

APPENDIX D

**POSSIBLE CONFLICTS WITH FEDERAL,
REGIONAL, STATE, AND COMMUNITY
PLANS, POLICIES, AND CONTROLS**

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Given the programmatic nature of this analysis, and the uncertainty of the specific locations and timing of the potential future projects that would construct and/or utilize the proposed interisland undersea cable system, it is assumed that the assessment of possible conflicts with federal, regional, state, and community plans, policies, and controls would be undertaken at the time of project-level environmental review.

Hawaii Administrative Rules Section 11-200-17(H) (Content Requirements; Draft Environmental Impact Statement) specifies that a draft Environmental Impact Statement shall include:

- a summary sheet that concisely discusses compatibility with land use plans and policies, and listing of permits or approvals
- a statement of the relationship of the proposed action to land use plans, policies, and controls for the affected area
- a discussion of how the proposed action may conform or conflict with objectives and specific terms of approved or proposed land use plans, policies, and controls, if any, for the affected area; where a conflict or inconsistency exists, the statement shall describe the extent to which the agency or applicant has reconciled its proposed action with the plan, policy, or control, and the reasons why the agency or applicant has decided to proceed, notwithstanding the absence of full reconciliation
- a list of necessary approvals, required for the action, from governmental agencies, boards, or commissions or other similar groups having jurisdiction; the status of each identified approval shall also be described.

The following table (Table D-1) provides a sample framework that could be used for this type of analysis in the landing site areas included in the study area (once project-level information is available).

Table D-1. Sample Framework: Possible Conflicts with Federal, Regional, State, and Community Plans, Policies, and Controls

	Maui (Kahului)	Maui (Kapalua)	Lanai	Molokai (West)	Molokai (South)	Oahu (MCBH at Kaneohe Bay)	Oahu (JBPHH)
Y = complies; N = does not comply; N/A = not applicable							
Land Use							
The existing state land use district designation allows this use.							
The existing county zoning designation allows this use.							
State Plans (Hawaii Revised Statutes [HRS] 226)							
HRS 226-11 Objectives and policies for the physical environment--land-based, shoreline, and marine resources. (a) Planning for the State's physical environment with regard to land-based, shoreline, and marine resources shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:							
(1) Prudent use of Hawaii's land-based, shoreline, and marine resources							
(2) Effective protection of Hawaii's unique and fragile environmental resources							
(b) To achieve the land-based, shoreline, and marine resources objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:							
(1) Exercise an overall conservation ethic in the use of Hawaii's natural resources							
(2) Ensure compatibility between land-based and water-based activities and natural resources and ecological systems							
(3) Take into account the physical attributes of areas when planning and designing activities and facilities							
(4) Manage natural resources and environs to encourage their beneficial and multiple use without generating costly or irreparable environmental damage							
(5) Consider multiple uses in watershed areas, provided such uses do not detrimentally affect water quality and recharge functions							
(6) Encourage the protection of rare or endangered plant and animal species and habitats native to Hawaii							
(7) Provide public incentives that encourage private actions to protect significant natural resources from degradation or unnecessary depletion							
(8) Pursue compatible relationships among activities, facilities, and natural resources							
(9) Promote increased accessibility and prudent use of inland and shoreline areas for public recreational, educational, and scientific purposes							
HRS 226-12 Objective and policies for the physical environment--scenic, natural beauty, and historic resources. (a) Planning for the State's physical environment shall be directed towards achievement of the objective enhancement of Hawaii's scenic assets, natural beauty, and multi-cultural/historical resources. (b) To achieve the scenic, natural beauty, and historic resources objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:							
(1) Promote the preservation and restoration of significant natural historic resources							
(2) Provide incentives to maintain and enhance historic, cultural, and scenic amenities							
(3) Promote the preservation of views and vistas to enhance the visual and aesthetic enjoyment of mountains, ocean, scenic landscapes, and other natural features							
(4) Protect those special areas, structures, and elements that are integral and functional part of Hawaii's ethnic and cultural heritage							

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(5) Encourage the design of developments and activities that complement the natural beauty of the islands							
HRS 226-13 Objectives and policies for the physical environment--land, air, and water quality. (a) Planning for the State's physical environment with regard to land, air, and water quality shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:							
(1) Maintenance and pursuit of improved quality in Hawaii's land, air, and water resources							
(2) Greater public awareness and appreciation of Hawaii's environmental resources							
(b) To achieve the land, air, and water quality objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:							
(1) Foster educational activities that promote a better understanding of Hawaii's limited environmental resources							
(2) Promote the proper management of Hawaii's land and water resources							
(3) Promote effective measures to achieve desired quality in Hawaii's surface, ground, and coastal waters							
(4) Encourage actions to maintain or improve aural and air quality levels to enhance the health and well-being of Hawaii's people							
(5) Reduce the threat to life and property from erosion, flooding, tsunamis, hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and other natural or man-induced hazards and disasters							
(6) Encourage design and construction practices that enhance the physical qualities of Hawaii's communities							
(7) Encourage urban developments in close proximity to existing services and facilities							
(8) Foster recognition of the importance and value of the land, air, and water resources to Hawaii's people, their cultures and visitors							
HRS 226-14 Objective and policies for facility systems--in general. (a) Planning for the State's facility systems in general shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of water, transportation, waste disposal, and energy and telecommunication systems that support statewide social, economic, and physical objectives. (b) To achieve the general facility systems objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:							
(1) Accommodate the needs of Hawaii's people through coordination of facility systems and capital improvement priorities in consonance with state and county plans							
(2) Encourage flexibility in the design and development of facility systems to promote prudent use of resources and accommodate changing public demands and priorities							
(3) Ensure that required facility systems can be supported within resource capacities and at reasonable cost to the user							
(4) Pursue alternative methods of financing programs and projects and cost-saving techniques in the planning, construction, and maintenance of facility systems							
§226-18 Objectives and policies for facility systems--energy. (a) Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to energy shall be directed toward the achievement of the following objectives, giving due consideration to all:							

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(1) Dependable, efficient, and economical statewide energy systems capable of supporting the needs of the people;							
(2) Increased energy self-sufficiency where the ratio of indigenous to imported energy use is increased;							
(3) Greater energy security and diversification in the face of threats to Hawaii's energy supplies and systems; and							
(4) Reduction, avoidance, or sequestration of greenhouse gas emissions from energy supply and use.							
(b) To achieve the energy objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to ensure the short- and long-term provision of adequate, reasonably priced, and dependable energy services to accommodate demand.							
(c) To further achieve the energy objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:							
(1) Support research and development as well as promote the use of renewable energy sources;							
(2) Ensure that the combination of energy supplies and energy-saving systems is sufficient to support the demands of growth;							
(3) Base decisions of least-cost supply-side and demand-side energy resource options on a comparison of their total costs and benefits when a least-cost is determined by a reasonably comprehensive, quantitative, and qualitative accounting of their long-term, direct and indirect economic, environmental, social, cultural, and public health costs and benefits;							
(4) Promote all cost-effective conservation of power and fuel supplies through measures, including:							
(A) Development of cost-effective demand-side management programs;							
(B) Education; and							
(C) Adoption of energy-efficient practices and technologies;							
(5) Ensure, to the extent that new supply-side resources are needed, that the development or expansion of energy systems uses the least-cost energy supply option and maximizes efficient technologies;							
(6) Support research, development, demonstration, and use of energy efficiency, load management, and other demand-side management programs, practices, and technologies;							
(7) Promote alternate fuels and transportation energy efficiency;							
(8) Support actions that reduce, avoid, or sequester greenhouse gases in utility, transportation, and industrial sector applications;							
(9) Support actions that reduce, avoid, or sequester Hawaii's greenhouse gas emissions through agriculture and forestry initiatives; and							
(10) Provide priority handling and processing for all state and county permits required for renewable energy projects.							
State Functional Plan: Energy							
Objective A: Moderate the growth in energy demand through conservation and energy efficiency.							
Policy A(1): Promote and stimulate greater energy efficiency and conservation in non-transportation sectors.							
Policy A(2): Stimulate and promote greater energy efficiency and conservation in the transportation sector.							
Objective B: Displace oil and fossil fuels through alternate and renewable energy sources.							

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Policy B(1): Displace oil and fossil fuels through alternate and renewable energy resources.							
Objective C: Promote energy education and legislation.							
Policy C(1): Support energy-related education programs and activities which focus upon professionals in the energy field, schools, and general public.							
Policy C(2): Promote legislation and other measures to encourage, support and provide incentives for energy conservation and efficiency and alternate and renewable energy resources.							
Objective D: Support and develop an integrated approach to energy development and management.							
Policy D(1): Develop an Integrated Energy Management Development Program by which Hawaii's energy objectives can be facilitated.							
Objective E: Ensure State's abilities to implement energy emergency actions immediately in event of fuel supply disruptions. Ensure essential public services are maintained and provisions are made to alleviate economic and personal hardships which may rise.							
Policy E(1): Maintain, review and manage the State Energy Emergency Preparedness Plan.							
205A-2 Coastal zone management program; objectives and policies. (a) The objectives and policies in this section shall apply to all parts of this chapter.							
(1) Recreational resources;							
(A) Provide coastal recreational opportunities accessible to the public.							
(2) Historic resources;							
(A) Protect, preserve, and, where desirable, restore those natural and manmade historic and prehistoric resources in the coastal zone management area that are significant in Hawaiian and American history and culture.							
(3) Scenic and open space resources;							
(A) Protect, preserve, and, where desirable, restore or improve the quality of coastal scenic and open space resources.							
(4) Coastal ecosystems;							
(A) Protect valuable coastal ecosystems, including reefs, from disruption and minimize adverse impacts on all coastal ecosystems.							
(5) Economic uses;							
(A) Provide public or private facilities and improvements important to the State's economy in suitable locations.							
(6) Coastal hazards;							
(A) Reduce hazard to life and property from tsunamis, storm waves, stream flooding, erosion, subsidence, and pollution.							
(7) Managing development;							
(A) Improve the development review process, communication, and public participation in the management of coastal resources and hazards.							
(8) Public participation;							
(A) Stimulate public awareness, education, and participation in coastal management.							
(9) Beach protection;							
(A) Protect beaches for public use and recreation.							
(10) Marine resources;							
(A) Promote the protection, use, and development of marine and coastal resources to assure their sustainability.							

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205A-26 Special management area guidelines. In implementing this part, the authority shall adopt the following guidelines for the review of developments proposed in the special management area:							
(1) All development in the special management area shall be subject to reasonable terms and conditions set by the authority in order to ensure:							
(A) Adequate access, by dedication or other means, to publicly owned or used beaches, recreation areas, and natural reserves is provided to the extent consistent with sound conservation principles;							
(B) Adequate and properly located public recreation areas and wildlife preserves are reserved;							
(C) Provisions are made for solid and liquid waste treatment, disposition, and management which will minimize adverse effects upon special management area resources; and							
(D) Alterations to existing land forms and vegetation, except crops, and construction of structures shall cause minimum adverse effect to water resources and scenic and recreational amenities and minimum danger of floods, wind damage, storm surge, landslides, erosion, siltation, or failure in the event of earthquake.							
(2) No development shall be approved unless the authority has first found:							
(A) That the development will not have any substantial adverse environmental or ecological effect, except as such adverse effect is minimized to the extent practicable and clearly outweighed by public health, safety, or compelling public interests. Such adverse effects shall include, but not be limited to, the potential cumulative impact of individual developments, each one of which taken in itself might not have a substantial adverse effect, and the elimination of planning options;							
(B) That the development is consistent with the objectives, policies, and special management area guidelines of this chapter and any guidelines enacted by the legislature; and							
(C) That the development is consistent with the county general plan and zoning. Such a finding of consistency does not preclude concurrent processing where a general plan or zoning amendment may also be required.							
(3) The authority shall seek to minimize, where reasonable:							
(A) Dredging, filling or otherwise altering any bay, estuary, salt marsh, river mouth, slough or lagoon;							
(B) Any development which would reduce the size of any beach or other area usable for public recreation;							
(C) Any development which would reduce or impose restrictions upon public access to tidal and submerged lands, beaches, portions of rivers and streams within the special management areas and the mean high tide line where there is no beach;							
(D) Any development which would substantially interfere with or detract from the line of sight toward the sea from the state highway nearest the coast; and							
(E) Any development which would adversely affect water quality, existing areas of open water free of visible structures, existing and potential fisheries and fishing grounds, wildlife habitats, or potential or existing agricultural uses of land.							

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General Plans: Oahu							
VI. Energy							
Objective A: To maintain an adequate, dependable, and economical supply of energy for Oahu residents.							
Policy 1: Develop and maintain a comprehensive plan to guide and coordinate energy conservation and alternative energy development and utilization program on Oahu.							
Policy 2: Establish economic incentives and regulatory measures which will reduce Oahu's dependence on petroleum as its primary source of energy.							
Policy 3: Support programs and projects which contribute to the attainment of energy self-sufficiency on Oahu.							
Policy 4: Promote and assist efforts to establish adequate petroleum reserves within Hawaii's boundaries.							
Policy 5: Give adequate consideration to environmental, public health, and safety concerns, to resource limitations, and to relative costs when making decisions concerning alternatives for conserving energy and developing natural energy resources.							
Policy 6: Work closely with the State and Federal governments in the formulation and implementation of all City and County energy-related programs.							
Objective B: To conserve energy through the more efficient management of its use.							
Policy 1: Ensure that the efficient use of energy is a primary factor in the preparation and administration of land use plans and regulations.							
Policy 2: Provide incentives and, where appropriate, mandatory controls to achieve energy-efficient siting and design of new developments.							
Policy 3: Carry out public, and promote private, programs to more efficiently use energy in existing buildings and outdoor facilities.							
Policy 4: Promote the development of an energy-efficient transportation system.							
Objective C: To fully utilize proven alternative sources of energy.							
Policy 1: Encourage the use of commercially available solar energy systems in public facilities, institutions, residences, and business developments.							
Policy 2: Support the increased use of operational solid waste energy recovery and other biomass energy conversion systems.							
Objective D: To develop and apply new, locally available energy resources.							
Policy 1: Support and participate in research, development, demonstration, and commercialization programs aimed at producing new, economical and environmentally sound energy supplies from: a. solar insolation; b. biomass energy conversion; c. wind energy conversion; d. geothermal energy; and e. ocean thermal energy conversion.							
Policy 2: Secure State and Federal support of City and County efforts to develop new sources of energy.							
Objective E: To establish a continuing energy information program.							
Policy 1: Supply citizens with the information they need to fully understand the potential supply, cost, and other problems associated with Oahu's dependence on imported petroleum.							
Policy 2: Foster the development of an energy conservation ethic among Oahu residents.							

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Policy 3: Keep consumers informed about available alternative energy sources and their costs and benefits.							
Policy 4: Provide information concerning the impact of public and private decisions on future energy use.							
City and County of Honolulu, Primary Urban Center Development Plan							
3.1 PROTECTING AND ENHANCING NATURAL, CULTURAL AND SCENIC RESOURCES							
Preserve panoramic views of natural landmarks and the urban skyline. Preserve views of the Koolau and Waianae Mountain Ranges, Punchbowl, Diamond Head, Pearl Harbor and other natural landmarks. Maintain important view corridors within and across urban Honolulu and keep Downtown as the most prominent feature of the urban skyline. Views along the Pearl Harbor shoreline and the Pearl Harbor Historic Trail toward the mountains, shoreline, significant landmarks, and adjacent communities should be created and maximized wherever possible and appropriate.							
Maintain the visual prominence of important districts by allowing a greater height and massing of buildings, such as in the Downtown area.							
Improve access to shoreline and mountain areas: This includes continuous public access along Oahu's southern shoreline as well as access to its mauka natural environments and features.							
Preserve the following panoramic views indicated schematically in Figure 3.1 of the PUC DP by establishing building height limits and setbacks that are based on viewplane analyses to determine the sight lines and desired view dimensions and characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From Ala Wai Canal Promenade toward the Koolau Range - From Ala Moana Beach Park toward the Koolau Range - From Kewalo Basin toward the Koolau Range and Punchbowl - From Kakaako Waterfront Park toward Punchbowl and the Koolau Range - From Punchbowl Lookout toward Diamond Head 							
Increase line-of-sight opportunities towards Pearl Harbor – particularly the U.S.S. Missouri and the U.S.S. Arizona memorials.							
Maui County Plan							
Objective 3: Significantly increase the use of renewable and green technologies to promote energy efficiency and energy self-sufficiency.							
a. Promote the use of locally renewable energy sources, and reward energy efficiency.							
b. Consider tax incentives and credits for the development of sustainable- and renewable-energy sources.							
c. Expand education about energy conservation and self-sufficiency.							
d. Encourage small-scale energy generation that utilizes wind, sun, water, biowaste, and other renewable sources of energy.							
e. Expand renewable-energy production.							
f. Develop public-private partnerships to ensure the use of renewable energy and increase energy efficiency.							
g. Require the incorporation of locally appropriate energy-saving and greenbuilding design concepts in all new developments by providing energyefficienturban design guidelines and amendments to the Building Code.							
h. Encourage the use of sustainable energy to power vehicles.							

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i. Promote the retrofitting of existing buildings and new development to incorporate energy-saving design concepts and devices.							
j. Encourage green footprint practices.							
k. Reduce Maui County's dependence on fossil fuels and energy imports.							
l. Support green building practices such as the construction of buildings that aim to minimize carbon dioxide production, produce renewable energy, and recycle water.							
m. Promote and support environmentally friendly practices in all energy sectors.							
a. Adopt an energy-efficiency policy for Maui County government as a model for other jurisdictions.							
b. Adopt a Green Building Code, and support green building practices.							
Koolaupoko Plan							
Open Space Preservation and Development							
Maintain existing makai view channels along Kalaniana'ole Highway between Makapuu Point and Waimanalo Beach Park; along Kawaihoa Road and North Kalaheo Avenue in Kailua; along Lilipuna Road in Kaneohe; and along Kamehameha Highway north of Kaneohe. Avoid visual obstructions, such as walls and dense landscaping.							
Lanai Community Plan							
Land Use							
Discourage approvals of Special Permits in State Agricultural and Rural Districts unless: (1) to accommodate public/quasi-public facility uses such as utility installations, landfills and wastewater treatment plants whose location is determined by technical considerations; (2) supportive of agricultural uses; or (3) required for the use or distribution of economic resources and not otherwise adversely affecting the environment or surrounding agricultural uses.							
Preserve and maintain lands used for hunting or which are designated as game management areas.							
Ensure that coastal land uses are compatible with management, protection and restoration needs of Lanai's coastal resources.							
Energy							
Develop incentives to promote the use of alternative energy sources.							
Promote energy conservation and awareness programs.							
Provide electrical generation capabilities which will reliably meet current and anticipated needs.							
Discourage the use of nuclear energy-based operations on the island of Lanai.							
Molokai Community Plan							
Land Use							
Should further land other than that depicted on the map be required to accommodate urban growth, consideration first should be given to the intensification of urban use designations in the Kaunakakai area. If Urban District boundary amendments are necessary, priority should be given to areas close to Kaunakakai Town which are relatively free of environmental constraints. Expansion should be encouraged in a mauka-makai direction rather than spread along the shoreline. The town of Kaunakakai should be expanded to develop a closer link with the shoreline area. Public facilities should be considered makai of Kamehameha Highway to enhance this linkage. For the							

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area mauka of existing Kaunakakai Town, parks and other recreational uses should be considered which also would act as a firebreak.							
Encourage the development of industrial uses in the Pala'au area while discouraging industrial use at Holomua.							
Protect prime, productive and potentially productive agricultural lands from competing non-agricultural land uses.							
Support Special Permits in the State Agricultural and Rural Districts only to: (1) accommodate limited commercial, public and quasi-public uses servicing the immediate community in areas such as Puko'o, 'Ualapu'e, and Kamalo which are relatively remote from urban areas; (2) permit a public facility use such as a sanitary landfill, sewer treatment plant or utility installation whose location is determined by technical considerations; (3) allow a use which is clearly accessory and subordinate to a principal agriculture use on the property; and (4) permit extractive industries, such as quarry operations, which do not adversely affect the environment in a permanent way and do not adversely affect nearby agricultural uses.							
Environment							
Manage, protect and preserve shoreline dune formations throughout the planning region. These topographic features are a significant element of the natural setting, often contain burials, and should be protected from any actions which would detract from their scenic or cultural value.							
Manage, protect, and where appropriate, restore reef habitats, fish ponds and other coastal resources unique to the Island of Moloka'i.							
Recognize and preserve traditional access and uses of the environment to address Subsistence needs of the residents of Moloka'i.							
Preserve the island's scenic vistas and natural features, and maintain ocean view corridors along coastal roads.							
Discourage any additional development of buildings which impact the integrity of the shoreline.							
Design							
For new light and heavy industrial uses along the Island's highways, require a 30-foot open-space buffer from the edge of the right-of-way to the vertical wall of the nearest building with at least a 10-foot vegetative strip along the entire length of the project. Within that open-space, paved parking may be a permitted use providing it shall conform to required codes and be only for operational vehicles removed daily.							
Infrastructure							
Accelerate the development of alternative energy sources, such as solar and wind to help reduce the dependence on oil and fossil fuels.							
Provide incentives to promote the use of alternative energy sources.							
Promote energy efficiency, conservation and awareness programs.							
Encourage the development of alternative sources of energy by supporting programs to test their feasibility							
Require the use of alternative energy, environmental design and energy saving devices in the development of new buildings, especially State and County buildings.							
Encourage the undergrounding of existing overhead utility lines as well as the provision of underground utility lines in major new developments.							

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Draft Maui Island Plan							
Scenic Resources							
2.5.1 A greater level of protection for scenic resources.							
2.5.1.a Protect views, including, but not be limited to, Haleakalā, ʻĪao Valley, the Mauna Kahalawai (West Maui Mountains), Puʻu Ōlaʻi, Kahoʻolawe, Molokini, Molokaʻi, and Lānaʻi, Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa, seastacks, the Pacific Ocean and significant water features, ridgelines and landforms.							
2.5.1.d Protect ridgelines from development.							
2.5.1.e Protect scenic resources along Maui’s scenic roadway corridors as identified on the Cultural/Scenic Resource Policy Map #2-2							
2.5.2 Reduce impacts of development projects and public utility improvements on scenic resources.							
2.5.2.a Enforce the policies and guidelines of the Special Management Area (SMA) regarding the protection of views.							
2.5.2.b Require any new subdivision of land, development, or redevelopment adjacent to a “high” or “exceptional” scenic corridor, as identified on Scenic Corridor Map #2-2, to submit an impact assessment of the project’s scenic impacts; this assessment shall use the avoidance, minimization, and mitigation steps respectively, with an emphasis on avoidance.							
2.5.2.c Encourage the State of Hawaiʻi Board of Land and Natural Resources to deny any development within the State Conservation District that interferes with a scenic landscape or disrupts important open space resources.							
2.5.2.d Require Urban Design and Review Board (UDRB) review and approval of above-ground utility poles, facilities, and other visible infrastructure improvements that may degrade scenic corridors, as identified on the Cultural/Scenic Resource Policy Map #2-2.							
2.5.3 Greater protection of and access to scenic vistas, access points, and scenic lookout points.							
2.5.3.a Protect and enhance access to Maui’s scenic vistas and resources, as recommended by the Scenic Resources Management Plan.							
4.4.2 Increase the development of renewable energy technologies.							
4.4.2.a Support the expansion of the renewable energy sector and the use of solar, wind, wave, and biofuel technologies.							
4.4.2.b Provide incentives to encourage renewable energy development, the use of green energy technologies, and energy conservation.							
Wailuku-Kahului Plan							
Energy							
Promote the use of alternative energy sources, such as biomass, wind and solar.							
Expand efforts to utilize environmentally and cost effective renewable resources for energy production, such as solar, biomass, and wind energy.							
West Maui Community Plan							
Land Use							

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Special Permits in the State Agricultural Districts may be allowed only: (1) to accommodate public and quasi-public uses; (2) public facility uses such as utility installation, landfills and sewer treatment plants whose location is determined by technical considerations; (3) uses which are clearly accessory and subordinate to a principal agricultural use on the property; and (4) extractive industries, such as quarrying, where the operation does not adversely affect the environment or nearby agricultural uses.							
Energy							
Promote energy efficiency as the energy resource of first choice and seek to increase energy efficiency in all sectors in the community.							
Interface county planning with the energy utilities' integrated resource planning programs.							
Promote the environmentally sensitive use of renewable energy resources, such as biomass, wind, and solar.							
Promote energy conservation and education programs.							
Support energy efficient technologies in conjunction with new urban development and encourage energy efficient building design and site development practices.							
Increase the energy security of community "lifeline" facilities and improve energy emergency response capabilities.							