

7 | INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES

Actions

Table 7.6 Infrastructure – Transportation Actions				
No.	Action	Policy No.	Lead County Agency	Partners
7.28	Advocate for increased barge service to and from Lānaʻi if the population significantly increases and economic development warrants.	1, 11	OED	Pūlama Lānaʻi
7.29	Advocate for increased ferry service if the population significantly increases and economic development warrants.	2	OED	Pūlama Lānaʻi
7.30	Develop a long-range land transportation master plan for Lānaʻi, which utilizes a complete streets approach to roadway design, establishes specific roadway standards, and includes a pedestrian plan for Lānaʻi City.	3, 13, 14, 15	DPW Department of Planning	Pūlama Lānaʻi HDOT
7.31	Establish who has jurisdiction/ownership and responsibility over Old Government Road.	16	DPW Department of Planning	Pūlama Lānaʻi HDOT
7.32	Develop and implement a trails, greenways, and open space access plan using, when appropriate, former agriculture roads. The project should work in concert with stormwater, sedimentation, and environmental protection plans to close down unnecessary or unused agricultural roads.	5	Department of Planning DEM	Pūlama Lānaʻi
7.33	Develop restrictions for commercial trucks and buses exceeding 6,000 pounds Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) to established routes through Lānaʻi City pending the construction of a bypass road.	13	DPW	Pūlama Lānaʻi

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Table 7.6 Infrastructure – Transportation Actions				
No.	Action	Policy No.	Lead County Agency	Partners
7.34	Study and evaluate options for shipping fuel to the island in order to reduce costs.	1, 11	OED	Pūlama Lāna`i
7.35	Work with the HBGN and the Lāna`i community to formally reconcile road and trail naming, location, historical use and legal status, and ownership data. Update map databases.	16	Department of Planning	HBGN Pūlama Lāna`i NGOs USFWS USGS

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7.6 STORMWATER DRAINAGE

A. EXISTING CONDITIONS

The mean annual rainfall of approximately 28.3 inches for Lāna`i City (15.6 inches at the Lāna`i Airport)²¹ most often drains into the soils or intermittently through the gulches. In general, a combination of increased impervious surfaces (such as roads, rooftops, and parking areas) and occasional heavy rainstorms contributes to surface water drainage issues within Lāna`i City and the two PDs of Kō`ele and Mānele. These drainage issues include shallow ponding and are generally of short duration.

In general, Lāna`i City is well positioned on a high plateau with a relatively good drainage pattern that has reduced flooding conditions during heavy rainfall events. The roadways drain by the natural slope of land in most areas. To the northeast of town, there is a natural depression that directs flow away from town into the gulches. Within town, there are drain lines installed along Lāna`i Avenue and in a few locations along Fraser Avenue.²² Lāna`i City experiences localized flooding due to apparent blockage of existing stormwater drains and channels. Blockage may be caused by grass overgrowing the drains or buildup of sediment and grass in the channels so that the original grass swale no longer functions properly. Further investigation of why overflow occurs is needed.

Storm runoff from the Lodge at Kō`ele is captured within the PD and redirected east into Kaiholena Gulch, and southeast of Lāna`i City into Kāpano Gulch, which is deep enough to carry the increased runoff from the golf course. The Mānele area's average annual rainfall is 15 inches and flooding is rare. During extreme storms, Mānele PD's sheet-flow runoff drains naturally through six major gulches and drainageways²³ before discharging into the adjacent bays of Mānele and Hulopo`e.

The Kō`ele Project District Infrastructure Master Plan (July 30, 1993) showed proposed drainage improvements of numerous drain lines within the resort. The new drain lines will redirect flow to an existing golf course lake, while other new lines will direct flow to retention basins and existing drain lines for discharge into Kaiholena Gulch. In 2006, two drainage master plans were developed for the Kō`ele PD and Lāna`i City. These plans include recommendations and a phasing plan which have not yet been implemented.

In 2002, a series of heavy storms resulted in heavy flooding, sedimentation in Hulopo`e Bay, and erosion within the watershed. Community meetings and consultant planning and design addressed

²¹ Rainfall data from the National Climate Data Center.

²² Wilson Okamoto & Associates, Inc. (May 2003). *County of Maui Infrastructure Assessment Update* (prepared for County of Maui, Department of Planning).

²³ County of Maui, Maui Planning Commission. *Director's Report*, October 31, 1990 (p. 3).

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flow and filtration issues. In addition to a revised layout of roadways and drainage facilities, the drainage plan recommended native plants, or native grass with stone edges, to create natural filtration areas.²⁴ A drainage master plan for the Mānele PD was completed in March 2004 to protect property and the ocean environment. At the time, the stormwater drainage system at the Mānele project site consisted of sheet flow (water flowing across land, not in a channel) and percolation (water flowing into soil), with no filtering of pollutants or siltation during storm events. By redirecting runoff into drain inlets and silt basins, improvements at MSBH decreased sediment entering the harbor.

B. ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

Issue 1: Stormwater flows down dirt roads into gulches and the ocean.

Strategy 1: Develop a comprehensive plan to address areas of high flow runoff from dirt roads. Design a toolbox of road runoff diversion methods that can be easily implemented.

Issue 2: Localized minor flooding causes repeated areas of water ponding or mud in Lāna`i City.

Strategy 2: Implement drainage master plans for Kō`ele PD and Lāna`i City. Develop a comprehensive drainage plan for stormwater runoff through Lāna`i City and the surrounding area. Evaluate older swales and drains for current functioning and restore them, if needed. Add natural drainage storage and filtration to supplement the existing system and clear all blockages.

²⁴ R.M. Towill Corporation (2004). *Working Together – The Lāna`i Community Joins Planners and Engineers to Solve Mānele Drainage Problems* (In Motion, Vol. 2, Issue 1).

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C. GOAL, POLICIES, ACTIONS

GOAL **Surface water runoff is managed to prevent flooding and to improve quality of both fresh and coastal waters.**

Policies

1. Provide surface water management for roadways and developed areas.
2. Manage surface water using natural system drainage, retention, and filtration to reduce flooding and siltation of ocean waters.
3. Encourage the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) to comply with County regulations on drainage.

Actions

Table 7.7 Infrastructure – Stormwater Drainage Actions				
No.	Action	Policy No.	Lead County Agency	Partners
7.36	Develop a comprehensive stormwater management plan. Emphasize natural systems drainage where possible.	1, 2	DPW Department of Planning	Pūlama Lāna`i DHHL
7.37	Build dispersion and retention methods to address runoff from dirt roads.	2	DPW	Pūlama Lāna`i DHHL
7.38	Implement Kō`ele PD and Lāna`i City Master Drainage Plans.	2	DPW	Pūlama Lāna`i DHHL
7.39	Inspect and, if necessary, repair stormwater drainage swales and culverts in Lāna`i City and remove blockages from drains and channels.	2	DPW	Pūlama Lāna`i DHHL

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7.7 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

A. EXISTING CONDITIONS

For a small, relatively isolated island such as Lānaʻi, digital and electronic telecommunications systems are important because they link the island to the rest of the County, State and world. Landlines, cellular telephone service, and high-speed internet service enable communication for residents, businesses, and students and make working at home or telecommuting off island possible. Hawaiian Telcom provides telephone and internet service for most residents on the island. Sandwich Isles Communications, Inc. provides service in the DHHL subdivision. Oceanic Cable provides cable television and cable internet services.

B. ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

Issue: There are dead spots on the island for cellular telephone service.

Strategy 1: Increase the strength and array of cell phone signals.

Issue 2: Limited access to high-speed internet and telecommunications services limits the ability to provide high-quality education, health care, social services, and business environments.

Strategy 2: Ensure all institutions and businesses on the island have access to a full array of high-speed internet and telecommunication services.

C. GOAL, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, ACTIONS

GOAL Lānaʻi will have a current, comprehensive, and reliable telecommunications network.

Policies

1. Improve existing telecommunications services on Lānaʻi using fiber optic communication technologies to provide high-capacity, high-speed internet, and telephone services to residents and businesses as well as educational, social, and health care facilities.

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2. Expand the fiber optic telecommunications network to service new areas of development as they are built.

Actions

No.	Action	Policy No.	Lead Entity	Partners
7.40	Provide high-speed internet throughout the island.	2	Hawaiian Telcom Sandwich Isles	Pūlama Lāna`i
7.41	Provide cell phone service all around the island for complete coverage.	1	Hawaiian Telcom Sandwich Isles	Pūlama Lāna`i
7.42	Provide more wireless "hot spots" in Lāna`i City and Mānele PD.	2	Hawaiian Telcom Sandwich Isles	Pūlama Lāna`i

8 | PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers parks and recreation, police, fire and public safety, education, health care, and social services. Public facilities and services on the island of Lāna`i are provided by the County, State, and private providers. Pūlama Lāna`i owns and manages many of the island's park and recreation facilities – a remnant of the island's plantation history. The County provides significant public services such as police and fire protection as well as some parks and recreational facilities. Lāna`i High and Elementary School is a DOE facility. Health and social services are provided by government agencies as well as private providers, such as Lāna`i Community Hospital (LCH), which is part of the Hawai`i Health Systems Corporation (HHSC).

8.1 PARKS AND RECREATION

A. EXISTING CONDITIONS

Currently, Lāna`i's public parks total 26.5 acres. Many of the island's largest and important parks and public spaces are owned and managed by Pūlama Lāna`i, including Dole Park, Cavendish Golf Course, the community swimming pool, and Hulopo`e Beach Park and Campground. The County owns or leases a number of parks and facilities in Lāna`i City, including the gymnasium, the community center in Dole Park, the baseball and softball fields, and tennis courts in the Lāna`i Community Center Complex. The major landowner also owns and manages much of the island's open space, conservation areas, and hunting areas. DLNR manages approximately 30,000 acres for hunting at the north end of the island.

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B. ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

Issue 1: There is an insufficient distribution of parks and programs to meet the community's existing and future needs.

Strategy 1: In conjunction with the major landowner, prepare an overall parks and recreation master plan to identify needs for the island's parks, facilities, and programs.

Issue 2: Land was set aside for park space in the Lālākoa developments, however, those park areas were not constructed.

Strategy 2: Ensure there are funds to design and construct parks when land is dedicated to the County for parks and recreation as part of a development agreement.

Issue 3: Certain sub-areas of Lāna`i City have a park deficit.

Strategy 3: Ensure each sub-area of Lāna`i City, as well as any new development, meets county subdivision standards or benchmarks for the amount of park space per housing unit.

C. GOAL, POLICIES, ACTIONS

GOAL A comprehensive system of parks, recreational facilities, and programs that meet resident and visitor needs.

Policies

1. Encourage the development and support of leisure activities for all segments of the population.
2. Ensure Dole Park's long-term value as a social and recreational gathering place.
3. Where appropriate, collaborate with Pūlama Lāna`i on the provision of parks, facilities, and programs.
4. Ensure all new areas of development include adequate park space based on a determined ratio of park space per thousand residents.
5. Ensure, through ongoing funding, public restroom facilities are available and open during daylight hours in Dole Park, or within another central public facility or park.
6. Ensure any new active park includes public restroom facilities, to the extent practicable.
7. Ensure the quality and availability of the Cavendish Golf Course is maintained in perpetuity for Lāna`i residents.

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8. Preserve the social hall for community and social use when available.

Actions

Table 8.1 Public Facilities and Services – Parks and Recreation Actions				
No.	Action	Policy No.	Lead County Agency	Partners
8.01	Develop a master plan for the island's parks, recreational facilities, and programs. Survey residents to identify their recreational needs.	1, 2, 3, 4	Department of Parks and Recreation	Department of Planning Pūlama Lāna`i Community
8.02	Assist with the preparation of a Dole Park master plan that improves and preserves the park's recreational, urban design, and social functions.	2	Department of Parks and Recreation	Department of Planning Pūlama Lāna`i Community
8.03	Develop an action sport facility such as a skateboard park, roller derby facility, or bicycle-motocross (BMX) track.	1, 3	Department of Parks and Recreation	Department of Planning Pūlama Lāna`i Community

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8.2 POLICE

A. EXISTING CONDITIONS

As of 2012, ten full-time police officers, including a School Resource Officer, and a part-time Animal Control Officer, were employed on Lāna`i. They work out of an 8,000-square-foot facility that includes three jail cells, a juvenile cell, and office space. The facility opened in 2004 at a cost of \$4.1 million. Maui Police Department (MPD) District II has two motorized beats, each patrolled by one officer. The number of officers slightly exceeds the estimate of need in the Public Facilities Assessment Update published in 2007. This level of staffing is necessary, however, because of the many remote places on the island. According to the assessment, "expansion of existing service within the study period (to 2030) is not required." However, it is now likely the population increase will be greater than previously forecasted because Pūlama Lāna`i plans to expand Lāna`i City and create new residential areas at Mānele Mauka, above Kaumālapa`u Harbor. If the island's population increases from about 3,100 to 6,000, an increase in police services would be warranted.

Animal control is aided by the Maui Humane Society (MHS) and the Lāna`i Animal Rescue Center (LARC), a nonprofit community services organization that provides shelter, spay and neuter services, adoptions, sustenance, and education. LARC operates the Kitty Paradise cat sanctuary.

While the police station is a relatively new and well-appointed facility, the island lacks an impound yard and on-call or full-time public tow truck services. There are numerous abandoned vehicles at the airport and at the MSBH. However, since these are State-operated facilities, jurisdiction and responsibility for these vehicles is unclear.

B. ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

Issue 1: There is a shortage of adequate and affordable housing for future police staff.

Strategy 1: Ensure affordable workforce housing is provided for any expansion of police staff.

Issue 2: Substance abuse is a continuing problem on the island.

Strategy 2: Maximize the island's police resources to include canine officers to properly enforce substance abuse laws.

Issue 3: Turnover of police personnel.

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Strategy 3: Encourage officers, especially the senior officer, to stay on the island longer than their current rotation of one year, by identifying and addressing barriers to remaining on the island. Provide incentives for longer tours of duty.

Issue 4: Animal control services and facilities are not adequate for anticipated increases in pet and feral animal populations.

Strategy 4A: Explore options for shelter facilities for stray and abused or neglected animals.

Strategy 4B: Explore options for expansion of animal control services and facilities; coordinate with the MHS, Pūlama Lāna`i, and LARC.

C. GOAL, POLICIES, ACTIONS

GOAL An effective and efficient police force to help make a safe and peaceful community.

Policies

1. Ensure staffing of the police office on Lāna`i is increased appropriately as the population of the island increases.
2. Support the development and provision of workforce housing for police personnel.
3. Support additional animal control services when animal population warrants.
4. Support the Lāna`i police force as the lead agency in civil defense related issues.
5. Support policing strategies to deal with substance abuse.
6. Encourage longer tours of duty on Lāna`i for police personnel.
7. Maintain a position on the Police Commission for a Lāna`i representative.

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Actions

Table 8.2 Public Facilities and Services – Police Actions				
No.	Action	Policy No.	Lead County Agency	Partners
8.04	Coordinate with community organizations in their prevention and treatment efforts to reduce substance use and abuse. Continue working cooperatively with the Prosecutor's Office and the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) to enforce substance abuse laws.	5	MPD	Coalition for a Drug-Free Lāna`i (CDFL) Lāna`i Community Health Center (LCHC) Aloha House Malama Family Recovery Center Department of Prosecuting Attorney Drug Enforcement Agency
8.05	Examine options for extending the length of time police personnel and officers are on Lāna`i for a tour of duty.	6	MPD	
8.06	Provide Lāna`i orientation training classes and support for police staff.	6	MPD	Pūlama Lāna`i CDFL DLNR
8.07	Assist MHS and LARC in exploring options for expansion of animal control facilities and services.	3	MPD	MHS LARC
8.08	Assist in distribution of public education on responsible pet ownership.	3	MPD	MHS LARC
8.09	Study options for development of an impound yard and need for tow-truck services, and whether a four-wheel drive tow truck is necessary.		MPD	Pūlama Lāna`i

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8.3 FIRE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

A. EXISTING CONDITIONS

There is one MFD station on the island located on Fraser Avenue in Lāna`i City. A new four-wheel drive truck was purchased for the Lāna`i Fire Station in 2009 and a brush truck in 2014.

B. ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

Issue 1: Response time to Mānele can be 15-20 minutes; population growth and increased visitors at Mānele may warrant the location of a fire station at Mānele.

Strategy 1: Explore options for locating fire, safety, ambulance, and ocean rescue services at Mānele.

Issue 2: The major beach and water activity areas, including Hulopo`e Bay, Kaumālapa`u Harbor, and Lōpā, are remote from the fire station in Lāna`i City and there are no water rescue services based on Lāna`i.

Strategy 2: Explore options for establishing water rescue services on the island.

Issue 3: Firefighters sometimes have problems locating addresses in Lāna`i City.

Strategy 3A: Upgrade the 911 system semi-annually with new addresses. Provide better orientation and maps of Lāna`i City streets, street names, and address locations to firefighters and first responders, including locations of health facilities.

Strategy 3B: Require Lāna`i property owners and managers to clearly place addresses on their structures with numbers that are visible from the street. Do not name streets after geographical locations on Lāna`i.

C. GOAL, POLICIES, ACTIONS

GOAL Protect life, property, and the environment by providing effective and efficient fire protection and rescue services for the island of Lāna`i.

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Policies

1. Provide appropriate levels of fire, safety, and rescue services throughout the island.
2. Support establishing ocean safety and rescue services on Lāna`i.
3. Encourage Pūlama Lāna`i to work with MFD, MPD, and Civil Defense while planning any development in remote areas of the island.
4. Ensure street names are not named after geographical locations on Lāna`i in order to provide timely first-responder service.

Actions

No.	Action	Policy No.	Lead County Agency	Partners
8.10	Develop and construct fire, safety, and rescue services and facilities at Mānele.	1	MFD	Pūlama Lāna`i
8.11	Provide necessary equipment, training, and staffing for ocean and water rescue services.	2	MFD	Pūlama Lāna`i
8.12	Develop orientation and training about Lāna`i health and social service locations, and street addresses, for new Fire Department staff.	1	MFD	Pūlama Lāna`i
8.13	Work with homeowners, business owners, and landlords to visibly mark addresses on structures or properties for easy identification in case of emergencies. Update 911 system semi-annually with new addresses.	1, 4	MFD	Department of Planning Pūlama Lāna`i

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8.4 EDUCATION

A. EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Lānaʻi High and Elementary School campus is located on approximately ten acres on the western edge of Lānaʻi City. While some of the existing facilities on the campus date back to 1937, many structures were added in the 1970s, portable classrooms were added in the 1990s, and a few new classrooms were completed in 2013.

All of Lānaʻi's student population is served by the combined Lānaʻi High and Elementary School. It is the only school on the island and it is the largest K-12 school in the State. The DOE reports the school has been experiencing an average decrease in enrollment of about 20 students per year for the past five years; however, that decline occurred when the economy was struggling. School enrollment appears to be very much tied to the economy; during the recession, jobs on the island decreased, and many families moved away to seek work. With increased economic activity on the island, there will likely be an increase in student enrollment at all levels. Indeed, the Lānaʻi High and Elementary School enrollment for school year 2012-2013 was 530 students, while enrollment for the 2013-2014 school year was 585 students, or an increase of over 50 students in a single year. Since then, total enrollment has remained steady at 579 students for the 2014-2015 school year and 576 students for the 2015-2016 school year.

The DOE has developed a master plan to guide the future development of the school over the next 20 years. The master plan includes the upgrade and expansion of the school onto an additional 50 acres owned by the County located west of the existing campus to include facilities for preschool to university level classes. The preschool in town uses borrowed facilities. Currently, UHMC has a small facility on Lānaʻi.

With the array of economic ventures that Pūlama Lānaʻi has planned for Lānaʻi, there will be a need for more skilled labor, including technical and professional workers in an expanded workforce. Some new workers will come from off island. Since many current residents lack technical and professional skills, training and educational options are needed on the island.

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B. ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

Issue 1: Many people on Lānaʻi do not have relevant technical knowledge or skills to enter the 21st century workforce, acquire skilled jobs, or start their own business.

Strategy 1: Provide an array of options for workforce and business training at both the secondary and post-secondary level including: vocational training, apprenticeships, internships, small business training and support, associate and advanced degrees, and part-time continuing education programs.

Issue 2: The elementary and high school facilities are adequate to accommodate the projected student population for the short term. However, the community has often expressed the desire to physically separate the elementary school from the high school and create a larger overall campus that would include distinct facilities for preschool, elementary school, high school, and post-secondary education.

Strategy 2: Expand and improve the elementary and high school campus as the population warrants, consistent with the campus master plan. Add facilities for both pre-school and post-secondary education.

C. GOAL, POLICIES, ACTIONS

GOAL High-quality educational facilities and programs that accommodate the community's diverse learning needs.

Policies

1. Support an expanded array of adult education to include post-secondary, vocational, English as a second language, business, technical and professional, and career counseling programs.
2. Support adequate and affordable preschool facilities and programs.
3. Continue to support the Lānaʻi High and Elementary School Master Plan "P-20," a preschool to post-secondary education concept.
4. Support public, private, and nonprofit partnerships to build and staff schools and improve existing facilities.

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5. Encourage major employers to support or provide English as a second language education for employees.
6. Support Hawaiian language immersion programs.

Actions

Table 8.4 Public Facilities and Services – Education Actions				
No.	Action	Policy No.	Lead County Agency	Partners
8.14	Assist the State in implementing the master plan for the expansion of the elementary and high school into separate campuses and the creation of a "P-20" campus that includes educational facilities and programs for preschool through post-secondary education.	1, 2, 3	Department of Housing and Human Concerns (DHHC) Department of Management	UHMC DOE
8.15	Continue to fund adult and post-secondary education programs.	1, 3, 4	DHHC	UHMC DOE
8.16	Continue to fund English as a second language classes.	1, 5	DHHC	DOE Employer
8.17	Assess need for additional preschool services.	2	DHHC	DOE
8.18	Assist the State in developing educational curricula to teach the history of the island of Lānaʻi.	1	Department of Planning	UHMC DOE
8.19	Develop workforce development program internships.	1, 4, 5	OED	Employers

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8.5 HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

A. EXISTING CONDITIONS

The population's small size makes it difficult to provide the full array of health and social services that are available to larger communities with larger markets. The aging population will increase the demand for health and social services.

LCH was established in 1927 and is the only hospital on the island. A sister hospital to Kula Hospital and Maui Memorial Medical Center (MMMC), it is part of HHSC. LCH's current building was built in 1968, and the emergency room was remodeled from 2012 to 2013. It has 47 employees and approximately 30 admissions and 1,000 Emergency Room visits annually. In 2012, LCH provided laboratory services for 1,937 patients and X-ray services for 591 patients.

LCHC is a nonprofit organization that provides health services to all community members, but its particular focus is on residents who live below 200 percent of the Federal poverty level, which is nearly 40 percent of the island's population. Services are currently provided in a three-bedroom house that has been converted into temporary clinic space, but a facility in Lānaʻi City is currently being built. Straub runs the Lānaʻi Family Health Center in Lānaʻi City which provides clinical services and some minor surgical procedures. Ke Ola Hou O Lānaʻi provides health care services for all residents with an emphasis on the native Hawaiian population.

B. ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

Issue 1: Some important health services are not available, such as maternity and neonatal care, palliative care, psychiatric care, and hospice facilities.

Strategy 1: State and county agencies should collaborate with the HHSC, Straub, LCHC, and Pūlama Lānaʻi to develop and support improved health services and facilities on the island.

Issue 2: An increasing elderly population will increase health and social service needs.

Strategy 2A: Support the establishment and development of infrastructure, including facilities and programs, for elder care on the island.

Strategy 2B: Increase health and support services for aging community members to allow them to age in place, or to live safely in their own home, for as long as possible rather than spending years in a retirement home or care facility.

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Strategy 2C: Encourage the development of palliative care services and hospice facilities to allow terminally ill patients to remain on the island, in facilities, or at home during their last days.

Strategy 2D: Encourage the establishment of inexpensive, non-emergency medical transportation for Lāna`i residents who are hospice patients within the State to return to Lāna`i.

Issue 3: As the population increases, there will be a need to expand social and mental health services including comprehensive foster care services.

Strategy 3: Encourage adequate funding for social and mental health services, including foster care.

Issue 4: Lāna`i has multiple immigrant communities who have limited English language skills; as a result there is a need for health and social services in multiple languages.

Strategy 4: Expand support services for immigrants, including health and social services in their native language, whenever possible.

Issue 5: The prevalence of alcohol and substance abuse is a concern to many Lāna`i residents.

Strategy 5: Encourage prevention, enforcement, treatment, and educational services for alcohol and substance abuse, and a coordinated effort to minimize harm to the community.

Issue 6: The prevalence of domestic violence, child abuse and negligence, and sexual abuse is a concern to the community.

Strategy 6: Ensure support services for families in crisis are readily available on the island, including temporary emergency shelters.

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C. GOAL, POLICIES, ACTIONS

GOAL **A comprehensive, integrated health care system with an array of health, behavioral health, and social services that provide for the needs of Lāna`i's population.**

Policies

1. Encourage improved accessibility to medical, dental, and vision care.
2. Encourage the expansion of public health programs, services, and facilities that support family planning and the special needs of children, elderly, and immigrants.
3. Encourage the long-term integrity of medical and emergency medical facilities and services with adequate funding for staff, programs, and capital improvements.
4. Support the development of an eldercare infrastructure system, including health and social programs for the elderly, services and facilities for "aging in place," and palliative care services and hospice facilities for the dying.
5. Encourage the provision of short-term and long-term nursing care on the island.
6. Support the provision of social services for immigrants.
7. Support the provision of social services for children and youth.
8. Support activities to provide adequate emergency sheltering for family intervention needs.
9. Support the provision of alcohol and substance abuse treatment services.
10. Support the continuation of social services for victims of domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, and sexual abuse.

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Actions

Table 8.5 Public Facilities and Services – Health and Social Services Actions				
No.	Action	Policy No.	Lead County Agency	Partners
8.20	Assist with the development of a master plan or strategic plan for health care services on Lānaʻi.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	DHHC	Pūlama Lānaʻi LCH Straub Clinic and Hospital Ke Ola Hou O Lānaʻi LCHC Hospice Hawaiʻi, Inc. DOH (Public Health Nursing Branch) US Department of Veterans Affairs Hawaiʻi Life Flight Corporation
8.21	Allocate funding to expand the number and variety of social services.	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	DHHC	Department of Human Services (DHS) Hospice Hawaiʻi, Inc. DOH (Public Health Nursing Branch) US Department of Veterans Affairs Hawaiʻi Life Flight Corporation
8.22	Assist with the preparation of a master plan for the Lānaʻi Community Hospital and related medical facilities.	1	DHHC	LCHC DOH Straub Clinic and Hospital DHS LCH

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Table 8.5 Public Facilities and Services – Health and Social Services Actions				
No.	Action	Policy No.	Lead County Agency	Partners
8.23	Assist with activities and projects that improve and enhance short term and long term nursing care services and facilities on the island.	5	DHHC	LCH Lāna`i Changes DOH LCHC DHS Ke Ola Hou O Lāna`i Pūlama Lāna`i Hospice Hawai`i, Inc. Straub Clinic and Hospital
8.24	Develop a plan for provision of services for seniors to age in place.	4	DHHC	LCH Pūlama Lāna`i Lāna`i Changes LCHC Straub Clinic and Hospital DOH Ke Ola Hou O Lāna`i Hospice Hawai`i, Inc.
8.25	Assist with the development of palliative care services and hospice facilities for the dying.	4	DHHC	DOH LCHC Straub Clinic and Hospital Hospice Hawai`i, Inc. Ke Ola Hou O Lāna`i Pūlama Lāna`i LCH Lāna`i Changes
8.26	Encourage funding of and support for the child welfare and social services network and ancillary support services, including foster care.	7	DHHC	DOH DHS Partners In Development Foundation