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General Plan

OFFICE OF COUNCIL SERVICES
City and County of Honolulu
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

City and County of Honolulu

Objectives and Policies

City and County of Honolulu

Exhibit A
Resolution No. 238

January 18, 1977

General Plan

Objectives and Policies

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Resolution

Draft No. 2
Resolution No. 238

WHEREAS, the Revised Charter of the City and County of Honolulu requires the adoption of a General plan which shall set forth the City's broad policies for the long range development of the City; and

WHEREAS, the Administration, in partial compliance with Section 5-411 of the RCH, has submitted to the Council its report and recommendations on the proposed General Plan revisions; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission has reviewed said proposed general plan and has held a public hearing thereon; and

Date of Introduction:

June 23, 1976

Honolulu, Hawaii

Attachment (Exhibit 'A')

Approved as to Form:

Yoshiaki Nakamoto
Deputy Corporation Counsel

CITY COUNCIL

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
HONOLULU, HAWAII

I hereby certify that the foregoing RESOLUTION, as amended, was adopted by the COUNCIL of the City and County of Honolulu, by the vote and on the date indicated on the right margin hereof.

ATTEST:

EILEEN K. LOTA
CITY CLERK

MARILYN BORNHORST
CHAIRMAN & PRESIDING OFFICER

Reference: CC-19(77)

Report No.

Publication Date:

Dated JAN 18 1977

☐ ADV. ☐ S. B.

WHEREAS, the City Planning Commission has transmitted said proposed general plan, with its findings and recommendations, through the Mayor to the Council for consideration and action; and

WHEREAS, the City Council, after periodic meetings with the Executive Planning Committee and other public agencies, has reviewed and, wherever deemed necessary, modified the Administration's proposed General Plan revision;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City and County of Honolulu that in compliance with Section 5-412 of RCH, the General Plan document dated January 18, 1977, marked Exhibit A, attached hereto and made a part hereof, shall be adopted as the official General Plan of the City and County of Honolulu and shall become effective pursuant to Charter provision prescribed in RCH Section 5-412.1.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by the Council of the City and County of Honolulu, that the effective date of this Resolution shall be the effective date of the Ordinance repealing Ordinance No. 2443 which pertains to the 1964 General Plan together with all amendments thereto.

Introduced by Councilmembers

Rudy Pacarro

George Koga

George Akahane

Kekoa Kaapu

Daniel Clement, Jr.

Marilyn Bornhorst

W. Sandy Holck

Frank W. C. Loo

Toraki Matsumoto

ADOPTED Meeting Held JAN 18 1977	AYE	NO	A/E
BORNHORST			
CLEMENT			
HOLCK			
KAAPU			
KOGA			
LOO			
MATSUMOTO			
PACARRO			
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APPROVED

FRANK F. FASI
Mayor
City & County of Honolulu
Dated Feb. 2, 1977

Resolution No.
238
(Draft 2)

Preamble

Purpose of the General Plan

The General Plan of Honolulu, a requirement of the Revised Charter of 1973, is a written commitment by the City and County government to a future for the Island of Oahu which it considers to be both desirable and attainable. The Plan is a twofold document: First, it is a statement of the long-range social, economic, environmental, and design objectives which the people of Oahu hope to achieve, by the year 2000, for their general welfare and prosperity. And second, it is a statement of the broad policies which the City and County government believes are necessary to carry out in order to meet the objectives of the Plan.

The purpose of the General Plan is to serve as a guide—a guide for government at all levels, City, State, and Federal; a guide for private enterprise, large and small; and a guide for individual citizens and citizens' groups—in nine areas of concern: (1) population; (2) economic activity; (3) the natural environment; (4) housing; (5) transportation and utilities; (6) physical development and urban design; (7) public safety; (8) health and education; and (9) culture and recreation.

Content of the General Plan

The nine areas of concern under which the objectives and policies of the Plan are listed do not attempt to be all inclusive. They are, nonetheless, those on which the major developmental problems and opportunities of the City and County will have significant bearing; and by organizing its objectives and policies around them, the City and County expresses its intention to undertake planning on a larger scale than it has done in the past.

Among the nine areas of concern, population is given prominence, because the social, economic, and physical needs of an ever-increasing number of people create formidable strains on Oahu's limited resources. A larger number of people requires more land on which to live—but 'more' cannot exceed the 593 square miles of mountains, ridges, plains, valleys, and beaches that extend across the Island of Oahu. A larger number of people also requires more jobs through which gainful and, it is hoped, fulfilling employment can be found—but 'more' should not give rise to the development of industries and activities that would further pollute or damage the natural environment. In addition, a larger

number of people requires more public services of every kind—but 'more' must not go beyond the ability of the City and County to pay for those services. It is important to recognize, therefore, that meeting the needs of an ever-increasing population may, by the year 2000, result in painful disruptions in the life of the community.

Another area of concern is the type of economic activity in which the people of Oahu will be engaged. To what degree they will be engaged in various types of economic activity is part of this concern. Industries often pollute and, far too often, jobs tend to deny the people who work at them a sense of accomplishment and self-worth—a sense of having done well a demanding, creative, and socially useful job. So crucial and far-reaching decisions with regard to the future economy of Oahu wil have to be made; moreover, they will have to be made in advance of the year 2000.

A third area of concern is the natural environment of Oahu, which, to residents and visitors alike, offers the comforts and pleasures of a mild tropical climate. The environment of Oahu—with its varied and beautiful landscape, its white-sand beaches, its gentle trade winds, and its pure artesian water—is unique, a fact that is widely known not only throughout the entire community but to an increasing number of tourists as well. Unique but not indestructible. Hence, in planning for an increasing population and an expanding economy—within the confines of a fixed number of square miles of land—the need to protect the natural environment must remain a matter of very high priority.

Housing is an important area of concern, because it figures large in the budgets of Oahu families. Obtaining decent, reasonably priced homes in safe and attractive neighborhoods has been a perennial problem for the residents of Oahu.

Transportation and utilities, together, constitute a separate area of concern. The cost of building a transportation system, along with the cost of expanding or modifying it once it is in operation, entails a major public investment. An efficient transportation system is essential to the life and economic productivity of a community. Wisely planned, it can serve as an invaluable aid in the management of urban growth.

Like transportation, public and private utilities can be described in terms of systems. And like the transportation system, the sewer, water, electric, gas, and telephone systems—if efficient—can contribute immensely to the welfare and prosperity of a community. Additions to the Island's utility systems can help the City and County manage urban development, but only if they are properly coordinated, with each other, with the new developments they are designed to serve, and within the framework of an overall plan.

Directly related to all of the above is physical development and urban design, the sixth area of concern. This broad and important area contains objectives and policies which will guide the direction of urban development on Oahu. Also included are objectives and policies relating to the form and physical appearance of the urban environment. In establishing guidelines for the development of Oahu, the City and County is mindful of the conflicts which may arise as a result of implementing different sets of policies—those relating to transportation, say, and those relating to the natural environment. Should such conflicts arise, the City and County will resolve them by taking into consideration, among other things, both the desirability of reducing costs and the necessity of protecting and enhancing the natural environment.

Public safety is the seventh area of concern. It is here that the general welfare of the people of Oahu is most directly affected by the accomplishments and failures of the City and County government. In order to maintain the well-being of the community, the people of Oahu and their property must be protected against crime—organized crime in particular—natural disaster, and traffic and fire hazards.

The eighth area of concern combines objectives and policies for both health and education. Although the City and County government has only a limited role in the provision of health and educational services, it is important that it do everything within its power to see that all the people of Oahu, without exception, receive adequate health care and the benefits of Hawaii's statewide educational system.

Finally, in recognition of the fact that the people of Oahu share a varied, complex, and rich cultural heritage and a natural environment that remains the envy of communitites around the world, a ninth area of concern, culture and recreation, has been included. In the area of culture, special consideration will be given to preserving and promoting the qualitites of the long-generous, and often-neglected, host culture, that of the native Hawaiians. And in the area of recreation, special consideration will be given to establishing and maintaining a system of parks which all the people of Oahu, of all ages, can readily enjoy.

In preparing the statements of objectives and policies for all nine areas of concern, the fair distribution of social benefits was held to be of paramount importance. If the objectives of the General Plan are met, the life of the community as a whole should improve, and improve in ways which will be everywhere visible and continually felt.

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 and County'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 Oahu: 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 citizens' 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. The Neighborhood Boards which were created by the Revised Charter of 1973 can be a valuable means of encouraging and formally maintaining strong citizen participation in all parts of the Island. It is hoped that members of the Neighborhood Boards, along with members of the Island's many community associations, will actively assist the City and County government in the preparation of Development Plans. They can provide invaluable assistance by specifying the development concerns of the areas they represent and by making sure that the policies of the General Plan are implemented.

Implementation

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 drawing up an islandwide set of Development Plans.

Development Plans, according to the Revised Charter of 1973, are relatively detailed guidelines for the physical development of the Island. They are an intermediate means of implementing the objectives and policies of the General Plan in the various parts of the Island and, as such, are meant to incorporate the provisions for land-use planning which were central to the old General Plan. They are also meant to indicate the sequence in which development will occur.

Development Plans will contain 'statements of standards and principles' with respect to land uses for residential, recreational, agricultural, commercial, industrial, and institutional purposes and with respect to open spaces. In addition, they will contain 'statements of urban-design principles and controls.' They should not, however, be confused with the existing Development Plans, which are basically plans for the improvement of streets and public utilities. Nor should they be confused with zoning ordinances. Zoning ordinances will continue to regulate the use of and within clearly demarcated zones and set detailed standards for the height, bulk, size, and location of buildings.

The new Development Plans will be prepared by the City and County government with the participation of the people of Oahu. Although their focus will be somewhat different from that of the new General Plan—individual areas rather than the whole of the Island of Oahu—and although their range will be shorter than that of the General Plan, they must nonetheless be fully consistent with the objectives and policies of the General Plan. The City Council will adopt Development Plans by ordinance.

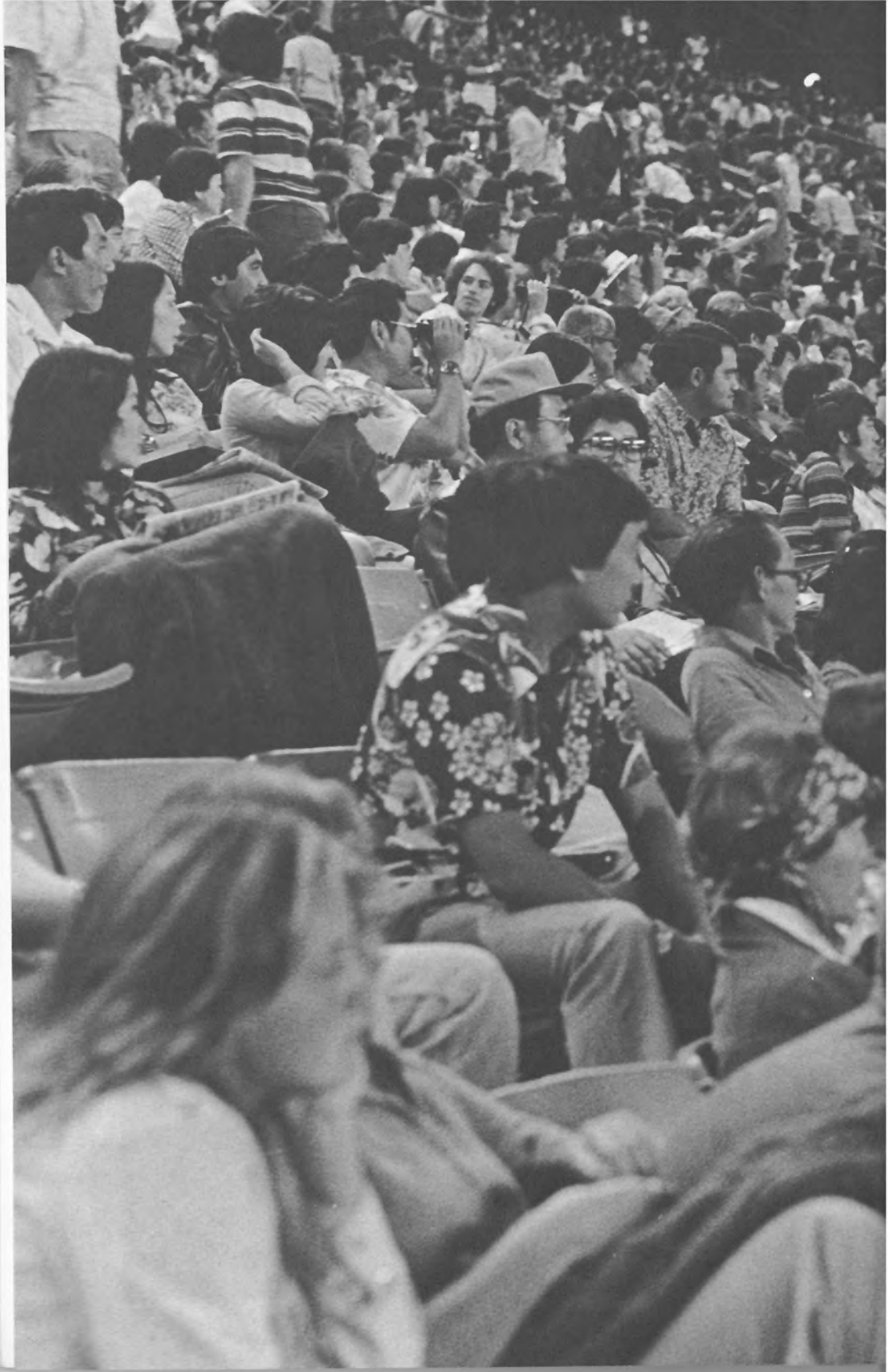
Amendments Interpretation

Amendments

Over a period of time, the concerns of the people of Oahu will inevitably change, and as their concerns change, so must the objectives and policies of the General Plan change. The Revised Charter requires that the General Plan be reviewed every five years, thereby ensuring that it will become neither a rigid nor an obsolete document. As a further means of keeping the General Plan both flexible and up to date, the City Council may revise or amend it whenever necessary.

Interpretation

Questions regarding the interpretation of any of the objectives and policies of the General Plan as well as questions regarding the implementation procedure will be resolved by the City Council.



Population

Objective A

To control the growth of Oahu's resident and visitor populations in order to avoid social, economic, and environmental disruptions.

Policy 1
Participate in State and Federal programs which seek to develop social, economic, legal, and environmental controls over population growth.

Policy 2
Seek a balance between the rate of inmigration and the rate of outmigration by reducing inmigration.

Policy 3
Support Federal policies providing for a more even distribution of inmigrants throughout the country.

Policy 4
Seek to maintain a desirable pace of physical development through City and County regulations.

Policy 5
Encourage family planning.

Policy 6
Publicize the desire of the City and County to limit population growth.

Objective B

To plan for future population growth.

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

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

**The State Department of Planning and Economic Development considers its 'Series E-2' population projections to be the most satisfactory for planning purposes. This series projects a population for Oahu of 1,039,000 people by the year 2000. In order to ensure uniformity and consistency in planning, DPED is requesting all Federal, State, County, and private agencies to use the 'Series E-2' projections. (See DPED's Statistical Report 114, 'The Population of Hawaii, 1958-2025,' dated May 6, 1976.) As DPED's projections are revised to reflect new information and/or changed conditions, new population figures will be indicated in the General Plan.*

Objective C

To establish a pattern of population distribution that will allow the people of Oahu to live and work in harmony.

Policy 1
Facilitate the full development of the primary urban center.

Policy 2
Encourage the gradual development of Ewa to relieve developmental pressures in the urban-fringe and rural areas.

Policy 3
Reduce, or at most maintain, the 1975 proportions of the Island's rural and urban-fringe populations.

Policy 4
Seek a year 2000 distribution of Oahu's residential population which would be in accord with the following table:

Distribution of the Residential Population 1975 and 2000

Location	*1975 Population*	*% of Total*	*2000 Population*	*% of Total*
Oahu Total	704,403	100.0	1,039,000	100.0
Primary Urban Center	398,352	56.5	530,000	51.0
Honolulu (Waialae/ Kahala-Halawa	*304,546*	*43.2*	*400,000*	*38.5*
Aiea-Pearl City	*93,806*	*13.3*	*130,000*	*12.5*
Secondary Urban Center				
Ewa-Makakilo	*21,800*	*3.1*	*104,000*	*10.0*
Urban-Fringe	223,890	31.8	322,000	31.0
Aina Koa-Hawaii Kai	*39,374*	*5.6*	*65,000*	*6.3*
Kailua	*40,722*	*5.8*	*49,000*	*4.7*
Kaneohe-Ahuimanu	*51,394*	*7.3*	*69,000*	*6.6*
Waipahu-Crestview	*26,913*	*3.8*	*48,000*	*4.6*
Mililani-Waipio	*20,302*	*2.9*	*39,000*	*3.8*
Wahiawa	*45,185*	*6.4*	*52,000*	*5.0*
Rural	60,361	8.6	83,000	8.0
Waimanalo	*8,435*	*1.2*	*12,500*	*1.2*
Kahaluu-Kahuku	*14,890*	*2.1*	*20,000*	*1.9*
North Shore	*9,540*	*1.4*	*11,500*	*1.1*
Waianae Coast	*27,496*	*3.9*	*39,000*	*3.8*

NOTE: The '% of total' figures for the year 2000 state the policy contained in the table. The figure of 1,039,000 for the year 2000 and the corresponding distribution of the population to the various designated areas (see map on next page) will be revised as the State Department of Planning and Economic Development revises its population projections.

The '% of total' figures also indicate a mean or average percentage rather than a rigid requirement. A year 2000 percentage which falls within 5% of the indicated mean for an area would be consistent with the Plan's population-distribution policy. For example, as the mean percentage for Ewa is 10.0%, an actual population within a range of 9.5% to 10.5% of Oahu's total population in the year 2000 would be acceptable.

Population figures may be further adjusted to accommodate housing necessary to support the resort industry in the various areas of the Island.

Population Areas

Primary Urban Center

1 *Honolulu (Waialae/Kahala-Halawa)*
2 *Aiea-Pearl City*

Secondary Urban Center

3 *Ewa-Makakilo*

Urban-Fringe

4 *Aina Koa-Hawaii Kai*
5 *Kailua*
6 *Kaneohe-Ahuimanu*
7 *Waipahu-Crestview*
8 *Mililani-Waipio*
9 *Wahiawa*

Rural

10 *Waimanalo*
11 *Kahaluu-Kahuku*
12 *North Shore*
13 *Waianae Coast*

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Economic activity

Objective A

To promote employment opportunities that will enable all the people of Oahu to attain a decent standard of living.

Policy 1
Encourage the growth and diversification of Oahu's economic base.

Policy 2
Encourage the development of industries which will contribute to the economic and social well-being of Oahu residents.

Policy 3
Encourage the development of Honolulu as a Pacific headquarters for trade, communications, and other industries of a nonpolluting nature.

Policy 4
Encourage the development of national and world markets for the products of Oahu-based industries.

Policy 5
Encourage the wider distribution of available employment opportunities through such methods as shortening the work week and reducing the use of overtime.

Objective B

To maintain the viability of Oahu's resort industry.

Policy 1
Provide for the orderly growth of the resort industry by designating appropriate areas of the Island for resort use, including but not limited to Waikiki, Queen's Beach, West Beach, Kuilima, and Makaha.

Policy 2
Encourage the resort industry to provide a high level of service to visitors.

Policy 3
Preserve the well-known and widely publicized beauty of Oahu.

Policy 4
Provide public, and encourage private, improvements to facilities in Waikiki.

Policy 5
Discourage further high-density development in Waikiki.

Objective C

To maintain the viability of agriculture on Oahu.

Policy 1
Assist private businesses and individual farmers to ensure the continuation of agriculture as an important source of income and employment.

Policy 2
Support agricultural diversification.

Policy 3
Preserve sufficient agricultural land in Ewa, in Central Oahu, and along the North Shore to ensure the continuation of sugar and pineapple as viable industries.

Policy 4
Maintain agricultural land along the Windward and Waianae coasts for truck farming, flower growing, livestock production, and other types of diversified agriculture.

Policy 5
Encourage the more intensive use o
productive agricultural land.

Policy 6
Encourage the more efficient use o
water by agriculture.

Policy 7
Support the development of local markets for local products.

Objective D

To make full use of the economic resources of the sea.

Policy 1
Assist the fishing industry to maintain its viability.

Policy 2
Encourage the development of aquaculture, ocean research, and other ocean-related industries.

Objective E

To prevent the occurrence of large-scale unemployment.

Policy 1
Encourage the training and employment of present residents for currently available and future jobs.

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

Policy 3
Provide economic incentives to old and new industries that can employ residents who are unemployed or about to be phased out of existing jobs.

Policy 4
Encourage the provision of retraining programs for workers in industries with planned reductions in their labor force.

Policy 5
Encourage the continuation of a significant level of Federal employment on Oahu.

Objective F

To increase the amount of Federal spending on Oahu.

Policy 1
Take full advantage of Federal programs and grants.

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 military to purchase locally all of the services and supplies it needs which are available on Oahu.

Objective G

To bring about orderly economic growth on Oahu.

Policy 1
Direct economic activity primarily to Honolulu, Aiea, and Pearl City; and, secondarily, to Ewa.

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

Policy 3
Maintain sufficient land in appropriately located industrial areas to help ensure a favorable business climate for Oahu's industries.

Policy 4
Encourage the continuation of a fairly high level of military-related employment in Wahiawa.

Natural environment

Objective A

To protect and preserve the natural environment of Oahu.

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

Policy 2
Require development projects to give due consideration to natural features such as slope, flood and erosion hazards, and water-recharge areas.

Policy 3
Seek the restoration of environmentally damaged areas and natural resources.

Policy 4
Seek the improvement of Oahu's urban and natural environments through beautification programs.

Policy 5
Design surface drainage and flood-control systems in a manner which will help preserve their natural settings.

Policy 6
Protect the natural environment from damaging levels of air, water, and noise pollution.

Policy 7
Protect plants, birds, and other animals that are unique to the State of Hawaii and the Island of Oahu.

Policy 8
Protect mature trees on public land and encourage their integration into new developments.

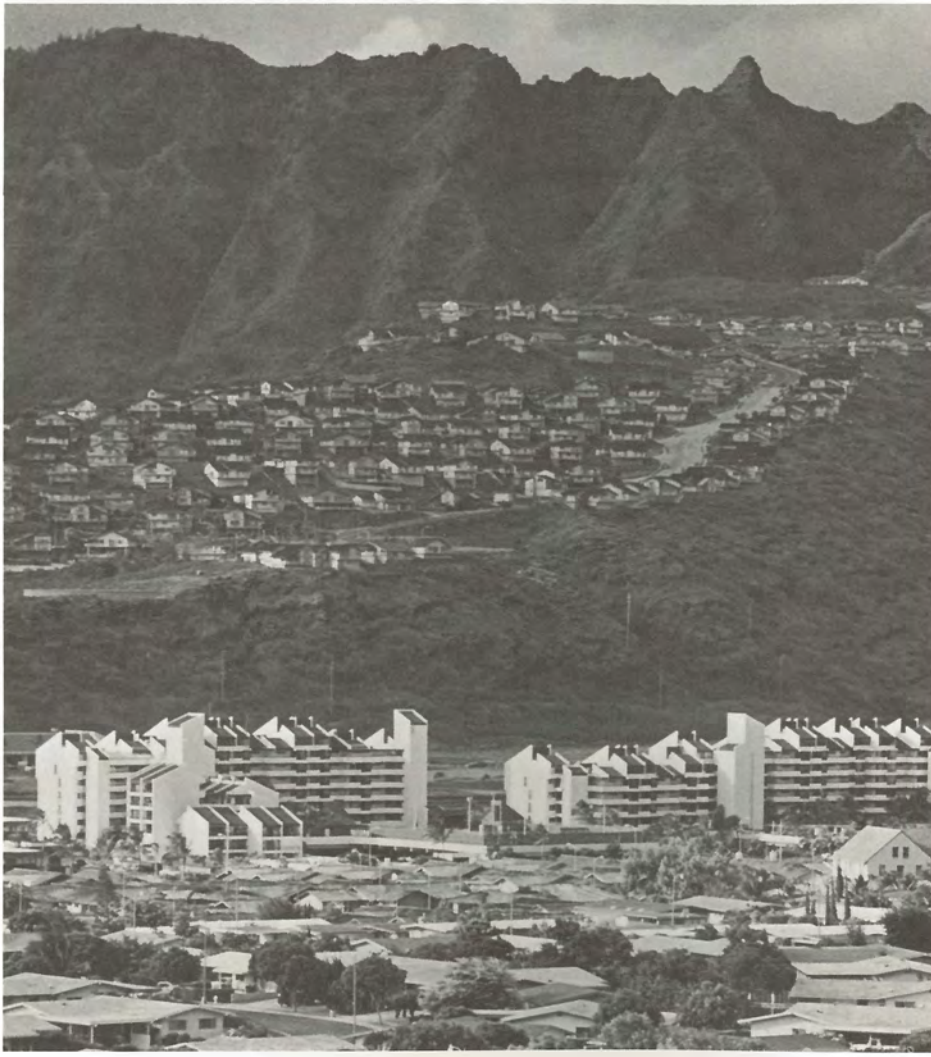
Objective B

To preserve and enhance the natural monuments and scenic views of Oahu for the benefit of both residents and visitors.

Policy 1
Protect the Island's well-known resources: its mountains and craters; forests and watershed areas; marshes, rivers, and streams; shoreline, fishponds, and bays; and reefs and offshore islands.

Policy 2
Protect Oahu's scenic views, especially those seen from highly developed and heavily travelled areas.

Policy 3
Locate roads, highways, and other public facilities and utilities in areas where they will least obstruct important views of the mountains and the sea.



Housing

Objective A

To provide decent housing for all the people of Oahu at prices they can afford.

Policy 1
Develop programs and controls which will provide decent homes at the least possible cost.

Policy 2
Make full use of State and Federal programs that provide financial assistance to low- and moderate-income homebuyers.

Policy 3
Streamline permit procedures for housing and other development projects.

Policy 4
Encourage the private sector to build homes for low- and moderate-income residents through such methods as tax incentives and long-term leases.

Policy 5
Encourage innovative residential development which will result in lower costs, added convenience and privacy, and the more efficient use of streets and utilities.

Policy 6
Promote the construction of inexpensive dwellings which take advantage of Oahu's year-round moderate climate.

Policy 7
Establish public, and encourage private, programs to maintain and improve the condition of existing housing.

Policy 8
Encourage the provision of housing designed for the elderly and the handicapped.

Policy 9
Encourage equitable relationships between landowners and leaseholders, between landlords and tenants, and between condominium developers and owners.

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 private developers from acquiring and assembling land 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-subsidized housing to be delivered to appropriate purchasers.

Policy 5
Prohibit the selling or renting of government-subsidized housing for large profits.

Objective C

To provide the people of Oahu with a choice of living environments which are reasonably close to employment, recreation, and commercial centers and which are adequately served by public utilities.

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

Policy 2
Distribute low- and moderate-income housing throughout the Island.

Policy 3
Encourage residential development near employment centers.

Policy 4
Encourage residential development in areas where existing roads, utilities, and other community facilities are not being used to capacity.

Policy 5
Discourage residential development where roads, utilities, and community facilities cannot be provided at a reasonable cost.

Policy 6
Preserve older communities through self-help, housing-rehabilitation, and other governmental programs.

Transportation and Utilities

Objective A

To create a transportation system which will enable people and goods to move safely, efficiently, and at a reasonable cost; serve all people, including the poor, the elderly, and the physically handicapped; and offer a variety of attractive and convenient modes of travel.

Policy 1
Develop an integrated ground-transportation system consisting of the following elements and their primary purposes:

a Public transportation—for travel to and from work, and travel within Central Honolulu;
b Roads and highways—for commercial traffic and travel in nonurban areas;
c Bikeways—for recreational activities and trips to work, schools, shopping centers, and community facilities; and
d Pedestrian walkways—for getting around Downtown and Waikiki, and for trips to schools, parks, and shopping centers.

Policy 2
Provide transportation services to people living within the Pearl City-Hawaii Kai corridor primarily through a mass-transit and feeder-bus system and, where appropriate, through limited highway improvements.

Policy 3
Provide transportation services for people living outside the Pearl City-Hawaii Kai corridor primarily through a system of express- and feeder-buses and limited to moderate highway improvements.

Policy 4
Improve transportation facilities and services in the Ewa corridor and in the trans-Koolau corridors to meet the needs of Ewa and Windward communities.

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

Policy 6
Consider both environmental impact as well as construction and operating costs as important factors in planning alternative modes of transportation.

Policy 7
Promote the use of public transportation as a means of moving people quickly and efficiently, of conserving energy, and of guiding urban development.

Policy 8
Make available transportation services to people with limited mobility: the young, the elderly, the handicapped, and the poor.

Policy 9
Promote programs to reduce dependence on the use of automobiles.

Policy 10
Discourage the inefficient use of the private automobile, especially in congested corridors and during peak-hours.

Policy 11
Make public, and encourage private, improvements to major walkway systems.

Policy 12
Encourage the provision of separate aviation facilities for small civilian aircraft.

Policy 13
Facilitate the development of a second deep-water harbor to relieve congestion in Honolulu Harbor.

Objective B

To meet the needs of the people of Oahu for an adequate supply of water and for environmentally sound systems of waste disposal.

Policy 1
Maintain an adequate supply of water for both future residents and future visitors.

Policy 2
Maintain an adequate supply of water for future agricultural and industrial needs.

Policy 3
Encourage the development of new technology which will reduce the cost of providing water and the cost of waste disposal.

Policy 4
Encourage a lowering of the per-capita consumption of water and the per-capita production of waste.

Policy 5
Provide safe and efficient waste-collection and waste-disposal services.

Policy 6
Encourage the recycling of solid-waste materials and waste water.

Policy 7
Require the safe disposal of hazardous waste.

Objective C

To maintain a high level of service for all utilities.

Policy 1
Maintain existing utility systems in order to avoid major breakdowns.

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

Policy 3
Plan for 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 will help Oahu continue to be a desirable place to live and visit.

Policy 1
Give primary emphasis in the capital-improvement program to the maintenance and improvement of existing roads and utilities.

Policy 2
Use the transportation and utility systems as a means of guiding growth and the pattern of land use on Oahu.

Policy 3
Encourage the study and use of telecommunications as an alternative to conventional transportation facilities.

Policy 4
Evaluate the social, economic, and environmental impact of additions to the transportation and utility systems before they are constructed.

Policy 5
Require the installation of underground utility lines wherever possible.

Policy 6
Seek improved taxing powers for the City and County in order to provide a more equitable means of financing transportation and utility services.

Objective E

To promote the conservation of energy, particularly energy obtained from nonrenewable sources.

Policy 1
Encourage the more efficient use of energy through economic incentives and regulatory measures.

Policy 2
Promote the development and use of alternative sources of energy.

Policy 3
Cooperate with the State and Federal governments in carrying out energy-conservation programs.

Physical development and Urban design

Objective A

To coordinate changes in the physical environment of Oahu to ensure that all new developments are timely, well-designed, and appropriate for the areas in which they will be located.

Policy 1
Plan for the construction of new public facilities and utilities in the various parts of the Island according to the following order of priority: first, in the primary urban center; second, in Ewa; and third, in the urban-fringe and rural areas.

Policy 2
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 3
Phase the construction of new developments so that they do not require more regional supporting services than are available.

Policy 4
Require new developments to provide or pay the cost of all essential community services, including roads, utilities, schools, parks, and emergency facilities.

Policy 5
Encourage the clustering of developments to reduce the cost of providing utilities and other public services.

Policy 6
Locate community facilities on sites that will be convenient to the people they are intended to serve.

Policy 7
Prohibit major sources of noise and air pollution from residential areas.

Policy 8
Establish danger zones to exclude incompatible uses from hazardous areas surrounding airfields, electromagnetic-radiation sources, and storage places for fuel and explosives.

Policy 9
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.

Objective B

To develop Honolulu (Waialae-Kahala to Halawa), Aiea, and Pearl City as the Island's primary urban center.

Policy 1
Stimulate development in the primary urban center by means of the City and County's capital-improvement program.

Policy 2
Provide downtown Honolulu and other major business centers with a well-balanced mixture of uses.

Policy 3
Encourage the development of attractive residential communities in downtown and other business centers.

Policy 4
Maintain and improve downtown as the financial and civic center of the Island.

Policy 5
Maintain and improve downtown as a major retail and office center.

Policy 6
Develop the waterfront of Central Honolulu as a port, a recreation area, and a maritime center.

Objective C

To develop Ewa as the secondary urban center.

Policy 1
Allocate funds from the City and County's capital-improvement program for public projects that are needed to bring about the gradual development of Ewa.

Policy 2
Encourage the development of Ewa as a major residential, retail, and office center.

Policy 3
Encourage the continuing development of Barbers Point as a major industrial center.

Policy 4
Coordinate plans for the development of Ewa with the State and Federal governments and with the sugar industry.

Policy 5
Cooperate with the State and Federal governments in the construction of a deep-water harbor in Ewa.

Objective D

To create and maintain attractive, meaningful, and stimulating environments throughout Oahu.

Policy 1
Prepare and maintain a comprehensive urban-design plan for the Island of Oahu.

Policy 2
Integrate the City and County's urban-design plan into all levels of physical planning and developmental controls.

Policy 3
Encourage distinctive community identities for both new and existing districts and neighborhoods.

Policy 4
Require the consideration of urban-design principles in all development projects.

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

Policy 6
Design public structures to meet high aesthetic and functional standards and to complement the physical character of the communities they will serve.

Policy 7
Establish a review process to evaluate the design of major development projects.

Objective E

To promote and enhance the social and physical character of Oahu's older towns and neighborhoods.

Policy 1
Encourage new construction to complement the ethnic qualities of the older communities of Oahu.

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

Policy 3
Maintain adequate 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.

Public safety

Objective A

To prevent and control crime and maintain public order.

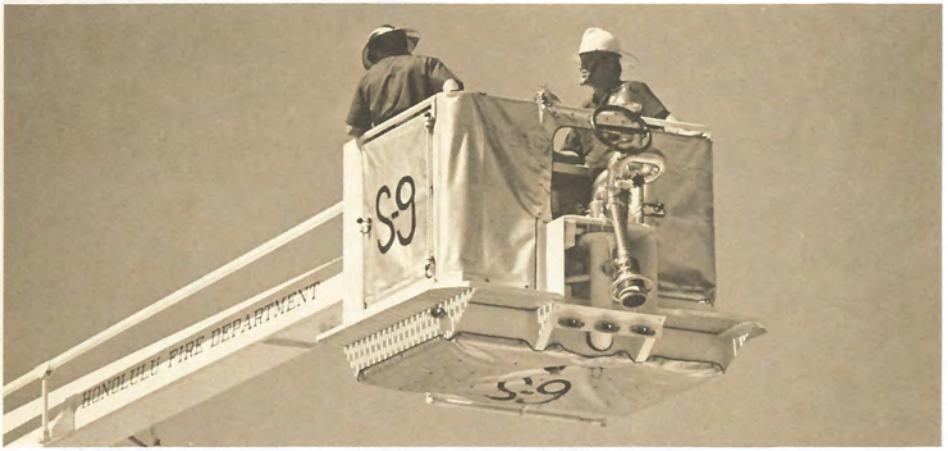
Policy 1
Provide for the adequate staffing of City and County law-enforcement agencies.

Policy 2
Keep the public informed of the nature and extent of criminal activity on Oahu.

Policy 3
Establish and maintain programs to encourage public cooperation in the prevention and solution of crimes.

Policy 4
Provide a safe environment for visitors to Oahu.

Policy 5
Seek the help of State and Federal law-enforcement agencies to curtail the activities of organized crime syndicates on Oahu.



Policy 6
Conduct periodic reviews of criminal laws to ensure their relevance to the community's needs and values.

Policy 7
Cooperate with other law-enforcement agencies to develop new methods of fighting crime.

Policy 8
Encourage the improvement of rehabilitation programs and facilities for criminals and juvenile offenders.

Objective B

To protect the people of Oahu and their property against natural disaster, traffic and fire hazards, and unsafe conditions in buildings and public areas.

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

Policy 2
Reduce hazardous traffic conditions.

Policy 3
Design safe and secure public buildings.

Policy 4
Provide adequate staff to supervise activities at public facilities.

Policy 5
Require all development 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 6
Participate with State and Federal agencies in the funding and construction of flood-control projects.

Policy 7
Cooperate with State and Federal agencies to provide tsunami protection for Oahu.

Policy 8
Provide adequate fire protection.

Health and Education

Objective A

To protect the health of the people of Oahu.

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

Policy 2
Provide prompt and adequate ambulance and first-aid services in all areas of Oahu.

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

Objective B

To provide a wide range of educational opportunities for the people of Oahu.

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.

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 Hawaii.

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

Policy 3
Encourage research institutions to establish branches on Oahu.

Culture and Recreation

Objective A

To foster the multiethnic culture of Hawaii

Policy 1
Encourage the protection of the ethnic identities of the older communities of Oahu.

Policy 2
Identify and preserve areas of unique social and cultural significance.

Policy 3
Preserve and restore, to the extent possible, buildings and sites of historic or cultural significance, including those on the State and National registers.

Policy 4
Encourage the restoration and preservation of early Hawaiian artifacts and landmarks.

Policy 5
Seek public and private funds for the preservation and restoration of buildings of historic and cultural importance.

Policy 6
Support the development of the visual and performing arts.

Objective B

To provide a wide range of recreational facilities and services that are readily available to all residents of Oahu.

Policy 1
Provide recreational facilities and services that are suitable for the different and varied neighborhoods of Oahu.

Policy 2
Provide recreational facilities and services in business and industrial as well as in residential areas.

Policy 3
Expand and maintain Oahu's system of beach parks.

Policy 4
Increase the opportunity of residents and visitors to enjoy the natural environment by providing convenient access to all beaches and inland recreation areas.

Policy 5
Promote water-oriented recreational activities.

Policy 6
Require all new developments to provide their residents with adequate recreation space.

Policy 7
Encourage the after-hours and weekend use of recreational facilities on school grounds.

Policy 8
Encourage private development of community recreational facilities.

Policy 9
Encourage the State and Federal governments to transfer excess and underutilized land to the City and County for public recreational use.

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Photography: Nelson Ho

Roster of participants

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Frank F. Fasi

Planning Commission (1974)
James D. Crane, *chairman*
Randall Kamiya, *vice chairman*
Dr. Wilbur Choy
Charles W. Duke
Donald K. Hosaka
Antone J. Kahawaiolaa
Fredda Sullam
Alice Takehara
Eugene B. Connell, *executive secretary*

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Kazu Hayashida
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Toraki Matsumoto
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