



Kaua'i Parks & Recreation Master Plan

County of Kaua'i
Department of
Parks & Recreation

2013

Kaua'i Parks & Recreation **Master Plan**

County of Kaua'i
Department of Parks & Recreation

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2013



Message from the Mayor

Allow me to extend my deepest mahalo and congratulations to all who worked to produce the updated Kaua'i Parks Master Plan. A special mahalo goes to our community for your commitment to this project and continued participation throughout the years.

My Holo Holo 2020 vision calls for "all organizations, businesses, residents and visitors on Kaua'i to be part of creating an island that is sustainable, values our native culture, has a thriving and healthy economy, cares for all keiki to kupuna, and has a responsible and user-friendly local government."

This plan works in partnership with our Holo Holo 2020 goals, and lays the foundation for how we will manage and develop Kaua'i's recreational areas and facilities over time so that we can implement these Holo Holo 2020 principles in our everyday lives. The master plan will help to create the Kaua'i we envision for our keiki and future generations.

Through private and public partnership, and much discussion with the community, we have created a Parks Master Plan that will continue to serve in the public's best interest. And as we work toward implementing the recreational goals and objectives identified in this plan, the county is committed to continuing our dialogue with the community and all stakeholders.

Proper management of our recreational opportunities has a positive effect on our economy, our environment, and our overall well-being. This plan lays the groundwork to achieve those goals as we seek a healthier, more sustainable Kaua'i and enhance the quality of life for our residents for generations to come.

Mahalo nui loa,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Carroll".


Mayor
County of Kaua'i



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

**Mahalo to the Advisory Committee for their time
and mana'o in developing this master plan:**

| | |
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|--|
| ADA | Americans with Disabilities Act |
| CIP | Capital Improvement Program |
| CZM | Coastal Zone Management |
| CZO | Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance |
| HCP | Habitat Conservation Program |
| HRS | Hawai'i Revised Statutes |
| LWCF | Land and Water Conservation Fund |
| MAP-21 | Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century |
| SCORP | State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Program |
| SF | Square Feet |
| SMA | Special Management Area |
| TAP | Transportation Alternatives Program |

Chapter

**INTRODUCTION AND
FOUNDATION**



INTRODUCTION

Mission Statement

Enhancing Kauaʻi’s special character and quality of life by caring for our parks and providing well-maintained facilities and diverse recreational opportunities for residents and visitors of all ages.

Kauaʻi is renowned for its beauty, character, and culture. It is popularly known as the Garden Island, a designation that evokes images of open space, proximity to nature, and a robust outdoor lifestyle. For many people, the County’s parks and beaches are the everyday places where they experience the outdoors, where they play and socialize. Parks and public open spaces are part of the community fabric and this master plan is a commitment to achieving a park and recreation system which serves the people of the Garden Island at the highest level.

In 2006, Kauaʻi voters overwhelmingly approved a County Charter amendment which created the Department of Parks and Recreation (referred to as “Department” in this master plan). The Division of Park Maintenance and Division of Golf Course from the Department of Public Works, and the Recreational Agency of the Office of Community Assistance official merged on July 1, 2007.

Soon after the Department’s formation, the County was faced with fiscal constraints resulting from a major national recession. Throughout that period and the subsequent economic recovery, the Department marshaled its resources to undertake initiatives:

- Systematic upgrades of playgrounds, play courts, and stadiums throughout the island
- Retrofitting of outdoor lights with shielded fixtures to mitigate impacts on Newell’s shearwaters and conversion of some lighted facilities to a user-based timer system
- New computer technology to streamline permitting and make the process more convenient to park users
- Expanded recreational programs, including clinics and tournaments oriented to Kauaʻi’s youths and sports enthusiasts

The Department’s ongoing activities provide a strong foundation for building a high quality park system. However, as a young agency, it is an opportune time for the Department to take stock and map out directions for future improvements and projects requiring the commitment of resources over multiple years.

PURPOSE OF THE PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

This master plan provides a long-range vision (20 years) for the programming and development of parks and recreation facilities¹. It is conceptual in nature and not intended to provide details of site design or park operations. The plan contains recommendations resulting from a comprehensive planning process that involved proactive community outreach and participation. By prioritizing future improvements, the plan is intended

¹A companion document, *County of Kauaʻi, Department of Parks and Recreation Strategic Plan 2009-2012* was completed in June 2009.

There have been significant changes in Kauaʻi’s recreational environment since 1978, when the last Parks and Recreation Master Plan was completed:

- In 1978, Kauaʻi had a resident population of 36,800. By 2010, resident population had grown by more than 83 percent to 67,217.
- The economy back then was in the early stages of shifting from plantation-based agriculture — plantation camps still provided some of the park and recreational facilities. Today, the economic base has transformed with tourism and services taking agriculture’s place.
- In 1980, the de facto population (residents + visitors) was 46,341, where visitors made up 15 percent of the total. In 2010, visitors made up 20 percent of the de facto population.
- Lifestyles and leisure time activities have changed too. New sports have emerged and expanded in popularity. The impact of Title IX on girls’ sports wasn’t fully anticipated.
- Technological changes have had a significant impact. Better roads and easier transportation access have made distances shorter. Faster communications alter the way sports are organized. At the same time, there’s growing emphasis on walking and bicycling again, and people are rethinking the value of “local” amenities.

This master plan provides a framework for the County's park and recreation system. It builds on existing assets to create a healthier and more livable community.

to guide the Department's actions and decisions. Its ultimate goal is to assist in optimizing the use and management of departmental resources.

Concept site plans were prepared for some of the County parks. The site plans were developed as "fitment" plans—to determine whether available land can accommodate proposed facilities, or if additional land is required. The specific types of facilities and/or their layout may change during final planning and design.

While the master plan serves as a road map, it allows for flexible implementation—the ability to respond to contingencies and opportunities that cannot be anticipated. And, importantly, periodic updates and adjustments are necessary for the master plan to remain relevant.

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan is a Component of the County of Kaua'i Planning System

From the perspective of the County's planning system, the Parks and Recreation Master Plan is a public facility plan. As defined in Section 7-2.4 of the General Plan Ordinance, a public facility plan is a master plan for the development of a specific facility—in this case, the overall system of parks and recreation facilities. Public facility plans are submitted to the County Council for adoption by resolution.

Kaua'i General Plan

The General Plan sets out the County's vision for the physical environment of Kaua'i and for the health, safety, and welfare of its people. It establishes strategies

and policies for achieving that vision. The document is direction-setting and not intended to be regulatory.

Parks and Recreation Policies

The following policies are contained in the Parks and Recreation section of the General Plan (Sec. 8.2.3)

- (a) Develop and maintain Kaua'i's parks to meet the needs of the island's various communities and of both residents and visitors.
- (b) Provide convenient access to all of Kaua'i's beaches and inland recreation areas.
- (c) Provide for the safe and secure use of public parks and recreation facilities.
- (d) Give high priority to improving maintenance of grounds and comfort stations.
- (e) Give high priority to acquiring and developing additional beach parks and community or neighborhood parks in communities that are under-served or experiencing growth. Consider community concerns in all planning efforts.
- (f) Provide for flexibility in administering the park dedication requirements, so that developer land dedication or fee payments result in a usable park complete with facilities. Create new parks through County-developer partnerships.

PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goals and objectives provide the framework for the master plan. They are intended to guide the continuous improvement of the parks and recreation system even

as personnel change over the years.

The goals and objectives of the Kaua'i Parks and Recreation Master Plan were formulated to interface with the following plans and documents:

- Kaua'i Parks and Recreation Master Plan, 1978
- Kaua'i General Plan, 2000
- Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), 2009

The four goals enumerated below address the main components necessary to enhance Kaua'i's special character and quality of life through its parks and recreation system:

- Parks and Recreation Facilities—to provide outstanding support and services for a variety of park and recreation experiences
- Physical and Cultural Resources—to ensure stewardship of the natural, historic, and cultural environments for long-term recreational use and enjoyment
- Recreation Programs—to provide recreation programs that reflect the interests of Kaua'i's citizens and improve their quality of life and well-being
- Planning, Coordination, and Implementation—to promote implementation of the master plan

1. Parks and Recreation Facilities

Goal: Provide comprehensive, well-designed, and highly functional parks and recreational facilities which meet public needs for diverse rec-

reational opportunities, make suitable use of Kaua'i's resources, and are compatible with surrounding uses.

Objectives:

- 1.1. Ensure that the parks and recreation system is safe and maintained in a state of good repair.
- 1.2. Promote public health and enhance the community's quality of life.
- 1.3. Develop and manage existing facilities for multiple uses and maximum flexibility.
- 1.4. Recognize the importance of Kaua'i's parks and recreation facilities in enhancing the visitor experience, and maintain a system that represents Kaua'i as a desirable visitor destination.
- 1.5. Ensure that recreation uses are compatible with their intended sites and with neighboring uses, not create hazardous conditions, or cause resource damage or depletion.
- 1.6. Provide a variety of recreation environments suited to the needs of the population groups they are meant to serve.
- 1.7. Organize uses within a recreation site or facility to ensure a functional layout and to prevent hazards to different groups of users.
- 1.8. Research and pursue alternatives to make sites with recreation value available for public use.

Key Terms

- **Goals** are general statements concerning aspects of the County/parks and recreation system that reflect the community's values and contribute to its quality of life.
- **Objectives** are the actions or approaches necessary to achieve the stated goals or portions of those goals.

1.9. Continue to improve accessibility at all parks and recreation facilities by incorporating current accessibility and universal design guidelines in all new facilities and amenities and updating existing facilities as appropriate.

2.6. Ensure site development practices which respect the site and its surroundings, create safe and beautiful recreation settings which maintain or enhance existing resources.

2. Physical and Cultural Resources

Goal: Incorporate good design and best practices, promote a sense of place, and embrace the unique ecology and cultural values of Kaua'i.

Objectives

2.1. Identify and manage natural, scenic, and historic/cultural resources which have value for recreation, determine appropriate recreational uses for them, and ensure their availability for public enjoyment.

2.2. Secure public access to natural resources with recreation value.

2.3. Support programs and proposals for environmental conservation and enhancement, historic and cultural interpretation, and controls which prevent damage to resources.

2.4. Monitor the types of uses or the amount of use suitable for different types of recreation resources.

2.5. Promote and manage patterns of use which maximize site potential while preventing resource harm.

2.7. Require maintenance, standards, procedures, and practices which stabilize recreation environments and enhance their settings.

2.8. Promote proper use of recreation resources through public awareness of user responsibilities to the resource and to others.

2.9. Incorporate the multi-disciplinary approach of crime prevention through design, as appropriate to individual parks and recreation facilities.

2.10. Incorporate environmentally sustainable design and practices in the development and maintenance of parks and recreation facilities.

3. Recreation Programs

Goal: Offer and coordinate a range of recreational activities address the health and fitness, social, and cultural needs of all people.

Objectives

3.1. Consider the recreation programs offered by any agency or group as part of the county's total program supply; regularly evaluate these programs to identify strengths and avoid duplications and deficiencies.

3.2. Plan and locate recreation programs in a way sat-

ifies the active and passive needs of the population groups they intend to serve.

- 3.3. Offer or encourage innovative forms of recreation to stimulate healthful recreation interests and provide alternative ways to meet public recreation needs.

4. Planning, Coordination, and Implementation

Goal: Create an ongoing process to guide the planning and implementation of parks and recreation facilities, monitor community recreation needs, and evaluate existing programs and facilities.

Objectives

- 4.1. Utilize the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) as a strategic tool to expand and improve the parks and recreation facilities and to implement priority projects.
- 4.2. Coordinate recreation planning efforts among County, Federal, and State agencies, and the private and non-profit sectors.
- 4.3. Encourage and recognize citizen volunteer efforts to improve and maintain parks and recreation facilities.
- 4.4. Monitor community values and the inventory of recreation resources, facilities, and programs in order to evaluate the relationships between recreation supply and demand.
- 4.5. Support and implement methods to update and refine the planning process.

PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process used to develop this master plan is shown in Figure 1 and explained in terms of eight major tasks.

Task 1: Pre-planning

The project began by clarifying the scope of the master plan and how the master plan would be used. The public participation program was developed and members recruited for the advisory committee.

Task 2: Develop park inventory

This task focused on creating a comprehensive inventory of parks and recreation facilities. The inventory process involved the confirmation of park names, boundaries, and jurisdictional status. Each park was field checked at least once to identify facilities and general condition. The park inventory is attached to the master plan as Appendix A.

Task 3: Assess shortcomings

In this task, the planning team assessed the parks and recreation facilities. This involved listening to Department staff and to community members who described deficiencies during the public meetings and in survey responses. The park classification was formalized to provide templates for different types of parks. An extension of this work was to geographically map park service areas to determine which parts of the county are underserved. The park classification system is laid out in Chapter 2. The service areas maps are included in the chapters for each of the five districts.

Task 4: Assess future demand

As a counterpart to Task 3, the intent of this task was to look forward. Again, the planning team listened to the community as they articulated their recreational preferences and expectations for parks and public spaces. Analysis of census data showed demographic changes and emerging trends across the county. Island-wide demographic information is presented in Chapter 3; district information is included in the chapters for each of the five districts.

Task 5: Develop a list of improvement proposals

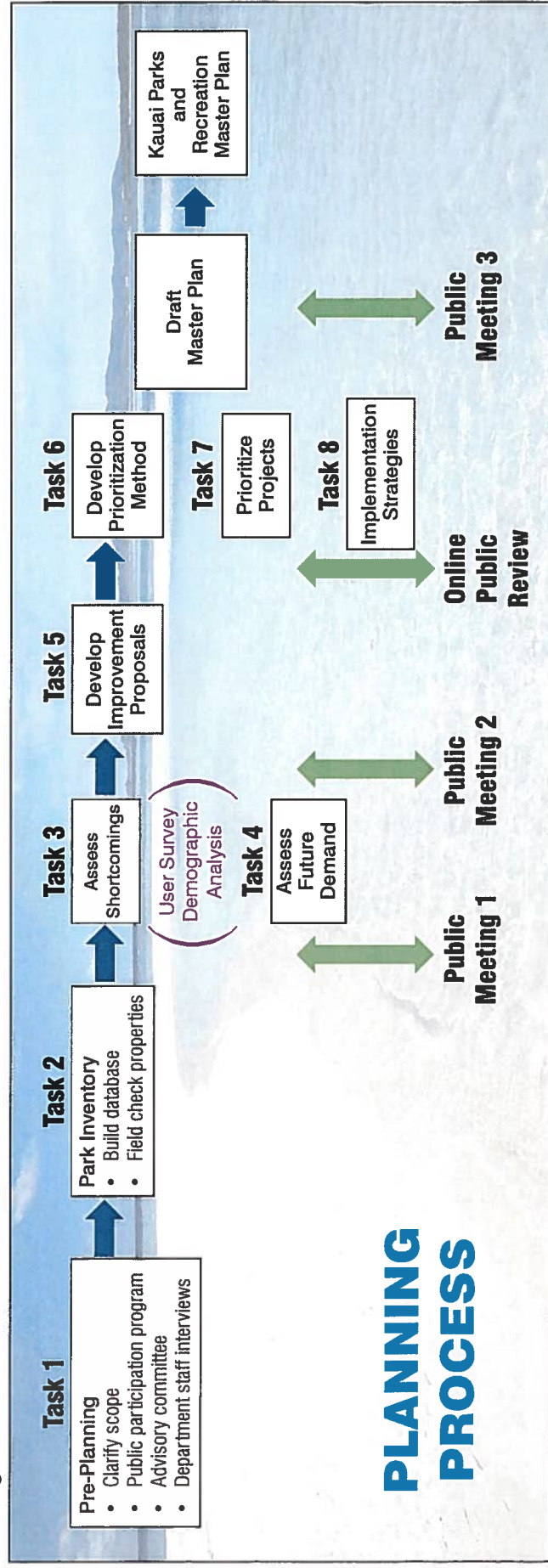
In this task, discussions with the community and Department staff were distilled into a long list of improve-

ment proposals. These proposals were reviewed during the second round of public meetings and posted on the project website for public comment in March-April 2012.

Task 6: Develop prioritization methodology

To create an actionable program, the next step was to organize and prioritize the improvement proposals. The objective of this task was to develop a prioritization method that was as transparent and objective as possible. The methodology is explained in Chapter 9. As part of this task, cost estimates were developed for each of the improvement proposals.

Figure 1
Planning Process



Task 7: Prioritize projects

The prioritization method was applied in this task. Improvement projects were sorted into three phases corresponding to near-term, mid-term, and long-term time frames. Priority lists were developed by district and for the county as a whole. These lists may be found in Chapter 9.

Task 8: Develop implementation strategies

In this task, the planning team considered how projects would be implemented. Funding sources and strategies are reviewed in Chapter 10. Improvement projects also occur within a regulatory context that is described in Chapter 10.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The master plan was developed with active public involvement. Significant effort was made to provide multiple channels for community input: a citizen advisory committee, interactive project website, park user survey, and outreach to the general public through meetings in each of the planning districts. Opportunities for public input were announced through news releases issued by the County Public Information Office, as well as independently reported articles in local newspapers.

Parks Master Plan Advisory Committee

The advisory committee included 15 members who represented a variety of interests and came from different parts of the island. By affiliation, they represented seven sport and fitness activities, youth activities, school athletics, independent living, major land holders, the visitor industry, and County police department.

Committee members were asked to assist the planning process in the following ways:

- Represent community interests related to parks and recreation
- Share knowledge about what works (or doesn't work) from a user's standpoint
- Provide a sounding board for preliminary ideas and issues
- Assist in balancing neighborhood and island-wide perspectives

The advisory committee met five times before the draft master plan was issued. The committee met prior to each round of public meetings to preview and critique the meeting agenda and slide presentation. Committee members offered important feedback on the user survey which ultimately led to a more precise instrument.

Public Meetings

The planning team conducted three rounds of community meetings to obtain public input and share information.

The first round of meetings took place in March 2011. Five meetings were held, one in each of the planning districts. The purposes of this meeting were to introduce the planning effort, review the goals and objectives of the master plan (and listen to what community members expected from the process), and provide an overview of the County park system. After the presentation, participants broke out in small groups to discuss their vision for County parks and suggest specific improvements to achieve this vision. Each of the groups presented their ideas during a concluding plenary session.



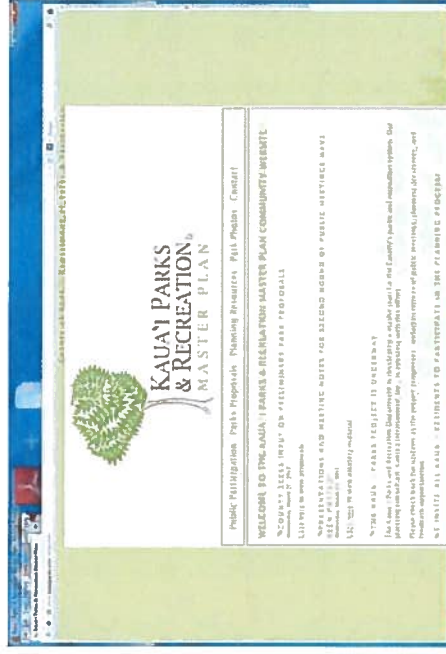
The second round of meetings took place in November 2011. In addition to a meeting in each of the districts, the planning team held a second meeting in Hanalei District in response to community requests for separate meetings in Kīlauea and Hanalei. During the second round of meetings, the planning team shared findings from the 2010 U.S. Census and the park user survey. The team reviewed a “long list” of park improvement proposals based on suggestions from the first meeting and the user survey, and requested feedback.

After the draft master plan was released in July 2013, a third round of meetings was held to review and discuss plan recommendations with community members and obtain additional feedback.

Notes for the public meetings may be found in Appendices E, F, and G.

Kaua’i Parks Website

A project website (www.kauaiparks.com) was established at the outset of the project and became a channel for ongoing communications with members of the Kaua’i community. The website provided information on the project’s purpose and background. Dates and locations of upcoming public meetings were posted on the site and, afterwards, meeting slides and notes were also posted. The website allowed for efficient feedback—including the user survey, a comment period in March and April 2012, and a public review and comment period for the draft master plan.



MASTER PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations form the major thrusts of the master plan and underlie the improvements proposed for specific parks and facilities. They are the guidelines intended to shape County parks and recreation facilities over the planning horizon of this plan.

1. Focus resources at larger parks and make them multi-purpose.

Vidinha Stadium, Kapá a New Park, Hanapēpē Stadium, and Wáimea Canyon Park are proposed for expansion and/or the addition of new facilities that would increase the diversity of recreational experiences available to park users. Co-locating facilities would enable the County to maximize the use of available land, generate efficiencies in operations and maintenance, and localize the environmental impacts of more intensive uses.

2. Ensure the excellence of Kauai's premiere beach parks.

Among Kaua'i's beach parks, a few are considered the island's gems, including Hanalei Black Pot Beach, Lydgate

Park, Po'ipū Beach Park, and Salt Pond Park. At Black Pot, this master plan recommends completing targeted land acquisitions along Hanalei River and completing a master plan and management plan specific to the park. At Lydgate Park, the County continues to address water quality concerns at Morgan's Ponds. Other initiatives include landscape improvements; upgrade of the Kamalani Playground with a permanent playground surface; improvements at the Harry and Jeannette Weinberg Sports Park (soccer fields) consisting of a maintenance and replacement program for the irrigation system and the addition of a comfort station, picnic tables, shade structures, and tot lot; and a comfort station at the group campground. At Po'ipū Beach Park, the ongoing beach nourishment plan should be fully implemented and options explored for expansion west of the park. At Salt Pond Park, homeless impacts need to be addressed, wastewater improvements implemented, and coordination pursued with the State of Hawai'i to preserve and minimize impacts of surrounding uses on the salt pans.

3. Maintain the usability of local, neighborhood parks.

County parks are public spaces embedded within many of Kaua'i's residential neighborhoods. They provide places for play and recreation, often within walking or bicycling distance from people's homes. To attain quality neighborhood parks, this master plan endorses the ongoing program of rehabilitating playground surfaces, replacing playground equipment or components, and resurfacing basketball courts and tennis courts. New children's play areas are proposed for a number of neighborhood parks. Other enhancements should be added to existing parks to meet user needs. Among the improvements that could provide relatively quick, low cost improvements to local parks are shade trees or shade structures, as well as benches and picnic tables.

4. Expand indoor recreation spaces.

One of the shortcomings of Kaua'i's park system is the limited amount of indoor recreation space. New gymnasiums are proposed at Vidinha Stadium and Kapá a New Park. These gyms would include multi-purpose rooms for fitness classes, martial arts



classes, senior activities, and arts and craft workshops. The addition of gyms in Lihū‘e and Kapa‘a would provide one gym in each planning district. The existing gym in Kaumakani is proposed for acoustic retrofit which would result in a more usable facility.

5. Acquire new park land strategically.

Finding the appropriate balance between acquiring land for new parks and maintaining existing ones can be difficult. To maximize property acquisition efforts, priority should be given to acquisitions in areas of high need (notably in Hanalei District) and to incremental expansion of existing parks (as proposed for Vidinha Stadium, Kapa‘a New Park, Kilauea Park, Hanalei Black Pot Beach Park, and Po‘ipū Beach Park).

6. Incorporate technology and adopt practices that are environmentally sustainable. As part of its effort to improve park facilities and upgrade aging utility systems, the Department should incorporate technologies that are reliable and environmentally friendly. A lighting retrofit

program to replace outdoor lights with shielded fixtures is underway. That program will be coupled with conversion of outdoor lights at some parks to a user-initiated timer system. Other proposals in this master plan include PV panels for Kekaha Neighborhood Center, the use of semi-permeable material for parking lot improvements at Anahola Hawaiian Homes Park and Hanalei Pavilion, and the planting of shade trees at Weliweli Park and Ching Park.

7. Develop parks in ways that preserve, protect, and spread knowledge of Kauai’s environmental and cultural resources.

Kauai is rich in natural and cultural resources. The Department has taken steps to properly manage legacy resources in the cases of Kaneioulouma at Po‘ipū and Ka Ulu A Paoa and Ke Aku A Laka at Ha‘ena. In other situations, recreation is combined with a learning environment; for example, the hula platform at Kekaha Park which promotes cultural traditions within a park setting. The amphitheater proposed at Kapa‘a Town Park would provide a venue for outdoor performances on the Eastside. Interpretive signs and public art are other means of

information and cultural exchange. A series of signs installed along Ke Ala Makalae describe the cultural significance of the route, exposing what is not readily apparent to many path users. The signage project should be continued as the path is extended. Likewise, signs about monk seals at Po‘ipū Beach Park provide natural history information, and similar signs should be provided at other parks where users may encounter protected species. At Lydgate Park, a mixed media, ocean-themed mural is featured at the recently completed campground pavilion. Future park improvements should consider artwork which can enliven and enrich public spaces.

8. Keep parks at the forefront of healthy communities.

The current times bring a renewed focus on physical fitness. A strong majority of Kauai’s citizens have expressed an interest in facilities for walking, jogging, and bicycling—among the easiest of fitness activities. In addition to supporting the expansion of Ke Ala Hele Makalae, this master plan includes proposals for paths located within parks at Kekaha Faye Park, Laukono Park, and Wailua Homesteads Park. Other recommendations



cover facilities for the broad spectrum of park users, including a gateball field at Weliweli Park, exercise and therapy pool at Vidinha Stadium, and new skate parks at Hanapēpē Stadium and Vidinha Stadium.

9. Participate in the identification, planning, design, and implementation of new shared use paths.

The construction of Ke Ala Hele Makalae, the shared use path from Lydgate Park to Keālia has become an acclaimed and well-used recreation facility in east Kauaʻi and is expected to extend several more miles south to Lihūʻé and north to Anahola. The path connects a number of parks and other public facilities, providing a safe corridor for walkers, joggers, and bicyclists. The Department of Public Works has been the lead agency developing the shared use path, with the Department of Parks and Recreation taking over the operations and maintenance of the path as a linear park. Additional shared use paths in the north, south, and west regions of Kauaʻi are highly recommended (see Appendix H). The Department should continue as an active participant in developing shared use paths which are located outside of County park lands.

10. View parks and recreation facilities as economic drivers.

The County of Kauaʻi parks and recreation system plays an important role in the island's economy. Outstanding parks and outdoor spaces can enhance the experience of visitors engaging in various independent activities, such as spending a day at a beach park or on a bike path. Organized activities, sports tournaments, and events—such as a statewide senior softball tournament or canoe regatta—can attract hundreds of participants, fans, and spectators. The Department should continue to collaborate with the visitor industry to develop the economic potential of sport and fitness activities. Low cost and short-term improvements that can make existing facilities more useable for statewide sporting events should be identified and given priority for implementation.

11. View parks as social spaces. Parks are important not only for sports and recreation, but for socializing after games and practices, and for celebrating ʻohana milestones—the birthdays, graduations, and reunions. This master plan includes proposals for a number of new pavilions at Kapahi

Park, Peter Rayno Park, Waikomo Park, ʻEieʻele Nani Park, among others. In a sense, park spaces are extensions of people's backyards. Because the community's social life extends into the parks, it is all the more important for the Department to clean and maintain the parks at the highest levels possible and with adequate resources. At the same time, it is also essential to promote good park etiquette, where people use and care for their parks so everybody benefits.

12. Make restroom maintenance a priority. A request heard repeatedly from park users is the need for clean, functional restrooms. The solution to improving restroom maintenance lies in calibrating cleaning schedules to levels of use, providing the Department with resources to perform a greater range of repair activities in-house, incorporating modern vandal-resistant designs and materials, and engendering greater respect for public facilities by the users themselves.



13. Develop prototypes for restrooms, pavilions, and other facilities. One way of streamlining development and long-term operations is to develop prototypes or standards for common types of facilities. The prototypes would balance the costs of materials and construction techniques against their contributions to facility longevity and ease of maintenance. Consistent designs would shorten the time needed to construct new facilities and facilitate maintenance by routinizing repair work and limiting the needed inventory for replacement parts and supplies. Prototypes should be adopted sensibly and with due regard for advances in technology, creative or aesthetic input, and modifications appropriate to site conditions.

14. Develop a program for the long-term management of Department facilities.

While this master plan focuses on improvements to parks and recreational facilities, the long-term management of departmental assets should not be overlooked. Therefore, this master plan recommends an engineering assessment to determine the condition of all facilities, including the structural

integrity of buildings and their long-term needs. This information would be used to establish and implement a program for preventive maintenance and rehabilitation.

15. Make sure everybody knows the park rules. A recurrent concern expressed by park users is the enforcement of park rules. Orderly and enjoyable park experiences depend on a qualified staff of rangers that is capable of covering the extensive park system, its coordination with other law enforcement agencies, and effective regulations. One of the starting points for an effective enforcement regime is to increase public awareness of park rules. A recommendation is to post park rules at all park entrances (or other visible locations) and to provide the rules on the Department's website.

16. Design (and re-design) with safety in mind. A design approach known as Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) offers general prescriptions for addressing safety and security in public spaces. The proposals for outdoor lighting at Hanamā'ulu Beach Park and site

recommendations for the proposed skate parks at Hanapepe Stadium and Vidinha Stadium are consistent with CPTED.

17. Provide park signs. County parks currently have a hodgepodge of signs. Quite a few parks have no sign at all, and the only indicator that one is at a County park is the marking on the trash receptacle. A signage program is recommended as a means of unifying the park system and conveying a common aesthetic. Signs identifying each park by name and the County's jurisdiction need not be elaborate. Nor do they need to replace iconic park signs, such as Nāwiliwili Park, Kalena Park, or Anne Knudsen Park. The installation of park identification signs could be coordinated with signs listing park rules. A Land and Water Conservation Fund sign should be displayed at parks that have received LWCF assistance.

18. Address park accessibility creatively. The County has made a concerted effort to comply fully with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and accessibility guidelines. These efforts



will continue in all new improvement projects. Beyond legally prescribed requirements, park improvements should be attentive to opportunities to engage park users of all abilities. Park designers should be encouraged to design creatively—perhaps a fragrance garden for those who cannot see or play equipment that trigger lights for those who cannot hear.

19. Partner with the community groups.

The Department has established productive relationships with many community organizations. It should continue to deepen these relationships and expand its network of recreation providers and volunteer groups involved in park improvement.

20. Track park use. Development of a database to track and analyze user participation is recommended to inform facility needs. Data elements should include use of fields, outdoor facilities, and indoor recreation spaces (by frequency and time periods) and participant characteristics (such as number and type of participants). Ideally, a data col-

lection and monitoring program would also maintain waiting lists or keep track of denied requests to better quantify the level of demand. Although developing and maintaining this type of tool is an investment, it would document the emergence of new sports needs and provide objective measures of the types of facilities needed.

21. Accommodate future activities.

Park and recreation activities experience ebbs and flows. New activities emerge; activities surge or decline in popularity. Gateball is a relatively new sport, there's growing interest in frisbee golf, and other activities are likely to appear in future years. To accommodate evolving community interests, all parks and recreation facilities should be developed and managed for multiple use and flexibility.



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Chapter

2

KAUA'I PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES



KAUAI PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

The County of Kaua'i has 85 park properties covering 93 acres. Of these, approximately 600 acres are developed park lands. The parks range in size from Horner Park, a small 0.2-acre landscaped triangle that nevertheless is viewed by hundreds of people daily as the gateway to historic Kapa'a town—to the 138-acre Ahukini Coastal Park, one of the newest additions to the County's park system. County parks are spread over a wide area from Ha'ena Beach Park on the North Shore, to Kekaha's Macarthur Park on the Westside, with a distance of 63 miles in between.

Ahukini Coastal Park, located makai of Lihu'e Airport, and the Ke Ala Hele Makalae shared use path and linear park are examples of recent growth and expansion of the park system. While the County continues to emphasize traditional recreation facilities—including, public beach parks, sports fields and play courts, these types of new acquisitions address some of the community's emergent interests. Kaua'i's citizens today place increasing value on outdoor spaces left in their natural state, cultural resources, and travel corridors that allow for safe, non-motorized movement.

In addition to park lands, Kaua'i has a public golf course, the 107-acre, 18-hole Wailua Golf Course. The County is responsible for two cultural preserves—Ka Ulu A Paoa and Ke Aku A Laka in Ha'ena and Kaneioulouma in Po'ipu.

The County has three gymnasiums at Kilauea, Kaláheo, and Kaumakani. There are two swimming pools at Kapa'a and Waimea. And there are ten staffed neighborhood centers, two clubhouses, and the War Memo-

rial Convention Hall which features a 1,000-seat auditorium and 550-person capacity exhibition hall.

An inventory of existing parks and recreation facility sites is provided in Appendix A. Appendix A1 shows future parks that were required by the entitlement process for new urban development. Maps showing the distribution of facilities by type of sports and activities may be found in Appendix B.

Maps showing non-County parks and recreation facilities may be found in Appendix C.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION OVERVIEW

The Department of Parks and Recreation is charged with operating, maintaining, improving, and developing the County's parks, and with administering and managing recreation facilities and programs. To accomplish this work, the Department is organized into seven divisions (see Figure 2):

- Administration
- Fiscal, Personnel, Parks Permit, Park Ranger
- Convention Hall
- Parks Maintenance, Beautification, Stadium
- Recreation
- Planning and Development
- Wailua Golf Course

In fiscal year 2012, the Department had 136 full-time employees and 148 part-time employees. Total operating budget for the fiscal year was \$12,715,081. The general budget allocation among divisions is shown in Figure 3.



Department Office

Figure 2
Department of Parks and Recreation Organization Chart

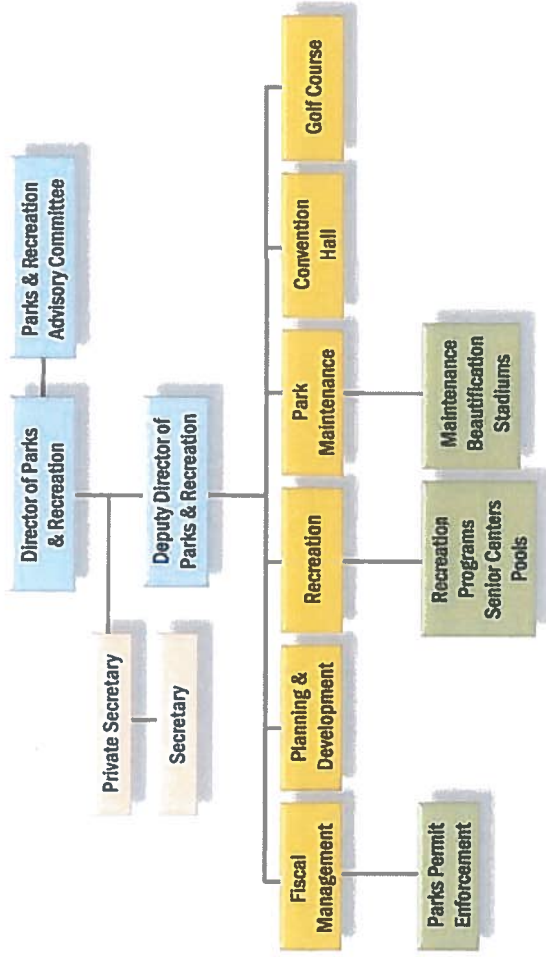
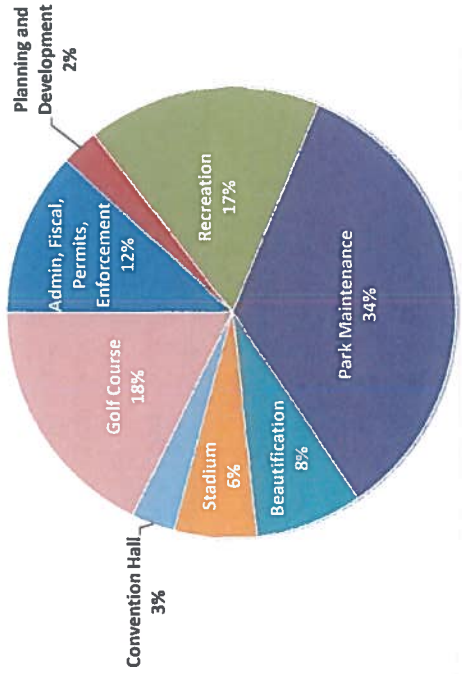


Figure 3
Department of Parks and Recreation Budget Breakdown
Fiscal Year 2009-2010



Planning Districts

This master plan is based on five planning districts (see Figure 4):

| District Name | Geographic Reference | Major Communities |
|---------------|----------------------|---|
| Hanalei | North Shore | Hā'ena, Hanalei, Princeville, Kīlauea |
| Kawaihau | Eastside | Molokā'a, Anahola, Kapa'a, Wailua |
| Līhu'e | Central Kaua'i | Hanamā'ulu, Līhu'e, Puhi |
| Kōloa | South Shore | Kōloa, Po'ipū, Lawai, 'Oma'o, Kaláheo, 'Ele'ele |
| Waimea | Westside | Hanapēpē, Kaumakani, Waimea, Kekaha |

The district boundaries correlate with the State of Hawai'i judicial district boundaries. Historically, the Department has used these boundaries to define districts for operations and maintenance and for capital improvement budgeting. While the boundaries mark clear separations between most urban clusters, the boundary between Waimea and Kōloa Districts creates a separation between the communities of Hanapēpē to the west, and the adjoining communities of 'Ele'ele and Port Allen to the east. The Kaua'i Planning Department defines the Hanapēpē-'Ele'ele urban area as a separate Development Plan Area. The 1978 Kaua'i Parks and Recreation Master Plan was based on six districts, with Hanapēpē-'Ele'ele constituting a separate district. This master plan, however, is organized around the five planning districts in keeping with the Department's operational structure.

Figure 4
Definition of the Planning Districts



Planning Standards by Park Type

The park classification system includes seven park types¹:

- Passive Parks
- Neighborhood Parks
- District Parks
- Regional Parks
- Beach Parks
- Linear Parks
- Special Use Areas



Hofgaard Park

Passive Parks

Passive parks may include beautification areas, mini parks, pocket parks, scenic overlooks, tot lots, and play areas designed primarily for use by small children. Due to their size, the facilities are usually limited to small, grassed or landscaped areas, sitting areas, or picnic areas.



Kilauea Dispensary Park

Location Criteria: ¼ mile radius in residential areas; pockets in commercial areas

Size Criteria: 2,500 SF to 1 acre

Site Selection Criteria: Access via foot or bicycle; suitable for landscaping

¹The 1978 Kauai Parks and Recreation Master Plan used a classification system comprised of four hierarchical levels: Neighborhood Park, Community Park, District Park, and Regional Park. In this master plan, the “Community Park” level has been eliminated. The distinction between “Neighborhood Park” and “Community Park” is not clear in the Kauai context. And the term “Community Park” is not commonly used, for example, the Department’s website listing of park facilities does not identify any community park.

A park classification system facilitates effective and efficient park system management by establishing different types of parks, each designed to provide a specific type of recreation experience or opportunity. When parks are classified properly, they can be easier to maintain, create fewer conflicts between user groups, and have less impact on neighboring land uses.

The purpose of the park classification system is to provide a general framework that will guide facility planning by grouping parks according to common or typical characteristics.



Spouting Horn

Facilities Catalog:

- Typically not intended for programmed sports
- Park furniture and amenities for passive outdoor enjoyment
- Small children’s play area
- Parking not required
- Security lighting

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are the basic unit of the park system, serving as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. These parks provide a combination of playground and open space area, designed primarily for unstructured recreation activities. They should be designed for the residents of the service area and accommodate a wide variety of age and user groups.

Location Criteria: Centrally located within the service area; ¼ to ½ mile radius—ideally uninterrupted by major road or physical barrier (“walking distance”)

Size Criteria: 3-5 acres optimum, up to 10 acres

Site Selection Criteria: Easy access from surrounding community; topography suitable for facility development; innate aesthetic qualities; outside the 100-year flood zone.

Facilities Catalog:

- Balance of active and passive uses
- Active facilities primarily for informal, unstructured use—except for limited use by youth teams
- Active facilities: playground equipment, playfields or open space, tennis, volleyball, basketball, multi-use courts
- Passive facilities: internal paths, picnic/sitting areas; small shelters; nature areas; “people watching” areas
- Limited off-street parking (7-10 cars)
- Lighting primarily for safety and security



Kilauea Park



Kalena Park



Puhi Subdivision Park

District Parks

District parks are oriented to the needs of several neighborhoods or large sections of the community. A district park is planned primarily to provide active and structured recreation opportunities that are not feasible or desirable at the neighborhood level. These parks usually have sports fields or similar facilities as a central focus, although passive activities for individuals and families may be accommodated as well. Because district parks serve a larger area and offer more facilities, they require more support facilities, such as off-street parking and comfort stations.

Location Criteria: Service area encompasses two or more neighborhoods, ½ to 3 mile radius; served by arterial and collector streets

Size Criteria: 15-30 acres

Site Selection Criteria: Easy access within the service area; geographically centered; varying topography to support a mix of uses, including attractive natural landscape

Facilities Catalog:

- Active facilities: large play structures and/or creative play attractions; informal ballfields and soccer fields for youth play; tennis, volleyball, and basketball courts; skating areas; swimming pools
- Passive facilities: extensive internal paths; individual and group picnic/sitting areas; general open space
- Cultural facilities: outdoor areas for performances or concerts, such as pavilion, amphitheater, or hula halau

- Gymnasiums or recreation centers
- Off-street parking lots
- Lighting for safety and security and limited after-dark recreational use



Kapa'a New Park



Kalahele Park



Hanalei Stadium

Regional Parks

Regional parks are recreational areas serving the county as a whole. They consolidate heavily programmed athletic fields and associated facilities at fewer, larger sites. Because of their broad service area, regional parks should be strategically located. With the co-location of multiple facilities, regional parks can take advantage of economies of scale, providing higher quality services, improved management and scheduling, and improved control of facility use. Regional parks can relieve negative impacts to neighborhood and district parks, and should be planned as a major attractor of people and vehicles.

Location Criteria: Strategically located within the region (island); reasonable and equi-distant from populations served; accessible from major thoroughfares; non-residential area preferred with appropriate buffers

Size Criteria: 40 acres minimum

Site Selection Criteria: Suitable for developing athletic facilities; some elevation change for drainage, but not extreme topography; access to public utilities

Facilities Catalog:

- Facilities scaled to regulation dimensions for programmed athletic uses and tournaments by youth and adult sports leagues
- Active facilities: ballfield complex; soccer complex; football field; tennis complex; aquatic center
- Passive facilities: pathway network; group picnic areas and shelters
- Support facilities: multi-purpose buildings; maintenance and storage buildings; bleacher seating; restrooms
- Parking sufficient to accommodate participants and spectators; bus parking
- Lighting for safety and security and facility lighting



Vidinha Stadium



Lydgate Park

Beach Parks

Beach parks combine the natural environment with recreational use in an oceanside setting. They should focus on water-based recreation and passive activities. Given the importance of beach parks as a gathering place, beach parks should be designed to accommodate family and community events commensurate with the size of the park. Activities not requiring a beach front location should be limited and located in mauka sections of the park.

Location Criteria: Availability and opportunity of beach land with safe conditions for shoreline activities

Size Criteria: Variable

Site Selection Criteria: Quality of beach land, coupled with protection of potentially sensitive natural systems and habitat

Facilities Catalog:

- Lifeguard stations
- Comfort stations and shower facilities
- Small boat, outrigger canoe, and kayak launching and storage facilities; washdown areas
- Campsites
- Recreational fishing areas
- Beach volleyball courts and other facilities for beach sports
- Children’s play area
- Pavilions and picnic areas
- Off-street parking areas



Po’ipu Beach Park



Salt Pond Park



‘Anini Beach Park

Linear Parks

Linear parks are developed landscaped areas and other lands that follow linear corridors, such as paths for bicycles and pedestrians, which are also known as shared use paths or multi-use paths. As a travel way, these types of parks often serve to connect individual parks or open spaces to form a cohesive system. They enable continuous and safe movement by non-motorized modes of travel. In addition to the path itself, the linear park may provide rest areas, scenic overlooks, and interpretive or educational markers.

Location Criteria: Land for linear parks is often dependent on availability and opportunity. Attention should be paid to origins and destinations, so that corridors are located in places where people can get from their homes to parks. Corridors with natural scenic or aesthetic value are desirable.

Size Criteria: Variable length; right-of-way approximately 20 feet wide for pathways, wider for greenways incorporating park features

Site Selection Criteria: Requires case-by-case assessment; potential corridors include coastal reserves, former agricultural roads or access roads, abandoned rail lines, trails, utility easements, new subdivision development

Facilities Catalog:

- Paths for walking, jogging, bicycling, in-line skating
- Bridle trails for horseback riding
- Linear parks may be developed as part of a waterway facility for kayaking, canoeing, and paddling

- Park furniture, including benches, drinking fountains, and trash receptacles
- Interpretive signage
- Trailhead parking
- Lighting for safety and security



Ke Ala Hele Makalae

Special Use Areas

Special use areas include public recreation areas or lands occupied by specialized facilities. Some of the uses falling into this category include golf course, motocross track, and cultural preserves.



Wailua Golf Course



War Memorial Convention Hall

SUMMARY OF COUNTY PARKS BY TYPE

Using the classification system, Table 1 shows the number of parks and recreation facilities by type. Table 2 shows the acreages of developed and undeveloped park lands by type.

Table 1
Number of Existing Parks and Recreation Facilities by Type

| | Hanalei | Kawaihau | Lihue | Koloa | Waimea | Kauai |
|---------------------------|-------------|------------|---|-------------|----------------------------|-------|
| Passive Park | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Neighborhood Park | 2 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 34 |
| District Park | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Regional Park | | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Beach Park | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 21 |
| Linear Park | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Special Use Area | | | | | | |
| Cultural Preserve | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 |
| Other Recreation Facility | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| | Kilauea Gym | Kapaa Pool | Wailua Golf Course, Lihue Tennis Courts | Kalaheo Gym | Kaunakani Gym, Waimea Pool | |
| Neighborhood Centers* | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 13 |

* Including clubhouses, War Memorial Convention Hall

Table 2
Kauai Park Acreage by Type*

| | Hanalei | Kawaihau | Lihue | Koloa | Waimea | Kauai |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Developed Park Land | | | | | | |
| Passive Park | 0.4 | 0.9 | | 4.4 | 0.3 | 6.1 |
| Neighborhood Park | 10.1 | 45.3 | 32.9 | 26.3 | 38.4 | 152.9 |
| District Park | | 18.1 | 2.7 | 32.4 | 38.3 | 91.4 |
| Regional Park | | | 68.6 | | | 68.6 |
| Beach Park | 33.8 | 34.8 | 16.4 | 12.4 | 35.5 | 132.9 |
| Linear Park | | 11.3 | | | | 11.3 |
| Special Use Area | 1.8 | 0.8 | 117.6 | 14.8 | 3.0 | 138.0 |
| Sub-total Developed Acres | 46.1 | 111.2 | 238.0 | 90.4 | 115.4 | 601.1 |
| Undeveloped Park Land | | | | | | |
| Passive Park | | | | | | |
| Neighborhood Park | | 0.9 | 1.0 | | | 1.9 |
| District Park | | 11.5 | | | | 11.5 |
| Regional Park | | | 9.9 | | | 9.9 |
| Beach Park | 23.6 | | 138.1 | | | 161.7 |
| Linear Park | | | 7.3 | | | 7.3 |
| Sub-total Undeveloped Acres | 23.6 | 12.4 | 156.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 192.2 |
| Total Acres | 69.7 | 123.6 | 394.3 | 90.4 | 115.4 | 793.3 |

*Based on Appendix A, Inventory of Existing Parks

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Chapter

3

PARK USERS



PARK USERS

Kaua'i Demographics

The 2010 U.S. Census counted 66,921 persons on the island of Kaua'i or approximately 5 percent of the statewide population. Kaua'i had a 31 percent growth rate between 2000 and 2010 with a net gain of 8,618 persons.

Among the five planning districts, Kawaihau District had the largest population in 2010 with 20,992 residents or 30.7 percent of Kaua'i's total population. Lihue District with a population of 14,683 persons and Kōloa District with 14,683 persons were the next largest in size. Waimea District had a population of 9,332 persons. Hanalei District was the smallest of the five districts with a population of 7,828 persons.

The pie chart in Figure 5 shows the distribution of Kaua'i's 2010 population among the five planning districts.

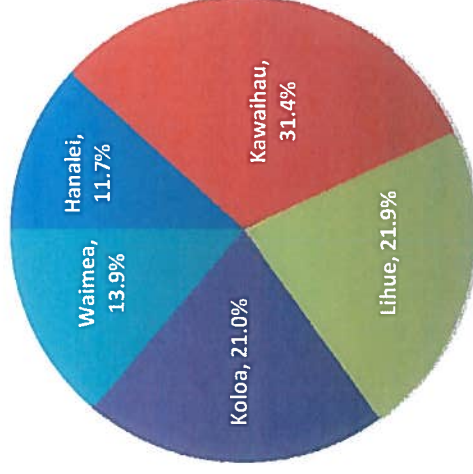
Table 3 shows populations in each of the five districts and the island of Kaua'i for the years 1990, 2000, and 2010. Figure 6 contains a series of line graphs comparing growth patterns among the districts. The following are some of the significant demographic changes over the 20-year period.

- The growth rate of Kawaihau District decreased slightly over the last decade; nevertheless, this district saw the largest net increase in population.
- Kōloa District's growth rate also decreased slightly

over the last decade. In 1990, the population of Kōloa District was greater than Lihue District; however, by 2010, its population was eclipsed by Lihue District.

- Lihue District was one of the fastest growing areas on Kaua'i during the 2000s, with a 22 percent growth and net addition of 4,027 residents.
- The population of Waimea District decreased slightly during the 1990s, but that trend was reversed in the 2000s with a net increase in the number of residents.

Figure 5
Population Distribution by District, 2010



All data in this section are from the U.S. Census Bureau unless otherwise indicated.

Table 3
Kaua'i and Planning District Population, 1990, 2000, 2010

| District | Number of Persons | | | 1990 to 2000 | | | 2000 to 2010 | | | 1990 to 2010 | | |
|----------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|--|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Net Change | Pct Change | Net Change | Pct Change | Net Change | Pct Change | Net Change | Pct Change | |
| Hanalei | 4,631 | 6,348 | 7,828 | 1,717 | 37.1% | 1,480 | 23.3% | 3,197 | 69.0% | 3,197 | 69.0% | |
| Kawaihau | 15,627 | 18,525 | 20,992 | 2,898 | 18.5% | 2,467 | 13.3% | 5,365 | 34.3% | 5,365 | 34.3% | |
| Lihue | 10,656 | 12,022 | 14,683 | 1,366 | 12.8% | 2,661 | 22.1% | 4,027 | 37.8% | 4,027 | 37.8% | |
| Koloa | 11,368 | 12,845 | 14,086 | 1,477 | 13.0% | 1,241 | 9.7% | 2,718 | 23.9% | 2,718 | 23.9% | |
| Waimea | 8,658 | 8,563 | 9,332 | -95 | -1.1% | 769 | 9.0% | 674 | 7.8% | 674 | 7.8% | |
| Kauai | 50,940 | 58,303 | 66,921 | 7,363 | 14.5% | 8,618 | 14.8% | 15,981 | 31.4% | 15,981 | 31.4% | |

De Facto Population

The State Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism estimates the de facto population which includes both residents and visitors (See Figure 7). In 2010, Kaua'i's de facto population was 81,242. If the number of residents counted by the U.S. Census is subtracted, the estimated number of visitors and other non-residents was 14,321. In 2010, visitors made up approximately 18 percent of the de facto population. By comparison, visitors constituted almost 24 percent of the de facto population in 1990. While the number of visitors on the island at any given time continues to be significant, the ratio of visitors to residents has declined over time.

Figure 6
Population Change by District, 1990-2010

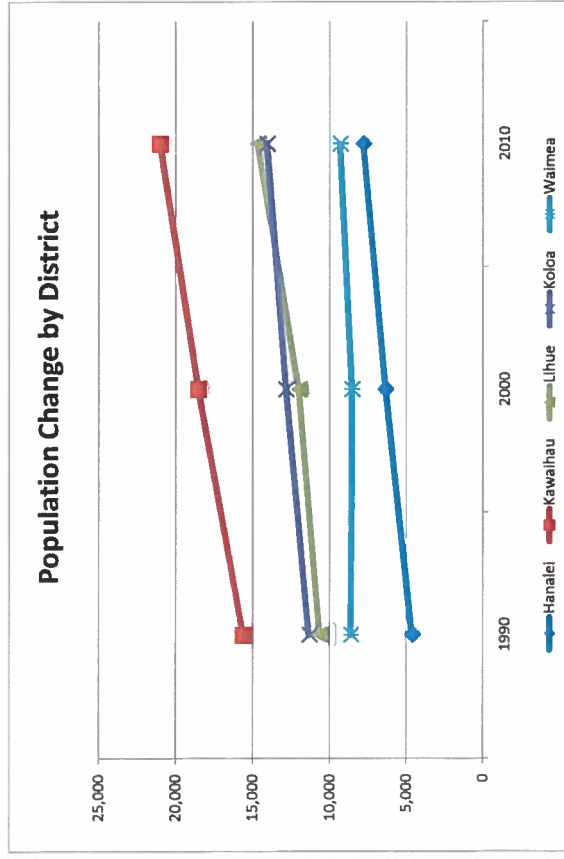


Figure 7
Comparison of Resident and De Facto Populations, Kaua'i, 1990, 2000, 2010



Age Profile

A key indicator of Kaua'i's age profile is provided by the median age—the age marking the point at which half the population is older and half the population is younger. The 2010 U.S. Census reported that the median age on Kaua'i was 41.3. In 2000, Kaua'i's median age was 38.4. By comparison, the median age for the state as a whole was 38.6 in 2010, which means that Kaua'i has a slightly older age profile.

Although Kaua'i society is aging, a slightly different picture emerges when analyzing age distribution at a more detailed level. Table 4 and Figure 8 show the island's population divided into three categories: youth (less than 18 years of age), adult (18 to 64 years of age), and senior (65 years and older). Youths made up 23 percent of Kaua'i's population. On a district level, the proportion ranged between 22 and 24 percent, except for Hanalei District, where youths constituted 19 percent of the population.

Compared to youths, seniors made up a smaller 15 percent of Kaua'i's population. Among the districts, the proportion of seniors ranged from 13 to 17 percent, with Kawaihau and Hanalei Districts on the low end (13 percent) and Lihue District on the high end (17 percent). The population bulge that is raising the median age—the post World War II baby boomers—is at the upper end of the adult category. As the boomers age in the coming years, the senior category will grow significantly.

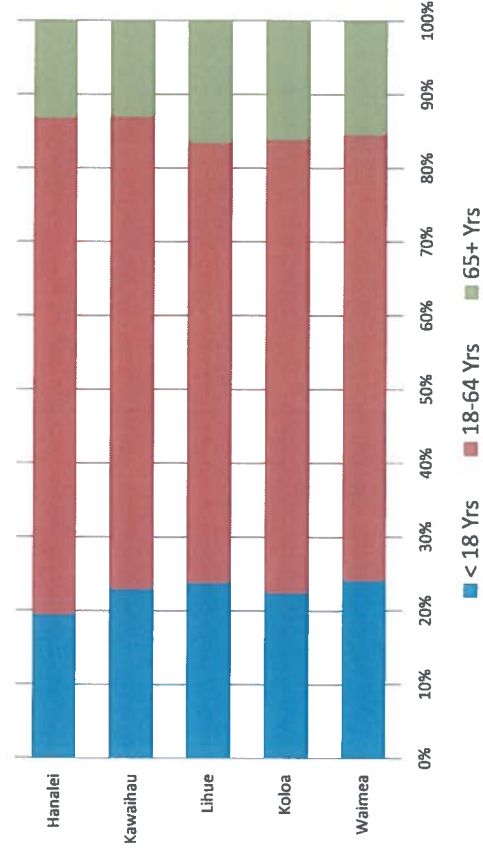
Youth recreation must remain an important part of recreation planning. Not only do young people make up

almost one-quarter of the population, but their leisure-time choices are more limited. At the same time, addressing senior recreation needs will increase over the life of this master plan.

Table 4
Age Distribution, 2010

| District | Number of Persons, 2010 | | | | Percent, 2010 | | |
|----------|-------------------------|-----------|---------|--------|---------------|-----------|---------|
| | < 18 Yrs | 18-64 Yrs | 65+ Yrs | Total | < 18 Yrs | 18-64 Yrs | 65+ Yrs |
| Waimea | 2,240 | 5,642 | 1,450 | 9,332 | 24% | 60% | 16% |
| Koloa | 3,139 | 8,663 | 2,284 | 14,086 | 22% | 62% | 16% |
| Lihue | 3,478 | 8,760 | 2,445 | 14,683 | 24% | 60% | 17% |
| Kawaihau | 4,789 | 13,445 | 2,758 | 20,992 | 23% | 64% | 13% |
| Hanalei | 1,519 | 5,271 | 1,039 | 7,829 | 19% | 67% | 13% |
| Kauai | 15,165 | 41,781 | 9,976 | 66,922 | 23% | 62% | 15% |

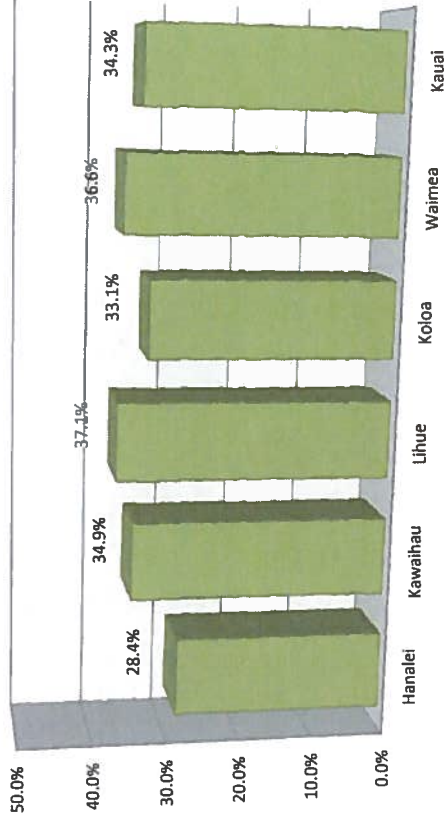
Figure 8
Age Distribution by District (Percentages), 2010



Household Characteristics

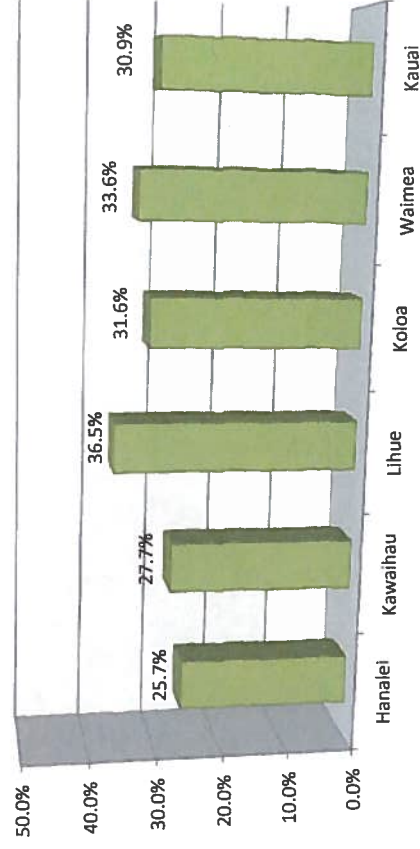
In 2010, Kaua'i had a total of 23,213 households. Of these households, 7,967 or 34 percent had one or more persons under 18 years of age (See Figure 9). The percentage of households with children and teenagers was slightly higher in Līhu'e and Waimea Districts (37 percent). Additional analysis was done at the census tract level, where variations are sharper. The percentage of households with children was as high as 40 percent in Hanapēpē and 43 percent in Hanamā'ulu-Puhi.

Figure 9
Percentage of Households with One or More Persons Under 18 Years, 2010



Also in 2010, the Census counted 7,169 Kaua'i households or 31 percent with one or more persons 65 years or older (see Figure 10). The percentage of households with seniors was relatively higher in Līhu'e District (37 percent) and Waimea District (34 percent).

Figure 10
Percentage of Households with One or More Persons 65 Years and Over, 2010



Housing Units

Table 5 shows the total number of housing units in the five planning districts and Kauai as a whole for the years 1990, 2000, and 2010. Figure 11 shows the distribution of housing units by planning district in 2010

In 2010, there were 29,758 housing units on Kauai. There was a net increase of 4,463 housing units between 2000 and 2010. The pace of growth had slowed during the decade of the 2000s compared to the 1990s, when the number of housing units increased by 7,725 units. During the 20-year period between 1990 and 2010, the island-wide expansion in the number of housing units amounted to 69 percent. Over the same 20-year period, population increased by 31 percent. The rapid growth in housing units is explained by the use of some units for transient accommodations and the formation of smaller households. In 2010, average household size was 2.84 persons per household, down slightly from 2.87 persons per household in 2000.

Figure 11
Distribution of Housing Units by District, 2010

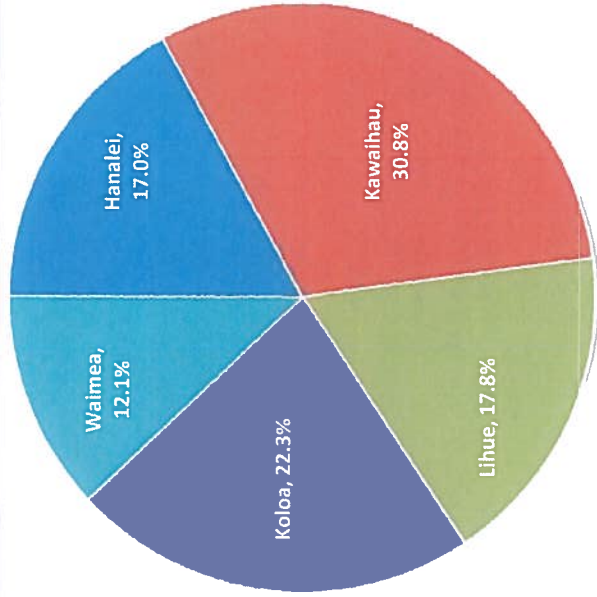


Table 5
Housing Units, 1990, 2000, 2010

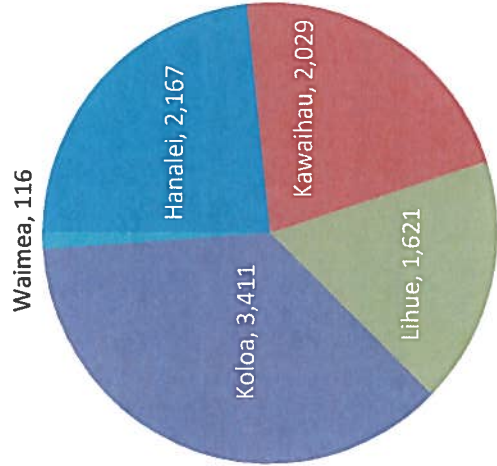
| District | Number of Persons | | | 1990 to 2000 | | 2000 to 2010 | | 1990 to 2010 | |
|----------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Net Change | Pct Change | Net Change | Pct Change | Net Change | Pct Change |
| Hanalei | 1,901 | 3,796 | 5,066 | 1,895 | 99.7% | 1,270 | 33.5% | 3,165 | 166.5% |
| Kawaihau | 5,264 | 7,419 | 9,165 | 2,155 | 40.9% | 1,746 | 23.5% | 3,901 | 74.1% |
| Lihue | 3,526 | 4,501 | 5,296 | 975 | 27.7% | 795 | 17.7% | 1,770 | 50.2% |
| Koloa | 3,952 | 6,341 | 6,641 | 2,389 | 60.5% | 300 | 4.7% | 2,689 | 68.0% |
| Waimea | 2,927 | 3,238 | 3,590 | 311 | 10.6% | 352 | 10.9% | 663 | 22.7% |
| Kauai | 17,570 | 25,295 | 29,758 | 7,725 | 44.0% | 4,463 | 17.6% | 12,188 | 69.4% |

Visitor Units

The Hawai‘i Tourism Authority reported a total of 9,344 visitor units on Kaua‘i in 2010 (see Table 6). Visitor units include hotels, condominium hotels, timeshares, bed and breakfasts, hostels, individual vacation units, and other accommodations.

Figure 12 shows the distribution of visitor units by planning district. The largest concentration of visitor units is in the Po‘ipū resort area of Kōloa District with more than 3,400 units. Kawaihau and Hanalei Districts have slightly more than 2,000 units each. Lihue District has approximately 1,600 units and Waimea District a relatively small number.

Figure 12
Visitor Unit Distribution by District, 2010



The Tourism Authority also compiles information about planned additions and new developments which is shown in Table 6. No time frame is provided for the estimated 4,455 new visitor units reported by the Tourism Authority. If all projects go forward, the total number of units could exceed 14,300 on Kaua‘i, a 45 percent increase above the 2010 inventory. Of the proposed growth, the majority would be located in Kōloa District—resulting in just under 6,000 total units in this district alone. Approximately 800 units each are proposed in Kawaihau and Lihue Districts. The number of planned units in Hanalei District is unknown. Waimea District, with approximately 500 planned units, would almost triple the number of visitor units currently available.

A large-scale increase in the number of visitors will have a significant impact on the County’s parks, especially beach parks. This master plan includes proposals to expand and improve beach parks throughout the island. Proposals to develop other recreational resources, such as Ke Ala Makalae, will disperse visitor activities to a larger number of venues. At the same time, coordination and interaction with the visitor industry will be increasingly important to ensure that island visitors and residents enjoy their park experiences.

Table 6
Existing Visitor Units and Planned Additions and New Developments by District

| | Existing Units (2011) | Planned Units | Potential Total Units | Percent Change |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Hanalei District | 2,459 | Uncertain | 2,459+ | — |
| Kawaihau District | 2,267 | 799 | 3,066 | 35% |
| Lihue District | 1,443 | 772 | 2,215 | 53% |
| Koloa District | 3,520 | 2,384 | 5,904 | 68% |
| Waimea District | 183 | 500 | 683 | 273% |
| Kauai Island | 9,872 | 4,455 | 14,327 | 45% |

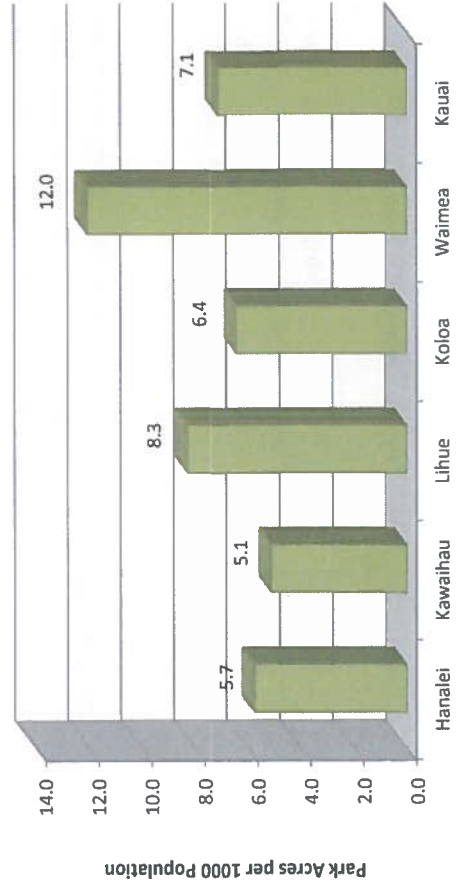
Source: Hawaii Tourism Authority, 2011 Visitor Plant Inventory, page 37

Park Acreage Distribution, 2010

The distribution of park resources is commonly measured by the number of park acres per 1,000 population. Figure 13 provides a graphic representation of this measure. For Kauai as a whole, there were 7.1 acres for every 1,000 people, based on population in 2010. Kawaihau District (5.1 acres) and Hanalei District (5.7 acres) had park acreages significantly lower than their respective population bases. Koloa District (6.4 acres) was also below the island-wide norm.

Lihu'e District (8.3 acres) and Waimea District (12.0 acres) had relatively higher park acreages than in the other planning districts. Waimea District's higher share of park lands is due, in part, to larger populations before the shutdown of sugar operations and more remote location, leading to reliance on local parks when long-distance travel was more difficult.

Figure 13
Park Acreage per 1000 Population, 2010



Kauai's Projected Population, 2010-2030

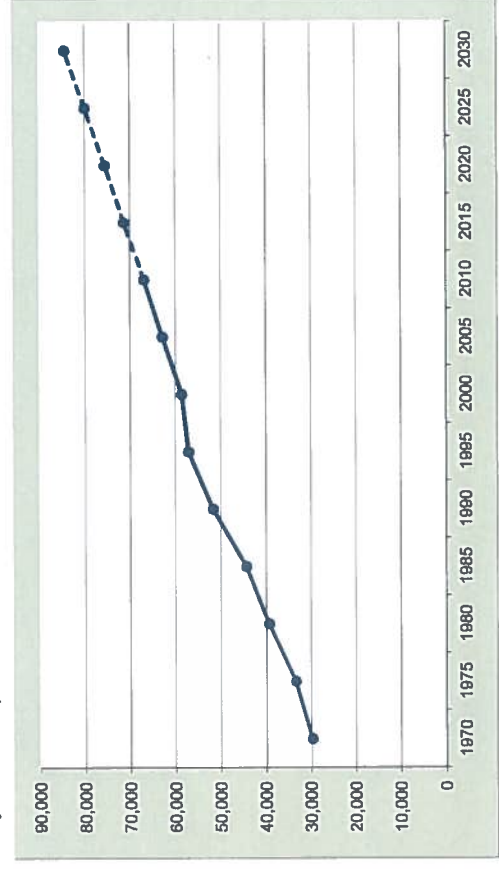
The State Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, Research and Economic Analysis Division projects that Kauai's population will increase to 84,380 residents in the year 2030 (See Table 7 and Figure 14). Attaining this population level would mean a net increase of 17,459 persons between 2010 and 2030. The 20-year increase of 26 percent is slightly more than 1 percent per year, which comports with the historical trend of long-term population growth.

Table 7
Historical and Projected Population, Kauai 1970 to 2030

| Year | Population |
|------|------------|
| 1970 | 29,800 |
| 1975 | 33,400 |
| 1980 | 39,400 |
| 1985 | 44,357 |
| 1990 | 51,676 |
| 1995 | 57,068 |
| 2000 | 58,568 |
| 2005 | 62,863 |
| 2010 | 66,921 |
| 2015 | 71,380 |
| 2020 | 75,640 |
| 2025 | 80,000 |
| 2030 | 84,380 |

Source: Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, Research and Economic Analysis Division, 2012

Figure 14
Kauai Population 1970-2010, Projected Population 2010-2030



Park Acreage per Capita, 2030

Based on this master plan, approximately 218.5 acres of currently undeveloped land would be improved for public use by 2030. This amount includes privately owned lands committed to park use by developers in the Līhu'e-Hanamā'ulu and Kukui'ula areas, whose residential subdivisions would contribute to the projected population increase. The future park acreage does not include any proposed development that is not yet entitled, nor does it include any land acquisition proposed in this master plan that is not yet consummated.

If 218.5 acres of park land are brought on line, and with a projected island-wide population of 84,380 persons, the County would provide approximately 8.2 acres per 1,000 population. The ratio today is 7.1 acres per 1,000 population. Over time, park resources are expected to increase for Kaua'i citizens.

KAUAI PARKS USER SURVEY

A user survey was conducted to obtain information from the public on current use patterns in the County's park system, the level of user satisfaction, users' needs, and preferences for future change.

Survey Methodology

The survey was administered in two formats. A printed questionnaire was distributed during the first round of public meetings and through the neighborhood centers. Responses to these questionnaires were entered manually into a database. The survey was also administered in an online format posted on the project's website.

Responses were entered automatically into a database. Data from both formats were merged and analyzed as a whole. The questionnaire may be found in Appendix D.

Survey Respondents

A total of 284 valid survey questionnaires were received. The respondents were self-selected. The respondents did not constitute a sample based on a random scientific design; therefore, the results cannot be generalized to the Kaua'i population as a whole. Nevertheless, the responses broadly represent community voices to complement the input received at the public meetings and other through public interactions.¹

Of the 284 completed questionnaires, 272 (or 96 percent) were submitted by Kaua'i residents. The remaining questionnaires were submitted by visitors or respondents who did not provide a geographical reference. Unless otherwise noted, the findings presented are based on the 272 questionnaires from residents only.

Table 8 shows the breakdown of completed questionnaires by place of residence (assigned to one of the five planning districts). In general, there was a relatively good correlation between the distribution of respondents and the population distribution as reported by the 2010 U.S. Census. Respondents from Hanalei District were slightly overrepresented, and respondents from Kawaihau District were slightly underrepresented.

¹The Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of State Parks conducts a scientific survey as part of the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) updates, approximately every five years. The scope of the SCORP survey is state-wide. In the 2008 survey, the Kaua'i sample was made up of 28 respondents.

Among survey respondents, 40 percent reported that their households have one or more children. In comparison, 34 percent of Kaua'i households reported one or more persons under 18 years in the 2010 Census. The survey's higher proportion of children-present households likely indicates higher interest in park planning among this segment of the population. However, the pool of survey respondents is not significantly skewed on this dimension.

Table 8
Q2 Geographic Distribution of Survey Respondents

| District | Respondents | | 2010 Census | |
|---------------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Hanalei | 51 | 18.8% | 7,828 | 11.7% |
| Kaunohou | 61 | 22.4% | 20,992 | 31.4% |
| Lihue | 59 | 21.7% | 14,683 | 21.9% |
| Koloa | 66 | 24.3% | 14,086 | 21.0% |
| Waimea | 35 | 12.9% | 9,332 | 13.9% |
| All Districts | 272 | 100.0% | 66,921 | 100.0% |

Survey Findings

The survey findings presented below reflect aggregated responses for the island as a whole. District-specific findings may be found in the chapters covering the individual districts. "Q" numbers refer to the survey question.

What types of leisure activities do you (and your household) participate in? (Table 9)

Popular activities include walking, jogging, and bicycling; beach activities (swimming, surfing, camping,

fishing), picnicking and partying, fitness aerobics, and court sports (basketball, tennis).

Table 9
Q4 Types of Leisure Activities

| Activities | All Districts (Counts) |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Walk, Jog, Run | 219 |
| Swim, Surf, Beach | 187 |
| Picnic | 182 |
| Party | 168 |
| Bike | 118 |
| Camp | 118 |
| Fish | 109 |
| Fitness Aerobics | 76 |
| Tennis | 68 |
| Basketball | 66 |
| Swim Pool | 64 |
| Baseball Softball | 54 |
| Skate | 53 |
| Soccer | 53 |
| Hula Dance | 50 |
| Arts and Craft | 50 |
| Golf | 45 |
| Football | 39 |
| Volleyball | 38 |
| Playground | 31 |
| Bowling | 20 |
| Motorcycle ATV | 19 |
| Horse Riding | 16 |
| Weights | 14 |
| Marial Arts | 11 |
| Roller Hockey | 11 |

What are your reasons for not using County parks more often? (Table 10)

The top reasons were poor maintenance, lack of facilities interested in, security concerns, crowding, and lack of parking.

Table 10
Q5 Reasons for Not Using Parks more Often

| Top 2 Reasons | All Districts (Counts) |
|--|------------------------|
| Poorly maintained | 105 |
| Lack of facilities I/we are interested in | 91 |
| Feel unsafe (incl. homeless, drug activity, poor enforcement) | 46 |
| Too crowded | 43 |
| Lack of parking | 31 |
| Too far away/not conveniently located | 21 |
| Not interested/no time | 20 |
| Do not know what's available | 17 |
| Do not have transportation/difficulty getting to park (ped/bike) | 11 |
| Hours of operation not convenient | 7 |
| Lack of amenities (bathrooms, fountains, covered areas) | 7 |
| Prefer to use non-County recreation facilities | 7 |
| Dogs not allowed | 5 |
| Lack of programs I/we are interested in | 4 |
| None; use parks regularly - no problem | 2 |
| Dogs in the park | 1 |
| Process of obtaining camping permits is difficult | 1 |
| Takeover by commercial uses in some parks | 1 |

How important are parks and recreation facilities to your quality of life? (Table 11)

Survey respondents overwhelmingly said that parks are very important or important to their quality of life.

Table 11
Q6 Importance of Parks to Quality of Life

| District | Very Important | Important | Not Important | No Opinion | Total |
|---------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|------------|-------|
| Hanalei | 76% | 18% | 4% | 2% | 100% |
| Kawaihau | 71% | 29% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Lihue | 79% | 15% | 4% | 2% | 100% |
| Koloa | 69% | 31% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Waiimea | 73% | 24% | 3% | 0% | 100% |
| All Districts | 73% | 24% | 2% | 1% | 100% |

Respondents were asked to name their favorite park and describe, in their own words, what they liked about that park.

Among the reasons that certain parks appeals to park-goers are: scenic beauty and attractiveness of the environment, cleanliness and good maintenance, proximity to home, family orientation, feelings of safety (including safe swimming), availability of specific facilities (gym, playground, skate park), multi-purpose spaces, spaciousness and lack of crowds, and tranquility.

How often do you use the different types of County parks? (Table 12)

The highest rates of use were reported for beach parks. More than 90 percent of respondents in all districts

Table 12
Q10 Usage by Park Type

| Park Type | All Districts | Hanalei | Kawathau | Lihue | Koloa | Waimea |
|---------------------|---------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|--------|
| Neighborhood Park | 71.1% | 69.8% | 71.2% | 64.0% | 70.0% | 93.9% |
| District Park | 49.4% | 41.9% | 44.8% | 65.3% | 43.5% | 63.6% |
| Beach Park | 91.8% | 95.5% | 93.0% | 86.3% | 96.8% | 93.9% |
| Wailua Golf Course | 12.4% | 18.6% | 15.8% | 12.0% | 8.2% | 9.4% |
| Neighborhood Center | 52.0% | 65.9% | 29.3% | 60.0% | 50.9% | 72.7% |
| Convention Hall | 22.9% | 13.6% | 17.9% | 37.3% | 25.9% | 18.8% |

(except Lihue District) said they used beach parks frequently or sometimes. “Frequently” was defined as once a week or more. “Sometimes” was defined as several times a month. Even in Lihue District, beach parks are used frequently or sometimes by 86 percent of respondents.

Neighborhood parks are also well used. In four of the five districts, 64 to 71 percent of respondents said that they use neighborhood parks frequently or sometimes. In Waimea District, neighborhood park use was even higher with 94 percent of respondents saying that they use these types of parks frequently or sometimes.

What challenges do County parks face? (Table 13)

According to respondents, the biggest challenges facing County parks are maintenance, lack of amenities, and lack of facilities desired by users. A more complete list is shown in Table 13.

What benefits do County parks provide? (Table 14)

Respondents said that parks provide opportunities to enjoy nature and the outdoors, they connect people and help to build stronger families and neighborhoods, improve health and wellness, and promote youth development. A more complete list is shown in Table 14.

What approach should the County take with respect to the parks system? (Figure 15)

The intent of this question was to ask respondents to evaluate different strategies for improving the County

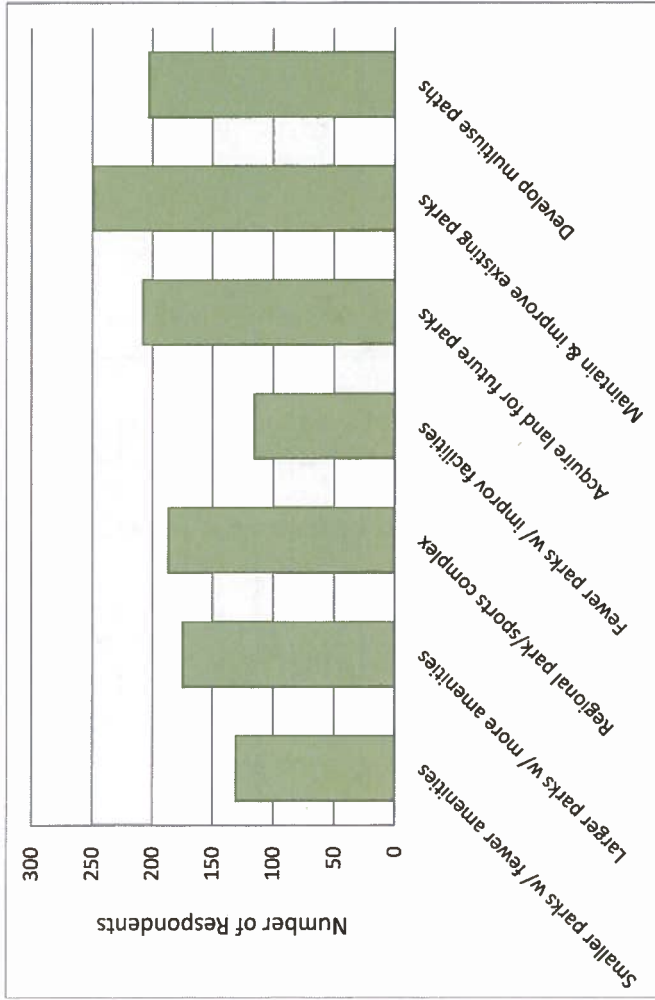
Table 13
Q11 Park Challenges

| Park Challenges | All Districts (Counts) |
|---|------------------------|
| Facilities are not well-maintained | 107 |
| Not enough amenities (restroom, drinking water, benches, trees, etc.) | 89 |
| Parks do not contain facilities we need | 81 |
| Security is insufficient, more enforcement of rules needed | 33 |
| Parking is insufficient | 32 |
| Parks are too crowded | 23 |
| More information needed about park facilities and programs | 21 |
| Rules are too restrictive | 17 |

Table 14
Q12 Park Benefits

| Park Benefits | All Districts (Counts) |
|---|------------------------|
| Provide opportunities to enjoy nature/outdoors | 116 |
| Connect people; build stronger families and neighborhoods | 93 |
| Improve health and wellness | 78 |
| Promote youth development | 64 |
| Enhance community image and sense of place | 44 |
| Help seniors and disabled people remain active | 14 |
| Enhance the experience of visitors and tourists | 12 |
| Provide cultural opportunities | 9 |

Figure 15
Q13 Park Priorities



How would you allocate the County's park budget? (Table 15)

For this question, respondents were asked to distribute a hypothetical budget among seven categories of expenses. The table below shows the range of budget allocations for each category based on prominent clusters of responses (modes).

Respondents felt that fully 25 percent of the budget should be allocated to maintaining and improving existing facilities. However, respondents also allocated portions of the budget to developing various types of new facilities: 20 percent each for beach parks and multi-use paths; 10 percent each for outdoor fields and courts, passive parks, and multi-sports complex; and 5 percent for indoor recreation facilities.

Table 15
Q14 Allocation of Park Budget

| | Range | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| | Low | High |
| More facilities for outdoor field/court sports | 10% | 20% |
| More facilities for indoor recreation | 5% | 10% |
| More facilities for passive enjoyment | 10% | 20% |
| Build multi-sports complex | 10% | 20% |
| More paths and trails | 20% | 25% |
| More beach parks & shore access | 20% | 25% |
| Maintain & improve existing facilities | 25% | 30% |
| Total Budget | 100% | 150% |

park system. Respondents were allowed to rate each strategy on a scale of very important, important, not important, or no opinion. The strategy favored by the highest number of people—ratings of very important or important—was maintaining and improving existing parks. Strong support was also registered for acquiring land for future parks and developing multi-use paths. The strategy with the least support was to focus on fewer parks with improved facilities.

What (specific) recreational facilities should be added by the County to meet your needs? (Table 16)

On a county-wide basis, facilities receiving the highest number of responses were walking and bicycling paths, picnic facilities and pavilions, recreation beaches, and indoor gyms and fitness facilities. A more complete list is shown in Table 16.

Table 16
Q15: Preferred Recreation Facilities

| Top 3 Priorities | All Districts | Pct of Total |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Walking and bicycling paths | 97 | 14.2% |
| Picnic facilities and pavilions | 71 | 10.4% |
| Recreation beaches | 61 | 8.9% |
| Indoor gyms and fitness facilities | 58 | 8.5% |
| Children's playground | 48 | 7.0% |
| Camping facilities | 46 | 6.7% |
| Dog parks (off-leash) | 45 | 6.6% |
| Skate parks | 44 | 6.4% |
| Passive (leisure) parks | 41 | 6.0% |
| Tennis courts | 37 | 5.4% |
| Community recreation centers | 34 | 5.0% |
| Swimming pools | 28 | 4.1% |
| Baseball/softball fields | 19 | 2.8% |
| Senior recreation centers | 14 | 2.0% |
| Soccer fields | 8 | 1.2% |
| Football fields | 7 | 1.0% |

* Includes priorities with at least 1% of total responses

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Chapter

4



HANAIEI DISTRICT

HANAIEI DISTRICT

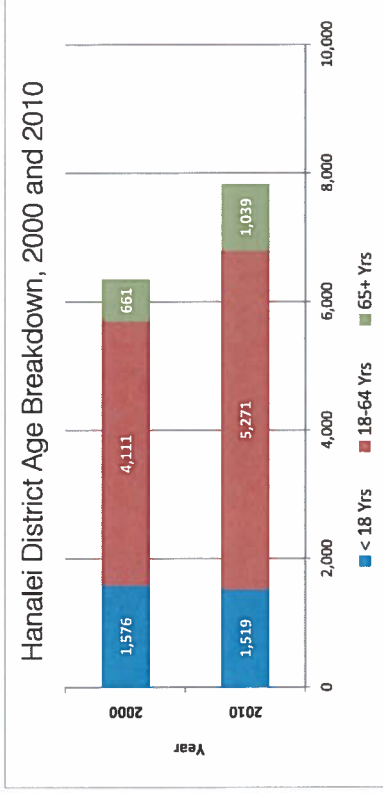
Hanaiei District on the north shore extends from Puanaiea Point along the Nāpili Coast to Moloa‘a Bay. Included in this district are the communities of Hā‘ena, Kalihiwai, ‘Anini, Wainiha, Hanaiei, and Kīlauea, as well as the Princeville resort area.

The district is characterized by steep sea-cliffs, picturesque beaches and bays, and deep valleys. Kīlauea lies on relatively flat, high ground. Hanaiei, except for the Princeville Plateau, is characterized by deep, low-lying valleys with steep valley walls.

Hanaiei District contains the smallest number of people, but has experienced relatively rapid growth over the last twenty years. Most of the district’s population is concentrated around the towns of Kīlauea and Hanaiei, and in the resort-oriented Princeville development. There are scattered residential areas along the coast and in the Wainiha and Hanaiei valleys.

District Profile at a Glance

| Resident Population | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| 1990 | 4,631 |
| 2000 | 6,348 |
| 2010 | 7,828 |
| Net change 1990-2000 | 1,717 |
| Percent change 1990-2000 | 37.1% |
| Net change 2000-2010 | 1,480 |
| Percent change 2000-2010 | 23.3% |
| Net change 1990-2010 | 3,197 |
| Percent change 1990-2010 | 69.0% |



| Households | |
|---|-------|
| Number of households in 2010 | 3,007 |
| Households with persons under 18 years | 855 |
| Households with persons 65+ years | 773 |
| Households with three or more generations | 121 |
| Average household size | 2.57 |
| Visitor Accommodations | |
| Number of visitor units in 2010 | 2,167 |

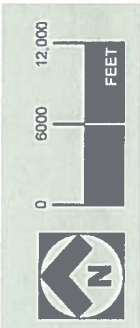
Source: All data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 U.S. Census, except for data on visitor units from the 2011 Visitor Plant Inventory, Hawai‘i Tourism Authority

Existing County Parks and Recreation Facilities

Table 17 lists the existing parks and recreation facilities. Locations are shown in Figure 16.

Table 17
Parks Inventory for Hanalei District

| Park Name | Type | Acreage by Park Type | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------|--|-------|--|
| | | Undeveloped | Passive | Neighborhood Park | District Park | Regional Park | Beach Park | Linear Park | Special Use Area | Total Acres | | | | |
| Anini Beach Park | Beach | | | | | | 12.54 | | | | | | | |
| Haena Beach Park | Beach | | | | | | 8.07 | | | | | | | |
| Hanalei Black Pot Beach Park | Beach | | | | | | 5.46 | | | | | | | |
| Hanalei Courthouse | Neighborhood Center | | | | | | | | | | 1.11 | | | |
| Hanalei Pavilion Park | Beach | | | | | | 1.34 | | | | | | | |
| Ka Ulu A Paoa and Ke Aku A Laka | Special Use Area | | | | | | | | | | 0.68 | | | |
| Kilauea Dispensary Park | Passive | | 0.44 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kilauea Park and Neighborhood Center | Neighborhood | | | 4.55 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Waihiha Bay | Beach | x | | | | | 23.61 | | | | | | | |
| Waioli Beach Park | Beach | | | | | | 6.41 | | | | | | | |
| Waioli Town Park | Neighborhood | | | 5.50 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hanalei-Developed Acres | | | 0.44 | 10.05 | | | 33.81 | | | | 1.79 | | 46.09 | |
| Hanalei-Undeveloped Acres | | | | | | | 23.61 | | | | | | 23.61 | |
| Hanalei-Total Acres | | | 0.44 | 10.05 | | 0.00 | 57.42 | 0.00 | | | 1.79 | | 69.70 | |



HANAILEI DISTRICT EXISTING PARKS & RECREATION FACILITIES

FIGURE
16

Kauai Parks & Recreation Master Plan • County of Kauai Department of Parks & Recreation • 2013

Non-County Park and Recreation Facilities

- Portions of the Napali Coast State Wilderness Park and Kalalau Trail
- Ke'le State Beach Park
- Hālena State Park
- Hanalei Community Center, Hale Halawai 'Ohana O Hanalei
- Prince Albert Park and Princeville Community Center
- 'Anini Boat Launch Ramp
- Kīlauea Point National Wildlife Refuge
- National Tropical Botanical Garden (Limahuli Garden and Preserve)



Table 18
User Survey: Leisure Activities

| Activity | District |
|-------------------|----------|
| Walk, Jog, Run | 40 |
| Picnic | 37 |
| Swim, Surf, Beach | 34 |
| Party | 32 |
| Bike | 29 |
| Camp | 21 |
| Fish | 19 |
| Fitness Aerobics | 17 |
| Basketball | 16 |
| Golf | 14 |
| Soccer | 13 |
| Hula Dance | 11 |
| Swim Pool | 11 |
| Arts and Craft | 10 |
| Baseball Softball | 10 |
| Tennis | 10 |
| Volleyball | 8 |
| Playground | 7 |
| Skate | 5 |
| Bowling | 4 |
| Football | 4 |
| Weights | 4 |
| Horse Riding | 3 |
| Motorcycle ATV | 3 |
| Marital Arts | 1 |

Park Service Areas

Figure 17 shows existing parks with a 0.5 mile service radius around neighborhood parks. The Princeville community is served by the Prince Albert Park, a neighborhood park which is privately owned and managed. A noticeable absence in the County park system is a district park.





Table 19
User Survey: Priorities for New Park Facilities

| What recreational facilities should be added by the County to meet your needs? (Aggregated Count) | | Hanalei District |
|---|--|------------------|
| Preference for New Facilities | | |
| Walking and bicycling paths | | 24 |
| Picnic facilities and pavilions | | 20 |
| Community recreation centers | | 9 |
| Recreation beaches | | 9 |
| Children's playground | | 8 |
| Swimming pools | | 8 |
| Baseball/softball fields | | 5 |
| Tennis courts | | 5 |
| Camping facilities | | 4 |
| Dog parks (off-leash) | | 4 |
| Indoor gyms and fitness facilities | | 4 |
| Passive (leisure) parks | | 4 |
| Senior recreation centers | | 4 |
| Football fields | | 2 |
| Skate parks | | 2 |
| Soccer fields | | 2 |
| Coastal path | | 1 |
| Hiking trails on North Shore | | 1 |
| Swimming pools on North Shore | | 1 |

Input from the Park User Survey

Table 18 lists leisure activities that are popular among Hanalei District residents, as reported in the user survey. Table 19 lists the types of facilities they would like to see added to the district's parks.

LEGEND

-  Neighborhood Park (1/2 mile radius)
-  District Park (3 mile radius)
-  Existing Park
-  Undeveloped Park

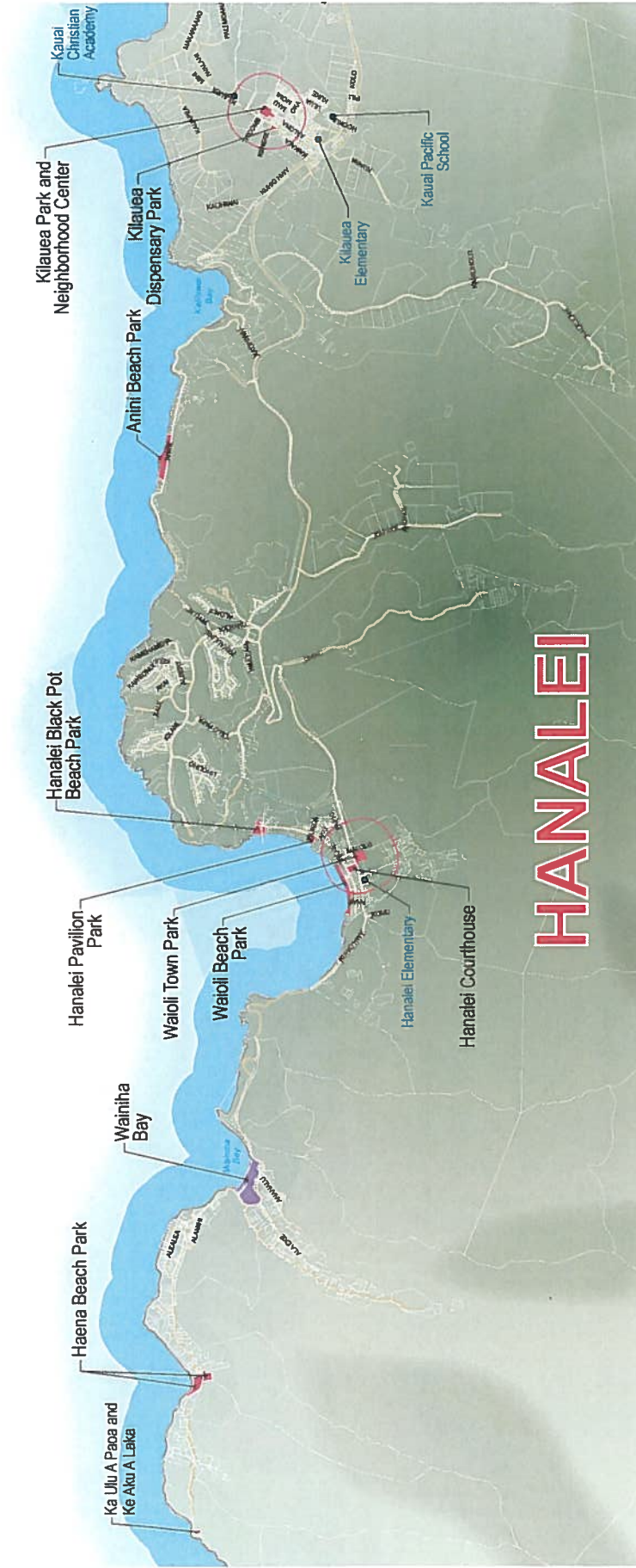
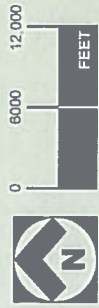


FIGURE
17

HANAILEI DISTRICT PARK SERVICE AREAS

Kaua'i Parks & Recreation Master Plan • County of Kaua'i Department of Parks & Recreation • 2013



Master Plan Recommendations for Hanalei District

- The scenic coastline of Hanalei District is valued by Kaua'i residents for recreation. The region's natural resources attract people from outside the area as well. While the resources should be developed as an island-wide recreational resource, this master plan seeks to respect the wishes of residents to retain their way of living and the quality of the environment.

- To increase the number of sports fields in the Hanalei and Kīlauea areas, the Department will continue to explore opportunities to acquire additional park land. Expanded sports areas would allow facilities that meet a larger range of ages and improve separation between sports activities. Additional park land would also provide for more court facilities, such as tennis and volleyball.

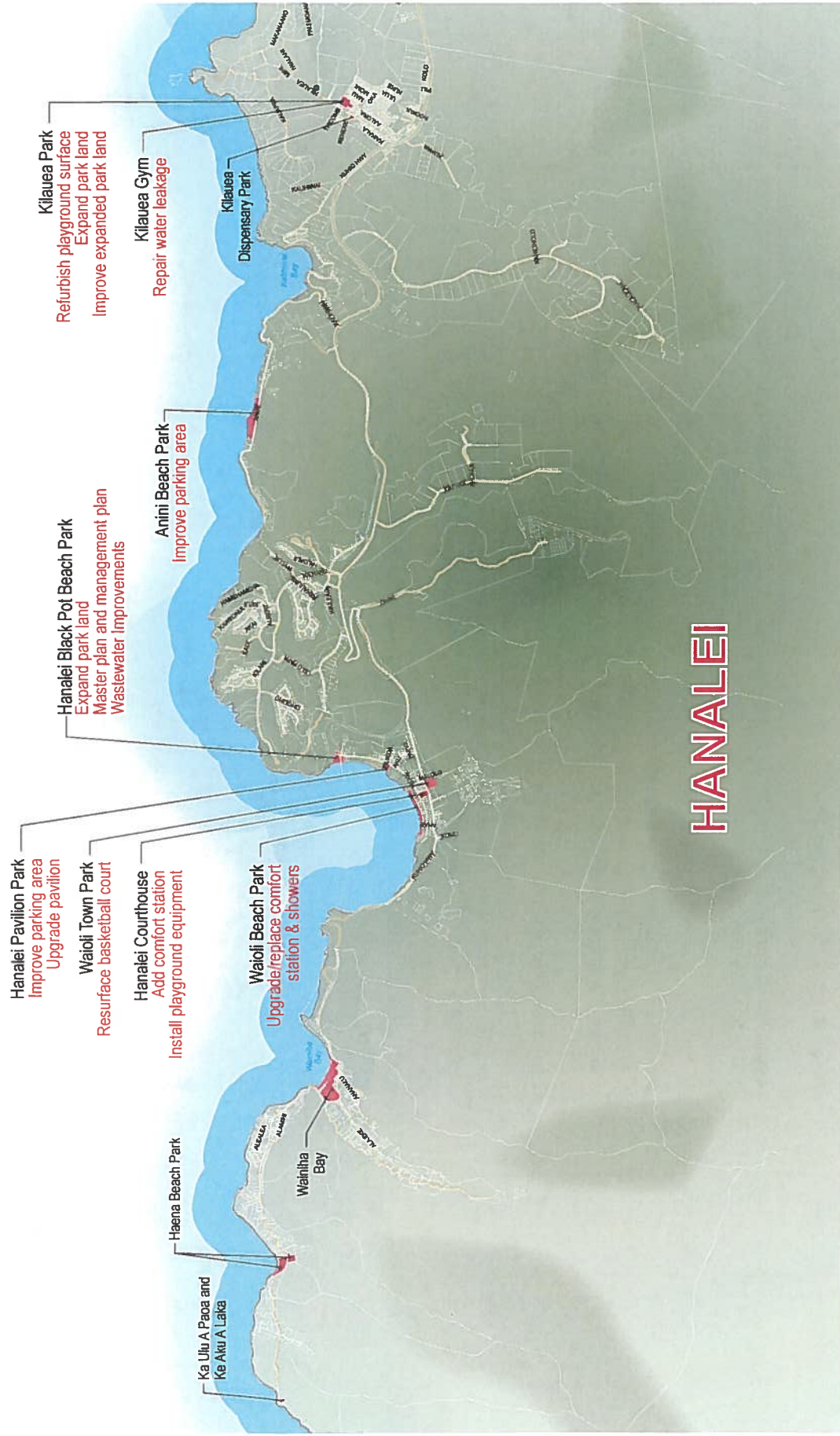
- Waioli Town Park is the only active park within Hanalei Town. However, the County's lease with the private landowner contains strict prohibitions against development of the open park land. Therefore, an alternative course of action proposed in this master plan is to provide a small playground and restroom as part of the Hanalei Courthouse facility.

- Hanalei Black Pot Beach has been expanded through the recent acquisition of the Hodges property. The County is working to expand the park boundaries further mauka and along the Hanalei River. When the park boundaries have been determined, the Department will begin a community-

based master plan and management plan specifically for Hanalei Black Pot Beach.

- A new comfort station was completed recently at Ha'ēna Beach Park. Similar upgrades are proposed for Wai'oli Beach Park and Hanalei Black Pot.
- Some community members indicated that beach parks could be used more fully by expanding parking areas. This master plan recommends that parking areas be improved through physical redesign or operational changes at 'Anini Beach, Hanalei Pavilion, and Hanalei Black Pot. However, the intent of this plan is not necessarily to maximize the use of each beach park. Rather, the intent of this plan is to provide a variety of park settings to meet the preferences of different types of beach users. Expansion of parking areas will be undertaken with full consideration of potential effects on park experience.

Figure 18 shows proposed improvements for parks and recreation facilities in Hanalei District.



Additional site for sports fields being studied.



HANALEI DISTRICT PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

Kauai'i Parks & Recreation Master Plan • County of Kauai'i Department of Parks & Recreation • 2013

FIGURE 18

HANALEI DISTRICT PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

'Anini Beach Park

Also known as Kalihikai Beach

Type: Beach Park

TMK: 5-3-005: 005, 006, and 010

Area: 12.5 acres

Facilities: Tent camping, boat launch, pavilions, comfort station, port-a-potties, picnic tables, grills, outdoor showers. Campground closed every Tuesday.

Proposed Improvements: There are no facility proposals in this master plan; however, a study of parking area operations is recommended to evaluate alternative means of accommodating vehicles with boat trailers using the launch and wash down areas.



Anini Beach Park

Ha'ēna Beach Park

Type: Beach Park

TMK: 5-9-005: 017 and 019

Area: 8.1 acres

Facilities: Tent and mobile camping, comfort station and shower facility, pavilion, lifeguard station, grills. Campground closed every Monday.

A new comfort station and shower facility was completed in 2011.



Ha'ēna Beach Park

Hanalei Black Pot Beach Park

Also known as Hanalei Beach Park

Type: Beach Park

TMK: 5-5-001: 004 and 011

Area: 5.5 acres

Facilities: Tent camping, comfort station, port-a-potty, handicap port-a-potty, showers, pavilions, picnic tables. Campground open on Fridays and Saturdays only.

Proposed Improvements: The County acquired TMK 5-5-001: 001 in 2011, and is in the process of expanding the park boundary through further acquisition. A master plan and management plan will be developed for the overall park area, including a reexamination of park uses, layout of activity areas, wastewater issues, and vehicular circulation and parking. New park land along Hanalei River will encompass areas currently used for canoe paddling which should be accommodated in the Black Pot Park master plan.



Hanalei Black Pot Beach Park

Hanalei Courthouse

Type: Neighborhood Center
TMK: 5-5-003:002

Facilities: Multi-purpose room(s), restrooms (pending renovations)

Projects Underway: The County acquired the former courthouse from the State of Hawai'i. Renovations to bring the structure up to current codes are in progress, beginning with ADA improvements, upgrading the septic system, and environmental remediation. Further work is needed to comply with flood zone code requirements.

Facility operation and programming will be coordinated with the community.

Other Proposed Improvements: This master plan includes a proposal to construct restroom facilities with exterior access for people using Wai'oli Town Park. A children's play area is proposed for the courthouse grounds.



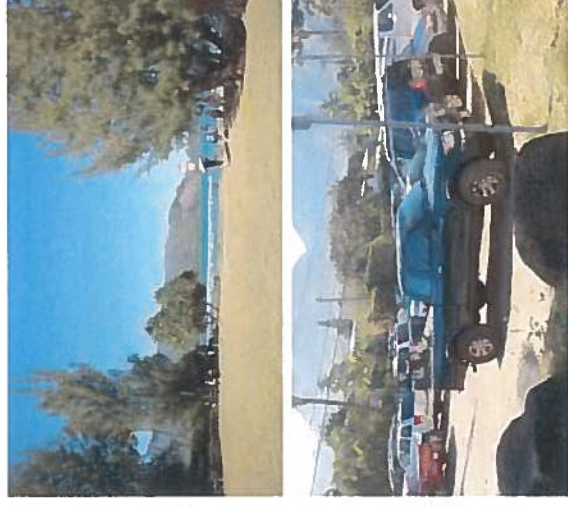
Hanalei Courthouse

Hanalei Pavilion

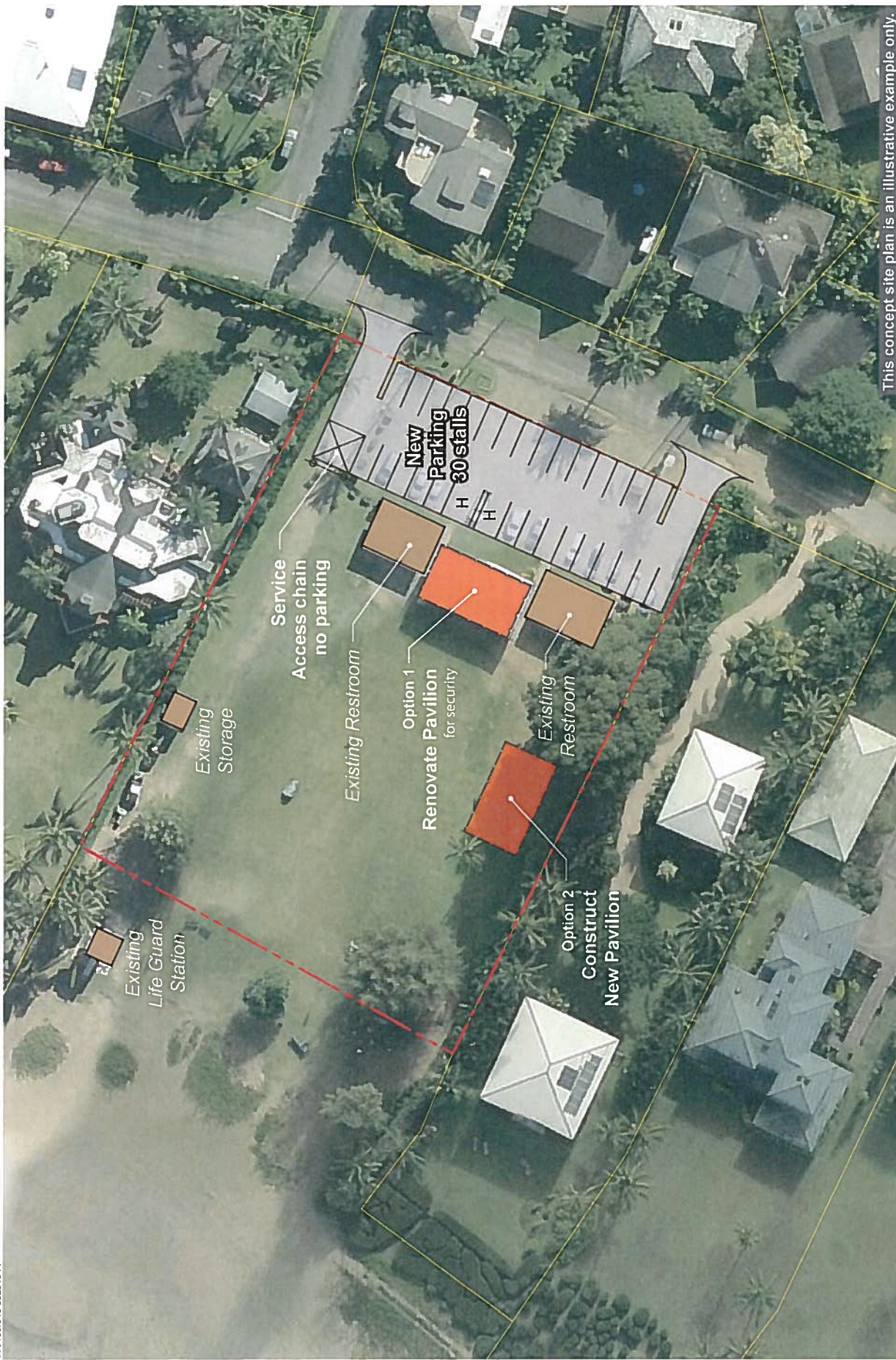
Type: Beach Park
TMK: 5-5-002: 019
Area: 1.3 acres

Facilities: Pavilion, comfort station, lifeguard station, picnic tables, grills, outdoor showers

Proposed Improvements: To optimize parking, this master plan proposes paving the parking area with semi-permeable material, marking stalls, and improving drainage. A long-term proposal is to retrofit the existing pavilion to mitigate noise, increase visibility into the pavilion, and improve protection from inclement weather. Another option is to relocate the pavilion and restrooms, thereby opening the view corridor from the street to the ocean (see Figure 19).



Hanalei Pavilion



This concept site plan is an illustrative example only.



HANALEI PAVILION PARK CONCEPT SITE PLAN

Kauai Parks & Recreation Master Plan • County of Kauai Department of Parks & Recreation • 2013

FIGURE

19

Ka Ulu A Paoa and Ke Aku A Laka Preserve

Type: Special Use Area
TMK: 5-9-001: 025
Area: 0.7 acre

Facilities: The cultural site serves as a halau for practitioners of hula and other cultural traditions

Kilauea Dispensary Park

Type: Passive Park
TMK: 5-2-008: 051
Area: 0.4 acre

Facilities: Open lawn area in the center of Kilauea Town



Kilauea Dispensary Park

Kilauea Neighborhood Center and Gym

Type: Neighborhood Center
TMK: 5-2-008: 054

Facilities: Multi-purpose rooms with kitchen, administrative office, gym

Projects Underway: The gym experiences rainwater leakage. The County CIP includes design funds to fix this problem. Construction funds will be programmed after the design is completed.

Kilauea Park

Type: Neighborhood Park
TMK: 5-2-008: 054
Area: 4.5 acres

Facilities: Lighted softball field, soccer fields, playground equipment, comfort station

Projects Underway: A project to refurbish the playground is in the current CIP.

Other Proposed Improvements: There is an opportunity to acquire adjoining land for park expansion. Preliminary concept plans were developed as part of this master planning effort to visualize facilities that could be accommodated by enlarging Kilauea Park. Facilities desired by members of the community include soccer fields, tennis courts, and a swimming pool (see Figure 20). More detailed planning studies will be needed if additional park land is obtained.



Kilauea Neighborhood Center and Gym



Kilauea Park



This concept site plan is an illustrative example only. Land acquisition would be required.

FIGURE 20

KILAUEA PARK CONCEPT SITE PLAN

Kauai Parks & Recreation Master Plan • County of Kauai Dept. of Parks & Recreation • 2012



Wainiha Bay

Type: Beach Park
TMK: 5-8-006: 030
Area: 23.6 acres

Facilities: Undeveloped beach park, no public facilities currently available

Wai'oli Beach Park

Also known as Pine Trees

Type: Beach Park
TMK: 5-5-004: 002, 5-5-005: 020, and 5-5-003: 021
Area: 6.4 acres

Facilities: Beach volleyball nets, lifeguard station, comfort station, showers, picnic tables, grills, pavilions

Proposed Improvements: The existing comfort station is undersized and proposed for future upgrade and expansion.



Wai'oli Beach Park

Wai'oli Town Park

Type: Neighborhood Park

TMK: 5-5-006: 008

Area: 5.5 acres

Facilities: Lighted basketball court, open fields with portable soccer goals, port-a-potty

Proposed Improvements: The existing basketball court is proposed for refurbishment, including the court surface and backboards.

Wai'oli Town Park is located on leased private land. Improvements are strictly limited by the terms of the lease.



Wai'oli Town Park