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As of January 25, 2018, 4:30 p.m.

Attached is a Floor Amendment that was introduced and approved (except for items 7-11; item 3 was approved as amended as shown on the following page) at the January 25, 2018 Special Planning Committee Meeting.

Item 3 b. was approved as amended as follows:

b. Amending page 115 by amending item A.1. as follows:

“[Increase the supply of affordable rental and multi-family housing by implementing the Housing Ordinance.] Update the County’s Housing Ordinance into a workable law requiring all developers to contribute a fair share of resources to build affordable housing in a “win-win” manner.”

(January 25, 2018)

FLOOR AMENDMENT

Relating to Amendments to the General Plan Update Booklet (Kaua'i Kākou - Kaua'i County General Plan (Planning Commission Draft (June 2017)) and Appendices), as amended December 13-14, 2017, as referenced in Bill No. 2666, A Bill For An Ordinance To Amend Chapter 7, Article 1, Kaua'i County Code 1987, As Amended, Relating To The Update Of The General Plan For The County Of Kaua'i (ZA-2017-3))

Introduced by: COUNCILMEMBER JOANN A. YUKIMURA

Amendments Include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proposals from JoAnn A. Yukimura – Misc. (Items 1-2)• Proposals from JoAnn A. Yukimura – Housing (Items 3-6)• Proposals From Jean Souza (on behalf of the Hanapēpē-'Ele'ele Community) (Items 7-9)• Proposal From Anne Walton (on behalf of The Community Coalition of Kaua'i) – Implementation & Monitoring (Item 10)• Proposal From Gabriela Taylor (on behalf of The Community Coalition of Kaua'i) – Hokua Place (Item 11)• (Boilerplate amendment language) (Items 12-13)	
AMENDMENT	PLANNING DEPARTMENT'S POSITION (INFORMATIONAL ONLY)
PROPOSALS FROM JOANN A. YUKIMURA – MISC. (ITEMS 1-2)	
1. Amend Bill No. 2666 by amending the booklet entitled “Planning Commission Draft” dated “June, 2017,” including all Appendices, as amended December 13-14, 2017, by amending 216 as follows: “More frequent reporting on performance measures and action implementation will be facilitated through an online dashboard that provides updated information as it becomes available. <u>In order to administer an ongoing General Plan implementation and monitoring program, the capacity of the Planning Department will need to be increased.</u> ”	Support

<p>2. Amend Bill No. 2666 by amending the booklet entitled “Planning Commission Draft” dated “June, 2017,” including all Appendices, as amended December 13-14, 2017, by amending page 126 by adding a new B.3. (appropriately renumbered if needed) as follows:</p> <p><u>“In all Community Plans, develop a regional traffic circulation plan that includes all modes of transportation.”</u></p>	<p>Support</p>
<p align="center">PROPOSALS FROM JOANN A. YUKIMURA – HOUSING (ITEMS 3-7)</p>	
<p>3. Amend Bill No. 2666 by amending the booklet entitled “Planning Commission Draft” dated “June, 2017,” including all Appendices, as amended December 13-14, 2017, by amending all of the following:</p> <p>a. Amending page 39, adding new footnotes (*), and retaining existing footnotes (with appropriate renumbering as needed) as follows:</p> <p><u>“POLICY #2: PROVIDE [LOCAL] AFFORDABLE HOUSING WHILE FACILITATING A DIVERSITY OF PRIVATELY-DEVELOPED HOUSING FOR LOCAL FAMILIES</u></p> <p><u>[Increase the amount of housing available for local households by focusing infrastructure improvement in growth areas. Eliminate onerous regulatory barriers and form active public-private partnerships.] Recognizing the extraordinary urgency, the County needs to plan for and help facilitate the building of approximately 9,000 housing units by 2035. Factors to consider include establishing: (1) a fair and effective housing ordinance; (2) adequate capital; (3) effective partnerships; (4) clear policy guidelines ensuring cost-effective and energy-efficient homes by design and location; (5) a strategy for providing adequate infrastructure for affordable housing; (6) a “housing first” approach to ending homelessness; and (7) a timetable for action, including a short-term strategy for developing 2000 affordable housing units in the first five years.</u></p>	<p>HOUSING: No Position</p> <p>PLANNING: Support</p>

The average price of a single family house on Kaua'i exceeds \$700,000. [The] A large majority of our population, especially low- and moderate-income working families, seniors, and the houseless population, cannot afford such prices. The current housing deficit is approximately 1400 units, and demand is projected to increase by approximately 9,000 units by 2035.

Over 80 percent of the housing demand on Kaua'i comes from families making 120 percent of median income or less, with the largest need coming from families with income equal to or less than 50 percent of median income.* The median income for a 4-person household is presently \$79,200.*

Currently the average cost to build a basic house or dwelling unit is \$450,000.* Whether by private or public developer, the construction of a housing unit must therefore be subsidized by approximately \$200,000. At that level of subsidy, it will take \$1.62 billion of private and public capital over the next 20 years to build 8,100 affordable housing units (80% of the 9,000 units needed by 2035). Besides finding capital and partners to provide some of the capital, efforts must be made to reduce housing costs with design and other innovative solutions such as tiny homes and reducing the environmental footprint.

It is presently best practice to consider household transportation costs with housing costs. A house may be affordable, but if it is located far from jobs, requiring extensive (and expensive) commuting, a family is not well served, while traffic is worsened. Locating affordable housing near job centers will allow families to manage their cost of living, while easing traffic congestion.

The housing crisis is compounded by the fact that 44 percent of all households are already cost-burdened, meaning that housing costs exceed 30 percent of income. [In addition, slow] Slow inventory growth, regulatory barriers, predominantly single family residential construction, fierce off-island [competition in the housing market] demand for second homes, vacation rentals, and investment properties, the rising high cost of building a dwelling unit and [a jobs/housing imbalance] a lack of infrastructure also contribute to [the] a severe lack of housing [crisis].

There is no simple, single solution; rather, several essential strategies need to be deployed concurrently and quickly.

Affordable housing is a pivotal issue that will define life on Kaua'i over the next 20 years. Kaua'i will not be Kaua'i if those born and raised on the island must move away. If not effectively addressed, there will be enormous suffering, with consequences for the economy and the social fabric of Kaua'i County. If the County is committed to achieving its vision of an equitable society with opportunity for all, it is imperative that the County find a way to address this basic need.

This policy is implemented spatially through the Land Use Map, and through actions for Housing, Transportation, Opportunities and Health, and Infrastructure and Services.

* Hawai'i Housing Planning Study, 2016

* County of Kaua'i 2017 Annual Income Limits

* 09/13/2016 and 09/20/2016 Minutes of the Kaua'i County Council Affordable Housing Advisory Committee (authorized by Resolution No. 2013-57, Draft 1 on 06/12/2013, amended by Resolution No. 2014-34 on 05/28/2014)"

b. Amending page 115 by amending item A.1. as follows:

"[Increase the supply of affordable rental and multi-family housing by implementing the Housing Ordinance.] Update the County's Housing Ordinance into a workable law requiring all developers to contribute a fair share of resources to build affordable housing in a "win-win" manner. At minimum, the updated ordinance can reduce developers' contributions under the present law by requiring the dedication of appropriately-located land and off-site infrastructure for the building of affordable housing units equivalent in number to a fair portion of the proposed market development, while the County or qualified private nonprofit housing developer is responsible for building the units."

c. Amending page 115 by amending item A.2. as follows:

"[Locate future public] Design and locate affordable housing projects in or near [existing] job centers [so travel times and transportation costs can be reduced.] to minimize household transportation costs, community and household fossil fuel usage, and traffic congestion."

d. Amending page 115 by amending item A.5. as follows:

“Preserve the affordable housing stock [.] by adopting a policy that any units built with taxpayer moneys or required under the Housing Ordinance for the general welfare shall be perpetually affordable to allow the inventory of affordable homes to grow rather than contract (which happens when such units are allowed to be sold on the open market).”

e. Amending page 115 by adding the following new items to category C. Projects and Programs (with any renumbering as needed) as follows:

“8. Pursue and establish a source of capital for the development and maintenance of affordable housing. Possible sources include: earmarking a percentage of real property taxes for affordable housing development; a conveyance tax surcharge on high-priced real estate transactions and earmarked for affordable housing development; an expanded Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) that increases availability of the tax credit; and setting eligibility higher than the current 60 percent of median income.

9. Continue and expand County’s efforts to provide and require homeownership classes, including financial literacy, for families potentially eligible for county affordable housing projects.

10. Review best practices from elsewhere and test in pilot programs the methods that significantly reduce the cost of building a home, including infrastructure and system costs. The Mayor and the County Council should work with community to use Hawai’i Revised Statutes Section 46-15 to “designate areas of land for experimental and demonstration projects, the purposes of which are to research and develop ideas that would reduce the cost of housing in the State.”

f. Amending page 121 by adding a new category C. Projects and Programs (after B. Plans and Studies and before newly renumbered D. Partnership Needs,

<p>with any other renumbering as needed) and adding a new item C.1. to that category as follows:</p> <p><u>“1. In addressing homelessness, adopt and implement the Housing First approach to reduce and ultimately eliminate homelessness.”</u></p> <p>g. Amending page 122 (8.2 Ensuring Tax Equity for Resort Uses) by adding a new item A.2. (with any renumbering as needed) as follows:</p> <p><u>“2. Set fines and taxes on illegal and legal vacation rental respectively that remove homes from the local residential market supply. The penalties should be high enough to deter illegal use.”</u></p>	
<p>4. Amend Bill No. 2666 by amending the booklet entitled “Planning Commission Draft” dated “June, 2017,” including all Appendices, as amended December 13-14, 2017, by amending page 112, as follows:</p> <p><u>“[New development and an inclusionary zoning ordinance have not improved the situation.] The lack of housing supply has been due in part to the effects of the Great Recession of 2007-2009. For almost 10 years, large-scale private development of housing has been nonexistent. Only high-end individual homes and several County-sponsored affordable housing projects were built (due to reduced land prices or prior inclusionary zoning requirements).”</u></p>	<p>HOUSING: Support</p> <p>PLANNING: Support</p>
<p>5. Amend Bill No. 2666 by amending the booklet entitled “Planning Commission Draft” dated “June, 2017,” including all Appendices, as amended December 13-14, 2017, by amending page 113, as follows:</p> <p><u>“[Compounding the problem is population growth that continues to out-pace housing supply.] Spurred by internal and external population growth, the growing number of households continues to outpace housing development. [Since 2000, Kaua‘i’s population increased by over 10,000 and yet only 5,000 units were added to the housing inventory between 2000-2014.]”</u></p>	<p>HOUSING: Support</p> <p>PLANNING: Support</p>

6. Amend Bill No. 2666 by amending the booklet entitled “Planning Commission Draft” dated “June, 2017,” including all Appendices, as amended December 13-14, 2017, by amending page 115 as follows:

HOUSING:
No Position

PLANNING:
Support

“1.2 Supporting [County-Led] County Sponsored or Required Affordable Housing Programs and Projects

...

In contrast, locally established and funded programs can be customized to serve those who fall between the Federal programs and market-rate units.

The Agency also plays a key role in developing affordable rental projects. A major source of capital for these projects is the Federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, which incentivizes the use of private equity through public-private partnerships. The tax credit provides a dollar-for-dollar reduction in the developer’s federal income tax. However, use of these credits are limited to housing for families with incomes equal to or less than 60% of the median income and are limited in availability through a very competitive Statewide process.

Development subsidies also come from development grants and loans. The County’s Housing and Community Development Revolving Fund reinvests income from federal grant programs in housing projects and first-time homebuyer mortgages. These capital investments will be repaid to the revolving fund which provides long-term support for County housing programs.

Federal HOME and CDBG funds also support affordable housing development. To receive federal CDBG grants, HOME program funds and other federal funding, the County is required to prepare and update a Five-Year Consolidated Plan that addresses housing and community development needs and establishes funding priorities. Other sources of funds include USDA Rural Development programs, private foundations, State CIP funds, and County Bond funds.

While the construction of new affordable housing is needed, the preservation and rehabilitation of existing

<p><u>affordable housing is equally important. The County should ensure that the affordability of subsidized housing is preserved for the longest term possible. Also, it is generally less expensive to rehabilitate existing affordable housing than to construct new housing. Rehabilitation of existing housing supports and improves existing neighborhoods, and can also provide energy efficient upgrades to units.</u></p> <p>Through active partnerships with landowners and affordable housing developers, the Housing Agency has helped move forward several 100% affordable housing projects in Līhu‘e, Hanamā‘ulu, Princeville, and Kōloa—constructing over 300 affordable rental units since 2000. <u>Since the year 2000, the County has also supported self-help housing at Puhī and Kapa‘a, assisted Habitat for Humanity in developing its 119 units in ‘Ele‘ele, and helped to rehabilitate 173 units at Līhu‘e Court. The County has also acquired 22 properties and converted them to leaseholds, making them far more affordable to qualifying families than fee purchase while perpetuating their affordability indefinitely.</u></p>	
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**PROPOSALS FROM JEAN SOUZA
(ON BEHALF OF THE HANAPĒPĒ-‘ELE‘ELE COMMUNITY) (ITEMS 7-9)**

<p>7. Amend Bill No. 2666 by amending the booklet entitled “Planning Commission Draft” dated “June, 2017,” including all Appendices, as amended December 13-14, 2017, <u>to remove all reference to “Provisional Agriculture,”</u> by amending all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Amending page 60 (Table 2-2 Major Changes by Planning District, Hanapēpē-‘Ele‘ele District) as follows: <p align="center">“<u>Agriculture designation changed to “Provisional” to allow for a community planning process.</u>”</p> b. Amending page 225 (Figure 5-1 Kaua‘i Land Use Map), page 229 (Figure 5-3 Hanapēpē-‘Ele‘ele Land Use Map), and make all other corresponding graphical 	<p>Does Not Support</p>
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<p>changes, as shown in the red-colored dotted-line portion of Attachment 1.</p>	
<p>8. Amend Bill No. 2666 by amending the booklet entitled “Planning Commission Draft” dated “June, 2017,” including all Appendices, as amended December 13-14, 2017, <u>to amend a portion of the proposed Neighborhood General designation east of Port Allen to Halewili Road, by changing the designation from Neighborhood General to Agriculture</u>, by amending page 225 (Figure 5-1 Kaua‘i Land Use Map), page 229 (Figure 5-3 Hanapēpē-‘Ele‘ele Land Use Map), and make all other corresponding graphical changes, as shown in the red-colored dotted-line portion of Attachment 2.</p>	<p>Does Not Support</p>
<p>9. Amend Bill No. 2666 by amending the booklet entitled “Planning Commission Draft” dated “June, 2017,” including all Appendices, as amended December 13-14, 2017, <u>to assign the “Residential Community” designation rather than “Neighborhood General” designation to existing residential areas in ‘Ele‘ele and Hanapēpē to maintain community vitality</u>, by amending all of the following:</p> <p>a. Amending page 71 (Neighborhood Centers and Walksheds) as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“A Neighborhood Center designation was also applied to the core parcels facing Waialo Road in Port Allen, differentiating the potential for mixed-use, pedestrian-oriented development along Waialo Road and the industrial and residential properties to the east and west, respectively. <u>Neighborhood General was only designated on the plateau east of Port Allen and below Halewili Road.</u>”</p> <p>b. Amending page 225 (Figure 5-1 Kaua‘i Land Use Map), page 229 (Figure 5-3 Hanapēpē-‘Ele‘ele Land Use Map), and make all other corresponding graphical changes, as shown in the red-colored dotted-line portion of Attachment 3.</p>	<p>Does Not Support</p>

**PROPOSAL FROM ANNE WALTON
(ON BEHALF OF THE COMMUNITY COALITION OF KAUA'I)
- IMPLEMENTATION & MONITORING (ITEM 10)**

<p>10. Amend Bill No. 2666 by amending the booklet entitled “Planning Commission Draft” dated “June, 2017,” including all Appendices, as amended December 13-14, 2017, by amending all of the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. Amending pages 213-214 as follows:</p> <p>“The difficulty with creating and adopting guideposts as these is three-fold: 1) each statistical benchmark may not reflect the reality in its ability to be implemented given the twenty-year planning horizon in this plan; 2) agencies may neither have the resources nor the method to easily glean the information necessary to accurately monitor a prescribed benchmark; and, 3) the benchmarks may distract from the overall big picture on what future state the community wishes to attain and instead create points of fixation lending to myopic and disjointed decision making.</p> <p>Beyond the difficulties monitoring brightline benchmarks, attaining goals remains a function of political and economic realities locally and globally. For example, Kaua‘i, like other counties in Hawai‘i, faces mounting fiscal constraints resulting from worldwide economic changes and the continued reduction in Federal funding for infrastructure and other programs like earmarks.</p> <p>Kaua‘i’s small tax base compared to its land mass and long distances between communities make providing public services and infrastructure expensive. However, the expectations for quality public facilities and infrastructure remain high. Although suggested actions for implementation spanned all sectors, their aggregate costs well exceed the community’s ability to either directly pay for such implementation or receive external funds as adequate support.</p> <p>Rather than lock in a rigid means of monitoring whether success remains apparent, a more dynamic means of building a sound set of results-based activities for the General Plan is necessary. A common model for evaluating future acts by the public and</p>	<p>Does Not Support</p>
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private sector would more easily allow for an overall turn in the directions the community desires through these incremental changes in our society.

Given the stated vision and goals, policies, and actions by sector, this Plan's ideal future state for the island achieves many of the community's objectives by directing growth to existing centers. For example, implementation would gauge whether strong linkages are apparent between the General Plan and capital improvement investments either by project, or as a program.

The evaluation model would allow decision makers the ability to prioritize actions and direct resources toward those most integral in furthering the plan's vision. Finally, shared responsibility and accountability for implementation are imperative to staying focused and to making measurable progress.]

Building a Strong Foundation for the General Plan

To address some of the weaknesses in the 2000 General Plan, this plan starts with a strong foundation—its structure.

This General Plan's structure contains a clear vision consisting of four overarching goals describing the end goal: an island community in 2035 that is a beautiful and unique place where a healthy and resilient community thrives because its natural and human-made systems are sustainable and there are fair opportunities for all. The body of the General Plan is structured with ten sectors or priority areas that pertain to civil society and the trust responsibilities shared among the County of Kaua'i, the community, the State of Hawai'i, and the Federal Government. Within each sector, policies (also known as strategies) and actions are identified. These policies and actions are the means by which Kaua'i will bring about change in order to move toward its desired future.

This new foundation provides a clear compass for directing inevitable growth on Kaua'i, while ensuring a sustainable and resilient future that includes quality of life factors so important to residents of Kaua'i. How the future is to be navigated is articulated through the vision, goals, and policies set forth in the General Plan. The plan is implemented through its actions.

Implementation of the Actions in the General Plan

While this General Plan is hugely ambitious, with over 500 actions laid out across the ten sectors, in order to realistically accomplish meaningful results, these actions need to be prioritized. The first step in the implementation process for the General Plan will be to select and assemble the implementation and monitoring committee (Kākou Committee). The second step will be for the Kākou Committee to establish criteria to evaluate and prioritize the 500 actions, as well as identify any key strategic actions that may have been overlooked. Criteria will be developed to evaluate the practicality of implementation of each action, the urgency of the issue to be addressed by each action, and the net effect of each action across multiple sectors. Once the actions are prioritized, the implementation of the highest priority actions will be scheduled across a 5-year timeline, with oversight responsibility assigned to a person or persons within the County.

Developing Measurable Objectives for Each Sector (Measures of Success)

In order to achieve effective implementation of the General Plan, measurable (quantifiable or qualitative) objectives need to be established for each of the sectors, to determine whether the actions taken are producing the desired results. While objectives provide specific, measurable intended change for each of the sectors, they must also be consistent with the vision, goals, and policies. Additionally, the sum total of the objectives, across all sectors, should reflect the vision of where we want to be by 2035, therefore the objectives should complement one another. The Kākou Committee will also be responsible for identifying the indicators that will measure progress toward meeting specific objectives.

This Chapter discusses approaches and methods available for monitoring and evaluating implementation of the Plan's objectives while providing a framework for keeping all community members abreast of how their community is changing in real time."

- b. Amending pages 216-220 as follows, by adding new sections 4.2.2 and 4.2.5, amending existing wording,

and with appropriate changes in section numbering (e.g., the existing 4.2.2. and 4.2.3.):

“4.2 MONITORING PROGRESS

A comprehensive and transparent effort to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the General Plan will occur every two years and will include 1) performance measure reporting, for both the vision and the 19 policies, [and,] 2) tracking of action implementation [(see Action Matrix, Appendix G and Figure 4-1).], 3) evaluation of whether actions are moving toward the desired future by achieving the objectives, and 4) adaptive management of those actions that are not achieving the desired results. A “Kākou Committee” will be established to guide this process. More frequent reporting on performance measures and action implementation will be facilitated through an online dashboard that provides updated information as it becomes available.

4.2.1 PERFORMANCE MEASURES (INDICATORS)

Performance measures [can] shall be used to track the progress toward achieving the 2035 Vision for Kaua‘i. The General Plan introduces performance measurement into the planning system. During the public process, participants desired greater accountability for the actions identified in the General Plan. Attempts to audit the 2000 General Plan were frustrated by the lack of regular reporting and evaluation in the past. To correct this situation, a reporting and evaluation framework is established based on performance measures and a biennial committee-based evaluation process.

The performance measures [, introduced in Table 4-1,] are tied to the sector objectives. The [draft] performance measures [were] and milestones will be selected by the Kākou Committee and in part based on the accessibility of consistent baseline data along with the use of qualitative and/or quantitative measures (indicators) of success. It is possible that future efforts will refine the performance measures [or establish benchmarks.] and/or milestones. Strategic goals, objectives, and targets set through partner initiatives, such as Aloha+ Challenge, can be integrated into the reporting system. Under the framework, formal reports will occur on an annual basis to the Planning Commission and County Council. The report may include recommendations for improvement in the framework, alternative measures, and/or new actions.

4.2.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

First Level Monitoring and Evaluation: Is the General Plan Built on a Solid Foundation and Ready for Implementation?

This first level evaluation serves as the checks and balances for the plan to ensure the plan is built on a solid framework based on a cohesive and complementary set of vision, goals, and policies. These factors then become the blueprint for how the sectors, land use planning, and all related activities are addressed in the General Plan. This model also applies to any new sector challenges and associated activities, or land use developments that occur over the lifespan of the General Plan.

This first level evaluation includes the prioritization of the 500+ actions found throughout the General Plan to determine the most appropriate actions to be taken over the first five years of implementation of the General Plan. This first level of monitoring and evaluation should take place immediately after the General Plan is approved and function as the implementation plan for the General Plan, including a five-year timeline and assigned oversight responsibility for each sector (accountability).

Second Level of Monitoring and Evaluation: Is the General Plan Being Implemented in a Timely Manner?

The second level of the monitoring and evaluation framework addresses whether the activities laid out in each of the sectors are actually being implemented. In order to make this determination, the General Plan needs to designate someone to be responsible for implementation oversight (the actual implementer may be a different party), and a timeline for implementation. Progress will be reported every six months through a system of self-reporting by the responsible parties, and provided to the Kākou Committee for evaluation. The reporting of the results can be made into a dashboard with the addition of baseline, targets, and timeframes.

Third Level of Monitoring and Evaluation: Are We Achieving the Intended Results From Implementing the General Plan Actions?

The third type of monitoring and evaluation is based on achieving results as described in each of the 49 objectives found throughout the General Plan. The monitoring and evaluation program is designed to address whether the right changes are occurring in civil society and the environment of Kaua'i—are we achieving the anticipated results (objectives and milestones)? Neither the planning process nor the performance measures are intended to be exhaustive. To the extent possible, they are representative measures that are readily accessible (that is, data is already being collected). They can be made into a dashboard with the addition of baseline, targets, and timeframes. Performance measures will be reported every two years (dashboard and report), with a more comprehensive evaluation every five years.

Review based on the three levels of monitoring and evaluation will be accomplished through facilitated meetings of the Kākou Committee, as well as interviews with each County agency or other entity responsible for implementation. For the second level of monitoring and evaluation, Planning Department staff will prepare a checklist of actions that each agency or entity is responsible for and indicate whether or not the action is completed, whether it is still applicable, and note any changes. For the third level of monitoring and evaluation, the Kākou Committee will provide guidance and oversight. Final reports for all three levels of evaluation will be presented to the Planning Commission and made available to the public online. It may also be presented to the Mayor and forwarded to the County Council. The release of the reports will be accompanied by community outreach and an open house to keep the public informed and engaged in the Plan's implementation.

[4.2.2] 4.2.3 COMMUNITY EDUCATION & CAPACITY BUILDING

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[4.2.3] 4.2.4 UPDATING THE GENERAL PLAN

4.2.5 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Adaptive management begins with effectiveness monitoring and includes modification of policies and actions based on results of effectiveness monitoring. It is a concept from the early 1970s. Over time it has become an integral part of general, strategic, and management planning. When integrated into the planning

<p><u>process it becomes a tool to indicate whether actions and policies in the General Plan are achieving the desired objectives, and why or why not.</u></p> <p><u>Adaptive management is about responding to the results of the monitoring and evaluation program. If the General Plan actions do not achieve their intended results it is because:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>•The assumptions were wrong;</u> <u>•The General Plan policies and actions were poorly executed;</u> <u>•The conditions on Kaua'i have changed;</u> <u>•The monitoring was faulty; or</u> <u>•A combination of the above.</u> <p><u>Adaptive management then means that either the County reviews and changes its assumptions and/or changes the General Plan strategies and actions based on results obtained through the monitoring and evaluation program.”</u></p> <p>c. Deleting Table 4-1 (General Plan Objectives and Draft Performance Measures) on pages 217-219 and throughout, with appropriate renumbering of remaining tables.</p>	
<p>PROPOSAL FROM GABRIELA TAYLOR (ON BEHALF OF THE COMMUNITY COALITION OF KAUA'I) – HOKUA PLACE (ITEM 11)</p>	
<p>11. Change “Hokua Place” designations to “Agriculture” by amending Bill No. 2666 by amending the booklet entitled “Planning Commission Draft” dated “June, 2017,” including all Appendices, as amended December 13-14, 2017, by amending all of the following:</p> <p>a. Amending page 57 (Urban Center, Changes from the Previous General Plan Land Use Map) as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“The Urban Center designation is replaced with Neighborhood Center and Industrial in Port Allen, and <u>Agriculture</u> [and Neighborhood Center and General] in Kapa‘a.”</p>	<p>No Position</p>

b. Amending page 60 (Table 2-2 Major Changes by Planning District, East Kaua'i District) as follows:

[Neighborhood General] Agriculture applied to previous Urban Center designation around Kapa'a Middle School.

c. Amending page 83 (Kapa'a Town) as follows:

“[The Future Land Use Map moves forward the 2000 General Plan’s higher-intensity designation for the area, but also updates and refines the designation based on the first alternative map scenario and new population projections. The previous Urban Center designation is changed to Neighborhood General, which will require a mix of residential building types and a walkable, compact form where connectivity to the school and Kapa'a Town is emphasized. The size of the future Urban District boundary amendment should consider walkshed boundaries and accommodate future housing projections.]

The Future Land Use Map changes the previous Urban Center designation around Kapa'a Middle School to Agriculture. The Kapa'a Middle School area was changed from Urban Center to Neighborhood General.”

d. Amending page 84 (Land Use Map Changes for East Kaua'i, Urban Center) as follows:

“The previous Urban Center designation on and surrounding the Kapa'a Middle School has been [updated Neighborhood General and refined to be located within a 1/4-mile of the Neighborhood Center designation near the roundabout.] changed to Agriculture.”

e. Amending page 225 (Figure 5-1 Kaua'i Land Use Map), page 235 (Figure 5-6 East Kaua'i Land Use Map), and make all other corresponding graphical changes, as shown in Attachment 4.

12. If any provision that is amended is also found elsewhere, such language is hereby amended to provide consistency.

13. If more than one amendment to a same section is adopted on this date, all amendments shall take effect to the extent there is no conflict. If there is a conflict, the latest amendment shall be controlling.

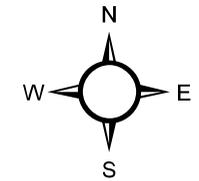
(Material to be deleted is bracketed. New material to be added is underscored.)

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ATTACHMENT 1

Proposed Amendment to Revise Draft GP Land Use Map Designations Hanapepe-Eleele Planning District

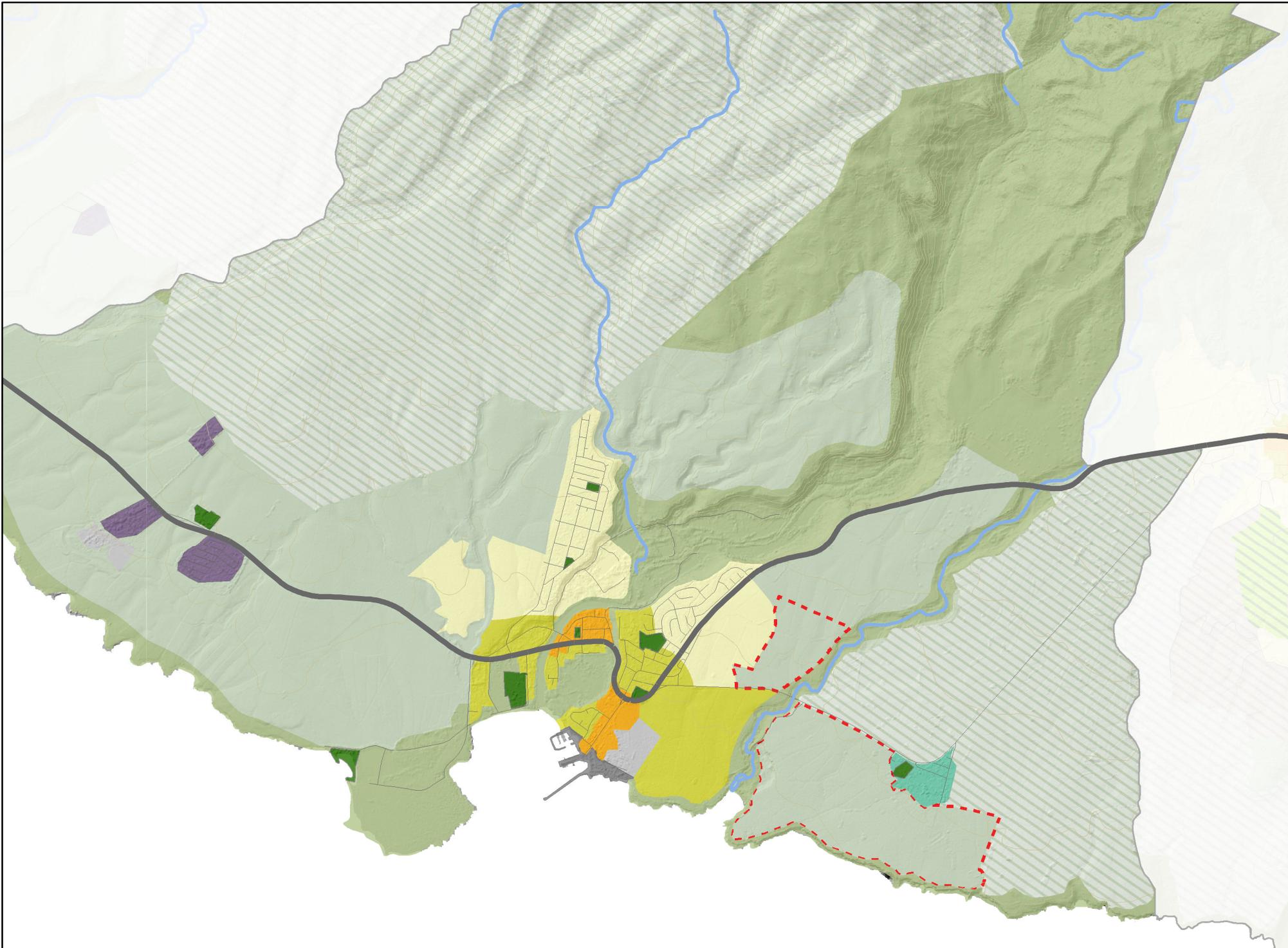
*Removal of Provisional Agricultural Designation
from Hanapepe-'Ele'ele District*



0 1,250 2,500 5,000 Feet

LEGEND

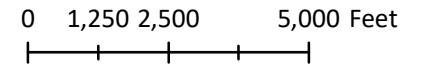
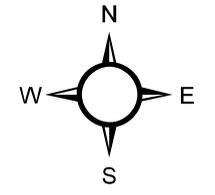
-  Proposed Provisional Agriculture to Agricultural
-  Agricultural
-  Agricultural (IAL)
-  Industrial
-  Natural
-  Neighborhood Center
-  Neighborhood General
-  Parks and Recreation
-  Plantation Camp
-  Residential Community
-  Transportation
-  Urban Center



ATTACHMENT 2

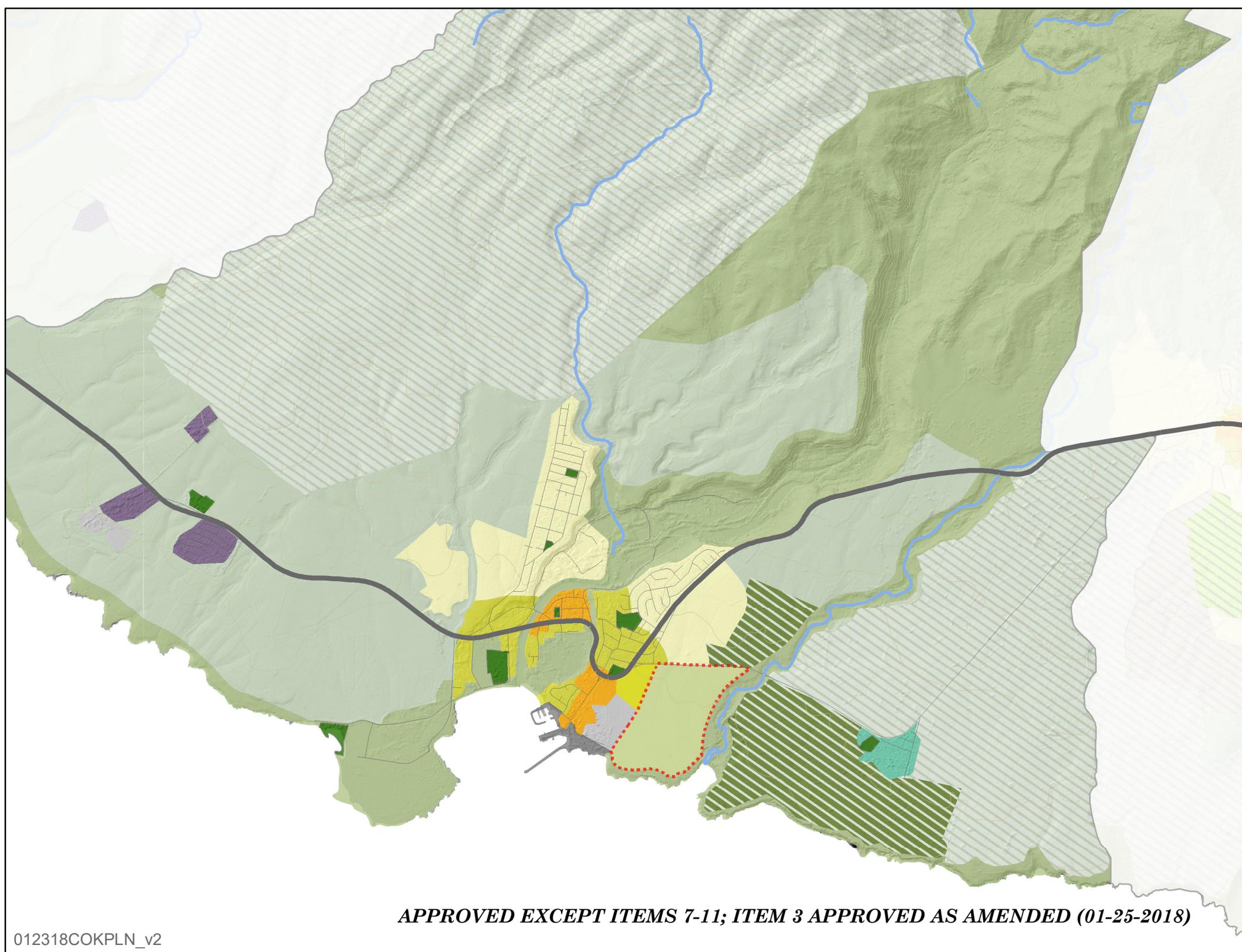
Proposed Amendment to Revise Draft GP Land Use Map Designations Hanapepe-Eleele Planning District

*Change specified Neighborhood General
Designation near Port Allen in the
Hanapepe-Eleele District*



LEGEND

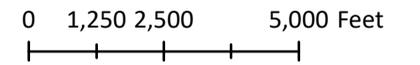
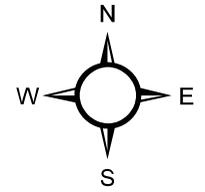
- Removal of Neighborhood General to Agriculture from a portion of Port Allen
- Provisional Agriculture
- Agriculture
- Agriculture (IAL)
- Industrial
- Natural
- Neighborhood Center
- Neighborhood General
- Parks and Recreation
- Plantation Camp
- Residential Community
- Transportation



APPROVED EXCEPT ITEMS 7-11; ITEM 3 APPROVED AS AMENDED (01-25-2018)

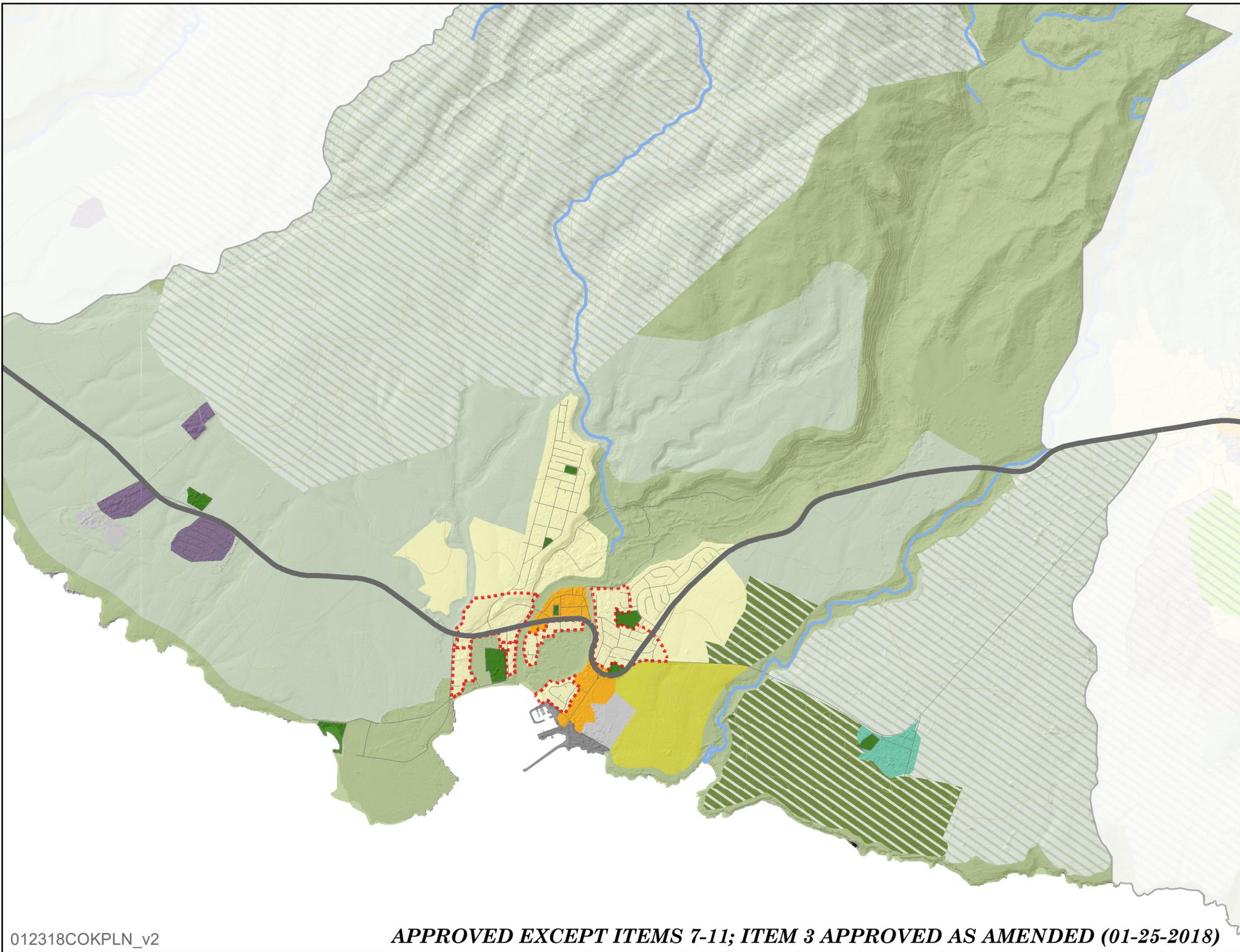
**Proposed Amendment to Revise Draft
GP Land Use Map Designations
Hanapepe-Eleele Planning District**

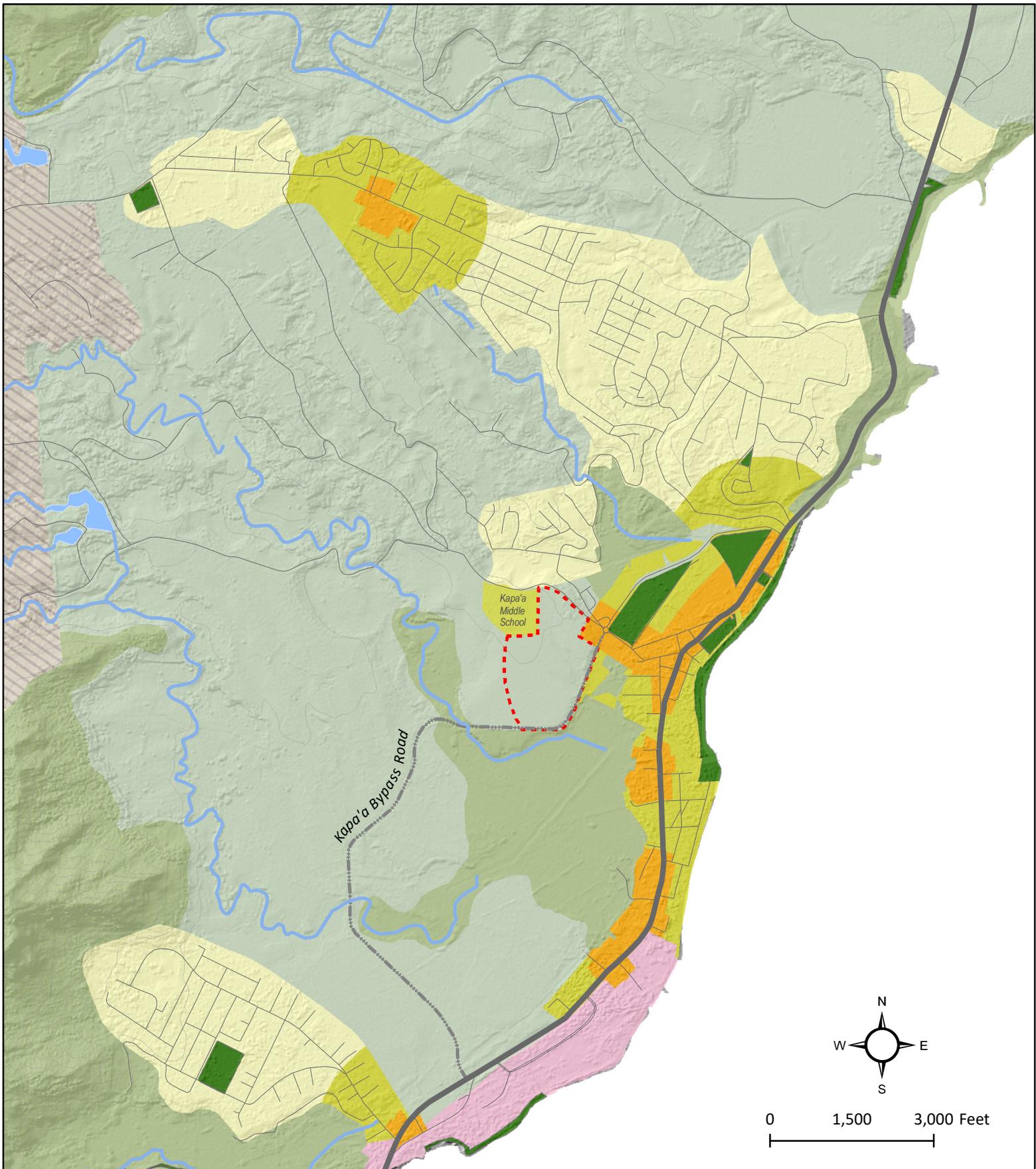
*Change specified Neighborhood General
Designations to Residential Community
Designations in the
Hanapepe-Eleele District*



LEGEND

-  Provisional Agriculture
-  Agriculture
-  Agriculture (IAL)
-  Industrial
-  Natural
-  Neighborhood Center
-  Neighborhood General
-  Parks and Recreation
-  Plantation Camp
-  Residential Community
-  Transportation





**Proposed Amendment to Revise Draft GP Land Use Map Designations
East Kauai Planning District**

Proposed amendment to remove (draft) Neighborhood General Designation from area referred to as "Hokua Place"

Legend

- | | |
|---|---|
|  Remove Neighborhood General to Agriculture |  Neighborhood Center |
|  Agriculture |  Neighborhood General |
|  Homestead |  Parks and Recreation |
|  Industrial |  Residential Community |
|  Natural |  Resort |

ATTACHMENT 4