PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT
O‘AHU GENERAL PLAN
Proposed 2013 Edition


PART I: “CLEAN COPY”

Department of Planning and Permitting
City and County of Honolulu

NOVEMBER 2012
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Prepared for the
Department of Planning and Permitting
City and County of Honolulu

Prepared by
Helber Hastert & Fee
Planners, Inc.

NOVEMBER 2012
This Part 1 report is a “clean copy” of the City’s proposed revised version of the current O‘ahu General Plan. If you want to see exactly where changes have been made and why, refer to the Part 2 report, “Report on Changes Made,” which is available for viewing on-line and at Satellite City Halls.

The current General Plan (2002 edition) that we are revising is available at: http://dev.honoluluudpp.org/Portals/0/pdfs/planning/generalplan/GPReport.pdf

Comments on the Public Review Draft are being accepted through April 15, 2013.

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INTRODUCTION

The General Plan for the City and County of Honolulu is a comprehensive statement of objectives and policies which sets forth the long-range aspirations of O'ahu's residents and the strategies of actions to achieve them. It is the first tier of a comprehensive planning process that addresses physical, social, economic and environmental concerns affecting the City and County of Honolulu. This planning process serves as the coordinative means by which the City and County government provides direction to accommodate the future growth projected for O'ahu.

The City’s planning process is comprised of three distinct tiers. As the first tier of planning, the General Plan establishes policy guidance for O'ahu as a whole, with all subsequent plans and implementing regulations of the City and County of Honolulu required to be consistent with the General Plan. The second tier consists of the eight regional Development Plans (DPs) and Sustainable Communities Plans (SCPs). These plans relate to specific regions of the island, and (1) conceptually describe the pattern of land use desired for the region, (2) provide guidance for functional infrastructure planning, and (3) identify areas within the DP/SCP boundary that might benefit from more detailed planning. The third tier is comprised of the specific mechanisms to implement the two higher levels of the planning hierarchy. These include the implementing ordinances and regulations (i.e., the Land Use Ordinance (Honolulu's zoning code), the Subdivision Rules and Regulations, and the City's Capital Improvement Program), public facilities and infrastructure functional plans, and special area plans that give specific guidance for specific portions of the DP or SCP area.
Since the adoption of the General Plan in 1977, a number of amendments were subsequently adopted in 1979, 1982, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 2002, and 2012. However, in spite of these changes, the basic themes and directions for growth remain valid, and require continued pursuit.

This revised 2012 edition of the General Plan reinforces this planning concept. It supersedes all previous editions and includes all changes which were adopted through the end of 2012.

The City and County of Honolulu was incorporated as a city in 1907, and today encompasses the entire island of O‘ahu and also the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. The city of Honolulu, which is the largest city in the State, is also the State capital.

O‘ahu is the third largest of the 8 main Hawaiian islands, with a total land area of approximately 600 square miles and nearly 230 miles of shoreline. Nicknamed the “Gathering Place,” O‘ahu is the most populated and developed island, and is the island that has experienced the greatest population growth and development transformation since the introduction of western culture to these islands. With the resident population increasing from about 60,000 in 1900 to 953,000 in 2010, O‘ahu’s population accounts for 70% of the state’s total population. In addition, O‘ahu reports the highest number of visitors per year.

No other Hawaiian island offers the contrast and diversity in urban, rural, and natural landscapes as O‘ahu. O‘ahu’s urban core, stretching from Wai‘alae-Kāhala to Pearl City, is home to the state’s financial center (downtown Honolulu), the state’s most well-known visitor destination (Waikīkī), and the state’s main commercial harbor and international airport. Beyond the urban core, suburban neighborhoods and rural communities blend with broad expanses of agricultural areas and undeveloped landscapes. The Ko‘olau and Wai‘anae Mountain Ranges, smaller geological landmarks, and the island’s shoreline features contribute significantly to O‘ahu’s natural beauty and recreational amenities. Although future population projections indicate a slower rate of growth in the future due to an aging population and mature economy, O‘ahu will continue to maintain its prominence as the state’s economic, political and population center.
PREAMBLE

Purpose of the General Plan

The General Plan for the City and County of Honolulu, a requirement of the City Charter, is a written commitment by the City and County government to a future for the island of O'ahu which it considers desirable and attainable. The Charter assigns the responsibility for the preparation of the General Plan and its revisions to the Department of Planning and Permitting. The General Plan and revisions are adopted by the Honolulu City Council as a resolution.

The Plan is a two-fold document. First, it is a statement of the long-range social, economic, environmental, and design objectives for the general welfare and prosperity of the people of O'ahu. These objectives contain both statements of desirable conditions to be sought over the long run and statements of desirable conditions which can be achieved within an approximate 20-year time horizon. Second, the General Plan is a statement of broad policies which facilitate the attainment of the objectives of the Plan.

The General Plan is a guide for all levels of government, private enterprise, neighborhood and citizen groups, organizations, and individual citizens. It is intended to guide land use and development decisions and to influence actions in 11 areas of concern:

(1) population;
(2) the economy;
(3) the natural environment;
(4) housing;
(5) transportation and utilities;
(6) energy;
(7) physical development and urban design;
(8) public safety;
(9) health and education;
(10) culture and recreation; and
(11) government operations and fiscal management.
Content of the General Plan

The 11 subject areas provide the framework for the City's expression of public policy concerning the needs of the people and the functions of government. The objectives and policies reflect the comprehensive planning process of the City and County which addresses all aspects of the health, safety, and welfare of the people of O'ahu.

In preparing the statement of objectives and policies, the fair distribution of social benefits was held to be of paramount importance. It will continue to be of paramount importance in the pursuit and implementation of these objectives and policies.

A future which is sustainable is also of great importance for an island community interested in the current and future-well being of its people. The principles of sustainability recognize that there are limits to the complex network of systems (environmental, economic and social) that define our lifestyles and our overall well-being. A sustainable Honolulu would have the capacity to support the current generation’s demand and use of its resources without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. To do this, the City and County will seek to find the appropriate balance and synthesis of the major elements of sustainability that are essential to the creation of a sustainable place:

- environmental protection
- economic health, and
- social equity.

As the 21st century continues to unfold, the movement to foster sustainability will influence decisions about future land use, growth, and economic development on O'ahu. To achieve sustainability requires recognition of the relationships and linkages between all resources within defined boundaries, similar to the value system of traditional Native Hawaiian land use management and contemporary watershed management. It requires active stewardship of the island’s limited natural resources, and consideration for the health of the environment and the economy, in relation to the community's overall well-being. Objectives and policies that support the major elements of sustainability are interwoven into each of the 11 areas of concern. Examples of what sustainability means in practice are:

- compact and mixed-use development patterns that encourage higher densities and conserve energy
- preservation and protection of agricultural, natural, and open space resources
• multi-modal transportation networks and transit-oriented developments to reduce automobile use

• energy-efficient building design and technology to reduce energy consumption

• greater public awareness of and actions to reduce waste and excessive consumption

• greater recycling and waste stream reduction

• use of renewable energy sources to reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels where economically and environmentally appropriate

• greater consumption of locally-grown food and locally-produced products, and

• economic diversification that emphasizes the well-being of O'ahu's residents and is resilient to changes in global conditions.

The 11 areas of concern are summarized in the following section.

**POPULATION**

The population objectives and policies encompass two distinct thrusts. The first is to plan for anticipated future population growth in a manner that considers the limits of O'ahu's natural resources and minimizes social, economic and environmental disruptions. The second is to maintain a pattern of population distribution that will allow people to live, work and play in harmony.

**THE ECONOMY**

The objectives and policies for economic activity attempt to address the needs for an adequate standard of living for residents and future generations, and an economy that contributes to O'ahu's long-term sustainability. Issues of employment opportunities, viability of major industries, diversification of the economic base and its resiliency to changes in global conditions, and the location of jobs are addressed in terms of what government can do to provide, encourage, and promote economic opportunities for our people.

**NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

The natural environment, next to the island's people, is O'ahu's greatest asset. Besides an array of biologically-rich and diverse ecosystems, there are the pleasures of a year-round mild and amiable climate, beautiful mountains, attractive beaches, scenic vistas, and freshwater and marine environments that are enjoyed by residents and visitors. The City's policies seek to protect and
enhance O‘ahu’s natural beauty and environmental attributes by increasing public awareness and appreciation of them and by mitigating against the degradation of these assets.

HOUSING

Obtaining decent, reasonably priced homes in safe and attractive neighborhoods has been a perennial problem for the residents of O‘ahu, and is a primary concern of the General Plan.

The objectives and policies for housing seek to ensure a wide range of housing opportunities and choices, to increase the availability of affordable housing, higher-density housing via mixed use and transit-oriented developments, to increase the use of sustainable building techniques, and to reduce speculation in land and housing.

TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES

A safe and efficient multi-modal transportation system that is less dependent on fossil fuels and generates less greenhouse gas emissions is essential to our economic productivity and quality of life. The cost of building and maintaining the system is a major public investment. Coordinated planning of accessibility and circulation requirements and integration of the transportation system with existing and planned developments is important in the management of urban growth. The transportation objectives and policies address the need for a balanced system that allows safe, comfortable and convenient travel for all users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, public transportation riders, and motorists.

Population growth results in increased demands for water, sewerage, and solid waste disposal services provided by government, as well as the communication, electricity, and gas systems provided by the private sector. Not only must such needs be met, but the social, economic, and environmental consequences of meeting these needs must be carefully considered.

ENERGY

There is no more salient example of the direct impact of world events on an island community than the provision of energy. With about 90% of O‘ahu’s electrical and transportation needs powered by imported fossil fuels, increasing energy self-sufficiency is a major stride towards sustainability. Renewable energy development, efficient energy utilization, conservation, and reducing energy demand are addressed with the goal of reducing dependence on outside sources.
PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN DESIGN

Physical development and urban design is concerned with the quality of growth that occurs within the various parts of the Island. The objectives and policies in this area of concern deal with the coordination of public facilities and land development, compatibility of land uses, and specification of certain land uses at particular locations. Urban design emphasis is contained in objectives to create and maintain attractive, meaningful, and stimulating environments and to promote and enhance the social and physical character of O'ahu’s older towns and neighborhoods.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Many of the City's services derive from the concern for the safety of the people. The prevention and control of crime and maintenance of public order are one aspect of public safety. The City's policies reflect the roles of the citizen, Honolulu Police Department, and City Prosecutor in providing for the safety of residents and visitors. Another aspect deals with the protection of people and property from natural disasters and other emergencies, traffic and fire hazards, and other unsafe conditions.

HEALTH AND EDUCATION

The provision of health care services for the individual on O'ahu is largely a function of the private sector. The City's concern concentrates on the accessibility of health facilities through planning and land use controls, and on the protection of environmental health through health codes and other regulations which mitigate against disease and pollution.

Objectives and policies for education call for a wide range of educational opportunities, development of employable skills, efficient use of facilities, appropriate facility location, and the promotion of Honolulu as a center for higher education in the Pacific.

CULTURE AND RECREATION

Preservation and enhancement of Hawai‘i’s multiethnic culture will be achieved through policies that preserve and respect the Native Hawaiian culture and its vital influence on the way of life on O‘ahu, recognize unique local cultures, values and traditions, and protect and enhance cultural, historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and artifacts.

The use of leisure time is addressed through objectives and policies encouraging visual and performing arts and the provision of a wide range of recreational facilities and services that are readily available to all residents.
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT

The objectives and policies in the first ten areas of concern represent an ambitious agenda which stretches the resources of City government to the limit. Increased efficiency, effectiveness, responsiveness, and fiscal integrity in carrying out the functions of City government is crucial to the City’s ability to successfully fulfill its many duties.

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are a chain of small islands, atolls, reefs and shoals stretching for more than 1,000 miles northwest beyond the main Hawaiian Islands. This group begins approximately 130 miles (about 110 nautical miles) northwest of Ni‘ihau, the westernmost island of the main Hawaiian Islands (see Figure 1). According to the Hawai‘i Revised Statutes, those islands extending northwest from Nīhoa to Kure Atoll, except for the Midway Islands, are part of the City and County of Honolulu. The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are largely uninhabited and are valued for an abundance of ecological and cultural resources, including approximately 5,000 square miles of healthy coral reefs, habitats for a variety of federally protected species, Native Hawaiian archaeological artifacts, and World War II-related military sites.

In 2006, the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands were designated a Marine National Monument (Presidential Proclamation 8031 of June 15, 2006). The Monument, which includes all of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands and the 50 miles of ocean extending from their shorelines, is officially named Papahānaumokuākea (Presidential Proclamation 8112 of February 28, 2007). As the largest marine protected area on Earth, it was named a natural and cultural World Heritage site in 2010 by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

The federal government in cooperation with the State of Hawai‘i exercises jurisdiction to manage Papahānaumokuākea pursuant to numerous laws and regulations, as well as through its administration of various wildlife refuges and ecosystem reserves. All of the subject islands and archipelagic waters within the State of Hawai‘i are included in the State Land Use Conservation District and, thus, are subject to State regulation and management in the absence of federal jurisdiction.

In the event that any jurisdictional responsibilities relating to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are transferred to the City and County of Honolulu, the City will need to review and, if necessary, amend the objectives and policies of the General Plan, as well as other pertinent plans and programs, in terms of their adequacy in addressing these responsibilities.
Other Offshore Islands and Marine Waters

All offshore islands and marine waters within three miles of the O'ahu coastline are considered part of the City and County of Honolulu in terms of the applicability of the objectives and policies in this General Plan. Although most of these islands, as well as O'ahu’s coastal marine waters, are included in the State Land Use Conservation District and, thus, are beyond the effective jurisdiction of the City and County of Honolulu, they may be included in Development Plans as may be appropriate.

Role of the City and County Government

The City and County government will implement the policies contained in the General Plan through ordinances and resolutions as well as through rules and regulations. Also essential to policy implementation are the City’s annual budget and six-year capital-improvement program, both of which should be consistent with the objectives and policies of the Plan, especially with regard to long-term commitments of money. It is necessary to remember, however, that the City and County government is not alone in determining the general welfare of the people of O'ahu: The State and Federal governments, too, have an important influence on the life of the community. The City and County recognizes the need for close cooperation among the various levels of government and, in striving to meet the objectives of the General Plan, pledges not to lose sight of this very great need.
Citizen Participation

Individual citizens and community groups should participate freely to help bring about the success of the General Plan. Indeed, in a democratic society they have a responsibility to express their concerns to the City and County government and to work constantly for more effective government action. Residents of the City and County of Honolulu are encouraged to democratically and meaningfully participate in the determination of the direction and quality of future growth on O‘ahu through the City’s Neighborhood Board system, community organizations and associations.

The Neighborhood Board system established by the City provides a forum for community oversight and recommendations on government actions affecting the individual Neighborhood Board area, the region, or the island. The Neighborhood Boards represent a valuable means of encouraging and formally maintaining strong citizen participation in all parts of the Island. The boards participate in the City planning process, solicit the input of other neighborhood groups and residents, and identify the concerns of the areas they represent. As community representatives, the boards can help monitor the progress being made towards achieving General Plan objectives and policies.

Most planning issues have impacts which extend beyond the boundaries of neighborhoods. Regular planning forums for the discussion of regional and islandwide issues are an important part of the citizen participation process.

Implementation

By itself, the General Plan cannot bring about all of the changes and improvements which the City and County government considers to be desirable and attainable. It is, by design, a very general document, and one of its purposes is to establish a coherent set of broad guidelines which can be used in developing plans, programs, and legislation for guiding O‘ahu’s future.

Development Plans and Sustainable Communities Plans, according to the City Charter (all referred to as “Development Plans” below), are “conceptual schemes” that describe “the desired urban character and the significant natural, scenic and cultural resources” within a region (Revised Charter of Honolulu Sec. 6-1509). They are a tool for implementing the objectives and policies of the General Plan, serving as a policy guide for the City’s more detailed zoning maps and regulations, and public and private sector investment decisions. The Development Plans provide for land use and public facilities planning as well as indicate the sequence in which development will occur. They must implement and accomplish the objectives and policies of the General Plan.

Development Plans contain standards and principles with respect to land uses, statements of urban design principles and controls, and priorities for coordination...
of development. The City Council adopts Development Plans and amendments thereto by ordinance. These Plans should not, however, be confused with zoning ordinances. Zoning ordinances will continue to regulate the use of land within clearly demarcated zones and set detailed standards for the height, bulk, and location of buildings.

In addition to zoning ordinances, the functional plans and programs of the City and County agencies must conform to the General Plan and implement the Development Plans. This will ensure that the provision of City services is in accord with the General Plan's objectives and policies and provisions contained in the lower tiers of plans. Similarly, State functional plans and the General Plan are to be mutually consistent, as per the Hawai’i State Planning Act.

Implementation of the General Plan also occurs through the budgetary responsibilities of government. The budget process or function is closely intertwined with the planning process of the City. It involves developing the yearly operating budget and the projected capital improvement program budget. Both documents represent the final step in the comprehensive planning process relating the long-range objectives and policies of the City's General Plan to the specific uses of public revenues. To ensure the implementation of the General Plan, the City budget and programs must comply with the purposes of the General Plan and implement applicable provisions of the Development Plans.

The City and County government is not the only entity responsible for the general welfare of the residents of O'ahu. The State and Federal governments also have an important influence on the life of the community, with responsibilities that include the freeway system, public health and education, criminal justice, natural and cultural resource management, environmental protection, and disaster preparedness. In addition, the private sector contributes significantly to O'ahu’s economy as the primary leaders in development, construction, and health care industries, thereby providing jobs and employment for many residents. The City and County recognizes the need for close collaboration among the public and private sectors in order to meet the objectives of the General Plan.

Amendments

For the General Plan to fulfill its purpose of providing overall guidance to the actions of government, private enterprise, and individual citizens across a broad spectrum of concerns, it must become neither a rigid nor an obsolete document. To keep the Plan flexible and up-to-date, its objectives and policies must be subject to change over time in response to changes in residents’ concerns, new approaches and opportunities for addressing those concerns, and changes in the basic assumptions underlying the objectives and policies. One means of accomplishing this is provided by the City Charter which directs the Director of Planning and Permitting to undertake a comprehensive review of the General Plan at least once every ten years for Council consideration. More importantly,
however, the City Council may amend or revise the General Plan whenever it
deems necessary.

Emphasis should be placed on reevaluating and amending selected General
Plan objectives and policies as problems and issues arise. The City and County
government should develop means for identifying emerging problems and issues
and evaluating their effect on the concerns of the people of O‘ahu as expressed
in the General Plan. Such an ongoing process would provide a basis for the
Director of Planning and Permitting to initiate timely proposals to amend the
General Plan in response to changing public concerns.

One of the key assumptions underlying many of the General Plan objectives and
policies is anticipated future population growth for O‘ahu as projected by the
State Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT).
Consequently, whenever DBEDT revises its population projections for O‘ahu, the
objectives and policies of the Plan will be re-evaluated in light of the new
projections, and amendments will be proposed as may be appropriate. Also,
whenever revised population projections include an extended time horizon, the
General Plan will be re-evaluated to ensure that its objectives and policies
remain valid for the extended planning horizon.

**Interpretation**

Conflicts which may arise regarding the interpretation or prioritization of any of
the objectives and policies of the General Plan will be resolved by the City
Council.

The City’s directed growth policy is stated in Chapter I (Population), Objective B.
Policies 1 through 3 define the growth policy, and Policy 4 illustrates it. Policy 4
is intended to guide the preparation and amendment of development plans by
providing a population distribution outcome that is consistent with the directed
growth policy.
OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES
I. POPULATION

Objective A
To plan for future population growth in a manner that considers the limits of O'ahu’s natural resources and that minimizes social, cultural, economic and environmental disruptions.

Policy 1
Allocate efficiently the money and resources of the City and County in order to meet the needs of O'ahu's anticipated future population.

Policy 2
Provide adequate support facilities to accommodate future growth in the number of visitors to O'ahu.

Policy 3
Seek to maintain a desirable pace of physical development through City and County regulations.

Policy 4
Establish geographic growth boundaries to accommodate future population growth while protecting key agricultural lands and open space.

Policy 5
Encourage family planning.

Objective B
To establish a pattern of population distribution that will allow the people of O'ahu to live, work and play in harmony.

Policy 1
Facilitate the full development of the primary urban center through higher-density redevelopment and infill opportunities.

Policy 2
Encourage development within the secondary urban center at Kapolei and the 'Ewa and Central O'ahu urban-fringe areas to relieve developmental pressures in the remaining urban-fringe and rural areas and to meet housing needs not readily provided in the primary urban center.
Policy 3
Manage land use and development in the urban-fringe and rural areas so that:
a. development is contained within growth boundaries; and
b. population densities are consistent with the character of development and environmental qualities desired for such areas.

Policy 4
Direct growth according to Policies 1, 2, and 3 above by providing land development capacity and needed infrastructure to support a future distribution of O'ahu's residential population that is consistent with the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>% DISTRIBUTION OF 2025 ISLANDWIDE POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Urban Center</td>
<td>46.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ewa</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central O'ahu</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Honolulu</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ko'olau Poko</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ko'olau Loa</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Shore</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wai'anae</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. THE ECONOMY

Objective A
To promote economic opportunities that enable all the people of O'ahu to attain meaningful employment and a decent standard of living.

Policy 1
Support a strong, diverse and dynamic economic base resilient to changes in global conditions.

Policy 2
Encourage the viability of businesses and industries which contribute to the economic and social well-being of O'ahu residents.

Policy 3
Pursue opportunities for the growth and strategic development in appropriate locations of trade, communications, media, life sciences, technology and other industries of a nonpolluting nature that contribute to O'ahu's long-term environmental, economic and social sustainability.

Policy 4
Support entrepreneurship and innovation.

Policy 5
Foster a healthy business climate by removing unnecessary regulatory barriers.

Policy 6
Encourage the development of local, national, and world markets for the products of O'ahu-based industries.
Objective B
To maintain a successful visitor industry that creates meaningful employment, enhances quality of life, and celebrates the unique Hawaiian sense of place and culture.

Policy 1
Encourage the visitor industry to improve the quality of the visitor experience, the economic and social well-being of communities, and the quality of life of residents.

Policy 2
Respect and emphasize the value that Native Hawaiian culture and cultural practitioners, and other established ethnic traditions, bring to enriching the visitor experience.

Policy 3
Guide the development and operation of visitor accommodations and attractions in a manner which avoids unsustainable increases in the cost of providing public services.

Policy 4
Provide for the long-term viability of Waikīkī as a world-class visitor destination by giving priority to visitor industry related public expenditures and by encouraging private investment in physical improvements that support the visitor industry.

Policy 5
Provide for a high quality and safe environment for visitors and residents in Waikīkī, and support measures to ensure visitors’ safety in all areas of O'ahu.

Policy 6
Concentrate on the quality of the visitor experience in Waikīkī, rather than on development densities.

Policy 7
Permit the development of the following secondary resort areas: Ko ‘Olina Resort, Kuilima Resort, Hoakalei Resort at Ocean Pointe, Mākaha Valley, and Lāʻie.
Policy 8
Preserve the well-known and widely publicized scenic qualities of O'ahu for residents and visitors alike.

Policy 9
Encourage physical improvements, social services and cultural programs that contribute to a high quality visitor experience.

Policy 10
Diversify the visitor experience by allowing options for visitor accommodations, including community hotels and alternative lodging.

**Objective C**
**To ensure the long-term viability and continued productivity of agriculture on O'ahu.**

Policy 1
Foster a positive business climate for agricultural enterprises and agricultural entrepreneurs to ensure the continuation of agriculture as an important component of O'ahu’s economy.

Policy 2
Support agricultural diversification to help strengthen the agricultural industry and to make more locally-grown food available for local consumption.

Policy 3
Foster market opportunities and increased consumer demand for locally-grown fresh and processed products.

Policy 4
Remove unnecessary impediments to developing, marketing and distributing locally grown food and products.

Policy 5
Promote small-scale farming activities and other operations, such as truck farming, flower growing, aquaculture, livestock production, taro growing, and subsistence farms.

Policy 6
Encourage landowners to actively use high quality agricultural lands for agricultural purposes.
Policy 7
Encourage landowners to permanently preserve agricultural land with high productivity potential for agricultural production.

Policy 8
Prohibit the urbanization of high-value agricultural land located outside the City’s growth boundaries.

Policy 9
Support and encourage technologies and agricultural practices that conserve and protect water, soil, air quality and drainage areas.

Policy 10
Support and encourage the availability and use of non-potable water for irrigation.

Policy 11
Provide incentives to ensure the affordability of agricultural land for farmers.

Policy 12
Seek public and private investments to improve and expand agricultural infrastructure, such as irrigation systems, agricultural processing centers, and distribution networks.

Policy 13
Promote farming as a desirable and fulfilling occupation by encouraging agricultural education and training programs and by raising public awareness and appreciation for agriculture.

Objective D
To use the economic resources of the sea in a sustainable manner.

Policy 1
Encourage the fishing industry to maintain its viability at a level that does not degrade or damage marine ecosystems.

Policy 2
Encourage the continued development of aquaculture, ocean research, and other ocean-related industries.
Objective E
To prevent the occurrence of large scale unemployment.

Policy 1
Encourage public and private training and employment programs to prepare residents for existing and future jobs.

Policy 2
Make full use of State and Federal employment and training programs.

Policy 3
Encourage the provision of retraining programs for workers in industries with planned reductions in their labor force.

Policy 4
Encourage the wider distribution of available employment opportunities through such methods as shortening the work week and reducing the use of overtime.

Policy 5
Identify emerging industries and encourage investments needed to support the industries and to develop a skilled workforce.

Objective F
To maintain a high level of Federal spending on O'ahu consistent with the City’s infrastructure and environmental goals.

Policy 1
Take full advantage of Federal programs and grants which contribute to the economic, social, cultural and environmental well-being of O'ahu’s residents.

Policy 2
Encourage the Federal government to pay for the cost of public services used by Federal agencies.

Policy 3
Encourage the Federal government to lease new facilities rather than construct them on tax-exempt public land.
Policy 4
Encourage the Federal government to purchase locally all needed services and supplies which are available on O'ahu.

Objective G
To bring about orderly economic growth on O'ahu.

Policy 1
Concentrate economic activity and government services in the primary urban center and in the secondary urban center at Kapolei.

Policy 2
Permit the moderate growth of business centers in the urban-fringe areas.

Policy 3
Maintain sufficient land in appropriately located commercial and industrial areas to help ensure a favorable business climate on O'ahu.

Policy 4
Encourage the continuation of a high level of military-related employment both on and off base in the Hickam-Pearl Harbor, Wahiawā, Kailua-Kāne'ohe, and ‘Ewa areas.
III. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Objective A
To protect and preserve the natural environment.

Policy 1
Protect O'ahu's natural environment, especially the shoreline, valleys,ridges and watersheds, from incompatible development.

Policy 2
Seek the restoration of environmentally damaged areas and natural resources.

Policy 3
Protect, restore and enhance stream flows and stream habitats to support aquatic and environmental processes and riparian, scenic, recreational, and Native Hawaiian cultural resources.

Policy 4
Require development projects to give due consideration to natural features such as slope, flood and erosion hazards, water-recharge areas, distinctive land forms, and existing vegetation.

Policy 5
Require sufficient setbacks of improvements from the shoreline to avoid the future need for protective structures.

Policy 6
Design and maintain surface drainage and flood-control systems in a manner which will help preserve natural and cultural resources.

Policy 7
Protect the natural environment from damaging levels of air, water, and noise pollution.

Policy 8
Protect plants, birds, and other animals that are unique to the State of Hawai‘i and O'ahu, and protect their habitats.
Policy 9
Protect mature trees on public and private lands and encourage their integration into new developments.

Policy 10
Increase public awareness and appreciation of O'ahu's land, air, and water resources.

Policy 11
Support the State and Federal governments in the protection of the unique environmental, marine, cultural and wildlife assets of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

Policy 12
Monitor and study global climate changes, including sea level rise.

**Objective B**
To preserve and enhance natural landmarks and scenic views.

Policy 1
Protect the Island's significant natural resources: its mountains and craters; forests and watershed areas; marshes, rivers, and streams; shorelines, fishponds, and bays; and reefs and offshore islands.

Policy 2
Protect O'ahu's scenic views, especially those seen from highly developed and heavily traveled areas.

Policy 3
Locate and design public facilities, infrastructure and utilities to minimize the obstruction of scenic views.

Policy 4
Promote public access to the natural environment for recreational, educational and cultural purposes and the maintenance thereof in a way that does not damage natural or cultural resources.
IV. HOUSING

Objective A  
To ensure a wide range of housing opportunities, choices and prices for all residents.

Policy 1  
Support programs, policies and strategies which will provide decent homes at the least possible cost.

Policy 2  
Streamline approval and permit procedures for housing and other development projects.

Policy 3  
Encourage innovative residential developments which result in lower costs, the sustainable use of resources, the more efficient use of land and infrastructure, greater convenience and privacy, and a distinct community identity.

Policy 4  
Support and encourage programs to maintain and improve the condition of existing housing.

Policy 5  
Make full use of government programs that provide assistance for low- and moderate-income renters and homebuyers.

Policy 6  
Maximize local funding programs available for affordable housing.

Policy 7  
Provide financial and other incentives to encourage the private sector to build homes for low- and moderate-income residents.

Policy 8  
Encourage and participate in joint public-private development of low- and moderate-income housing.
Policy 9  
Encourage the replacement of low- and moderate-income housing in areas which are being redeveloped at higher densities.

Policy 10  
Promote the design of dwellings which take advantage of O'ahu's year-round moderate climate and which use other sustainable design techniques.

Policy 11  
Encourage the construction of affordable homes within established low-density communities by such means as 'ohana units, duplex dwellings, and cluster development.

Policy 12  
Promote higher-density, mixed use development, including transit oriented development, to increase the supply of affordable and market homes convenient to jobs, shops and public transit.

Policy 13  
Encourage the production and maintenance of affordable rental housing, 'ohana housing, and accessory dwelling units.

Policy 14  
Encourage the provision of affordable housing designed for the elderly and people with disabilities in locations convenient to critical services and to public transit.

Policy 15  
Encourage equitable relationships between landowners and leaseholders, between landlords and tenants, and between condominium developers and owners.

Policy 16  
Support collaborative partnerships that work towards immediate solutions to house and service homeless populations and also towards long-term strategies to prevent and eliminate homelessness.
Objective B  
To reduce speculation in land and housing.

Policy 1  
Encourage the State government to coordinate its urban-area designations with the developmental policies of the City and County.

Policy 2  
Discourage speculation in lands outside of areas planned for urban use.

Policy 3  
Seek public benefits from increases in the value of land owing to City and State developmental policies and decisions.

Policy 4  
Require government-assisted housing to be delivered to qualified purchasers and renters.

Policy 5  
Ensure that owners of affordable housing properties maintain housing affordability over the long term.

Objective C  
To provide residents with a choice of living environments which are reasonably close to employment, recreation, and commercial centers and which are adequately served by transportation networks and public utilities.

Policy 1  
Ensure that residential developments offer a variety of homes to people of different income levels and to families of various sizes.

Policy 2  
Encourage the fair distribution of low- and moderate-income housing throughout the island.

Policy 3  
Encourage the co-location of residential development and employment centers, and provide commercial, educational, social and recreational amenities.
Policy 4
Encourage residential development in suburban areas where existing roads, utilities, and other community facilities are not being used to capacity, and in urban areas where higher densities can be readily accommodated.

Policy 5
Support mixed-use, higher-density redevelopment in areas surrounding future transit stations.

Policy 6
Discourage residential development in areas where the topography makes construction difficult or hazardous and where providing and maintaining roads, utilities, and other facilities would be extremely costly or environmentally damaging.

Policy 7
Preserve and encourage re-investment in older communities through infrastructure upgrades, public amenity improvements, tax incentives, and other governmental programs.

Policy 8
Encourage the military to provide housing for active duty personnel and their families on military bases and in areas turned over to military housing contractors.
V. TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES

Objective A
To create a multi-modal transportation system which moves people and goods safely, efficiently, and at a reasonable cost and minimizes fossil fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions; serves residents and visitors, including limited income, elderly and disabled populations; and is integrated with existing and planned development.

Policy 1
Develop a comprehensive, well-connected and integrated ground-transportation system that enables safe, comfortable and convenient travel for all users, including motorists, pedestrians, bicyclists, and public transportation users of all ages and abilities.

Policy 2
Provide transportation services to people living within the ‘Ewa, Central O’ahu, and Pearl City-Hawai’i Kai corridors primarily through a mass transit system including exclusive right-of-way rapid transit and feeder-bus components as well as through the existing highway system with limited improvements as may be appropriate.

Policy 3
Provide transportation services outside the ‘Ewa, Central O’ahu, and Pearl City-Hawai’i Kai corridors primarily through a system of express- and feeder-buses as well as through the highway system with limited to moderate improvements sufficient to meet the needs of the communities being served.

Policy 4
Work with the State to ensure adequate and safe access for communities served by O’ahu's coastal highway system.

Policy 5
Improve roads and bicycle and pedestrian facilities in existing communities to reduce congestion and eliminate unsafe conditions.

Policy 6
Consider environmental, social and cultural impacts, as well as construction and operating costs, as important factors in planning transportation system improvements.
Policy 7
Promote the use of public transportation as a means of moving people quickly and efficiently, reducing automobile dependency and fossil fuel consumption, and guiding urban development.

Policy 8
Make transportation services safe and accessible to people with limited mobility: the young, elderly, disabled and those with limited incomes.

Policy 9
Promote programs, land use and design strategies, and public and private expenditures to increase the use of alternative modes of transportation, especially during peak commute hours.

Policy 10
Reduce traffic congestion and maximize the efficient use of transportation resources by pursuing transportation demand management strategies such as carpooling, telecommuting, flexible work schedules, and incentives to use alternative travel modes.

Policy 11
Enhance pedestrian-friendly and bicycle-friendly travel via public and private programs and improvements.

Policy 12
Maintain separate aviation facilities for general aviation operations to supplement the capacity of Honolulu International Airport.

Policy 13
Encourage the operation and expansion of Kalaeloa Barbers Point Harbor as O’ahu’s second deep-water harbor.

Policy 14
Support the operation, maintenance and improvement of Honolulu Harbor as O’ahu’s primary cargo and ocean transportation hub.
Objective B
To provide an adequate supply of water and environmentally sound systems of waste disposal for O'ahu's existing population and for future generations.

Policy 1
Develop and maintain an adequate, safe and reliable supply of water in a cost-effective way that supports the long-term sustainability of the resource.

Policy 2
Help to develop and maintain an adequate, safe and reliable supply of water for agricultural and industrial needs in a cost-effective way that supports the long-term health of the resource.

Policy 3
Use new technologies which will ensure that water and waste disposal services are provided at reasonable cost.

Policy 4
Encourage the increased availability and use of recycled or brackish water to meet non-potable demands.

Policy 5
Pursue strategies to reduce the per-capita consumption of water and the per-capita production of waste.

Policy 6
Provide safe, efficient, and environmentally sound waste-collection and waste-disposal services.

Policy 7
Pursue programs to expand recycling and resource recovery from O'ahu's solid-waste and wastewater streams.

Policy 8
Support initiatives that educate the community about the importance of conserving resources and reducing waste streams.

Policy 9
Require the safe disposal of hazardous waste.
Objective C
To ensure reliable, cost-effective and responsive service for all utilities.

Policy 1
Maintain and upgrade existing utility systems in order to avoid major breakdowns and service interruptions.

Policy 2
Provide improvements to utilities in existing neighborhoods to reduce substandard conditions.

Policy 3
Facilitate the timely and orderly expansion of utility systems.

Policy 4
Increase the efficiency of public utilities by encouraging a mixture of uses with peak periods of demand occurring at different times of the day.

Objective D
To maintain transportation and utility systems which support O'ahu as a desirable place to live and visit.

Policy 1
Give primary emphasis in the capital improvement program to the maintenance and improvement of transportation systems and utilities.

Policy 2
Evaluate the social, cultural, economic, and environmental impact of additions to the transportation and utility systems before they are constructed.

Policy 3
 Require the installation of underground utility lines wherever feasible.

Policy 4
Seek improved taxing powers for the City and County in order to provide a more equitable means of financing transportation and utility services.
VI. ENERGY

Objective A
To increase energy self-sufficiency and maintain an efficient, dependable, and economical energy supply.

Policy 1
Encourage the implementation of a comprehensive plan to guide and coordinate energy conservation and renewable energy development and utilization programs.

Policy 2
Support and encourage programs and projects, including economic incentives, regulatory measures, and educational efforts, which will reduce O'ahu's dependence on petroleum as its primary source of energy.

Policy 3
Promote and assist efforts to establish adequate petroleum reserves within Hawai'i's boundaries until O'ahu is energy self-sufficient.

Policy 4
Promote and assist efforts to optimize the use of all proven sources of renewable energy.

Policy 5
Support the increased use of solid waste energy recovery and other biomass energy conversion systems.

Policy 6
Support and participate in research, development, demonstration, and commercialization programs aimed at producing new, economical, and environmentally sound energy supplies, including but not limited to:

a. solar energy;
b. biomass energy conversion;
c. wind energy conversion;
d. geothermal energy;
e. ocean wave energy; and
f. ocean thermal energy conversion.
Policy 7
Encourage the use of commercially available renewable energy systems in public facilities, institutions, residences, and business developments.

Policy 8
Consider environmental, cultural, health and safety impacts, as well as resource limitations, land use patterns, and relative costs, in all major decisions on renewable energy.

Policy 9
Work closely with the State and Federal governments in the formulation and implementation of all City and County energy-related programs.

Policy 10
Support state and Federal initiatives to develop new sources of renewable energy.

Objective B
To conserve energy through the more efficient management of its use.

Policy 1
Ensure that the efficient use of energy is a primary factor in the preparation and administration of land use plans and regulations.

Policy 2
Provide incentives and, where appropriate, mandatory controls to achieve energy-efficient siting and design of new developments.

Policy 3
Provide incentives, and where appropriate, mandatory controls to reduce energy consumption in existing buildings and outdoor facilities, and in design and construction practices.

Policy 4
Promote further progress in the development of a multi-modal transportation system that minimizes fossil fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.
Objective C
To foster an ethic of energy conservation that inspires residents to engage in sustainable practices.

Policy 1
Supply citizens with the information they need to fully understand the potential supply, cost, and other problems associated with O'ahu's dependence on imported petroleum.

Policy 2
Increase consumer awareness of available renewable energy sources and their costs and benefits.

Policy 3
Provide information concerning the impact of public and private decisions on future energy use.
Objective A
To coordinate changes in the physical environment of O‘ahu to ensure that all new developments are timely, well-designed, and appropriate for the areas in which they will be located.

Policy 1
Provide infrastructure improvements to serve new growth areas, redevelopment areas, and areas with badly deteriorating infrastructure.

Policy 2
Coordinate the location and timing of new development with the availability of adequate water supply, sewage treatment, drainage, transportation, and other public facilities and services.

Policy 3
Require new developments to provide or pay the cost of all essential community services, including roads, utilities, schools, parks, and emergency facilities that are intended to directly serve the development.

Policy 4
Facilitate and encourage compact, higher-density development in urban areas designated for such uses.

Policy 5
Encourage the establishment of mixed-use town centers.

Policy 6
Encourage development strategies which concentrate development and thus promote the efficient use of land and infrastructure and reduce the cost of providing and maintaining utilities and other public services.

Policy 7
Locate new industries and new commercial areas so that they will be well related to their markets and suppliers, and to residential areas and transportation facilities.
Policy 8
Locate community facilities on sites that will be convenient to the people they are intended to serve.

Policy 9
Exclude from residential areas, uses which are major sources of noise and air pollution.

Policy 10
Establish danger zones to exclude incompatible uses from hazardous areas surrounding airfields, electromagnetic-radiation sources, and storage places for fuel and explosives.

Policy 11
Prohibit new airfields, electromagnetic-radiation sources, and storage places for fuel and explosives from locating on sites where they will endanger or disrupt nearby communities.

Policy 12
Promote opportunities for the community to participate meaningfully in planning and development processes.

Objective B
To develop the urban corridor stretching from Wai‘alae-Kāhala to Pearl City as the island's primary urban center.

Policy 1
Stimulate redevelopment in the primary urban center by providing infrastructure upgrades using City, State and Federal funds and programs.

Policy 2
Facilitate redevelopments which provide multi-unit housing, especially projects with mixed uses or higher densities.

Policy 3
Encourage the establishment of mixed-use districts with appropriate design and development controls to ensure a vibrant living environment and compatibility with surrounding land uses.

Policy 4
Provide downtown Honolulu and other major business centers with a well-balanced mixture of uses.
Policy 5
Encourage the development of attractive residential communities in
downtown and other business centers.

Policy 6
Maintain and improve downtown as the financial and office center of the
Island, and as a major retail center.

Policy 7
Provide for the continued viability of the Hawai‘i Capital District as a center
of government activities and as an attractive park-like setting in the heart
of the City.

Policy 8
Foster the development of Honolulu’s waterfront as the State’s major port
and maritime center, as a people-oriented mixed-use area, and as a major
recreation area.

Policy 9
Facilitate the redevelopment of Kaka'ako as a major mixed-use residential
area served by needed recreational facilities, as well as a commercial and
light-industrial area.

Objective C
To develop a secondary urban center in ‘Ewa with its nucleus in the
Kapolei area.

Policy 1
Allocate funds from the City and County’s capital improvement program for
public projects that are needed to facilitate development of the secondary
urban center at Kapolei.

Policy 2
Encourage the development of a major residential, commercial, and
employment center within the secondary urban center at Kapolei.

Policy 3
Encourage the continuing development of the greater Campbell Industrial
Park and Kalaeloa Harbor area as a major industrial center.
Policy 4
Coordinate plans for the development of the secondary urban center at Kapolei with the State and Federal governments, major landowners and developers, and the community.

Policy 5
Cooperate with the State and Federal governments in the continuing expansion of the deep water harbor at Kalaeloa Barbers Point.

Policy 6
Encourage the development of the ‘Ewa Marina Community as a major residential and recreation area emphasizing recreational boating activities through the provision of a major marina and a related maritime commercial center containing light-industrial, commercial, and visitor accommodation uses.

Objective D
To maintain those development characteristics in the urban-fringe and rural areas which make them desirable places to live.

Policy 1
Develop and maintain urban-fringe areas as predominantly residential areas characterized by generally low rise, low density development which may include significant levels of retail and service commercial uses as well as satellite institutional and public uses geared to serving the needs of households.

Policy 2
Coordinate plans for developments within the ‘Ewa and Central O'ahu urban-fringe areas with the State and Federal governments, major landowners and developers, agricultural industries, and the community.

Policy 3
Establish a green belt in the ‘Ewa and Central O'ahu areas of O'ahu in the Development Plans.

Policy 4
Maintain rural areas as areas which are intended to provide environments supportive of lifestyle choices which are dependent on the availability of land suitable for small to moderate size agricultural pursuits, a relatively open and scenic setting, and/or a small town, country atmosphere.
consisting of communities which are small in size, very low density and low rise in character, and may contain a mixture of uses.

**Objective E**  
To create and maintain attractive, meaningful, and stimulating environments throughout O'ahu.

Policy 1  
Encourage distinctive community identities for both new and existing communities and neighborhoods.

Policy 2  
Require the consideration of urban design principles in all development projects.

Policy 3  
Require developments in stable, established communities and rural areas to enhance the existing communities and areas.

Policy 4  
Provide design guidelines and controls that will allow more compact development and intensive use of lands in the primary urban center, and along the rapid transit corridor.

Policy 5  
Promote public and private programs to beautify the urban and rural environments.

Policy 6  
Preserve and maintain beneficial open space in urbanized areas.

Policy 7  
Design public structures to meet high aesthetic and functional standards and to complement the physical character of the communities they will serve.

Policy 8  
Design public streets to be safe and accessible for all users, to be visually attractive, and to support sustainable ecological processes.
Policy 9
Recognize the importance of using Native Hawaiian plants in landscaping to further the traditional Hawaiian concept of mālama ʻāina and to create a more Hawaiian sense of place.

Objective F
To promote and enhance the social and physical character of Oʻahu's older towns and neighborhoods.

Policy 1
Encourage new construction in established areas to be compatible with the character and cultural values of the surrounding community.

Policy 2
Encourage, wherever desirable, the rehabilitation of existing substandard structures.

Policy 3
Provide and maintain roads, public facilities, and utilities without damaging the character of older communities.

Policy 4
Seek the satisfactory relocation of residents before permitting their displacement by new development, redevelopment, or neighborhood rehabilitation.

Policy 5
Acknowledge the cultural and historical significance of kuleana lands and the ancestral ownership of kuleana lands.
Objective A
To prevent and control crime and maintain public order.

Policy 1
Provide a safe environment for residents and visitors on O'ahu.

Policy 2
Provide adequate, safe and secure criminal justice facilities and adequate staffing for City and County law enforcement agencies.

Policy 3
Emphasize improvements to police and prosecution operations which will result in a higher proportion of wrongdoers who are arrested, convicted, and punished for their crimes.

Policy 4
Keep the public informed of the nature and extent of criminal activity on O'ahu.

Policy 5
Establish and maintain programs to encourage public cooperation in the prevention and solution of crimes.

Policy 6
Seek the help of State and Federal law-enforcement agencies to curtail the activities of organized crime syndicates on O'ahu.

Policy 7
Conduct periodic reviews of criminal laws to ensure their relevance to the community's needs and values.

Policy 8
Cooperate with other law-enforcement agencies to develop new methods of fighting crime.

Policy 9
Encourage the improvement of rehabilitation programs and facilities for criminals and juvenile offenders.
Objective B
To protect residents and visitors and their property against natural disasters and other emergencies, traffic and fire hazards, and unsafe conditions.

Policy 1
Keep up-to-date and enforce all City and County safety regulations.

Policy 2
Require all developments in areas subject to floods and tsunamis to be located and constructed in a manner that will not create any health or safety hazard.

Policy 3
Participate with State and Federal agencies in the funding and construction of flood-control projects, and consider the use of environmentally-sensitive flood control strategies.

Policy 4
Help State and Federal agencies provide emergency warnings, protection and mitigation during major emergencies such as tsunamis, hurricanes and other high-hazard events.

Policy 5
Cooperate with State and Federal agencies to provide protection from war, civil disruptions, and other major disturbances.

Policy 6
Reduce hazardous traffic conditions.

Policy 7
Provide adequate fire and emergency response services, and effective fire prevention programs.

Policy 8
Provide adequate water safety, search and rescue, hazard mitigation, hazardous materials response, and disaster response services.

Policy 9
Design safe and secure public buildings.
Policy 10
Provide adequate staff to supervise activities at public facilities.

Policy 11
Develop civil defense plans and programs to protect and promote public health, safety and welfare of the people.

Policy 12
Provide educational materials on civil defense preparedness, fire protection, traffic hazards and other unsafe conditions.
IX. HEALTH AND EDUCATION

Objective A
To protect the health and well-being of residents and visitors.

Policy 1
Encourage the provision of health-care facilities that are accessible to both employment and residential centers.

Policy 2
Encourage prompt and adequate ambulance and first-aid services in all areas of O'ahu.

Policy 3
Coordinate City and County health codes and other regulations with State and Federal health codes to facilitate the enforcement of air-, water-, and noise-pollution controls.

Policy 4
Encourage healthy lifestyles by supporting opportunities that increase access to fresh, locally grown foods and that promote greater physical activity and reduced automobile dependency.

Objective B
To provide a wide range of educational opportunities for the people of O'ahu.

Policy 1
Support education programs that encourage the development of employable skills.

Policy 2
Encourage the provision of informal educational programs for people of all age groups.

Policy 3
Encourage the after-hours use of school buildings, grounds, and facilities.
Policy 4
Encourage the construction of school facilities that are designed for flexibility and high levels of use.

Policy 5
Facilitate the appropriate location of learning institutions from the preschool through the university levels.

Objective C
To make Honolulu the center of higher education in the Pacific.

Policy 1
Encourage continuing improvement in the quality of higher education in Hawai‘i.

Policy 2
Encourage the development of diverse opportunities in higher education.

Policy 3
Encourage research institutions to establish branches on O‘ahu.
X. CULTURE AND RECREATION

Objective A
To foster the multiethnic culture of Hawai‘i.

Policy 1
Preserve and recognize the Native Hawaiian host culture, and its customs, language and history, as a dynamic, living culture and as an integral part of O‘ahu’s way of life.

Policy 2
Encourage the preservation and enhancement of local cultures, values and traditions.

Policy 3
Encourage greater public awareness, understanding, and appreciation of cultural heritage and contributions to Hawai‘i made by the City’s various ethnic groups.

Policy 4
Encourage opportunities for better interaction among people with different ethnic, social, and cultural backgrounds.

Policy 5
Encourage the protection of the ethnic identities of the older communities of O‘ahu.

Objective B
To protect, preserve and enhance O‘ahu’s cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.

Policy 1
Encourage the restoration and preservation of early Hawaiian structures, artifacts, and landmarks.

Policy 2
Identify, and to the extent possible, preserve and restore buildings, sites, and areas of social, cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological significance.
Policy 3
Cooperate with the State and Federal governments in developing and implementing a comprehensive preservation program for social, cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.

Policy 4
Promote the interpretive and educational use of cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological sites, buildings, and artifacts.

Policy 5
Seek public and private funds, and public participation and support, to protect, preserve and enhance social, cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.

Policy 6
Provide incentives for the restoration, preservation, and maintenance of social, cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.

Policy 7
Encourage the protection of areas that are historically important to Native Hawaiian and other cultural practices, in order to further preserve and continue these practices.

Objective C
To foster the visual and performing arts.

Policy 1
Encourage and support programs and activities for the visual and performing arts.

Policy 2
Encourage creative expression and access to the arts by all segments of the population.

Policy 3
Provide permanent art in appropriate City public buildings and places.
Objective D
To provide a wide range of recreational facilities and services that are readily available to all residents of O'ahu and that balance access to natural areas with the protection of those areas.

Policy 1
Develop and maintain community-based parks to meet the needs of the different communities.

Policy 2
Develop and maintain a system of regional parks and specialized recreation facilities, based on the cumulative demand of residents and visitors, based on the cumulative demand of residents and visitors.

Policy 3
Develop and maintain urban parks, squares, and beautification areas in high density urban places.

Policy 4
Encourage public and private botanic and zoological parks on O'ahu to foster an awareness and appreciation of the natural environment.

Policy 5
Encourage the State to develop and maintain a system of natural resource-based parks, such as beach, shoreline, and mountain parks.

Policy 6
Ensure and maintain convenient and safe access to beaches, ocean environments and mauka recreation areas.

Policy 7
Provide for recreation programs which serve a broad spectrum of the population.

Policy 8
Encourage ocean and water-oriented recreation activities that do not adversely impact the natural environment and cultural assets, or result in overcrowding or overuse of beaches, shoreline areas and the ocean.

Policy 9
Require all new developments to provide their residents with adequate recreation space.
Policy 10
Encourage the private provision of recreation and leisure-time facilities and services.

Policy 11
Encourage the after-hours, weekend, and summertime use of public school facilities for recreation.

Policy 12
Provide for safe and secure use of public parks, beaches, and recreation facilities.

Policy 13
Encourage the State and Federal governments to transfer excess and underutilized land to the City and County for public recreation use.
XI. GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT

Objective A
To promote increased efficiency, effectiveness, and responsiveness in the provision of government services by the City and County of Honolulu.

Policy 1
Maintain City and County government services at the level necessary to be effective.

Policy 2
Promote consolidation of State and City and County functions whenever more efficient and effective delivery of government programs and services can be achieved.

Policy 3
Ensure that government attitudes, actions, and services are sensitive to community needs and concerns.

Policy 4
Prepare, maintain, and publicize policies and plans which are adequate to guide and coordinate City programs and regulatory responsibilities.

Policy 5
Broaden the use of technology to achieve greater efficiency and accountability in government operations.

Objective B
To ensure fiscal integrity, responsibility, and efficiency by the City and County government in carrying out its responsibilities.

Policy 1
Provide for a balanced budget.

Policy 2
Allocate fiscal resources of the City and County to efficiently implement the policies of the General Plan and Development Plans.
Policy 3
Encourage accountability and transparency in government operations.