

## 7 RELATIONSHIP OF ACTION TO STATE AND COUNTY LAND USE POLICIES AND CONTROLS

Development within the State of Hawaii is guided through a combination of land use plans, policies and controls set at the State level and tiered down to the CCH level. This section addresses the various guidance documents, rules and regulations and how the project relates to each relevant State or County plan. The plans were reviewed to assess consistency of the proposed project alternatives with development, plans, zoning, and special management area goals and requirements. The project area includes potential development activity within the Ewa planning area as well as other portions of the Honouliuli sewer basin.

### 7.1 State of Hawaii

The State of Hawaii maintains a statewide planning system that includes State and County Land Use Plans, Policies and Controls to provide standards and guidelines for development. Updating the West Mamala Bay Facilities Plan and evaluating the need for expansion and upgrade to the Honouliuli WWTP is necessary to address the Consent Decree and to safely accommodate future growth and development. This FEIS references the appropriate Plans, Policies and Controls to assist in evaluating the proposed project.

#### 7.1.1 Hawaii State Plan

The Hawaii State Plan sets forth overall goals, objectives, policies and priorities for the State to guide future long-range development. The purpose of the Hawaii State planning process, as defined in HRS, Chapter 226, is to:

- Guide the future long-range development of the State.
- Identify the goals, objectives, policies, and priorities for the State.
- Provide a basis for determining priorities and allocating limited resources.
- Improve coordination of federal, state, and county plans, policies, programs, projects, and regulatory activities.
- Establish a system for plan formulation and program coordination to integrate major State, and county activities.

Of note for wastewater facility planning are the objectives and policies relating to liquid waste facility systems quoted below:

§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.

§226-15 Objectives and policies for facility systems; solid and liquid wastes.

(a) Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to solid and liquid wastes shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objectives:

- (1) Maintenance of basic public health and sanitation standards relating to treatment and disposal of solid and liquid wastes.
- (2) Provision of adequate sewerage facilities for physical and economic activities that alleviate problems in housing, employment, mobility, and other areas.

(b) To achieve solid and liquid waste objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:

- (1) Encourage the adequate development of sewerage facilities that complement planned growth.
- (3) Promote research to develop more efficient and economical treatment and disposal of solid and liquid wastes.

**7.1.1.1 Discussion**

The proposed project is consistent with the above objectives and policies of HRS, Chapter 226, Hawaii State Planning Act. The project would enable the CCH to maintain basic sanitation standards relating to wastewater collection and treatment in one of Oahu's largest wastewater service areas. The project would result in adequate sewerage facilities to support both current and future economic activities.

**7.1.2 State Functional Plans**

State Functional Plans are the framework for implementation of the Hawaii State Plan by establishing policies and guidelines for specific activities. State Functional Plans are developed by the agency responsible for the functional area, including agriculture, conservation lands, education, energy, higher education, health, historic preservation, housing, recreation, tourism, and transportation. Table 7-1 shows the various planning objectives and whether the project is consistent, and where the subject is addressed.

**Table 7-1 State Planning Objectives Consistency**

<u>Category</u>	<u>HRS 226</u>	<u>Objective</u>	<u>Applicable</u>	<u>Consistent</u>	<u>Section of Report</u>
<b>General</b>	§226-4	State goals	In order to guarantee, for present and future generations, those elements of choice and mobility that insure that individuals and groups may approach their desired levels of self-reliance and self-determination, it shall be the goal of the State to achieve:	Not inconsistent	
	§226-5	Population	It shall be the objective in planning for the State's population to guide population growth to be consistent with the achievement of physical, economic, and social objectives contained in this chapter.	Not inconsistent	
Objectives and policies for the economy	§226-6	In General	Planning for the State's economy in general shall be directed toward achievement of the following objectives:	Not inconsistent	
	§226-7	Agriculture	Planning for the State's economy with regard to agriculture shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:	Not inconsistent	
	§226-8	Visitor industry	Planning for the State's economy with regard to the visitor industry shall be directed towards the achievement of the	Not inconsistent	

			objective of a visitor industry that constitutes a major component of steady growth for Hawaii's economy.		
	§226- 9	Federal Expenditures	Planning for the State's economy with regard to federal expenditures shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of a stable federal investment base as an integral component of Hawaii's economy.	Not inconsistent	
	§226-10	Potential Growth Activities	Planning for the State's economy with regard to potential growth activities shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of development and expansion of potential growth activities that serve to increase and diversify Hawaii's economic base.	Not inconsistent	
	§226-10.5	Information Industry	Planning for the State's economy with regard to the information industry shall be directed toward the achievement of the objective of positioning Hawaii as the leading dealer in information businesses and services in the Pacific Rim.	Not inconsistent	
Objectives and policies for the physical environment	§226-11	Land-based, Shoreline, and Marine Resources	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:	Not inconsistent	
	§226-12	Scenic, Natural Beauty, and Historic Resources	Planning for the State's physical environment shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of enhancement of Hawaii's scenic assets, natural beauty, and multi-cultural/historical resources.	Not inconsistent	
	§226-13	Land, Air, and Water Quality	Planning for the State's physical environment with regard to land, air, and water quality shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:	Not inconsistent	
Objectives and policies for facility systems	§226-14	For Facility Systems--in general.	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.	Yes	Section 7.1.1
	§226-15	Solid and Liquid Wastes	Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to solid and liquid wastes shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objectives:	Not inconsistent	
	§226-16	Water	Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to water shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of the provision of water to adequately accommodate domestic, agricultural,	Not inconsistent	

			commercial, industrial, recreational, and other needs within resource capacities.		
	§226-17	Transportation	Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to transportation shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objectives:	Not inconsistent	
	§226-18	Energy	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:	Yes	Section 4.1.10
	[§226-18.5]	Telecommunications	Planning for the State's telecommunications facility systems shall be directed towards the achievement of dependable, efficient, and economical statewide telecommunications systems capable of supporting the needs of the people.	Not inconsistent	
Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement	§226-19	Housing	Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to housing shall be directed toward the achievement of the following objectives:	Not inconsistent	
	§226-20	Health	Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to health shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:	Not inconsistent	
	§226-21	Education	Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to education shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of the provision of a variety of educational opportunities to enable individuals to fulfill their needs, responsibilities, and aspirations.	Not inconsistent	
	§226-22	Social Services	Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to social services shall be directed towards the achievement of the objective of improved public and private social services and activities that enable individuals, families, and groups to become more self-reliant and confident to improve their well-being.	Not inconsistent	
	§226-23	Leisure	Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to leisure shall be directed towards the achievement of the objective of the adequate provision of resources to accommodate diverse cultural, artistic, and recreational needs for present and future generations.	Not inconsistent	
	§226-24	Individual Rights and Personal Well-being	Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to individual rights and personal well-being shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of increased opportunities and protection of individual rights to enable	Not inconsistent	

			individuals to fulfill their socio-economic needs and aspirations.		
	§226-25	Culture	Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to culture shall be directed toward the achievement of the objective of enhancement of cultural identities, traditions, values, customs, and arts of Hawaii's people.	Not inconsistent	
	§226-26	Public Safety	Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to public safety shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objectives:	Not inconsistent	
	§226-27	Government	Planning the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to government shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objectives:	Not inconsistent	

The proposed alternatives are consistent with the following State Functional Plans:

#### **7.1.2.1 Recreation State Functional Plan**

*Issue Area IV. Resource Conservation and Management*

*Objective IV-B: Prevent Degradation of the Marine Environment*

*Policy IV-B(1): Enhance water quality to provide high-quality ocean recreation opportunities.*

*Implementing Action IV-B(1)a: Regularly monitor water quality at key ocean recreation sites.*

The proposed project would have beneficial water quality impacts on coastal waters in the vicinity of the existing ocean outfall, regardless of the alternative selected, as the quality of effluent would be significantly improved following secondary treatment. As part of NPDES permit requirements for the Honouliuli WWTP, monitoring is regularly conducted at shoreline, nearshore and offshore stations to assess aesthetic conditions for recreational uses and to determine compliance with applicable water quality standards.

#### **7.1.2.2 Historic Preservation State Functional Plan**

*Issue Area I. Preservation of Historic Sites*

*Objective B: Protection of Historic Properties*

*Policy B.2. Establish and make available a variety of mechanisms to better protect historic properties.*

*Implementing Action B.2.c: Respond to the discovery of prehistoric/historic burials in a timely and sensitive manner, which takes into consideration cultural concerns.*

An archaeological literature review and field investigation were conducted for the proposed project. No significant short- or long-term impacts to historic or archaeological resources are anticipated as a result of the construction and operation of the proposed project. Should any significant historic or archaeological resources be found during construction activities, all work would cease within the immediate area and SHPD would be notified immediately.

#### **7.1.3 State Land Use Classification**

The Land Use Commission (LUC) administers the state wide zoning law as outlined in Chapter 205 of the HRS and Title 15, Chapter 15 of the HAR. The purpose of the LUC is to designate all lands in the state into one of four land use districts: Urban, Rural, Agricultural, and Conservation to preserve, protect and encourage development and preservation of lands for those uses to which they are best suited in the interest of public health and welfare of the people. A brief description of each land use is provided in the following list:

- Urban District – areas with “city-like” concentrations of people, structures and services and vacant areas for future development. Jurisdiction lies with the respective county through ordinances and rules.

- Rural District – primarily small farms intermixed with low density residential lots of ½ acre or more. Jurisdiction of these areas lies with the LUC and respective counties and permitted uses generally include those relating to agricultural use and low-density residential lots; however, variances may be obtained.
- Agricultural District – includes lands for cultivation of crops, aquaculture, raising livestock, wind energy facility, timber cultivation, agriculture support activities and land with significant potential for agriculture uses. Uses permitted within the district are based on the Land Study Bureau's productivity categories. Lands in the highest productivity categories (A or B) are governed by statute and uses in the lower categories (C, D, E or U) are established by the commission stated in HRS 205-4.5.
- Conservation District – lands comprised of existing forest and water reserve zones and area necessary to protect watersheds and water resources, scenic and historic areas, parks, wilderness, open space, recreational areas, habitats of endemic plants, fish and wildlife, and all submerged lands seaward of the shoreline. These areas are governed by the State DLNR.

#### **7.1.3.1 Discussion**

The project area is located within Urban and Agricultural Districts (Figure 7-1). Permissible uses within each district are defined in HAR Title 15, Chapter 15-24. The proposed project activities and uses are permissible within the Urban District but will require a Special Use Permit or Land Use Commission boundary amendment for construction on the land identified as Agriculture.

#### **7.1.4 Coastal Zone Management Program**

The purpose of the Hawaii Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program is to “provide for the effective management, beneficial use, protection, and development of the coastal zone”. Hawaii's CZM was established through Chapter 205A, HRS, and is administered by the Hawaii Office of Planning. Chapter 205A requires compliance with CZM objectives and policies outlined in Chapter 205A-2(b), The FEIS has examined all of the objectives and policies as listed in HRS § 205A-2 and has not found the project to be inconsistent with the objectives and policies. The following ~~of which~~ are specifically reviewed as applicable to the proposed project.

*(1) Recreational Resources:*

*Objective: Provide coastal recreational opportunities accessible to the public.*

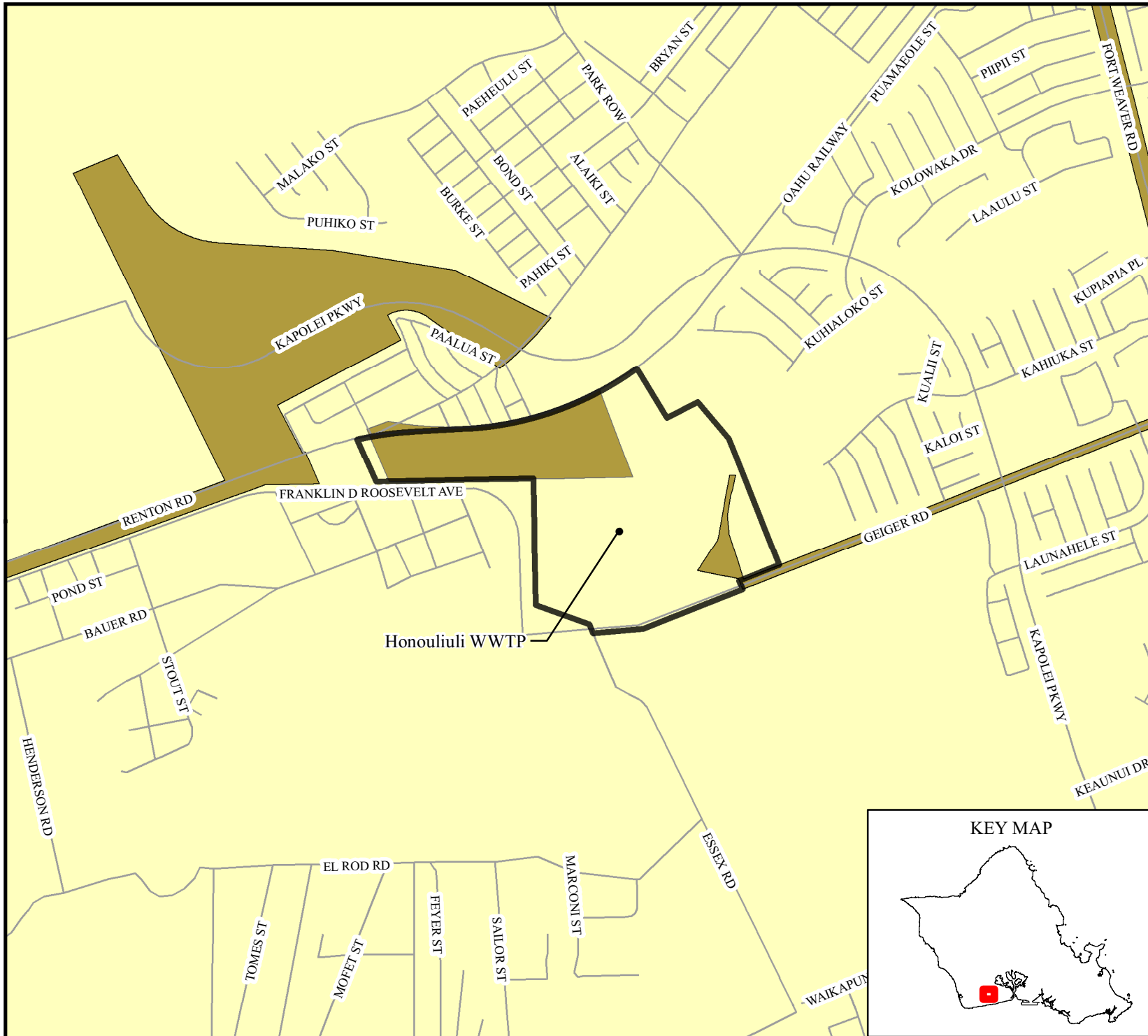
*Policy (B): Provide adequate, accessible, and diverse recreational opportunities in the coastal zone management area by:*

- (vi) Adopting water quality standards and regulating point and nonpoint sources of pollution to protect, and where feasible, restore the recreational value of coastal waters.*

The purpose of the proposed project is to improve the quality of effluent discharged to Mamala Bay. Therefore, the proposed project would have beneficial water quality impacts on coastal waters in the project area, including Mamala Bay, which is used for a variety of water recreation activities.

*(4) Coastal Ecosystems:*






*Objective: Protect valuable coastal ecosystems, including reefs, from disruption and minimize adverse impacts on all coastal ecosystems.*

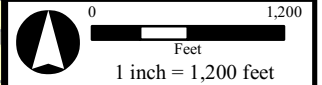


# City and County of Honolulu

## HONOULIULI/ WAIPAHAU/ PEARL CITY WASTEWATER FACILITIES PLAN

### Legend

-  Honouliuli WWTW
-  Street
-  State Landuse District
-  Agriculture
-  Urban

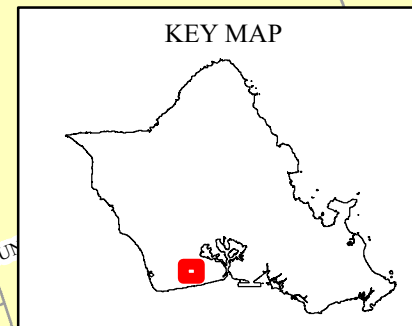


**FIGURE 7-1**  
**LAND USE DISTRICTS**

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1001 BISHOP ST, STE 1600  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813



*Policy (E): Promote water quantity and quality planning and management practices that reflect the tolerance of fresh water and marine ecosystems and maintain and enhance water quality through the development and implementation of point and nonpoint source water pollution control measures.*

The purpose of the proposed project is to improve the quality of effluent discharged to Mamala Bay. Although flows are anticipated to increase, the upgrade to secondary treatment would reduce the concentration of water quality parameters in plant discharge.

#### **7.1.5 Ocean Recreation Management Plan**

The Hawai'i Ocean Resources Management Plan (ORMP) is a statewide plan mandated by HRS, Chapter 205A. The Hawai'i CZM Program in the State Office of Planning, DBEDT, is charged with reviewing and periodically updating the ORMP, as well as coordinating its overall implementation. Developed in collaboration with government agencies and with input from non-governmental organizations, private sector, community groups, and other stakeholders, the ORMP calls for substantive changes in the State's approach to natural and cultural resources management. It recommends an integrated approach to managing natural and cultural resources, building on traditional Hawaiian management principles, that considers the impacts of land based activities on ocean resources and fosters collaboration and stewardship. These changes will take time to fully realize. As a result, this ORMP establishes 5-year management priorities to achieve a longer-term goal of improving the condition of ocean resources in the State. The ORMP outlines actions that will be carried out primarily by State agencies, as the plan can only direct State agencies to action. Implementation of short- and long-term goals, however, will require the active involvement, support, and assistance of Federal and county government agencies and communities across the State.

The ORMP lays out a phased approach, comprised of four phases, with experiences and lessons learned from each phase informing the next and with expected outcomes of each 5-year phase defined through the year 2030. The 2006 ORMP was for the first phase, the Demonstration phase. The 2013 ORMP, an update of the 2006 ORMP, covers the second phase, Adaptation. The third phase, Institutionalization, is anticipated to begin in 2021, with the final phase, Mainstreaming, in 2030.

Management priorities are designed to strengthen ongoing efforts to manage ocean resources and demonstrate new integrated management approaches. These management priorities are organized under three perspectives to provide a focused framework for action: Perspective 1, Connecting Land and Sea; Perspective 2, Preserving Our Ocean Heritage; and Perspective 3, Promoting Collaboration and Stewardship. Perspective 1 addresses land-based activities that impact ocean resources. Under Perspective 1, one of the management goals is to "Improve coastal and stream water quality" by "...outreach to wastewater treatment plant operators to increase wastewater recycling" (CZM 2013). This will be measured by an "increase in percentage of wastewater recycled annually and by the number of outreach activities conducted for wastewater recycling" (CZM 2013).

##### **7.1.5.1 Discussion**

The proposed project is consistent with the ORMP and would help meet the goals of Perspective 1, as the improvements to the existing Honouliuli WWTP would have beneficial water quality impacts on surface, ground, and coastal waters in the project area and due to the potential for reuse of treated effluent from the WWTP.

## **7.2 City and County of Honolulu**

The CCH DPP manages anticipated future population and land use growth through policies, planning principles, guidelines and regulations set forth in the Oahu General Plan, Development and Sustainable Community Plans, and implementing ordinances and regulations. The DPP maintains and updates the Oahu General Plan, regional Development/Sustainable Community Plans, Development Plan Land Use Annual Reports, and Special Area and Neighborhood Master Plans to guide the policy, investment and decision making process. This DEIS/FEIS was prepared in conformance with the guidelines set forth in these documents for analysis on the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed project and its alternatives for the CCH.



### 7.2.1 General Plan

The Oahu General Plan was adopted in 1977 with subsequent amendments leading to the revised 2002 edition (according to the DPP website, as viewed in December 2014, this plan is in the process of being updated). The work associated with the proposed project is consistent with the objectives within the General Plan. These objectives include planning for anticipated future population growth and the increased demands for future sewerage and solid waste disposal services. Policies contained in the General Plan are implemented by the CCH government through ordinances and resolutions as well as rules and regulations. Development Plans for each community provide for the land use and public facilities planning and the sequence in which the development would occur in accordance with the objectives and policies outlined in the General Plan.

The General Plan, a requirement of the CCH Charter, is a written commitment by the CCH to a future for the Island of Oahu. The current plan, approved in 2002, is a statement of the long-range social, economic, environmental, and design objectives and a statement of broad policies which facilitate the attainment of the objectives of the plan. Wastewater facilities are considered utilities. Therefore, the most relevant section of the General Plan is Section V, entitled "Transportation and Utilities."

#### Section V, Transportation and Utilities

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

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

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

Objective C: To maintain a high level of service for all utilities.

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

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

Policy 3 - Plan for the timely and orderly expansion of utility systems.

Objective D: To maintain transportation and utility systems which will help Oahu continue to be a desirable place to live and visit.

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

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

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

Policy 5 - Require the installation of underground utility lines wherever feasible.

#### 7.2.1.1 Discussion

The project is consistent with Section V, Objective B, concerning environmentally-sound utility systems. The planning process is concerned with improving the safety, efficiency and environmental sensitivity of wastewater collection and treatment services. Implementation of the wastewater facility improvements would enhance efficiency of the systems and the secondary treatment to provide safe waste collection and disposal.

Objective C is aimed at maintaining a high level of service for all utilities under the jurisdiction of the CCH, including wastewater collection and treatment. Planned improvements would benefit the urban communities within the Honouliuli WWTP service area. Maintaining a high level of service and reliability in this service area is consistent with CCH's emphasis on retaining the population concentration within the districts. The environmental

documentation in this FEIS evaluates the social, economic and environmental impact of the proposed improvements.

With regard to Objective D, concerning maintaining utility systems, the planned improvements are intended not only to maintain, but to improve, wastewater facilities that would enable Oahu to continue to be a desirable place to live and visit.

### **7.2.2 Development Plans/Sustainable Communities Plans**

Oahu is divided into eight planning areas that are used by the CCH DPP for long-term planning efforts. Three of these planning areas are located partially or completely within the sewer basin: Ewa, Central Oahu, and PUC (Figure 7-2). Development plans (DPs) required by CCH Charter are prepared to guide population and land use growth over a 20+ year time span for these planning areas. The future growth and plans for the areas of Ewa, Central Oahu, and the PUC are vital elements in determining the potential design for the upgrade of the Honouliuli WWTP. A major revision to these plans was completed in 2004, and the revised plans are reviewed every 5 years to revalidate the overall goals and make appropriate adjustments. The revised Ewa DP was adopted in July 2013, a Public Review Draft Central Oahu Sustainable Communities Plan (SCP) is expected to be circulated to the public for review in 2015, and the review of the PUC DP has been postponed indefinitely.

The DPs for Ewa and the PUC are directed toward considerable growth and significant progress to provide a Secondary Urban Center for Oahu, centered in the Kapolei area, and to guide development decisions and actions needed to support the growth. The Central Oahu SCP is a plan with goals directed toward public actions to support the existing population.

Future projects described in these development plans/sustainable communities plans include but are not limited to the Transit Oriented Development Program to expand the transit system in the Aiea-Pearl City, East Kapolei and Waipahu Neighborhoods, pedestrian ways and bike paths, and community centers. The Honouliuli Rail Transit Project will traverse through the Honouliuli sewer basin and possibly encourage higher density, transit oriented development in the vicinity of the proposed stations (a desired effect), as reflected in the transit oriented development plans prepared by DPP for several neighborhoods in the sewer basin (DPP 2013b). The rail project will also help support and connect many of the proposed developments identified in the Ewa DP and Central Oahu Sustainable Communities Plan (DPP 2013a). The proposed alignment for the Honouliuli Rail Transit Project is identified in Figure 7-2.

#### **7.2.2.1 Primary Urban Center DP**

The PUC DP, most recently updated in 2004, implements the objectives and policies of the General Plan for the PUC, which is described as the “cultural, governmental and economic center of both Oahu and the State.” The PUC DP is incorporated into Ordinance 04-14 by reference. The proposed project is consistent with the implementation strategies described in the PUC DP, Chapter 5. Particularly pertinent areas are quoted below.

##### **“5.1 Public Facility Investment Priorities**

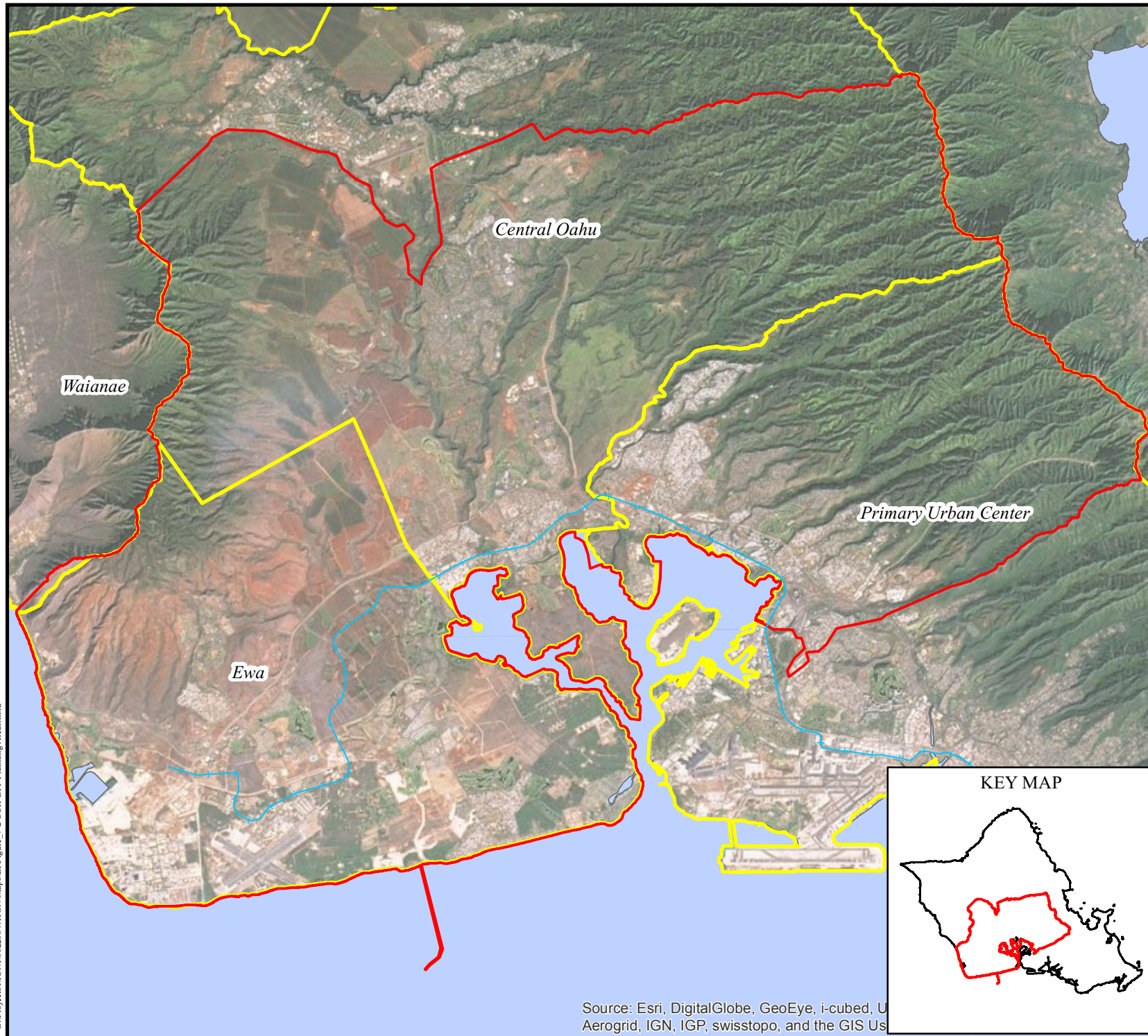
The vision for the PUC requires the cooperation of both public and private agencies in planning, financing, and improving infrastructure. The City must take an active role in planning infrastructure improvements, such as... improvements to wastewater and stormwater management systems. Of particular importance is the need to achieve a balanced transportation system and upgrade the wastewater system in older, in-town Honolulu neighborhoods. These improvements are needed in order to accommodate new housing and other needed facilities.”

##### **“5.2 Development Priorities**

Projects to receive priority in the approval process are those that:

- Involve land acquisition and improvements for public projects which are consistent with the DP vision, policies and guidelines; and

G:\Projects\MUNI\60220849\HON\Maps\ElFigure\_7-2 CCH DPP Planning Areas.mxd



## City and County of Honolulu

### HONOULIULI/ WAIPAHAU/ PEARL CITY WASTEWATER FACILITIES PLAN

#### Legend

- Proposed Mass Transit
- Sewer Basin
- DPP Planning Area

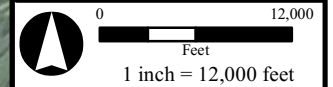


FIGURE 7-2

CCH DPP PLANNING AREAS  
WITHIN HONOULIULI  
SEWER BASIN

December 2014

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1001 BISHOP ST, STE 1600  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

#### KEY MAP



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, U  
Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS Us

- Involve applications for zoning and other land use permits that are consistent with the DP vision, policies, and guidelines.”

#### “5.4 Functional Planning

Functional planning is the process through which various City agencies determine needs, assign priorities, phase projects, and propose project financing to implement the vision articulated in the DP. This process may take a variety of forms, depending upon the missions of the various agencies involved, as well as upon requirements imposed from outside the City structure, such as federal requirements for wastewater management planning. Typically, functional planning occurs as a continual or iterative activity within each agency. Through the functional planning process, City agencies are responsible for development and maintenance of infrastructure and public facilities, and the provision of City services review existing functional planning documents and programs. As a result of these reviews, the agencies then update existing plans or prepare new long-range functional plans that address facilities and service system needs. Updates of functional planning documents are also conducted to assure that agency plans would serve to implement the DP as well as to provide for coordination of plans and programs among the various agencies. A typical agency may develop a set of core documents such as:

- A resource-constrained long-range capital improvement program. A long-range financing plan, with identification of necessary new revenue measures or opportunities.
- A development schedule with top priorities for areas designated for earliest development.
- Service and facility design standards, including level of service guidelines for determining adequacy.”

### Discussion

This project is in line with the priorities and objectives of the PUC DP. With regard to the Plan’s Section 5.1, Public Facility Investment Priorities, this project reflects ENV’s active role in planning infrastructure improvements for wastewater systems. Regarding Section 5.2, Development Priorities, investment in the improvements proposed in this project is consistent with the PUC DP emphasis on proactive infrastructure planning. Finally, this project implements Section 5.4, Functional Planning, by determining wastewater needs, assigning priorities and phasing requirements of this project. The long term plans developed under this project include capital improvement plans, a development schedule and detailed service and facility standards for the envisioned wastewater system.

#### **7.2.2.2 Central Oahu Sustainable Communities Plan**

The Central Oahu SCP, approved in 2002 and currently under revision (anticipated to be circulated for public review in 2014 or 2015), implements the objectives and policies of the General Plan for Central Oahu, which is described as “one of Oahu’s principal residential development areas.” The proposed project is consistent with the implementation strategies described in the Central Oahu SCP, Chapter 5. A particularly pertinent area is quoted below.

##### 5.1.1 Public Facility Investment Priorities

The regional directed growth strategy requires the cooperation of both public and private agencies in planning, financing, and improving infrastructure. The City should take an active role in planning infrastructure and coordinating the expansion of the Honouliuli Wastewater Treatment Plant and reuse of its effluent...

### Discussion

This project is consistent with the Central Oahu Sustainable Communities Plan. With regard to the Plan’s Section 5.1.1, Public Facility Investment Priorities, this project reflects ENV’s active role in planning infrastructure improvements for wastewater systems, particularly the Honouliuli WWTP and the reuse of its treated effluent.

#### **7.2.2.3 Ewa DP**

The Ewa DP, most recently updated in 2013, implements the objectives and policies of the General Plan for Ewa. The Ewa DP states:



In 1977, the Honolulu City Council approved a new General Plan which designated Ewa as the location for a Secondary Urban Center for Oahu to be centered in the Kapolei area. The Secondary Urban Center was to be the focus of major economic activity and housing development, and a center for government services. While the General Plan promotes full development of the Primary Urban Center, it also encourages development of the Secondary Urban Center at Kapolei, and residential development of the urban fringe areas in Ewa and Central Oahu.

The Ewa DP is incorporated into Ordinance 00-16 by reference. The proposed project is consistent with infrastructure and implementation strategies described in the Ewa DP, Chapters 4 and 5. Particularly pertinent areas are quoted below.

#### 4.3 WASTEWATER TREATMENT

...(it is estimated that) the Honouliuli Wastewater Treatment Plant will need to be increased from existing capacity for primary treatment of 38 million gallons per day (mgd) to almost 51 mgd by 2020 to meet projected population and economic growth in Ewa and Central Oahu resulting from implementation of the Development Plans.

##### 4.3.1 GENERAL POLICIES

Where feasible, use recycled water recovered from wastewater effluent for irrigation and other uses below the Underground Injection Control line of the State Department of Health and the "No-Pass" Line of the Board of Water Supply.

##### 5.1.2 Public Facility Investment Priorities

The regional directed growth strategy requires the cooperation of both public and private agencies in planning, financing, and constructing infrastructure. The City must take an active role in planning infrastructure and coordinating construction of needed infrastructure, such as expansion of the Honouliuli Wastewater Treatment Plant and recovery of nonpotable water from its effluent...

Significant Capital Improvement Projects of the highest priority for the Ewa Development Plan are: Expanded wastewater treatment plant capacity, and recycling of non-potable water reclaimed from wastewater effluent at the Honouliuli Wastewater Treatment Plant.

#### Discussion

This project is consistent with the Ewa DP. With regard to the Plan's Sections 4.3 "Wastewater Treatment", 4.3.1 "General Policies," and 5.1.2 "Public Facility Investment Priorities," this project reflects ENV's active role in planning infrastructure improvements for wastewater systems, particularly the Honouliuli WWTP, and for the reuse of its treated effluent (approximately 13 mgd (approximately 50 percent [%] of the ADF) receives secondary treatment for water reuse at the HWRF). The rated design capacity of the existing Honouliuli WWTP is 38 mgd with one unit on standby and 51 mgd with all units in service. In 2013, the ADF was approximately 26.1 mgd. The proposed secondary treatment upgrades are sized for a projected 2050 design ADF of 45 mgd.

### 7.3 Zoning

The Land Use Ordinance (LUO), Chapter 21, also referred to as the Zoning Ordinance, regulates land to encourage orderly development in accordance with policies including the Oahu General Plan and development plans. According to the LUO, the proposed improvements "fall" into the land use category of "Utility Installations, Type A".

"Utility Installations, Type A," means uses or structures, including all facilities, devices, equipment or transmission lines...

Type A utility installations are those with minor impact on adjacent land uses and typically include...sewage pump stations....

## **Discussion**

The project is located within the AG-1 (Restricted Agriculture) and I-2 (Intensive Industrial) zoning districts, as shown in Figure 7-3. According to the LUO Master Use Table (Table 21-3), "Utility Installations, Type A" are permitted in both zoning districts, subject to standards in Article 5 of the LUO. A Conditional Use Permit (Minor) is not anticipated to be required, as no potential major impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed project (this type of permit is typically required for "Utility Installations, Type B" projects where major impacts are anticipated).

### **7.3.1 Special Management Area**

Regulations and procedures within the Special Management Areas pursuant to HRS Chapter 205A are further defined in Chapter 25 of the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu to preserve and protect the natural resources of the coastal zone of Hawaii. No "development" shall be allowed in any county within a special management area without obtaining a permit in accordance with HRS 205A-28.

#### **7.3.1.1 Discussion**

None of the proposed alternatives are anticipated to occur within any area designated as a Special Management Area.

### **7.3.2 Shoreline Setback**

Regulations and procedures within the shoreline setback pursuant to HRS Chapter 205A are further defined in Chapter 23 of the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu to protect and preserve the natural shoreline and to reduce hazards to property from coastal floods.

#### **7.3.2.1 Discussion**

No development shall be allowed in any county within the shoreline setback without obtaining a shoreline setback variance; however, none of the proposed work is anticipated to occur within the shoreline setback area.

## **7.4 List of Necessary Approvals**

The following is a list of the permits and approvals that may be required for the project prior to construction of the proposed improvements.

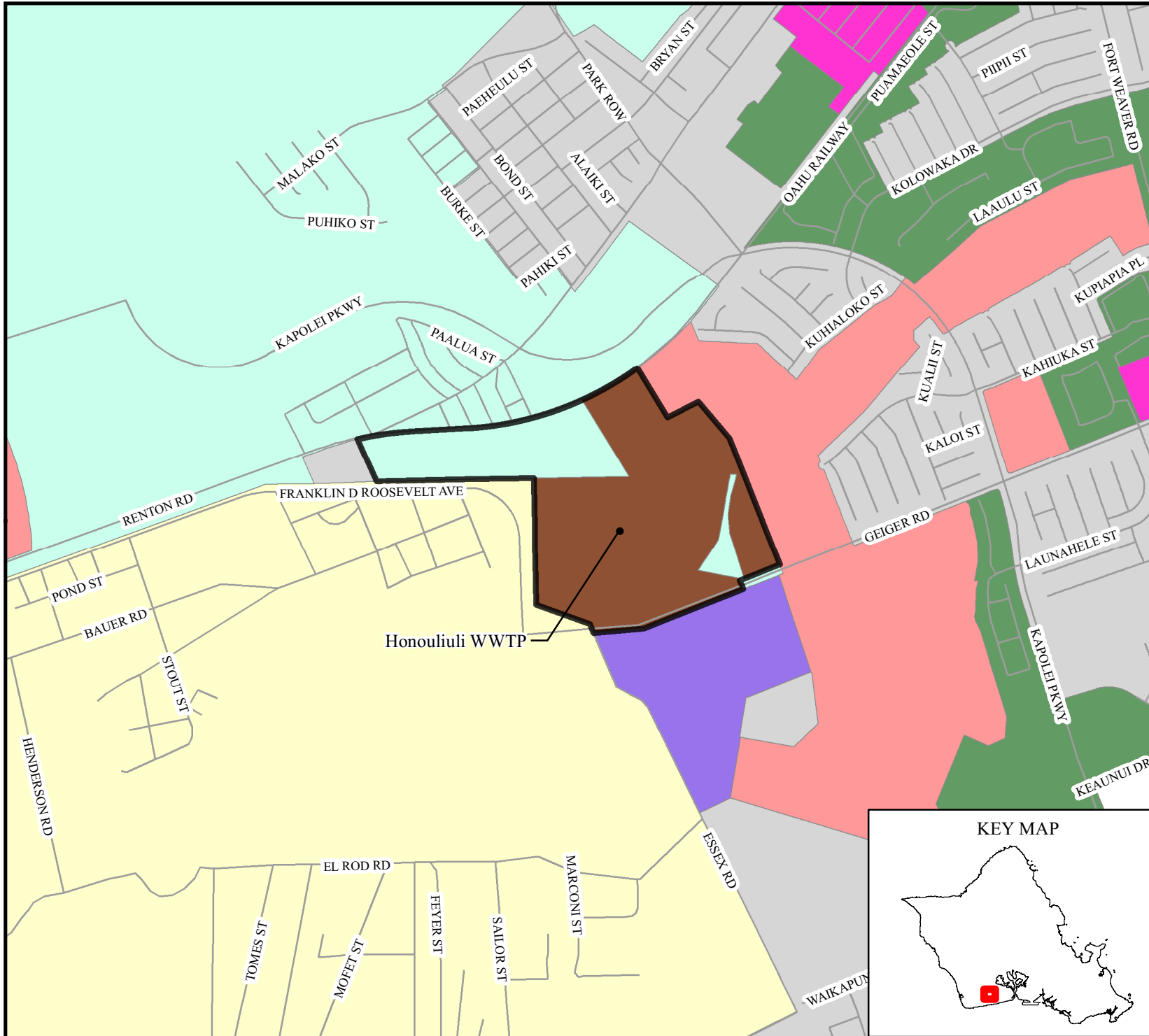
### **7.4.1 Federal**

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Department of the Army Permit (CWA Section 404; Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

CWA Section 301(h) Review



# City and County of Honolulu

## HONOUULIULI/ WAIPAHAU/ PEARL CITY WASTEWATER FACILITIES PLAN

### Legend

- Honouliuli WWTP
- Street
- Oahu Zones
  - A-1 Low-density Apartment District
  - AG-1 Restricted Agriculture District
  - B-1 Neighborhood Business District
  - F-1 Federal and Military
  - Preservation District
  - I-2 Intensive Industrial District
  - IMX-1 Industrial Mixed Use District
  - P-2 General Preservation District
  - R-5 Residential District

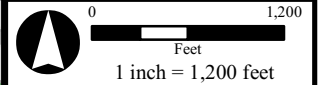


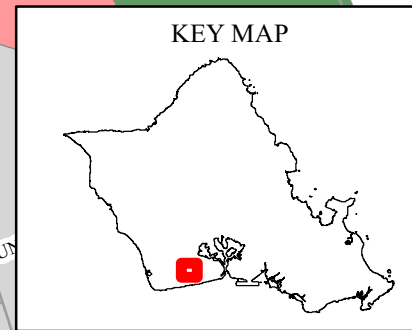
FIGURE 7-3

### CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU ZONING

December 2014

**AECOM**

1001 BISHOP ST, STE 1600  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813



#### **7.4.2 State of Hawaii**

Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, Office of Planning

Coastal Zone Management Consistency Determination

Department of Health (DOH)

Air Pollution Control Permits (Covered Source Permit and/or Noncovered Source Permit)

Construction Plan Review and Approval

Noise Variance Permit

CWB Individual NPDES Form – Discharge of Municipal Wastewater from New and Existing Publicly Owned Treatment Works (Modification)

CWB Notice of Intent (NOI) Form – Coverage under the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities

CWB NOI Form – Coverage under the NPDES General Permit for Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Dewatering (if required)

Department of Land and Natural Resources – Commission on Water Resource Management

Stream Channel Alteration Permit (SCAP)

Historic Preservation – Archeological Monitoring Plan

#### Land Use Commission

#### **7.4.3 City and County of Honolulu**

Board of Water Supply (BWS)

Water and Water System Requirements

Construction Plan Review and Approval

Department of Transportation

Street Usage Permit for Construction

Department of Environmental Services

EIS Approval

Permission to Discharge into CCH storm drain system (required for CWB NPDES permits)

Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP)

Building Permit

Conditional Use Permit

Construction Plan Review and Approval (One Time Review)

Public Infrastructure Map Revision

Dewatering Permit

Electrical Permit

Flood Certification

Grading and Erosion Control Plan Review



Grading, Grubbing, and Stockpiling Permit

Plumbing Permit

Sidewalk/Driveway Work Permit

Special Use Permit

Trenching Permit

#### **7.4.4 Others**

Utility Companies

Utility Service Requirements

Permit Regarding Work on Utility Lines

Traffic Control Plans

OR&P Plan Review