

# Kauai County Approvals



Hawaii Renewable Energy Permits and  
Approvals Guidebooks



### **Cover Images (from top, left to bottom, right):**

1. **Bioenergy:** A Hawaii sugarcane field. Photo Credit: Ben Amstutz
2. **Geothermal:** Puna Geothermal Venture Power Plant, lower Kilauea East Rift Zone, Island of Hawaii. Photo Credit: U.S. Department of Interior, U.S. Geological Survey
3. **Hydroelectric:** Waterfall and nearby location of the Waiau Hydroelectric Plant on the Wailuku River, Island of Hawaii. Photo Credit: J. Stephen Conn
4. **Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC):** View of OTEC research facility at the Natural Energy Laboratory Authority, located at Keahole Point on the Island of Hawaii.
5. **Solar:** A portion of the La Ola 1.2 MW ground-mounted photovoltaic array on Lanai. Photo Credit: Abbas Akhil, Sandia National Laboratory
6. **Waste to Energy:** Waste coming into the Keehi Transfer Station in Honolulu; possibly on its way to HPower, the 57 MW WTE facility in Honolulu. Photo Credit: Hawaiian Electric Company
7. **Wave:** View of the 40-kW Experimental wave buoy located on Oahu, manufactured by Ocean Power Technologies, Inc. Photo Credit: Hawaiian Electric Company
8. **Wind:** A 10.5 MW wind farm at Upolu Point (near the northern tip of the Island of Hawaii). Photo Credit: Hawaiian Electric Light Company (HELCO) via NREL Photo Information Exchange.

**NOTICE:** This guide is designed to help people understand the permitting process, and is not a legal document. Further, the guidebook should not be relied on exclusively to determine legal responsibilities. Some permits and licenses that are not included in this guide may be necessary to a particular project. The Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT) and the State of Hawaii are not responsible for delays or losses caused thereby should the processing of a permit or approval differ from that written in these Guidebooks. Additionally, these guidebooks are not meant to be a substitute for hiring a professional permitting consultant. DBEDT strongly recommends that each renewable energy developer procure its own consultant familiar with these permits and approvals to assist it through the permitting process. DBEDT also recommends contacting the relevant permitting agencies as a first step to beginning all permitting planning and processes.

## **Acknowledgements**

The “Hawaii Renewable Energy Permits and Approvals Guidebooks” were produced as part of the Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative (HCEI), a partnership launched in 2008 between the State of Hawaii and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). SENTECH Hawaii created these guidebooks in close collaboration with DBEDT. Support from a number of federal, state, and county agencies made this suite of guidebooks possible.

# Table of Contents

<b>Section 1: Introduction.....</b>	<b>5</b>
Background.....	5
Guide-to-the-Guides.....	8
<b>Section 2: Overview of the County of Kauai Regulatory System .....</b>	<b>10</b>
Introduction .....	10
County of Kauai’s General Plan .....	10
Other County Plans.....	13
Ordinances and Regulations .....	14
<b>Section 3: Agencies to Know in the County of Kauai .....</b>	<b>15</b>
The Planning Department.....	15
The Department of Public Works .....	16
<b>Section 4: A Checklist of Approvals for Energy Development in the County of Kauai.....</b>	<b>17</b>
Activity Checklist.....	17
County of Kauai Appendix Table-of-Contents..	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
<b>Glossary of Commonly Used Acronyms .....</b>	<b>19</b>

# Section 1: Introduction

## Background

The Kauai County Approvals Guidebook is one of 11 guidebooks created to provide the first comprehensive overview of the renewable energy permitting process in Hawaii. Seven of these guidebooks provide federal and state approvals that are resource-specific. The four other guidebooks are county-specific, and are intended to be used in conjunction with the appropriate resource-specific federal and state guidebook, as illustrated in Figure 1.

*For renewable energy developers already familiar with permitting in Hawaii, a checklist is available in **Section 4** that will assist in identifying which permits will be required depending on project specifics.*

This suite of guidebooks was created as part of the Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative (HCEI), which has set the goal of transforming Hawaii's energy use to 70% clean energy by 2030. Hawaii's dependence on imported oil creates vulnerability for the state's economy which is greatly affected by the price volatility of this finite energy source. Recognizing the detrimental effects this oil dependency has on Hawaii's environment and local economy, the state signed a Memorandum of Understanding<sup>1</sup> with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) in January 2008, which established HCEI as a partnership bringing together local business leaders, policymakers, and industry experts to guide the Hawaii's transition to a clean energy economy.

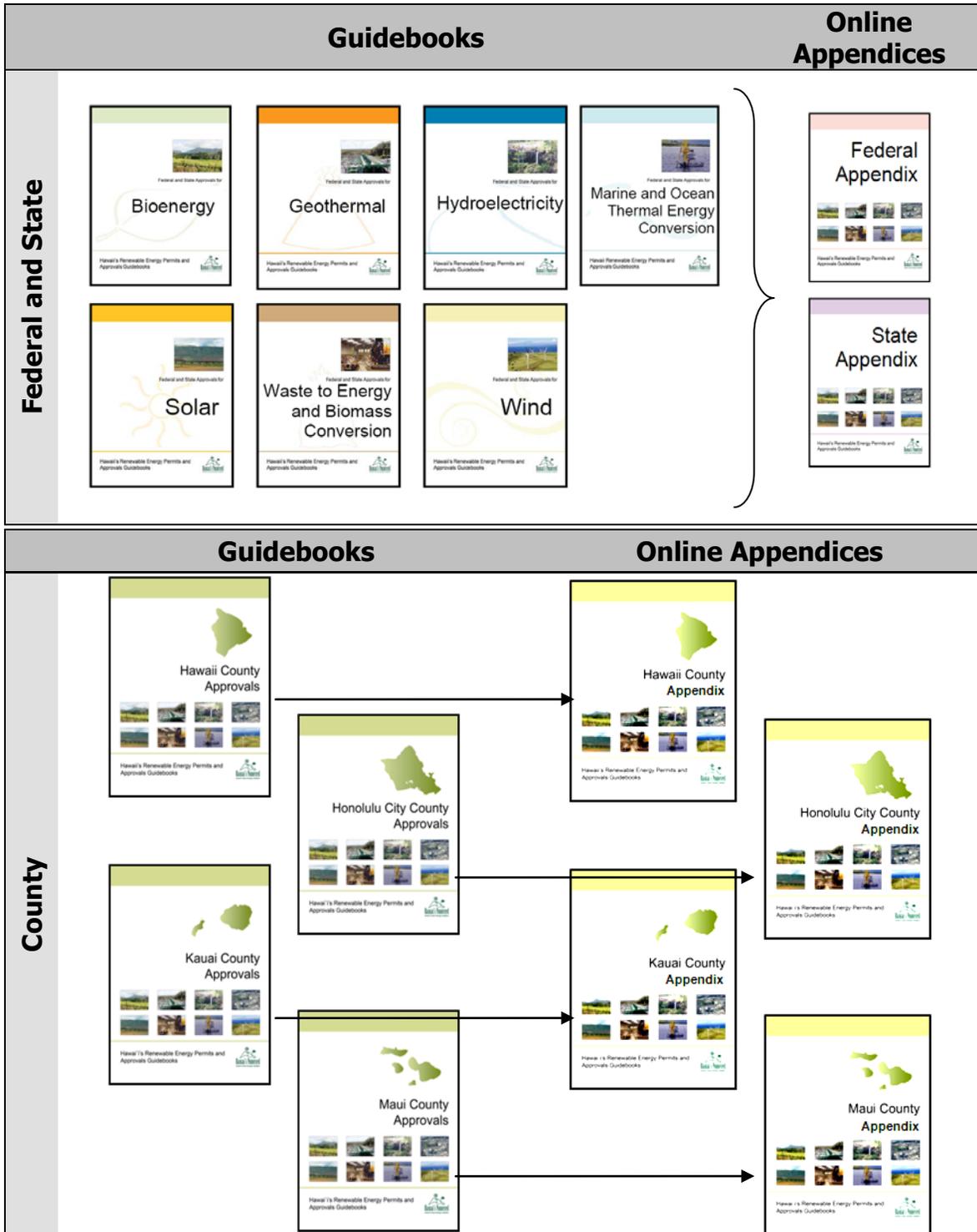
## Hawaii Energy Use in 2008<sup>2</sup>

- Seventy-five percent of the net megawatt-hours of electricity generated in Hawaii were produced from oil.
- Approximately 97% of Hawaii's transportation fuels (as measured in Btu) were produced from oil.
- Hawaii imported roughly 43.1 million barrels of crude oil, costing the State more than \$4.1 billion.
- Although overall energy consumption decreased in 2008, Hawaii consumers spent an estimated \$8.4 billion for energy (about 37% more than in 2007), reflecting record high petroleum prices.

<sup>1</sup> Downloadable from the DBEDT website at <http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/energy/hcei/>

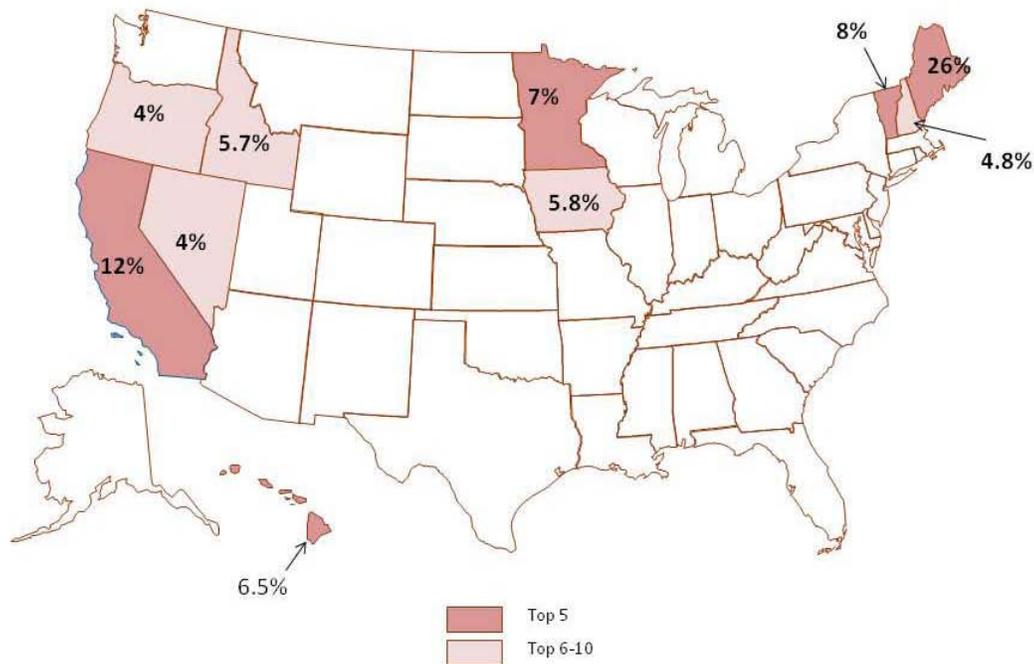
<sup>2</sup> State of Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (2009). State of Hawaii Energy Resources Coordinator Annual Report 2009. Retrieved on 2/9/10 from <http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/energy/publications/erc09.pdf>.

**Figure 1: Overview of the *Hawaii Renewable Energy Permits and Approvals Guidebooks Suite***



Currently, Hawaii ranks 4<sup>th</sup> nationally in the percentage of total state non-hydroelectric renewable energy generated, as shown in Figure 2.<sup>3</sup> This ranking is based on 2007 data, and what was 6.5% renewable energy generation then has now increased in late 2009 to be estimated at 9% of Hawaii’s electricity generation. Regardless of which year you consider, in order to reach the 70% goal set by HCEI the state has to foster rapid adoption of renewable energy and energy efficiency.

**Figure 2: National Non-Hydroelectric Renewable Electricity Generation (TWh, 2007 data)**



In order to reach this ambitious goal, Hawaii has identified the permitting process as an area that needs improvement to foster rapid investment and growth in clean energy technologies. Renewable energy stakeholders and developers have identified Hawaii’s permitting process as an obstacle to capital investment in the sector.<sup>4</sup> The guidebooks were created out of a need to understand the entire permitting system within Hawaii—which permits are required and the processes for acquiring those permits.

<sup>3</sup> E. Doris, J McLaren, V Healey, and S. Hockett (October 2009). *State of the States 2009: Renewable Energy Development and the Role of Policy*. Retrieved on 11/18/09 from [http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/states/state\\_of\\_the\\_states.cfm](http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/states/state_of_the_states.cfm).

<sup>4</sup> Hawaii Natural Energy Institute (2009). *Bioenergy Master Plan Draft*. Retrieved 10/29/09 from <http://www.hnei.hawaii.edu/bmpp/stakeholders.asp>

Outside of these guidebooks, other major steps to streamline the permitting process have already begun. Significant legislation was passed in the 2009 Hawaii Legislature that alters the state's permitting process. First, renewable energy facilities greater than 5 MW are now able to apply for the Renewable Energy Facility Siting (REFS) process from HB2971 HD1<sup>5</sup>—a permitting and regulatory framework for the construction of renewable energy facilities in the state (this was formerly only offered to renewable energy facilities greater than 200 MW). Additionally, while the decision to award or deny permits is retained by the state or county agencies, new legislation allows the Energy Resource Coordinator in DBEDT to force a decision to either grant or deny permits by no later than 18 months after the approval of a complete permit application. A third step that was taken in the 2009 Legislature was the passage of Act 155, which requires DBEDT to identify Renewable Energy Zones (REZ)—areas that are rich in renewables, cost effective, and environmentally benign—and encourage development of these REZs for transmission of renewable energy. DBEDT is in the process of determining these zones, which will foster much quicker land-use permitting processes.

## **Guide-to-the-Guides**

The permitting guidebooks were created for and intended to be used by developers planning to develop renewable energy projects in Hawaii. Renewable energy developers can use the guidebooks to understand what permits may be required for their potential project, the general time frame that will be required for permitting, and the specific statutory processes for each permit.

This Kauai County Guidebook is intended to be used in conjunction with the appropriate resource-specific Federal and State guidebook. For example, if your renewable energy project is a solar project in Kauai County, you should consult this Kauai County guidebook, as well as the Federal and State Approvals for Solar Guidebook. Together, these two guidebooks provide a comprehensive list of federal, state, and county permits that could be required for your renewable energy project.

To begin deciphering which permits will be required for a specific energy project, a checklist is included in Section 4. Based on the required activities and the specific site of the renewable energy project, this checklist will help a developer determine which permits/approvals may be needed.

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<sup>5</sup> Hawaii State Legislature (2010). Retrieved on 3/22/2010 from [http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2010/lists/measure\\_indiv.aspx?billtype=HB&billnumber=2971](http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2010/lists/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=HB&billnumber=2971).

Within the checklist, the right-hand column references appendices which provide a wealth of permit-specific information. The appendices are the companion to this guidebook, and available electronically at [www.HawaiiCleanEnergyInitiative.org/Permitting](http://www.HawaiiCleanEnergyInitiative.org/Permitting). The appendices provide a "permit packet" with, when available, the following for each permit:

1. **"Process Overview" charts:** created specifically for these guidebooks (not created by the agencies themselves), these two-page summaries provide specific contact information, a broad overview of the major steps, an estimated time frame, and estimated fees that relate to the permit/approval.
2. **Application(s) and instructions:** all applications included in the appendices were current as of November 2009, however application forms are subject to change. Instructions are included where available. Contact the permitting agency before completing the application to ensure you are using the correct forms and process.
3. **Administrative Rules/ Ordinances/ Legislation:** for state level permits, legislation is generally available for the majority of permits and serves to define ambiguous terms, provide detailed information regarding the process, and preempt many other questions regarding the permit. Administrative rules define and describe the state level process for executing the legislation that requires the permit. Ordinances are the county local laws and procedures for acquiring a county permit. The rules and ordinances provided herein are not the official version of the law, and could be slightly different from the official version based on state legislative or county council amendments to the law over time. The reader is advised to consult with the most current up to date legislation or ordinances.

It is important to note that the guidebooks and appendices were created at the end of 2009. Laws, legislation, and procedures for executing the permits and approvals are dynamic and ever-changing. All *Process Overviews* were created with the intent that the applicant would contact the permitting agency directly and consult all current materials as provided by the permitting agency. Many of the permitting processes are too complex to detail all steps, but these overviews provide a broad understanding of the process.

**DBEDT and the State of Hawaii are not responsible for delays or losses caused should the processing of a permit or approval differ from that written in these Guidebooks. Additionally, these Guidebooks are not meant to be a substitute for hiring a professional permitting consultant. DBEDT strongly recommends that each renewable energy developer procure its own consultant familiar with these permits and approvals to assist it through the permitting process.**

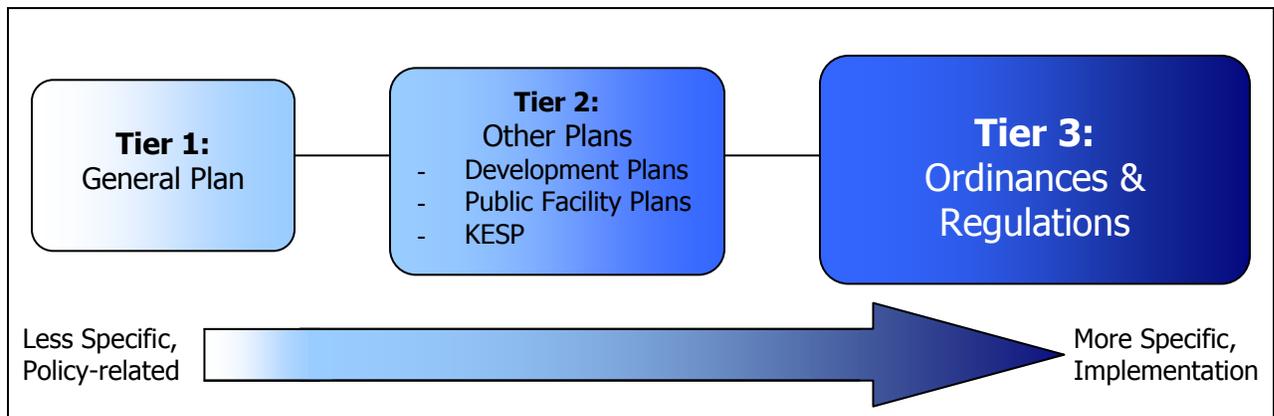
# Section 2: Overview of the County of Kauai Regulatory System

## Introduction

Permits are commonly categorized into four main groups: (1) environmental permits and reviews, (2) construction and operation permits, (3) land use permits, and (4) utility permits. There are also two major types of permits in Hawaii: ministerial (those that are quantitative, specific, and measurable) and discretionary (those that require a body of decision makers to use judgment to issue or deny a permit). The Federal and State Resource-Specific Guidebooks describe these different permit types and categories in further detail. This section of the guidebook describes the system in which these permit types and categories are administered in the County of Kauai.

The County of Kauai uses the three tiered system illustrated in Figure 3 to guide the planning and regulatory system. All three tiers are required to be consistent with each other. Each tier is described in further detail below.

**Figure 3: County of Kauai Planning System**



## County of Kauai's General Plan

Kauai's General Plan provides guidance for land use regulations, the location and character of new developments and facilities, and planning for county and state facilities and services.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> County of Kauai Website, *The Kauai General Plan* (1999). Retrieved 12/16/09 from <http://www.kauai.gov/Government/Departments/PlanningDepartment/TheKauaiGeneralPlan/tabid/130/Default.aspx>

A number of the sections of the General Plan relate to energy, renewable energy, and general development on the island of Kauai. The entire plan is available at <http://www.kauai.gov/Government/Departments/PlanningDepartment/TheKauaiGeneralPlan/tabid/130/Default.aspx>, and the box below is an excerpt that relates directly to the island's energy use.<sup>7</sup>

### **Kauai's Vision for Electrical Power**

The electrical power companies serving Kauai take advantage of new technologies to offer alternative power sources that do not depend on fossil fuels. Renewable sources of energy such as solar, hydroelectric and biomass, supply a growing portion of energy needs. Fuel cells are commonly used to provide an individual power source for homes and businesses, especially in outlying areas. The power generating companies have been able to reduce power transmission facilities and costs, with savings passed onto the consumers.

Residents of Kauai County are dedicated to the efficient use of energy and to minimizing the deleterious health, safety and aesthetic impacts of power installations. In particular, the county seeks opportunities and economic methods to render facilities (including transmission lines) inconspicuous in order to enhance a "parklike" appearance throughout the island.

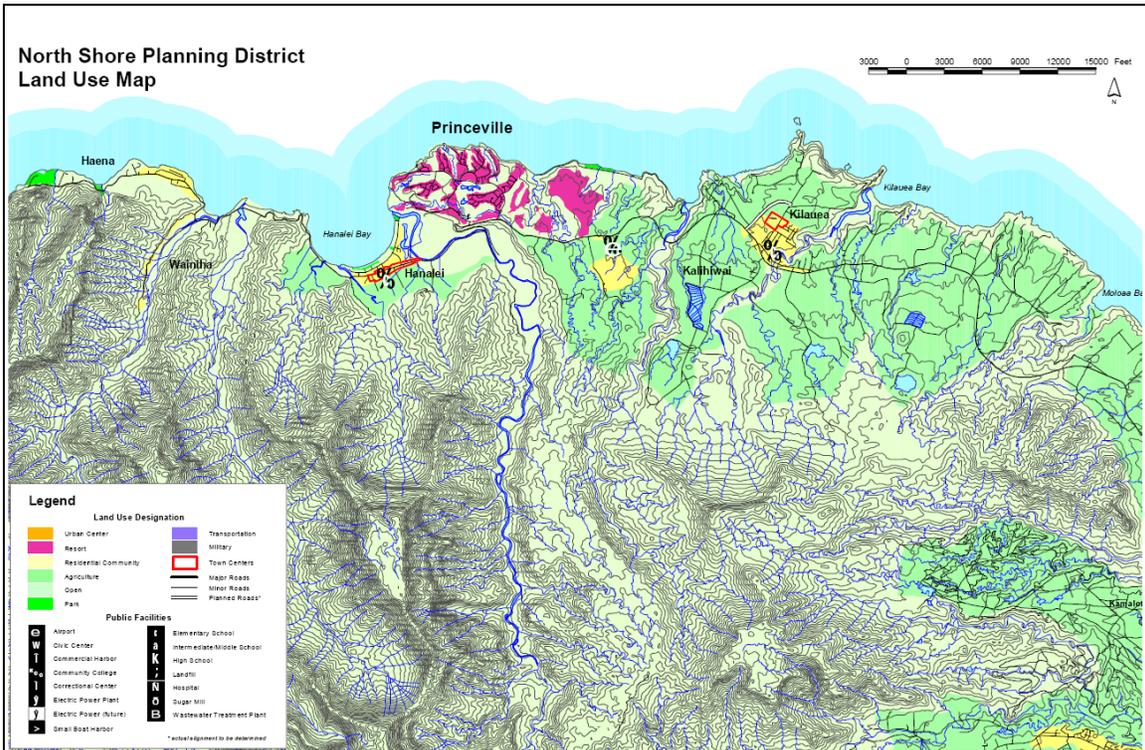
The Kauai General Plan also provides a number of Land Use Maps (which show land by land use category) and Heritage Resource Maps (which highlight more specific natural land and waterways such as coral reefs, streams, marshes, etc.).<sup>8</sup> These maps break Kauai up into five main planning districts: Kawaihau, Koloa, Lihue, West, and North Shore. Figure 4 shows the Land Use Map (top) and Heritage Resource Map (bottom) for the North Shore of Kauai. Note that these maps may be zoomed in on in order to show more detail.

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<sup>7</sup> County of Kauai Website, *The Kauai General Plan* (1999). Retrieved 12/16/09 from <http://www.kauai.gov/Government/Departments/PlanningDepartment/TheKauaiGeneralPlan/tabid/130/Default.aspx>

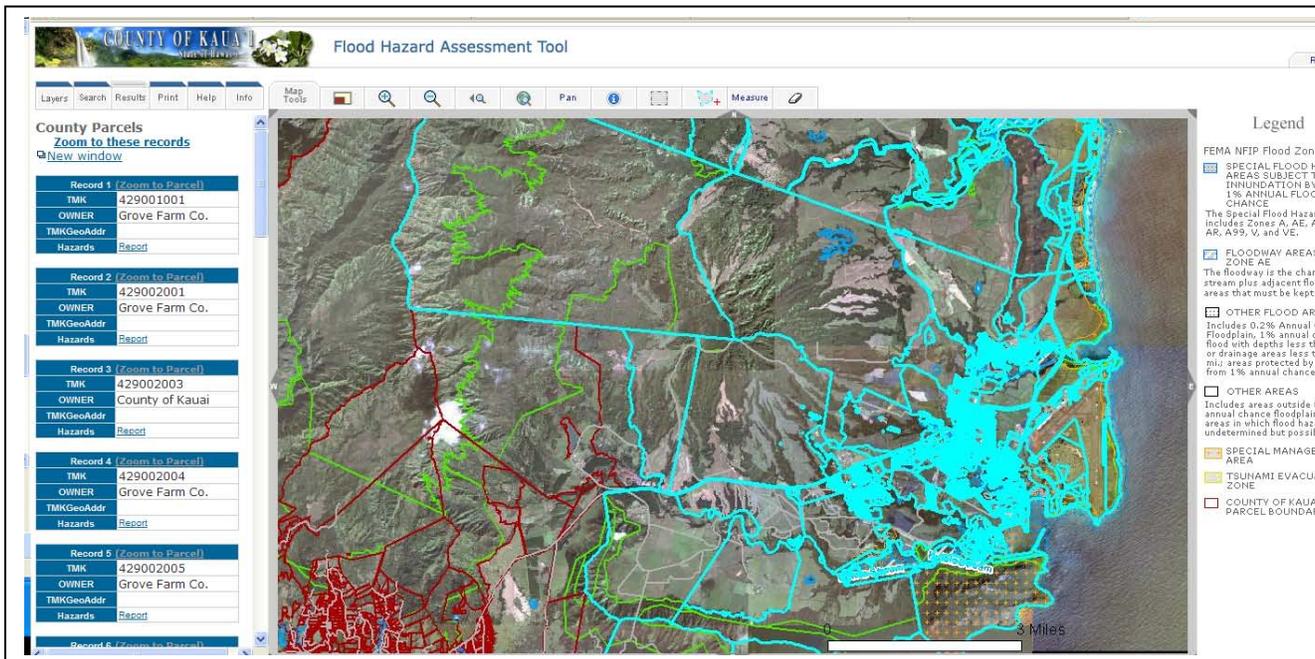
<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

**Figure 4: Maps Provided in the General Plan - North Shore District**



Besides the maps provided in the General Plan, there is also the Kauai Online Hazard Assessment Tool<sup>9</sup> (KOHA), which was created for the County of Kauai by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Using this tool enables anyone to view parcels of land, conservation districts, waterways, Special Management Areas, and other helpful information, at various levels of granularity (island-wide or parcel-specific).

**Figure 5: KOHA Map Example**



More maps are available that show renewable energy resource-specific maps. Refer to the Federal and State Resource-Specific Guidebooks for more information on these maps.

## Other County Plans

While the General Plan applies to the entire island of Kauai, development plans are intended to focus on specific towns, communities, and/or natural watersheds. The County of Kauai is currently working on a development plan for East Kauai<sup>10</sup>, which will be the first development plan in the county.

<sup>9</sup> To access the tool, go to <http://www.kauai.gov/default.aspx?tabid=433>

<sup>10</sup> To track the plan's development, see <http://www.kauai.gov/Government/Departments/PlanningDepartment/Projects/EastKauaiDevelopmentPlan/tabid/468/Default.aspx>

The Public Facility Plan provides a master plan for the development of a specific facility, which may include single or multiple capital improvement project(s).<sup>11</sup> The General Plan provides some specificity regarding public facilities, but a more detailed Public Facility Plan is currently in progress.

In early 2009 the County of Kauai hired SENTECH Hawaii to develop the Kauai Energy Sustainability Plan (KESP) in order to provide island-specific energy goals and implementation guidelines for the next 20 years. Due out in early 2010, KESP will consider all community and stakeholder input from a series of meetings, as well as an in-depth energy analysis that examines Kauai's energy baselines, patterns, and renewable energy potential. KESP will recommend innovative policy and price support mechanisms in order to overcome barriers to adoption of sustainable energy in the county. The Plan will offer solutions for both the ground transportation and electricity generation sectors, for issues such as permitting challenges, land use and development, and lack of private sector investment in renewable energy. Several entities will play key roles in the implementation of KESP, including the Kauai Island Utility Cooperative (KIUC), the county, the state, stakeholder groups such as Kauai Economic Development Board (KEDB) Renewable Energy Committee, and most importantly the community. To find out more about the plan, visit [www.KauaiEnergySustainabilityPlan.com](http://www.KauaiEnergySustainabilityPlan.com).

## **Ordinances and Regulations**

Ordinances are mandated by the County Charter and constitute the principal means for implementing the city's plans. The ordinances are established by law, and may result in the county requiring a permit to be completed in order to implement the ordinances.

The County of Kauai follows the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance (CZO), which provides regulations and standards for land development and the construction of buildings and other structures on the island. The CZO aligns with the other tiers of planning, and is intended to ensure compatibility with the overall character of the island. The appendices to this guidebook provide chapters of the CZO which relate to select permits that reference them. Users should confirm the accuracy of the CZO with the official hardcopy versions that are published according to law and available at the County Clerk's Office (phone: 808-241-6371).

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<sup>11</sup> For details, see

<http://www.kauai.gov/Government/Departments/PlanningDepartment/TheKauaiGeneralPlan/GeneralPlanOrdinance/tabid/131/Default.aspx>.

## **Section 3: Agencies to Know in the County of Kauai**

Permitting requires working with a number of agencies at the federal, state, and county levels. In addition to the county agencies described below, coordination is also necessary with the permitting agencies at the state and federal level as described in the Federal and State Resource-Specific Guidebooks. Agencies at all of these levels are required to examine proposed projects to ensure the protection of environmental and social goods and values, while recognizing the benefits that renewable energy projects can bring to Hawaii.

The contact list below provides an overview of the three different agencies that have been cited as administrators of permits that may be required for a renewable energy project in the County of Kauai. The list is followed by more detailed information about each agency and their role.

<b>County of Kauai Agencies</b>	
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Contact Information</b>
Planning Department	4444 Rice Street, Suite 473 Lihue, HI 96766 Phone: 808-241-4050
Department of Public Works	4444 Rice Street, Suite 175 Lihue, Hawaii 96766-1340
- Building Division	Phone: 808-241-4854
- Engineering Division	Phone: 808-241-4891
- Wastewater Management Division	Phone: 808-241-4082
Department of Water	Physical Address: 4398 Pua Loke Street Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1706 Lihue, HI 96766 Phone: 808-245-5400

### **The Planning Department**

The Planning Department administers all environmental and land use permits in Kauai, making them the main entity responsible for the administration and enforcement of Kauai's General Plan and CZO. The Planning Department also provides technical advice to the Mayor, Planning Commission, and County Council on all planning and land use matters in the county. The Planning Commission is a board made up of seven members from the public that are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the County Council. The Planning

Commission holds bi-monthly public hearings on zoning and land use permits and applications, and is the decision making entity on these matters.

## **The Department of Public Works**

The Department of Public Works is responsible for nearly all of the renewable energy-related construction and operation permits in Kauai that are cited in this guidebook. The Department of Public Works reviews and enforces various codes and regulations pertaining to public and private construction work. Other responsibilities of the department include planning, designing, and constructing all county-owned facility improvements, the collection of garbage and refuse, and the collection and treatment of sewage. The following three divisions of the Department of Public Works administer the construction and operation permits that this guidebook cites:

- Building Division – facility development, building code enforcement, building construction and maintenance, and janitorial services. The Department of Public Works website offers a “Building Permits Online” feature, which allows tracking the status of already-submitted building permits. Though building permits are not submitted through this site, the tracking and inspection status checking is a helpful feature.
- Engineering Division – administers grading, grubbing, stockpiling, and other ordinances. There are three subdivisions within the Engineering Division, including the Construction Management & Inspection, Design & Permitting, and Survey & Mapping.
- Wastewater Management Division – develops and operates the county’s wastewater infrastructure, including administration of permits that allow sewer lines to be connected to the public wastewater system.

## Section 4: A Checklist of Approvals for Energy Development in the County of Kauai

This section provides a checklist that can be used by an energy developer to begin to understand which permits may be required for a specific project within Kauai County. This checklist is designed so that the developer begins by reading the column titled "Possible activity to be performed" which describes a potential activity that may be required. If the proposed project requires the listed activity, the developer can then place a check-mark in the left-hand column, allowing the developer to get an idea of which permits should be further researched. The right-hand column references the Kauai County Appendix, available electronically at [www.HawaiiCleanEnergyInitiative.org/Permitting](http://www.HawaiiCleanEnergyInitiative.org/Permitting), which contains a wealth of information about each permit. If a renewable energy developer is unsure whether a permit is required, he/she may refer to the appendix number listed, which should provide enough information to determine if the permit is required (if still unsure, contact the administrating agency listed in the Process Overview in the appendix).

As the appendices are large files, we provide each appendix as a separate file on the website; we suggest printing only the individual appendix numbers that are thought to be required for your project.

### Activity Checklist

	<b>Permit Name; Department</b>	<b>Possible activity to be performed</b>	<b>See Appendix Number</b>
<b>County/City Environmental Permits</b>			
	Shoreline Setback; Planning Department	To cover structures and activities performed in the "Shoreline Area".	Kauai 1
	Special Management Area Permit; Planning Department	To request a use, activity or operation proposed within the special management area, as defined as a "development" pursuant to Chapter 205A, Hawaii Revised Statutes, as amended.	Kauai 2
<b>County/City Construction and Operation Permits</b>			
	Building Permit; Public Works Department - Building Division	To construct a structure within the county.	Kauai 3
	Driveway Approach Application; Public Works Department - Engineering Division	To construct a driveway that connects to a public road.	Kauai 4

	Grading Permit; Public Works Department - Engineering Division	To perform construction activities that involve (1) excavation or fill in excess of 100 cubic yards (2) grading work that unreasonably alters the existing drainage patterns of abutting properties, and/or (3) grading work that involves cuts or fills in excess of 5 feet.	Kauai 5
	Grubbing Permit; Public Works Department - Engineering Division	To clear or grub more than one acre of land, or when such work unreasonably affects the drainage pattern of abutting properties.	Kauai 6
	Road Permit; Public Works Department - Engineering Division	To allow any construction work in the County Right-of-Way and/or on roads.	Kauai 7
	Stockpiling Permit; Public Works Department - Engineering Division	To stockpile quantities equal or exceed 500 cubic yards of material.	Kauai 8
	Sewer Connection Permit; Public Works Department - Wastewater Mgmt Division	To permit a sewer line connection into the public wastewater system.	Kauai 9
	Water Service Application; Water Department	To receive water from the public water supply system.	Kauai 10
<b>County/City Land Use Permits</b>			
	Special Permit; Planning Department	To conduct construction, use, or activities in the state agricultural land districts on Kauai.	Kauai 11
	Use Permit; Planning Department	To perform construction or development, or carry on any activity or use for which a Use Permit is required as defined by CZO Chapter 8. The Use Permit ensures proper integration of land uses which may be suitable only in specific locations in a district, or only under certain conditions, or only if the uses are designed, arranged or conducted in a particular manner.	Kauai 12
	Variance Permit; Planning Department	To request a variance from the county land use regulations as they are set forth in CZO Chapter 18; to do so the applicant must determine that special circumstances are applicable to the property, including size, shape, topography, location or surroundings, and that the strict application of the regulations deprives the property of privileges enjoyed by other property in the vicinity and within the same District, and the applicant shows that he cannot make a reasonable use of the property if the regulations are applied.	Kauai 13
	Zoning Permit; Planning Department	To undertake any construction or development or carry on any activity or use for which a zoning permit is required; or to obtain a building permit for construction, development, activity or use regulated by CZO, Chapter 8, Article 19.	Kauai 14

## Glossary of Commonly Used Acronyms

The following list includes acronyms found in this Guidebook, as well as the related appendices.

AAA	Airport Airspace Analysis (FAA)
ACOE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (old acronym, new acronym is USACE)
AERU	Alternative Energy-Related Use (MMS)
ALP	Alternative Licensing Process (FERC)
APC	Air Pollution Control
AQRV	Air Quality Related Value (CAA)
ARD	Air Resources Division (NPS)
BA	Biological Assessment (ESA)
BACT	Best Available Control Technology (CAA)
BO	Biological Opinion (ESA)
BVA	Board of Variance and Appeals
CAA	Clean Air Act
CDU	Conservation District Use
CE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CEII	Critical Energy Infrastructure Information
CEPOH	Corps of Engineers Pacific Ocean Honolulu (USACE)
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIZ	Change in Zoning
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
COI	Conflict of Interest
COP	Construction and Operations Plan (MMS)
CP	Conservation Plan (ESA) (same as HCP)
CP	Conditional-Use Permit
CPD	Coastal Programs Division (OCRM)
CSP	Covered Source Permit
CTA	Conservation Technical Assistance (NRCS)
CUP	County Use Permit
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWRM	Commission on Water Resource Management
CX	Categorical Exclusion (NEPA)
CZM	Coastal Zone Management
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
DA	Department of the Army

DBA	Draft Biological Assessment
DBA	District Boundary Amendment
DBEDT	Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism
DE	District Engineer (USACE)
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program (USACE)
DHAC	Division of Hydropower Administration and Compliance (FERC)
DI	Direct Implementation (EPA)
DLA	Draft License Application (FERC)
DLIR	(State of Hawaii) Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
DLNR	(State of Hawaii) Department of Land and Natural Resources
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOFAW	Division of Forestry and Wildlife (within DLNR)
DOH	(State of Hawaii) Department of Health
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DOT	(State of Hawaii) Department of Transportation
DOTS	Dredging Operations and Technical Support (USACE)
DPP	Department of Planning and Permitting (City and County of Honolulu)
EA	Environmental Assessment (NEPA)
EC-R	Engineering Construction - Regulatory (USACE)
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat (NMFS)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement (NEPA)
EISA	Energy Independence and Security Act
EMD	Environmental Management Division (within DOH)
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPAct	Energy Policy Act
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community-Right-to-Know Act
EQC	Environmental Quality Commission
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESL	Easement for Use of State Lands
ESP	Environmental Stewardship Program (USACE)
EUP	Experimental Use Permit
FAFF	Flammable Finish Facility
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FEBA	Fire, Explosives and Blasting Agent
FHAZ	Hazardous Materials Permit
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration

FLAG	Federal Land Managers' Air Quality Related Values Work Group
FLM	Federal Land Manager (NPS)
FONSI	Findings of No Significant Impact
FPA	Federal Power Act
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites (USACE)
FWCA	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
FWO	Fish and Wildlife Office (USFWS)
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
GAP	General Activities Plan (MMS)
GCAP	Groundwater Control Area Permit
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GP	General Permit (USACE)
HAR	Hawaii Administrative Rules
HCDA	Hawaii Community Development Authority
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan (ESA) (same as CP)
HDOA	Hawaii Department of Agriculture
HECO	Hawaiian Electric Company
HEER	Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office (within DOH)
HELCO	Hawaii Electric Light Company
HPR	Historic Preservation Review
HRS	Hawaii Revised Statutes
HSR	Historic Sites Review
IHA	Incidental Harassment Authorization (MMPA)
ILP	Integrated Licensing Process (FERC)
ITA	Incidental Take Authorization
ITL	Incidental Take License
ITP	Incidental Take Permit (ESA)
ITS	Incidental Take Statement (ESA)
IWS	Individual Wastewater System
JD	Jurisdictional Determination (USACE)
KIUC	Kauai Island Utility Cooperative
LAA	Likely to Adversely Affect (ESA)
LNM	Local Notice to Mariners (USCG)
LOA	Letter of Authorization (MMPA) (same as ITA)
LOP	Letter of Permission (USACE)
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gases
LUC	Land Use Commission
MBSP	Migratory Birds and State Programs (USFWS)
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Levels (CWA)
MECO	Maui Electric Company

MILCON	Military Construction (USACE)
MMPA	Marine Mammal Protection Act
MMS	Minerals Management Service (DOI)
MMSZ	Marine Mammal Safety Zone (MMPA)
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area (NOAA)
MPRSA	Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (also known as the Ocean Dumping Act)
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAA)
NARS	Natural Area Reserves System
NE	No Effect (ESA)
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NESHAPS	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Pollutants (CAA)
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NLAA	Not Likely to Adversely Affect (ESA)
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA)
NMSA	National Marine Sanctuaries Act
NOAA	U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOI	Notification of Intent (FERC)
NOS	National Ocean Service (NOAA)
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge and Elimination System
NPR	No Permit Required (USACE)
NPS	U.S. National Park Service
NRCS	U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (originally called the Soil Conservation Service)
NSP	Noncovered Source Permit
NSR	New Source Review (CAA)
NW	Nationwide (USACE)
NWP	Nationwide Permit (USACE)
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge (USFWS)
NWRS	National Wildlife Refuge System (USFWS)
OCCL	Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands (within DLNR)
OCI	Organizational Conflict of Interest
OCRM	Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (NOAA)
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
OCSLA	Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act
ODA	Ocean Dumping Act (MPRSA)
ODD	Ocean Disposal Database (USACE)
ODMDS	Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Sites
OE	Obstruction Evaluation (FAA)

OEMM	Offshore Energy and Minerals Management (MMS)
OEQC	Office of Environmental Quality Control (within DOH)
OMA	Operations & Maintenance, Army (USACE)
OP	Office of Planning (within DBEDT)
OPR	Office of Protected Resources (NMFS)
OTEC Act	Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Act
OWCP	Ocean Waters Construction Permit
PAD	Pre-Application Document (FERC)
PCN	Pre-Construction Notification (USACE)
PIRO	Pacific Islands Regional Office (NMFS)
PLP	Preliminary Licensing Proposal (FERC)
PM&E	Proposed Measures and Plans to Protect, Mitigate, or Enhance Environmental Resources (FERC)
PMP	Project Master Plan
POD	Pacific Ocean Division (USACE)
POH	Pacific Ocean - Honolulu (USACE)
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PRD	Protected Resources Division (PIRO)
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration (CAA)
PUC	Public Utility Commission
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board (USACE)
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REA	Ready for Environmental Analysis (FERC)
REAU	Renewable Energy and Alternative Uses
REFSP	Renewable Energy Facility Siting Process
RFI	Request for Interest
RFP	Request for Proposals
RFQ	Request for Quotes
RHA	Rivers and Harbors Act
ROD	Record of Decision (USACE)
ROW	Right-of-Way
RPA	Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives (NMFS)
RUE	Right-of-Use and Easement
SAP	Site Assessment Plan (MMS)
SCAP	Stream Channel Alteration Permit
SD	Scoping Document (FERC)
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SHPD	State Historic Preservation Division (within DLNR)
SMA	Special Management Area
SOF	Statement of Findings (USACE)
SPGP	State Programmatic General Permit (USACE)
SSV	Shoreline Setback Variance

SUP	Special Use Permit
TDML	Total Maximum Daily Loads (CWA)
TLP	Traditional Licensing Process (FERC)
TSD	Transmission, Distribution, and Storage
UIC	Underground Injection Control
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USDW	Underground Sources of Drinking Water (CWA)
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
UST	Underground Storage Tank
WCPI	Well Construction - Pump Installation
WQC	Water Quality Certification (CWA)



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