

10 | URBAN DESIGN

Issue 5: Loss of the array of Cook Island Pines in Lāna`i City from age or disease would significantly alter the character of the town.

Strategy 5: Work with appropriate agencies, NGOs, and the community to prepare a management and replanting plan for the Cook Island Pines throughout Lāna`i City. Explore options for appropriate alternative tree species, depending on location and site. Cook Pines could be replanted if appropriate for that location, or native and noninvasive species could be used.

Issue 6: Non-native landscaping in settled areas can consume precious water resources and may introduce invasive species.

Strategy 6: Support the development of a street tree planting plan for existing areas and new development. Distribute a guidance document for homeowners and landowners to address both new and existing landscapes that would promote the use of non-invasive, drought-tolerant, and climatic-zoned native plants wherever possible.

Issue 7: Parks in Lāna`i City are concentrated in the central area; outlying neighborhoods are lacking park facilities.

Strategy 7: Ensure the expansion of Lāna`i City or development of new residential areas provides for adequate parks and open spaces, as required by Title 18, MCC.

Issue 8: Unshielded street lights and playfield lighting cause glare and light pollution that not only detract from the rural character of Lāna`i, but also cause problems for migrating and nesting seabirds.

Strategy 8: Ensure street lighting is minimized and street lights use shielding to prevent unnecessary light pollution.

C. GOAL, POLICIES, ACTIONS

GOAL Lāna`i will retain and enhance its urban design character, which is unique in the State.

Policies

1. Maintain and enhance the traditional small-town streetscape design and rural road character in Lāna`i City and outside of town.

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2. Enhance the landscape of Lāna`i City and other settlement areas through the use of native or other appropriate landscaping, such as using non-invasive and drought-tolerant plants.
3. Ensure the character of new development within and around Lāna`i City respects and enhances the urban design character of the plantation town by utilizing appropriate design guidelines, including expansion of the grid street network.
4. Ensure the urban and architectural design of new development areas outside of Lāna`i City is consistent with the rural, small-town character of the island.
5. Ensure there is community engagement and input into any new development.
6. Support the coordination of major development projects in Lāna`i City to maximize efficiency, provide infrastructure and public amenities, and enhance the overall character of the town.
7. Encourage the planting of suitable street tree species in new and existing areas; encourage the replacement of Cook Island Pines, if appropriate.
8. Protect and maintain the dark sky of the island's rural environment by ensuring street lighting, building lighting, and park lighting do not create excessive light pollution and glare.
9. Promote the development of a variety of park and recreational facilities distributed throughout Lāna`i City and the island.
10. Encourage the provision of public restrooms in major parks and public spaces.
11. Continue assisting property owners to preserve and rehabilitate historic buildings in the B-CT District.

Actions

No.	Action	Policy No.	Lead County Agency	Partners
10.01	Prepare a vision and master plan for Lāna`i City through collaborative efforts that include historic preservation of structures in the B-CT District.	1, 3, 6, 11	Department of Planning	Pūlama Lāna`i

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No.	Action	Policy No.	Lead County Agency	Partners
10.02	Revise and enhance the B-CT design guidelines for Lāna`i City to provide more detailed guidance for new construction, as well as renovation and reconstruction of existing structures for adaptive reuse.	1, 3, 11	Department of Planning	Pūlama Lāna`i
10.03	Develop design guidelines for structures in Lāna`i City, but outside of the B-CT District, to provide guidance on appropriate form, scale, architectural character, details, and materials.	3, 6	Department of Planning	Pūlama Lāna`i
10.04	Create a comprehensive parking strategy for Lāna`i City. Revise the B-CT design guidelines to lessen parking requirements and allow businesses to fulfill onsite parking requirements through use of existing public parking surrounding Dole Park.	1, 3, 6	Department of Planning	Pūlama Lāna`i
10.05	Develop an urban forestry management plan for County and public property throughout Lāna`i City. Include options for the planting of native and non-invasive species, where appropriate, and consider replanting Cook Island Pines only where there is adequate space for the mature trees. Encourage Pūlama Lāna`i to adopt a similar plan.	2, 7	Department of Parks and Recreation	Department of Planning Pūlama Lāna`i
10.06	Select options for implementing LED lighting to save energy and provide a more point-like light source.	8	DPW	Department of Planning Pūlama Lāna`i

11 | HOUSING

A. INTRODUCTION

During the 1920s, as pineapple production rapidly expanded on Lānaʻi, more than 600 plantation-style houses were constructed by Hawaiian Pineapple Company to house the influx of workers. The island now has around 1,400 dwelling units, most of which were built during the 1980s and 1990s. Lānaʻi may be on the cusp of another expansion in housing construction that could double the number of housing units if current plans to diversify the island's economy are realized.

While new residential construction will likely improve the island's housing choices, there are challenges: housing development plans should address factors affecting affordability and community character; special needs populations, such as disabled residents or the frail or elderly, may require special housing types; and zoning regulations may need updating to allow for a variety of housing types, lot sizes, and mixed-use districts.

Housing affordability is a problem throughout the County, and Lānaʻi is no exception. Shortages of reasonably priced housing can contribute to high rates of crowding and lower ownership rates. Housing affordability can improve when residences are built near employment, services, and existing infrastructure. The ability of residents to purchase or rent can also improve when there is an accessory ʻohana unit to provide rental income or to house family members. However, investment or second homes used as visitor rentals may increase housing prices.

The County has a number of policies and regulations to help ensure quality, island-appropriate housing is available to all residents. The Countywide Policy Plan specifically addresses affordable housing:

Ensure that an adequate and permanent supply of affordable housing, both new and existing units, is made available for purchase or rental to our resident and/or workforce population, with special emphasis on providing housing for low- to moderate-income families, and ensure that all affordable housing remains affordable in perpetuity.²⁹

On Lānaʻi, the Mānele and Kōʻele PD ordinances both contain provisions requiring the development and coordination of an affordable housing program for island residents.

Existing Conditions

According to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), families who pay more than 30 percent of their annual income on housing are considered cost burdened. By this standard, and as shown in Figures 11.1 and 11.2, a relatively low number of Lānaʻi renters pay unaffordable rents. However, a high number of Lānaʻi homeowners are paying unaffordable monthly ownership costs.

²⁹ County of Maui, Department of Planning (March 2010). *County of Maui 2030 General Plan, Countywide Policy Plan*, p. 57.

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As shown below in Figure 11.1, for the years 2007 to 2011, only 17 percent of Lāna`i renters paid more than the HUD affordable rate for housing costs versus 55 percent of Maui County renters and 56 percent of statewide renters.³⁰

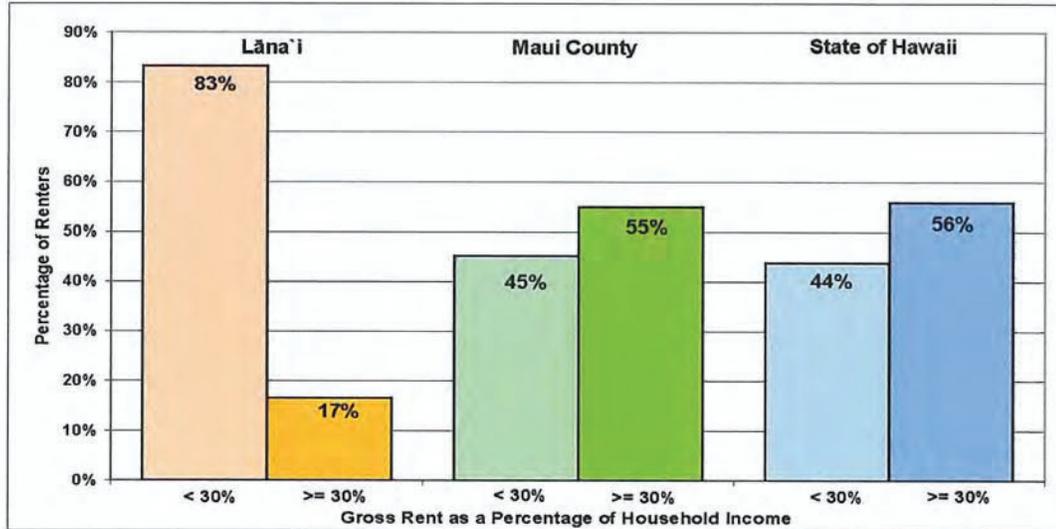


Figure 11.1 Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income

As shown below in Figure 11.2, for the years 2007 to 2011, 61 percent of Lāna`i homeowners with mortgages paid more than the HUD affordable rate for housing costs versus 53 percent of county homeowners and 49 percent of owners statewide.³¹

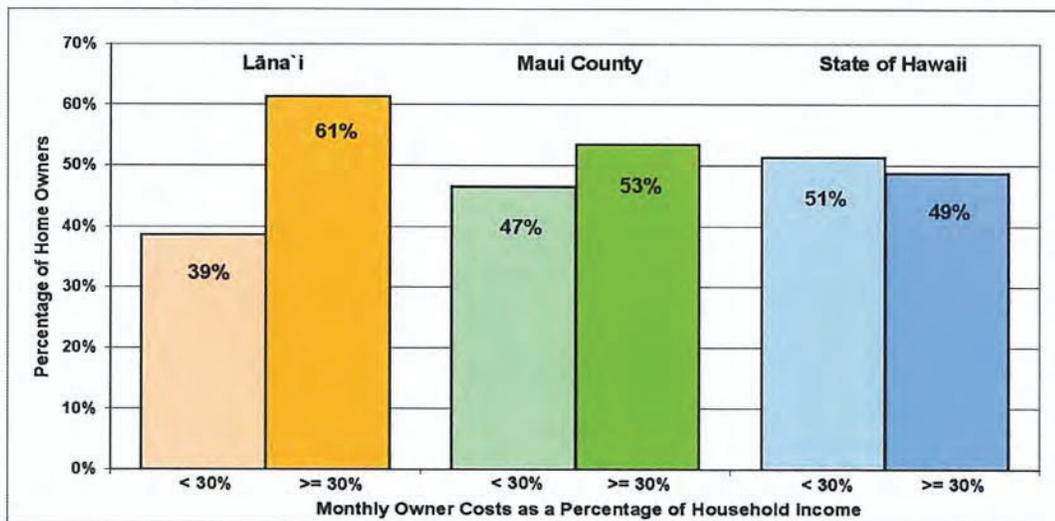


Figure 11.2 Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income (for homes with mortgages)

³⁰ United States Census Bureau (December 2012). *2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*.

³¹ *Id.*

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Most residents live in moderately priced housing located in Lānaʻi City, while the island’s high-end housing is primarily located in the Mānele and Kōʻele PDs. Around 59 percent of Lānaʻi households own their homes, which equals the statewide ownership rate.³² Pūlama Lānaʻi is the primary provider of rental housing, with 455 single-family and multifamily units.

A large number of capital improvement projects were initiated by Pūlama Lānaʻi in 2013, boosting island employment. These job gains sharply increased the need for housing, creating a housing shortage. The main barrier to alleviating this housing shortage is the scarcity of developable residential land apart from the luxury offerings in Kōʻele and Mānele PDs. There are two housing projects on the edge of Lānaʻi City that have been approved for a number of years, but both appear unlikely to contribute a significant number of housing units anytime soon.

The first project is a DHHL development that has had 45 lots available to qualified Native Hawaiians since 2005, 29 of which have been leased and developed. The second project is a County affordable housing development located on 73 acres that was approved for 372 affordable residential units. The project is planned in five phases over a period of 17 years. However, the County has not yet provided a construction timeline for the project.

Lānaʻi also has a number of transient vacation rental (TVR) and B&B accommodations. The conversion of houses to TVRs and B&Bs has reduced the inventory of housing available for residents. However, TVRs and B&Bs do provide an alternative source of visitor accommodations that support the State hunting program, which generates significant economic activity for the island.

B. ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

Issue 1: There is a lack of affordable housing and affordable residential building sites on Lānaʻi.

Strategy 1A: Support development and implementation of a comprehensive affordable housing plan for Lānaʻi within one year of adoption of the community plan.

Strategy 1B: Encourage Pūlama Lānaʻi to develop new rental and ownership housing that is affordable to a broad range of Lānaʻi household income levels.

Strategy 1C: Work with the community and public-private partners to establish a community land trust to improve access to affordable land and housing.

Issue 2: The County does not currently have the funding to develop the Lānaʻi City Affordable Housing Project and there is an immediate need for more housing.

³² Id.

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Strategy 2: Encourage the County to negotiate a swap of the entitled affordable housing project land so Pūlama Lāna`i can immediately begin construction of new housing. In exchange, the approved number of affordable housing units will be distributed throughout each new residential growth area.

Issue 3: **There is a lack of housing choices at different price levels and housing sizes.**

Strategy 3: Encourage new development to include a variety of lot sizes, housing types, tenures, and price points that accommodate the full spectrum of household compositions, life stages (i.e. single, married, with children, multigenerational, etc.), and income levels. Ensuring housing variety on Lāna`i will increase residents' ability to remain on the island when family or economic circumstances change. Housing types include small and large single-family detached homes, `ohana dwelling units, duplexes, town homes, multifamily buildings, and live-work units.

Issue 4: **There is an increasing need for housing and services for special needs populations.**

Strategy 4: Support the formation of partnerships to provide housing and residential care for special needs populations.

C. GOAL, POLICIES, ACTIONS

GOAL **A diverse supply of housing that meets the needs of all Lāna`i residents.**

Policies

1. Support regulations to keep all affordable housing affordable in perpetuity.
2. Require County-mandated affordable housing has a buyback provision so affordable units will not be taken out of the affordable housing stock.
3. Require County-subsidized affordable rental housing remain available as rental housing at affordable rents.
4. Expedite the permit process for housing projects that are safe, affordable, environmentally sustainable, and community oriented.
5. Encourage development of a mix of quality multifamily and single-family housing units to expand housing choices and price points.

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6. Support opportunities for multigenerational housing and efficient use of existing infrastructure through the development of 'ohana units on Lāna'i.
7. Ensure elderly and special needs residents have access to appropriate housing.
8. Encourage Lāna'i residents to take advantage of the USDA Rural Development Mutual Self-Help Housing Loan program to help build their own homes.
9. Increase homeownership for Lāna'i residents by encouraging the sale of residential rental properties.
10. Encourage locating employee housing near remote employment centers.
11. Encourage the County to work collaboratively with Pūlama Lāna'i in order to build affordable housing throughout all residential growth areas.
12. Encourage the establishment of a community land trust to improve access to affordable land and housing.
13. Promote the use of sustainable green building and development practices, such as the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) standard.

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Actions

Table 11.1 Housing Actions				
No.	Action	Policy No.	Lead County Agency	Partners
11.01	Develop and implement a comprehensive affordable housing plan for Lānaʻi within one year of adoption of the community plan.	1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12	DHHC	Pūlama Lānaʻi
11.02	Implement a housing rehabilitation program including loans, grants, and/or technical assistance and community outreach.	8	DHHC	Pūlama Lānaʻi
11.03	Amend zoning codes to allow a greater variety of housing types, including mixed-use, mixed housing types, co-housing, prefabricated homes, and small lots.	1	Department of Planning	
11.04	Provide assistance with securing/leveraging grants, Low Income Housing Tax Credits, and other resources that support affordable housing price points.	8	DHHC	
11.05	Develop a plan for establishing a long-term care infrastructure on Lānaʻi, including long-term and short-term supportive housing, palliative care, and hospice facilities.	7	DHHC	Pūlama Lānaʻi Lānaʻi Changes
11.06	Provide adequate government-sponsored affordable housing units for Lānaʻi government personnel and residents.	3, 10	DHHC	Various State Agencies
11.07	Redesign and accelerate development of the County's affordable housing site in order to help alleviate the existing housing shortage.	1, 4	DHHC	Department of Planning Mayor's Office Pūlama Lānaʻi
11.08	Assist with community workshops to explore different housing types and development patterns that could be utilized in an expansion of Lānaʻi City or in new residential areas.	11	Department of Planning	Pūlama Lānaʻi DHHC DHHL

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No.	Action	Policy No.	Lead County Agency	Partners
11.09	Investigate whether Na Hale `O Maui, a community land trust on Maui, would consider operating on Lāna`i.	12	DHHC	Department of Planning Na Hale `O Maui
11.10	Form partnerships to establish an elder care infrastructure system.	7	DHHC	DOH NGOs Pūlama Lāna`i
11.11	Explore the development of incentives promoting the use of sustainable green building and development practices.	13	Department of Planning	DPW Pūlama Lāna`i

12 | GOVERNANCE

A. INTRODUCTION

The County of Maui is the sole local government for residents of the three inhabited islands of Maui Nui: Maui, Moloka`i, and Lāna`i; there are no cities, townships, or villages with separate municipal governments. The Maui County Council is composed of nine members who are elected at large, one of whom is required to be a resident of Lāna`i.

The county seat is located in Wailuku on the island of Maui, making participation in Council meetings difficult for Lāna`i residents. However, recent improvements in telecommunications have enabled Lāna`i residents to participate remotely. The Lāna`i Planning Commission holds regularly scheduled monthly meetings on Lāna`i that provide residents the opportunity to testify on land use issues. Occasionally, the County sponsors other public meetings on Lāna`i that provide a forum for discussion of a variety of community issues. Lāna`i has a diverse population, including residents who are not fluent in English and need translation services in order to provide testimony or comments.

Since approximately 98 percent of the island is privately owned and managed by Pūlama Lāna`i, some of the community services traditionally delivered by the government are funded and provided by the company. These services include water service and some parks and recreation facilities. At some point, satisfaction of these public needs by Pūlama Lāna`i may become subject to private spending limitations.

B. ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

Issue 1: There is a history of ineffective communication between residents and the primary landowner.

Strategy 1A: Establish regularly scheduled forums for cooperative communication between Lāna`i residents, Pūlama Lāna`i, and the island's major employers.

Strategy 1B: Develop a formalized process that will ensure ongoing, open communications between residents and the major landowner regarding issues of importance, such as management of Lāna`i's drinking water distribution system.

Issue 2: There are insufficient opportunities for public participation in county government councils, commissions, committees, and boards.

Strategy 2A: Provide a variety of information sources and technological connections for citizens to participate, communicate, and stay informed about their community and government.

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Actions

Table 12.1 Governance Actions				
No.	Action	Policy No.	Lead County Agency	Partners
12.01	Conduct regularly-scheduled public information meetings on island.	1, 2, 5	Mayor's Office	
12.02	Continue to improve, promote, and publicize the availability of telecommunications for county services and for participation in council meetings held on Maui.	2, 4	Mayor's Office	
12.03	Study the feasibility of a County government office building in Lānaʻi City and explore the possibility of sharing it with State and Federal partners.	2, 3	Mayor's Office	State Agencies Federal Agencies
12.04	Create a program to provide education on the use of telecommunications technologies to encourage public participation.	2, 4	Mayor's Office	
12.05	Encourage the use of social media to improve public communication.	1, 2, 4	Mayor's Office Office of Council Services (OCS)	Department of Management Pūlama Lānaʻi
12.06	Provide the Lānaʻi Planning Commission with annual status reports as described in Chapter 2.80B, MCC.	2	Department of Planning	

13 | IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

A. INTRODUCTION

The preceding chapters identify programs, projects, and actions that need implementation to actualize the Lāna`i Community Plan's vision, goals, and policies. Chapter 2.80B, MCC, specifies an implementation program for the plan's actions and milestones and requires status reports to monitor the progress of implementation. The implementation program includes a capital improvement element, an implementation schedule, and a financial element.

B. IMPLEMENTATION

The capital improvement element includes the infrastructure systems and public facilities and services that will be needed over the 20-year planning period, in two-year increments, to implement the Lāna`i Community Plan's vision, goals, and policies. Projects comprising the capital improvement element are included in the implementation schedule to guide and facilitate programming and budgeting for forthcoming capital improvement projects (CIP). The list does not include repair and maintenance projects.

The implementation schedule is included in this chapter and includes a description of the project or program, priority, timing, lead implementation agency, estimated cost, and potential funding source(s). Actions may be implemented by the lead County agency or by another entity, such as the State or nonprofit groups, and assisted by a County agency. Actions are identified as either Priority 1 or Priority 2, with Priority 1 being the higher priority. Identifying high priority actions helps agencies focus on implementing key actions considering time and budget constraints. Priority 2 actions are still considered important for implementing the community plan. The following questions were used to identify Priority 1 actions:

1. Will the action address an urgent issue?
2. Is the action required for public health and safety?
3. Is the action required by legal mandate?
4. Is the action required to prevent the irretrievable loss of a resource?
5. Will the action benefit the majority of the community?
6. Will the action significantly improve the quality of life of Lāna`i residents?
7. Is the action required for other actions to be initiated?
8. Is the action already funded?

The implementation program should provide enough flexibility over the life of the plan to allow for reprioritization and adjustments to funding levels. Implementation of the actions listed in the schedule is subject to available funding.

The financial element describes a fiscally sound financial program for identified actions and capital improvements. For the financial element, refer to the Maui Island Plan, Chapter 10 Long-Range Implementation Program, Infrastructure Planning and Finance Policy Framework on page 10-4.

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C. MONITORING

The Monitoring and Evaluation Program establishes a strategy to track plan implementation, evaluate the effectiveness of policies and programs, monitor the quality of life on Lāna`i, and allow for periodic program adjustments. This strategy includes establishing and monitoring performance indicators to help implementing agencies attain planned outcomes. Specific benchmarks will be used to measure progress in the implementation of community plan policies and actions. The Department of Planning will coordinate with the appropriate agencies and program specialists to establish benchmarks for major programs and initiatives. Physical, environmental, cultural, and socio-economic indicators will also be used to assess the overall quality of life on Lāna`i.

The Department of Planning will oversee the Monitoring and Evaluation Program, which will include the preparation of a monitoring report. The Department may modify or add indicators, as needed, to track the impacts of plan implementation. The Department will prepare a monitoring report to validate the progress of plan implementation and provide a portrait of the quality of life on Lāna`i.

Table 13.1 includes a set of 39 core indicators that could be used to monitor progress toward achieving the goals and objectives of the community plan. Many indicators identified in this plan have been borrowed from existing plans, programs, and reports, and are based on available and reliable data to ensure their usefulness throughout the planning horizon. However, they can be modified and updated as new data becomes available.

Furthermore, the quality-of-life indicators are intended to represent a range of measurements across the various chapters of the community plan. The indicators are regional in nature to focus on the island as a whole. Where possible, commonly used indicators have been chosen in order to facilitate comparisons between Lāna`i and other jurisdictions. These core indicators not only provide a snapshot of the quality of life on Lāna`i, but also track the progress of key issues the community plan intends to address. Table 13.2 articulates how the indicators relate to the community plan goals and details appropriate sources of data.

13 | IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

Table 13.1 Core Indicators

BUILT ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS	<i>LAND USE</i>
	1 Building permits by type
	2 Building permits issued in tsunami inundation zone and future sea-level rise (%)
	3 Average density of new developments
	4 New urban development consistent with Urban and Rural Design Principles (%)
	5 Housing affordability index
	<i>TRANSPORTATION</i>
	6 Vehicle miles traveled
	7 Commute mode shares
	8 Annual transit ridership
	9 Dedicated bike lanes (total miles)
	<i>INFRASTRUCTURE</i>
	10 Recycled waste (%)
11 Parks and Open Space per 1,000 population (acres)	
12 Energy consumption by source (%)	
13 Energy consumption per capita	
SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS	<i>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</i>
	14 Cost-of-living index
	15 Employment by sector
	16 Value of agricultural production
	17 Permitted B&Bs and STRHs (#)
	18 Frequency of passenger flights
	19 Food produced and consumed locally
	<i>POPULATION / COMMUNITY</i>
	20 Unemployment rate
	21 Poverty rate
	22 College-bound rate
	23 Drug and alcohol arrests
	24 Child abuse and neglect
	25 Sex assault, domestic violence, and mental health
	26 Licensed health care practitioners
	27 Adult residential care homes (# beds)
	<i>CULTURAL HERITAGE</i>
	28 Hawaiian Language students (#)
	29 Subsistence food sources
30 Properties listed on the State or National Historic Registers (#)	
31 Scenic roadways (total miles)	
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS	<i>WATERSHED SYSTEMS</i>
	32 Reclaimed water use (%)
	33 Watershed health
	34 Drinking water quality
	<i>OCEAN / MARINE ENVIRONMENT</i>
	35 Coastal water quality
	36 Healthy coral reefs (%)
	37 Reef fish biomass
	<i>WILDLIFE AND NATURAL AREAS</i>
	38 Threatened and endangered species (#)
39 Protected and conservation lands (total acres)	

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Table 13.2 Core Indicators, Goals, and Data Sources

	<i>Built Environment Indicators</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
	LAND USE		
1	Building permits by type	Provide housing choices / create mixed-use communities	Department of Planning
2	Building permits issued in tsunami inundation zone and future sea-level rise (%)	Reduce risk from coastal hazards	Department of Planning
3	Average density of new developments	Create walkable communities / increase housing affordability	Department of Planning
4	New urban development consistent with Urban and Rural Design Principles (%)	Create compact, efficient, human-scale communities / enhance historic character	Department of Planning
5	Housing affordability index	Increase housing affordability	NAR methodology; UH Economic Research Organization (UHERO); Maui County Data Book
	TRANSPORTATION		
6	Vehicle miles traveled	Reduce fossil fuel consumption	Maui County Data Book; HDOT
7	Commute mode shares	Provide a multi-modal transportation system / reduce fossil fuel consumption	HDOT
8	Annual transit ridership	Provide a multi-modal transportation system / reduce fossil fuel consumption	Department of Transportation
9	Dedicated bike lanes (total miles)	Provide a multi-modal transportation system / reduce fossil fuel consumption	HDOT
	INFRASTRUCTURE		
10	Recycled waste (%)	Minimize solid waste / divert solid waste to recycling	DEM
11	Parks and Open Space per 1,000 population (acres)	Expand opportunities for recreation	Department of Parks and Recreation
12	Energy consumption by source (%)	Reduce fossil fuel consumption / increase use of renewable energy	Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT)
13	Energy consumption per capita	Reduce fossil fuel consumption	DBEDT

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Table 13.2 Core Indicators, Goals and Data Sources (continued)

	<i>Social Environment Indicators</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
	<i>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</i>		
14	Cost-of-living index	Quality-of-life indicator	County of Maui Data Book
15	Employment by sector	Economic diversification	County of Maui Data Book
16	Value of agricultural production	Support agricultural economy	UHERO
17	Permitted B&Bs and STRHs (#)	Diversify the tourism industry	Department of Planning
18	Frequency of passenger flights	Reliable air transportation	County of Maui Data Book
19	Food produced and consumed locally	Increase locally grown food	DOA; CTAHR
	<i>POPULATION / COMMUNITY</i>		
20	Unemployment rate	Economic resilience	UHERO; U.S. Department of Labor (Bureau of Labor Statistics)
21	Poverty rate	Economic resilience	U.S. Census Community Survey via DBEDT
22	College-bound rate	Increase post-secondary education	Kids Count Data Center
23	Drug and alcohol arrests	Effective support services for individuals and families	Crime in Hawaii – Uniform Crime Reports
24	Child abuse and neglect	Effective support services for individuals and families	DHS (Child Welfare Services Branch, Adult Protective and Community Services Branch)
25	Sex assault, domestic violence, and mental health	Effective support services for individuals and families	DHS (Child Welfare Services Branch, Adult Protective and Community Services Branch)
26	Licensed health care practitioners	Comprehensive health care system	County of Maui Data Book
27	Adult residential care homes (# beds)	Strengthen the eldercare infrastructure system	County of Maui Data Book
	<i>CULTURAL HERITAGE</i>		
28	Hawaiian language students (#)	Protect the diverse island culture and local traditions	DOE
29	Subsistence food sources	Protect the diverse island culture and local traditions	County of Maui Data Book
30	Properties listed on the State or National registers (#)	Protect cultural resources	DLNR (State Historic Preservation Division)
31	Scenic roadways (total miles)	Protect scenic vistas	Department of Planning

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Table 13.2 Core Indicators, Goals and Data Sources (continued)

	<i>Natural Environment Indicators</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
	WATERSHED SYSTEMS		
32	Reclaimed water use (%)	Decrease pollution, sustainability indicator	DOH (Safe Drinking Water Branch); Pūlama Lānaʻi
33	Watershed health	Protect and enhance native ecosystems	DLNR; DOH; UH; Pūlama Lānaʻi; Pacific Neon
34	Drinking water quality	Increase water quality, basic quality of life	DOH (Safe Drinking Water Branch); Pūlama Lānaʻi
	OCEAN / MARINE ENVIRONMENT		
35	Coastal water quality	Decrease pollution	DOH (Clean Water Branch)
36	Healthy coral reefs (%)	Improve reef health	DAR
37	Reef fish biomass	Increase reef health, preserve biodiversity	DAR
	WILDLIFE AND NATURAL AREAS		
38	Threatened and endangered species (#)	Preserve biodiversity	USFWS
39	Protected and conservation lands (total acres)	Protect sensitive lands	County of Maui

13 | IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

Table 13.3 Lāna`i Community Plan Implementation Schedule

Community Plan Chapter	Action No.	Description	Type	Priority	Timing	Lead Agency*	Est. Cost (\$1,000)	Funding Source(s)
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS								
Envir./NR	3.05	In consultation with landowners, use the existing system of roads and trails as firebreaks and construct small water storage reservoirs for fire suppression.	CIP	2	2022-2023	MFD	TBD	County, Private
Envir./NR	3.07	Reduce sediment and nutrient loads from entering coastal waters by assisting landowners, upon request, to construct small-scale water retention, or bioretention, projects that control surface flows and increase aquifer recharge.	CIP	2	2022-2023	DPW	TBD	Federal, County, Private
Infrastructure – Wastewater	7.16	Relocate the Lāna`i WWTF if necessary because of the Lāna`i City Expansion.	CIP	1	2018-2019	DEM	TBD	County
Infrastructure – Solid Waste	7.18	Develop a cost effective, environmentally sustainable solution to the landfill, which is nearing capacity.	CIP	1	2016-2017	DEM	TBD	County
Public Facilities & Services – Fire & Public Safety	8.10	Develop and construct fire, safety, and rescue services and facilities at Mānele.	CIP	1	2022-2023	MFD	TBD	County
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES								
Envir./NR	3.01	Compile data to create maps of primary water recharge areas requiring the highest protection and restoration efforts, and maps of secondary water recharge areas that may be susceptible to pollutant infiltration.	Project	1	2016-2021	DWS Department of Planning	10	County, State, Private

13 | IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

Community Plan Chapter	Action No.	Description	Type	Priority	Timing	Lead Agency*	Est. Cost (\$1,000)	Funding Source(s)
Envir./NR	3.02	<p>Assist in the protection and restoration of both wet and dryland forests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop specific actions, baseline survey maps, and key messages. • Increase implementation capacity and ongoing stewardship. • Continue efforts to control feral animals. • Conduct or coordinate public education and involvement events to increase community stewardship. • Install interpretive signage. • Educate shipping companies on invasive species. • Develop a native tree planting program and establish a nursery. • Re-establish Forest and Watershed Partnership. • Explore permaculture methods. 	Program/Projects	2	Ongoing	Mayor's Office (Environmental Coordinator)	TBD	County
Envir./NR	3.03	Develop a toolbox of BMPs, such as the use of green infrastructure, to mitigate sediment and pollutant runoff.	Project	2	2016-2021	DPW	10	County, State
Envir./NR	3.04	Assist State in agencies developing a toolbox of BMPs for use by citizens and business to improve ecosystems and water quality in urban areas. Assist in providing public education, through workshops or other means, on water quality, pollution prevention, and BMPs to encourage changes in business and household practices.	Project	2	2016-2021	Mayor's Office (Environmental Coordinator)	10	County, State
Envir./NR	3.06	Hold educational forums on the protection of coastal waters to discuss current activities, programs, or issues, e.g. Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary, or fish farms and water quality issues.	Program	2	2016-2021	Mayor's Office (Environmental Coordinator)	10	County