

**Name:** Rob Weltman

**Agenda Item:** B.1 Goal 2.3 | Ready and Resilient Systems

**Date Received:** 3/6/23 via email

### *Definitions*

The following terms are used throughout the Plan, and it is important to understand their definitions and use for planning.

The State-recognized **sea level rise exposure area (SLR-XA)** is defined as the Hawai'i Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission's recognized planning target or threshold for sea level rise exposure. Currently, the recognized planning threshold is 3.2-feet of sea level rise. The planning threshold may change over time based on best available scientific information.

The **Erosion Hazard Line** is defined as the County of Maui's recognized planning target or threshold for coastal erosion. The County's recognized planning threshold for coastal erosion is 3.2-feet of sea level rise as identified in the Hawai'i Sea Level Rise Viewer (Coastal Erosion, <https://www.pacioos.hawaii.edu/shoreline/slr-hawaii/>). The planning threshold may change over time based on best available scientific information.

### *Cross-cutting topics:*

- Climate change and Resilience
- Cultural Resources
- Hazards
- Historic Preservation
- Infrastructure
- Land Use
- Environment
- Emergency Services
- Other Services and Facilities

## **Policies**

### *Climate Change and Sea Level Rise*

**2.3.1** | To minimize impacts from future coastal erosion to development, new permanent structures must be located landward of the State-recognized sea level rise exposure area (SLR-XA) with coastal erosion, except a minimum buildable area must be provided. This restriction does not apply to structures needed as part of an approved beach restoration project or cultural project such as loko i'a. and which must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

**2.3.2** | For redevelopment and new developments within the SLR-XA, developers must proactively :

a. Coordinate with the Maui County Department of Planning and adjacent or nearby property owners to understand possible collective relocation of at-risk structures;

b. Incorporate results of coordination into development plans by siting any new planned structures out of harm's way;

c. Make efforts to not hold the County of Maui and State of Hawai'i liable for any and all future costs associated with maintaining or protecting the property developed within the SLR-XA, including costs associated with retreat, hazard mitigation, and cleanup costs to maintain the health of the nearshore marine environment from material debris originating from the ocean or from the structures' own erosion; and

d. Make efforts to waive the ability to ever request shoreline hardening for their property or project from the County of Maui or the State of Hawai'i.

**2.3.3** | Protect the public access to and preserve and restore the ecological function of wetlands, shorelines, beaches, and dunes by preserving waterfront land within the SLR-XA as undeveloped space, greenways, stormwater management facilities, active restoration areas or parks wherever possible.

**2.3.4** | Support amendments to the Maui Island Plan and Community Plan, and changes in Zoning for new development in Mā'alaea on land mauka of Hauoli Street and the SLR-XA for affected makai development retreating inland because of impacts from sea level rise or other coastal hazards.

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Finished 1/4/2023

**2.3.5** | Support coastal retreat of South Maui structures currently located in the shoreline setback area and the SLR-XA.

**2.3.6** | Encourage redevelopment and new development related to strategic relocation and increased resilience in preparation for and in response to climate change or natural disasters.

**2.3.7** | Avoid development or redevelopment within Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA).

**2.3.8** | Support expansion of community-supported renewable energy deployment, including small-scale community options and decentralized energy systems, all of which include plans for maintenance and disposal that do not burden County landfills and

decommissioning at the end of the project's intended use as well as safeguard our endangered native flora and fauna.

**2.3.8a** | Sand should not be moved between moku without consulting the community.

### *Fire and Emergency Management*

**2.3.9** | Require all development to incorporate defensible space around its perimeter and provide ongoing maintenance as per recommendations of the Maui Fire Department.

**2.3.10** | Improve the resilience of the transportation system to natural hazard events and climate change-related hazards such as sea level rise, flooding, thunderstorms, tsunamis and wildfires, including the development of additional roadways in and out of South Maui to improve safe evacuation during hazard events.

**2.3.11** | Consult and apply as appropriate the goals, objectives, and actions of the South Maui Community Wildfire Protection Plan and the Maui County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

**2.3.12** | Encourage the development of fire breaks and bioswales that can be used for recreational paths and greenways around existing communities, and between new and existing communities.

**2.3.13** | Require new buildings that serve as emergency shelters to be built to hurricane standards and support existing buildings that currently serve as emergency shelters to be retrofitted to Enhanced Hurricane Protection Area standards.

### *Water*

**2.3.14** | Require new developments to install landscaping that reduces water use, with drought-resistant and micro-climate appropriate design, adding overstory trees to reduce evapotranspiration and plants emphasizing native species. Use grey water where available and allowed by the state DOH.

**2.3.15** | Prioritize above all else the protection, preservation, and management of South Maui's freshwater sources including aquifers, recharge areas, and freshwater springs.

**2.3.15a** | Establish a new fire station mauka of Pi'ilani Highway.

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Finished 1/18/2023

## Mark

**Mark: When designing a net-zero energy system, it's starts with maximizing efficiency to minimize the need for a large solar system. The same emphasis should occur when designing water systems to first maximize efficiency and eliminate water use where appropriate then address recycling the water that is used. Always eliminate waste first before determine the actual need.**

## Wastewater

**2.3.16** | New developments in South Maui, including projects developed under Chapter 201H, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, and Chapter 2.96 and 2.97, MCC, must connect to County or private recycled water distribution systems when available; if recycled water infrastructure is not readily available, developments shall be designed to allow for future connections.

**2.3.17** | Support the use of gray water and recycled water in County parks and community gardens.

**Mark: Strongly recommend exploring dry toilet systems to eliminate up to 40,000 gal per year per household, with some very sophisticated systems, including multi-family dwellings that turn their waste into a revenue stream with composting.**

**2.3.18** | Support amendments to the Maui Island Plan and Community Plan, and changes in Zoning, for the acquisition of land outside of the SLR-XA for the construction of a new wastewater collection system and treatment options to serve the Mā'alaea area.

**2.3.19** | Support the transition of the Mā'alaea area away from the use of wastewater injection wells to a new system that increases treatment and provides better options for reuse or disposal of wastewater.