
- 3 scenic, historic, archaeological or ecologic significance.
- 4 • Lands necessary for providing and preserving park lands, wilderness and beach
- 5 reserves, and for conserving natural ecosystems of endemic plants, fish and wildlife, for
- 6 forestry, and other related activities to these uses.
- 7 • Lands having an elevation below the maximum inland line of the zone of wave action,
- 8 and marine waters, fish ponds and tide pools of O‘ahu unless otherwise designated on
- 9 the land use map.
- 10 • All offshore and outlying islands of O‘ahu unless otherwise classified.
- 11 • Lands with topography, soils, climate or other related environmental factors that may not
- 12 be normally adaptable or presently needed for urban, rural or agricultural use.
- 13 • Lands with general slopes of 20 percent or more which provide for open space amenities
- 14 and/or scenic values.
- 15 • Lands susceptible to floods and soil erosion, lands undergoing major erosion damage
- 16 and requiring corrective attention by the State or Federal Government, and lands
- 17 necessary to the protection of the health, safety and welfare of the public by reason of
- 18 soil instability or the lands’ susceptibility to landslides and/or inundation by tsunami and
- 19 flooding.
- 20 • Lands used for national, state or city parks.
- 21 • Lands used for golf courses and cemeteries, provided they are not located within the
- 22 Community Growth Boundary and are predominantly free of roofed structures.
- 23 • Lands suitable for growing of commercial timber, grazing, hunting, and recreation uses,
- 24 including facilities accessory to such uses when said facilities are compatible with the
- 25 natural physical environment.

26 **AGRICULTURE**

27
 28 Lands with agricultural value by virtue of current agricultural use or high value for future
 29 agricultural use, including those areas identified as “Prime,” “Unique,” or “Other” Important lands
 30 on the Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawai‘i (ALISH) maps. Agricultural

1 areas include lands suitable for crop growing, grazing and livestock raising, flower cultivation,
2 nurseries, orchards, aquaculture, or similar activities.

3

4 **PARKS AND GOLF COURSES**

5

6 Public and private parks and recreational facilities, including beach parks, playgrounds,
7 playfields, district parks, botanical gardens, and golf courses.

8

9 **MILITARY**

10

11 Lands for military and military support purposes, excluding military-owned lands that are leased
12 or licensed to others on a full-time basis for non-military uses.

13

14 **A.1 OPEN SPACE MAP**

15

16 The Open Space Map is intended to illustrate the region’s major open space patterns and
17 resources as outlined in Chapter 3. It highlights major open space elements and resources,
18 including agricultural and preservation lands, major recreational facilities, important “panoramic”
19 views, natural stream corridors and drainageways, and important boundaries.

20

21 *Ahupua’a* boundaries, based on the traditional *ahupua’a* method of land organization, have
22 been adopted for use and displayed in the plan as a method of organizing land uses and
23 enhancing community definition within the region.

24

25 **A.2 LAND USE MAP**

26

27 This map illustrates the desired long-range land use pattern for the Ko’olau Loa region. It
28 supports the Plan’s vision and policies. The map includes the following terms:

29

30 **RURAL RESIDENTIAL**

31

32 Single-family homes in country settings on medium-sized to large lots, on which rural
33 development standards are employed and provisions for pedestrian circulation, landscaping,
34 and open space are emphasized. Rural Residential also contains minor pockets of existing
35 apartments in Punalu’u and Turtle Bay, and apartments for faculty and student housing in
36 Brigham Young University-Hawai’i campus. These apartment areas are not mapped but cited
37 and elaborated on in the text.

38

1 **COUNTRY TOWN**

2

3 A small-scale, low-rise, mixed-use center of commerce and community activity in rural character
4 and setting in which principal establishments are oriented on the street. Land use mixtures may
5 include retail, office, and dining establishments, compatible service businesses and light
6 industry, and residential uses. Commercial activity is concentrated along street frontages in
7 typically “Main Street” settings.

8

9 **RURAL REGIONAL COMMERCIAL CENTER**

10

11 A consolidated cluster of small-scale, low-rise retail, office, and dining establishments that serve
12 the immediate and nearby communities. Its primary visual appearance is rural, pedestrian
13 circulation and amenities are emphasized throughout the complex, and structures are
14 compatible in scale and form with adjacent residential areas. While supermarkets are
15 encouraged, “big box” retail is not.

16

17 **RURAL COMMUNITY COMMERCIAL CENTER**

18

19 A small cluster of small-scale, low-rise commercial and service businesses which serve
20 primarily the immediate community. Its primary visual appearance is rural. Buildings are
21 generally compatible in scale and form with adjacent residential areas.

22

23 **RESORT**

24

25 Principally full-service or specialty hotels and apartments, with accessory or supporting uses
26 which enhance the viability of the principal use.

27

28 **VISITOR FACILITIES**

29

30 Entertainment-oriented visitor attractions with no overnight accommodations.

31

32 **TECHNOLOGY PARK**

33

34 Intended for light technology and science-oriented industries and businesses in a campus-like
35 setting. Development intensity is low, while open space and landscaping are the predominant
36 visual and physical elements.

37

1 **INDUSTRIAL**

2 Facilities for processing, construction, manufacturing, transportation, wholesaling, storage, or
3 similar economic activities, and supporting facilities which directly enhance their viability.

4

5 **INSTITUTIONAL**

6

7 Facilities for public use or benefit, including schools, churches, hospitals, group living
8 establishments, utilities and infrastructure production or support facilities, civic, public, and
9 social services facilities, and government facilities.

10

11 **A.3 PUBLIC FACILITIES MAP**

12

13 The Public Facilities Map illustrates the major infrastructure needed to implement the vision for
14 the Ko'olau Loa. It shows the location of existing facilities and conceptual location for some of
15 the future required infrastructure facilities.

16

17 It is not meant to be amended between revisions of the Plan and should not be confused with
18 the Public Infrastructure Map (PIM) used in the Capital Improvement Program budget process.
19 Major public facilities which are to be funded through the City Capital Improvement Program
20 budget appropriation must be shown on the PIM. The PIM is not part of the Ko'olau Loa
21 Sustainable Communities Plan, and is adopted and amended by resolution.

22

23 Projects which are not listed in the Ko'olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan or not shown on
24 the Ko'olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan maps can still be added to the PIM by Council
25 resolution if the Council finds them to be consistent with the vision and policies of the Ko'olau
26 Loa Sustainable Communities Plan.

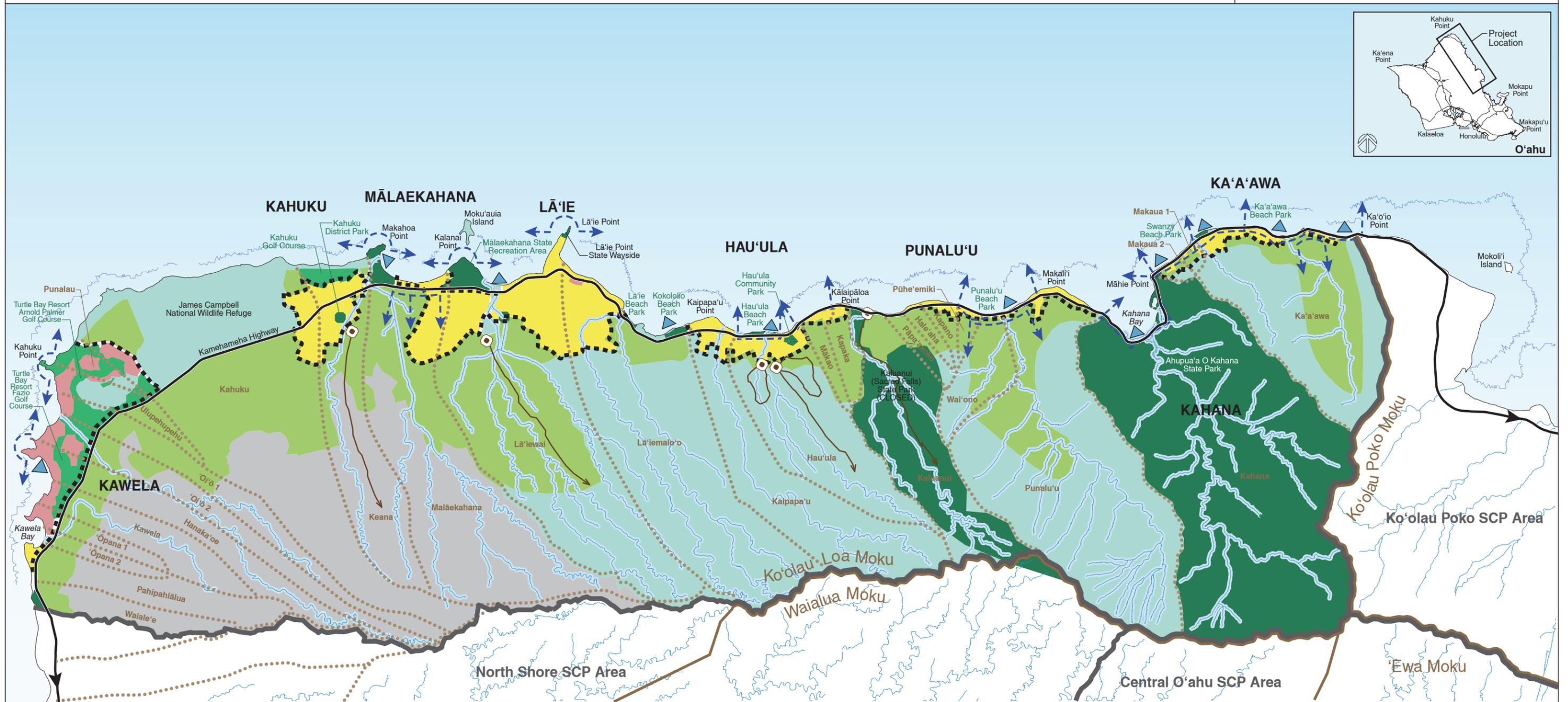
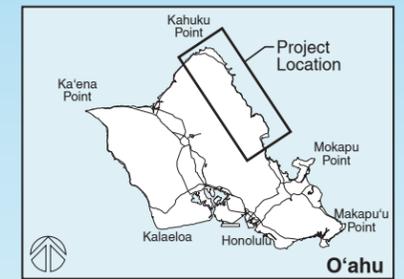
- Rural Communities
- Resort
- Military
- Agriculture
- Preservation
- Parks
- Golf Courses
- Natural Drainageways/Gulches
- Panoramic Views
- Mountain Access
- Shoreline Access
- Community Growth Boundary
- SCP Boundary
- Ahupua'a Boundary
- Moku Boundary
- Kamehameha Highway

KO'OLAU LOA SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES PLAN

Open Space Map



Department of Planning and Permitting
City & County of Honolulu



- Rural Residential
- Country Town
- Rural Regional Commercial Center
- Rural Community Commercial Center
- Resort
- Visitor Facilities
- Industrial
- Military
- Institutional
- Agriculture
- Preservation
- Parks
- Golf Courses

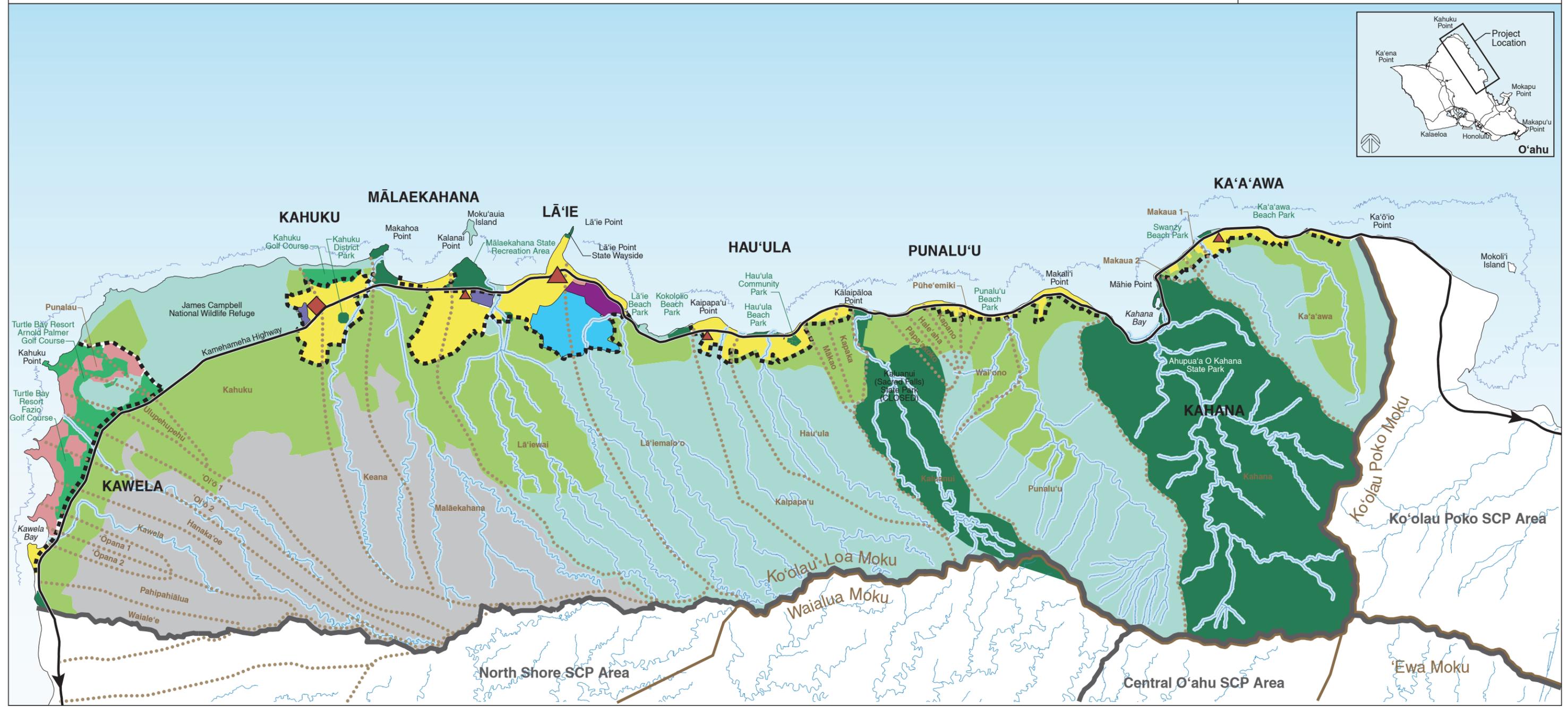
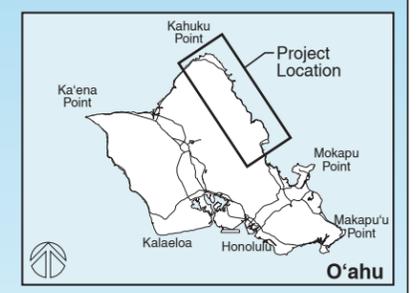
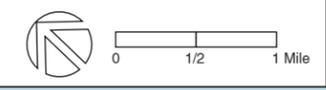
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- SCP Boundary
- Ahupua'a Boundary
- Moku Boundary
- Kamehameha Highway

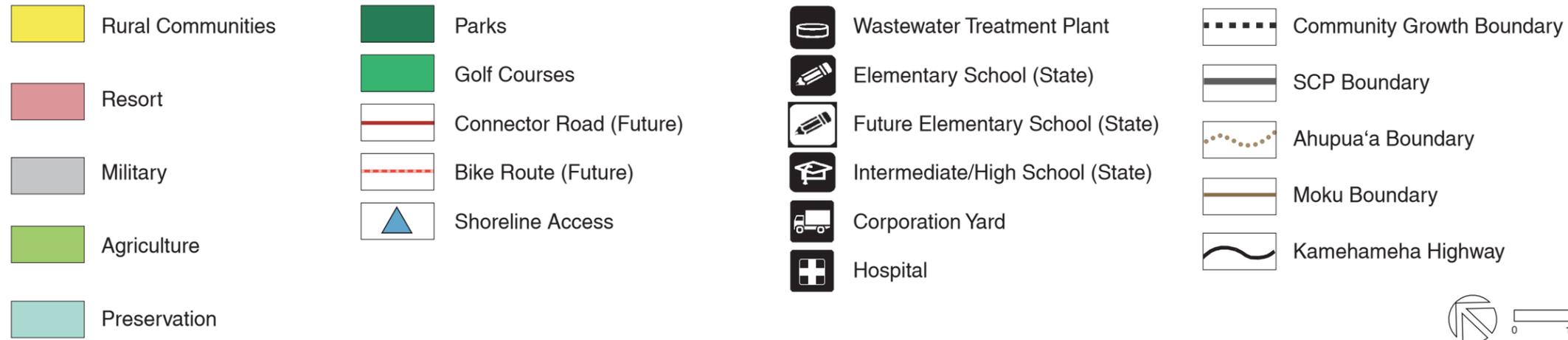
KO'OLAU LOA SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES PLAN

Land Use Map



Department of Planning and Permitting
City & County of Honolulu





KO'OLAU LOA SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES PLAN

Public Facilities Map



Department of Planning and Permitting
City & County of Honolulu

