

Section 5

Appendices

Appendix A | Community Plan Update Process and Plan Structure

Process to Update the Plan

Section 2.80B.070, Maui County Code, outlines the specific requirements for the community plan planning process. The process to update the Plan spanned over six primary phases as shown in Figure 5.1. Community engagement provided an opportunity for the Department staff to gain a better understanding of relevant issues that impact the South Maui community. The engagement also allowed staff to provide more technical information on the different issues affecting South Maui, particularly in the context of land use planning. Community engagement was the unifying thread that pulled the entire process and Plan together so that the community's values and vision for its future are represented.

COMMUNITY PLAN UPDATE PROCESS



Figure 5.1 Community Plan update process.

Four primary goals of the process were to:

- Provide for a transparent and inclusive process to reach a broader cross section of the community, and increase trust and involvement.
- Complement, not duplicate, the regional work of the MIP.
- Identify actions that are realistic and implementable.
- Foster an efficient and timely review and adoption process

Community Engagement | Planning with the Community

The Department has involved a diverse representation of the community throughout all phases of the process to update the Plan. Although the COVID-19 pandemic prevented in-person outreach options, the Department remained committed to working with the community in a meaningful and open way to promote inclusivity, collaboration and transparency. To this end, the Department provided diverse virtual options for community participation, such as virtual meetings, interviews, “talk story” sessions, town halls, online mapping activities, and workshops. The We Are South Maui website, launched in 2020, serves as the online resource hub for the Plan. The website provided access to online surveys, workshops, town halls, and activities. The draft plans and information on the Community Plan Advisory Committee (CPAC), Maui Planning Commission (MPC), and Maui County Council (Council) meetings are available on the website.

Since the launch of We Are South Maui through April 30, 2022, the website has seen a total of 6,379 users and 20,811 pageviews. The Department received more than 800 responses through online questionnaires and other activities, and has 560 subscribers registered to its South Maui email list. Through e-mails, the website, social media and press releases the community was invited to participate in the development of the South Maui Community Plan.

Public Engagement Events

- Kickoff Open House (Oct. 12 – Nov. 16, 2020)
- Story Map Activity (Nov. 18 – Dec. 31, 2020)
- Vision Workshop: Phase I (Jan. 14 – Feb. 14, 2021)
- Vision Workshop: Phase II (Mar. 31 – Apr. 30, 2021)
- Transportation Town Hall (Apr. 27, 2021)
- Climate Change Town Hall (Jun. 3, 2021)
- Housing Town Hall (Jul. 13, 2021)
- Community Design Workshops (Sept. 13 – Oct. 27, 2021)
- Talk Story Tuesdays (Every Tuesday, September 21 – October 26, 2021)
- Public Facilities Town Hall (Oct. 28, 2021)
- Water and Wastewater Town Hall (Nov. 4, 2021)
- Growth Alternatives Workshop (April 11 – April 29, 2022)
- Growth Alternatives Open House (April 14, 2022)
- Draft Plan Release + Open House (August 23, 2022)

Research

The Research phase included identifying current conditions, issues, and opportunities. The Department conducted a series of interviews and small group “talk story” sessions with individuals, community groups, and organizations to gather information on key issues, opportunities, and their vision for South Maui. A product of the Research phase included Technical Resource Papers on major topics identified by the community as important to them. These papers include:

- Infrastructure and Public Facilities Assessment
- Economic Conditions
- Climate Change and Hazards
- Transportation and Mobility
- Population and Employment Forecast
- Housing

Community Workshops

The Community Workshops phase overlapped with the Research phase and included valuable insights into the issues, concerns, and values of the community. The Department hosted virtual public meetings, workshops, and open houses to provide an opportunity for all members of the public to learn about and provide feedback on housing, infrastructure, and many more topics. The Department worked with the community to create a draft vision statement to guide development of the Plan. Community design and land use workshops also gave the public a chance to weigh in on priorities for preservation and change. The Technical Resource Papers along with the abundance of community input laid the groundwork to develop the Plan.

Community Plan Advisory Committee [LRD to update highlights below]

The focus of the third phase is the CPAC review and further development of the draft Plan. In this phase, the CPAC reviews background materials and the draft Plan provided by the Department. The CPAC determines the community's preferred growth alternative and provides recommendations on goals, policies, and actions. The CPAC held 42 meetings over the course of 13 months. The CPAC then sent the revised draft Plan to the MPC for review.

Maui Planning Commission and County Council Plan Review [TO BE DRAFTED IN FUTURE]

The MPC's review and recommendation, and the Council's review and adoption of the Plan, comprise the final two phases of the process. The MPC held # meetings over the course of # months. Upon completion of their review and recommendation, the Department transmits the revised draft Plan to the Council for review and approval. The Council's XX Committee held # meetings over the course of # months before sending the Plan to the full Council for final review and adoption. The Council held # meetings over the course of # months and adopted the Plan by Ordinance No.X on [add date].

Related Studies and Plans

The Plan intersects with other planning efforts on Maui. It supports the work of the following studies and plans, but is not intended to duplicate their work.

- South Maui Community Plan Update Public Engagement Program (PEP)
- South Maui Story Map
- Guide to Community Plan Designations
- Pohakea Stormwater Management Plan
- Southwest Maui Watershed Management Plan
- Kīhei Sub-Area Transportation Plan
- Kīhei Drainage Master Plan (Pre-Final Report)
- Hele Mai Maui (2020)
- Maui Short-Range Transit Plan (2016)
- South Maui Region Parks & Open Space Master Plan (2003)

Significant Sites:

For a list of significant sites see Maui County Resources Management Plan (1984) or the newest version of such a plan (update name if applicable before adoption of plan).

How to Use this Plan

The Plan is used to inform elected and appointed officials as well as County agencies in making decisions about future development in South Maui. The County will use the Plan to:

- Review development projects
- Guide new zoning regulations and changes to existing regulations
- Guide annual and capital improvement program budgets
- Establish new programs and initiatives

Plan Structure

The foundation of the Plan consists of the community's vision and five goals, organized by sections:

- Plan Framework
- Policy Framework
- Growth Framework
- Implementation & Monitoring

Plan Framework

The Plan Framework describes the process the Department used to update the Plan and how the Plan is used by the County and community. It includes a brief history of the community plan area and key existing challenges. The Plan Framework also includes the community's vision, which describes the way South Maui wants its community to look and feel in the next 20 years. The vision is aspirational and forward-thinking, focuses on the needs of future generations, and reflects a direction the community really believes in.

Policy Framework

The Policy Framework is organized by the five goals and includes policies to help achieve the goals and vision. The policies are used by the County agencies, MPC, and the Council in their review of development proposals. The Plan policies are also used by County agencies, boards and commissions, and the Council as they consider other actions relating to South Maui.

Growth Framework

The Growth Framework directs how South Maui will change over the next 20 years. It includes a description of the community plan designations and the Community Plan Map. It also identifies areas of community expansion as well as opportunities for infill and redevelopment to strengthen existing towns. The Growth Framework works alongside the Policy Framework to inform decision-making on the location, intensity and design of future development and the timing of infrastructure improvements.

Implementation and Monitoring

The Implementation and Monitoring section outlines a series of actions that will help implement the Plan's goals and vision. The actions are organized by the five goals from the Policy Framework to recognize the interrelationships among issues and strategies to address them. This section of the Plan includes an implementation schedule, which prioritizes the actions, identifies County departments responsible for implementation, and sets timeframes.

Appendix B | References

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Appendix C | Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AG	Agriculture
AMI	Area Median Income
CEDS	County of Maui Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CPAC	Community Plan Advisory Committee
CUP	Conditional Use Permit Council Maui County Council County County of Maui
DBEDT	State of Hawai‘i Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism
DEM	County of Maui Department of Environmental Management
DHHC	County of Maui Department of Housing and Human Concerns
DHHL	State of Hawai‘i Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
DLNR	State of Hawai‘i Department of Land and Natural Resources
DOH	State of Hawai‘i Department of Health
DOM	County of Maui Department of Management
DPR	County of Maui Department of Parks and Recreation
DPW	County of Maui Department of Public Works
DWS	County of Maui Department of Water Supply Department County of Maui Department of Planning
EC	Employment Center
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute
Finance	County of Maui Department of Finance Section

HHFDC	Hawai'i Housing Finance and Development Corporation
HRS	Hawai'i Revised Statutes
IN	Industrial
LID	Low Impact Development
MCC	Maui County Code
MEMA	Maui Emergency Management Agency
MFD	County of Maui Department of Fire and Public Safety
MIP	Maui Island Plan MPC Maui Planning Commission
MPD	Maui Police Department Maui
MPO	Maui Metropolitan Planning Organization
N/A	Not Applicable
NC	Neighborhood Center
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OM	County of Maui Office of the Mayor
OS	Open Space
PD	County of Maui Department of Planning
PK	Park
PQP	Public/Quasi Public
Plan	South Maui Community Plan
RES	Residential
RH	Resort/Hotel
RR	Rural Residential

RV	Rural Village
SC	State Conservation
SLR-XA	Sea Level Rise Exposure Area
SMA	Special Management Area
SPD	Special Purpose District
STC	Small Town Center
SUP	State Special Use Permit
TBD	To Be Decided
TD	County of Maui Department of Transportation
TDM	Tourism Demand Management
TOC	Transit Oriented Corridor
UHERO	University of Hawai‘i Economic Research Organization

Appendix D | Definitions

Best management practices (BMPs): Methods that have been determined to be the most effective and practical means of treating, preventing or reducing nonpoint source pollution to waters. These methods can be structural, vegetative or managerial, including practices to control erosion and scheduling of activities.

Buffer: Generally refers to the designated area around a land use or geographic feature, deliberately left in a specific condition, typically to protect a natural resource, mitigate development impacts, or protect the character of a community.

Climate change: A change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., using statistical tests) by changes in the mean or the variability of its properties that persist for an extended period, typically decades or longer.

Complete Streets: A transportation policy and design approach that requires streets to be planned, designed, operated, and maintained to enable safe, convenient, and comfortable travel and access for users of all ages and abilities regardless of their mode of transportation. Complete Streets allow for safe travel by those walking, cycling, driving automobiles, riding public transportation, or delivering goods.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design: An approach to designing the physical environment to reduce crime and create safer neighborhoods.

Defensible Space: A buffer created between a home or building and any grass, trees, shrubs or other wildland areas that surround it. The space is needed to protect homes from catching fire from embers, direct flame contact or radiant heat by slowing or stopping the spread of wildfire.

Design Guidelines: Those detailed architectural, engineering, landscaping, or other design-related standards to be applied to proposed developments.

Drainageway (plural drainageways): A route or course along which water moves or may move to drain a region.

Erosion Hazard Line: The County 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 Hawaii Sea Level Rise Viewer (Coastal Erosion). The planning threshold may change based on best available scientific information.

Gray infrastructure: traditional stormwater infrastructure in the built environment such as gutters, drains, pipes, and retention basins.

Green Infrastructure: Drainage systems that slow down or control stormwater runoff to be utilized for non-potable use (e.g. irrigation) or provide additional environmental benefits (e.g. groundwater recharge, evaporation, reduced pollution, etc.). Examples of green infrastructure include permeable pavement, bioswales, rain gardens and other rainwater catchment systems.

Gulch: A natural geologic valley, ravine, channel or drainageway. These land features are often characterized by steep slopes and may or may not contain water throughout the year.

Housing unit: A house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that can be inhabited individual or household.

Infill development: Development of land that is largely vacant or underutilized surrounded by, adjacent to, or within areas that are already largely developed.

Infrastructure: Essential facilities, structures and systems that service a town, city or county that are used by its people such as water systems, sewer systems and roads.

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED): A green building rating system that measures how sustainable and environmentally responsible a building is. It measures key areas such as water and energy efficiency, its impact on the building site and location, material selection, and indoor environmental quality.

Lifestyle Estate: Property designated Agricultural that is used for luxury dwellings, such as second homes, where very little, if any, farming occurs.

Low Impact Development (LID): A resilient approach to managing stormwater through planning, design, and structural best management practices (BMPs). LID promotes the use of natural systems to manage stormwater as close to its source as possible, thereby reducing runoff and pollutants. Example techniques include preservation of undisturbed areas and buffers, roadway and parking reduction, rain gardens, and infiltration.

Missing middle housing: A range of multi-unit or clustered housing types compatible in scale with single-family homes that help meet the growing demand for housing options and affordability. The small- to medium-sized footprints allows a range of missing middle types to be blended into a neighborhood, encouraging a mix of socioeconomic households and making these types ideal for infill.

Multimodal: Refers to transportation and land use planning that considers diverse transportation options, typically including ADA accessibility, walking, cycling, public transit and automobile, and accounts for land use factors that affect accessibility.

Park Classification Matrix: The Park Classification Matrix outlines a system of park types that describes the purpose of each type. All of the parks in the County's system are assigned a specific designation that also includes guidelines for potential activities and improvements. The matrix provides a clear rationale for the purpose of each park and how it should be developed and improved.

Pu'uhonua: means a temporary place of refuge, sanctuary, and asylum designated by the County, including a safe place where large tents are set up and basic necessities are provided, including showers, bathrooms, garbage removal, animal care, and safe storage of personal property and vehicles.

Project district zoning: The intent of a project district development is to provide for a flexible and creative planning approach rather than specific land use designations, for quality development.

Redevelopment: Development or improvement of an area that was developed sometime in the past.

Resilience: The capacity of a system to adapt to changing conditions and respond to stressors or a disturbance by resisting damage and recovering quickly. Such stressors or disturbances can include natural hazards such as fires, flooding, and drought, and human activities such as poor or overtaxed infrastructure or the introduction of exotic plants or animal species.

Sea level rise exposure area (SLR-XA): The Hawaii Climate Mitigation and Adaptation Commission's recognized planning target or threshold for sea level rise exposure, which is currently 3.2-feet of sea-level rise. The planning threshold may change over time based on best available scientific information.

Smart Growth: An approach to development to improve the quality of life by encouraging a mix of building types and uses, diverse range of housing and transportation options, development within existing neighborhoods, and community engagement.

Special improvement district: A district established by the County under applicable provisions of the Maui County Code, for providing and financing supplemental services and improvements. Typically, property owners within a special improvement district are assessed fees or taxed to fund specific services or improvements within the defined district.

Special Management Area (SMA): Coastal shoreline areas defined and regulated under Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 205A and Maui County's SMA Rules. The SMA Rules and permitting system provide for the effective management, beneficial use, protection, and development of the coastal zone. Any use, activity or operation that qualifies as "development" within the SMA requires a permit.

Stormwater runoff: Rainfall that flows over impervious surfaces such as parking lots, roads and rooftops, carrying pollutants such as sediment, nutrients and trash that end up in streams and the ocean.

Traditional Neighborhood Design: A compact, mixed-use neighborhood where residential, commercial and civic buildings are within close proximity to each other. It is a planning concept based on traditional small towns and city neighborhoods. It includes a variety of housing types, an active center, a walkable design, and often a transit option within a compact neighborhood scale area.

Transient: Any visitor or person who owns, rents, or uses a lodging or dwelling unit, or portion thereof, for less than 180 days and whose permanent address for legal purposes is not the lodging or dwelling unit occupied by the visitors, though exceptions are defined for students, temporary workers and other non-visitors.

Transit: In the context of this community plan, includes Maui Bus, a publicly available transportation system that includes regularly scheduled operation of transit buses along established routes with bus stops.

Traffic Impact Fees: Charges assessed by local governments against new development projects to recover the cost incurred by government in providing the public transportation facilities required to serve the new development and directly associated with the new development (e.g., roads, bus stops, transit centers).

Transportation Demand Management: Various strategies that change travel behavior to increase transportation system efficiency and achieve specific planning objectives.

Water neutral: reducing the water footprint as much as reasonably possible and offsetting the negative externalities of the remaining water footprint.

Website session: When a website user takes the time to browse multiple pages.

Visitor: A person visiting a person or place, especially socially or as a tourist.

Appendix E | Hawaiian Word Definitions

Adapted from Wehewehe.org

Ahupua‘a: A land division usually extending from the uplands to the sea, so called because the boundary was marked by a heap (ahu) of stones surmounted by an image of a pig (pua‘a), or because a pig or other tribute was laid on the altar as a tax to the chief.

‘Āina: Land, earth.

‘Akule: Scad fish.

Ali‘i: Chief, chiefess, officer, ruler, monarch, peer, headman, noble, aristocrat, king, queen, commander; royal, regal, aristocratic, kingly; to rule or act as a chief, govern, reign; to become a chief.

Ali‘i Nui: High chief.

‘Ama‘ama: Flathead mullet.

Awa: Milkfish.

E‘epa: characters in mythology were born in strange forms, as a plant, an animal, or a piece of rope; persons with miraculous powers.

‘Elepaio: A species of flycatcher.

Hale: House, building, institution, lodge, station, hall.

Heiau: Pre-Christian place of worship, shrine.

Hui: Club, association, society, corporation, company, institution, organization, band, league, firm, joint ownership, partnership, union, alliance, troupe, team.

‘Ike kūpuna: Wisdom from past generations.

Ilina: Grave, tomb, sepulcher, cemetery, mausoleum, plot in a cemetery.

Ka‘ao: Legend, tale.

Kalo: Taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) a kind of aroid cultivated since ancient times for food, spreading widely from the tropics of the Old World.

Kama‘ole: childless, barren.

Kapu: Taboo, prohibition; special privilege or exemption from ordinary taboo.

Kaulana mahina: Moon position.

Kēhau: Dew, mist.

Keiki: Child.

Kilo: Stargazer, reader of omens, seer.

Kilo ‘Āina: to observe, watch, and understand the natural cycles of place and how human activities can be adjusted to compliment these cycles.

Kinolau: “many forms”.

Koa: The largest of native forest trees (*Acacia koa*), with light-gray bark, crescent-shaped leaves, and white flowers in small, round heads. A legume with fine, red wood, a valuable lumber tree, formerly used for canoes, surfboards, calabashes, now for furniture and ukuleles.

Ko‘a: Coral, coral head; fishing grounds, usually identified by lining up with marks on shore; shrine, often consisting of circular piles of coral or stone, built along the shore or by ponds or streams, used in ceremonies to make fish multiply.

Konohiki: A headman of a Hawaiian land division who also controls fishing rights in adjacent waters.

Kuleana: Right, privilege, concern, responsibility.

Kūpuna: Grandparents, ancestors, relatives or close friends of the grandparent’s generation, grandaunts, granduncles.

Ku‘ula: the god that controls the fish of the sea.

Lepo: Dirt, earth, ground, filth, rubbish, silt, soil, excrement.

Loko kuapā: Fishponds built on a reef.

Loko i‘a: Fishponds.

Lo‘i: Irrigated terrace, especially for taro.

Māhele: To divide, apportion.

Mālama: To take care of, tend, attend, care for, preserve, protect, beware, save, maintain

Mai‘a: Bananas

Makai: To or towards the sea, sea water; area near the sea, seaside, lowlands; a contraction of “ma” and “kai”

Mākena: Abundance

Mauka: To or towards the inland, upland, the mountain, shoreward (if at sea); a contraction of “ma” and “uka”.

Menehune: Legendary race of small people who worked at night, building fish ponds, roads, temples

Mō‘ī: King or high chief

Moku: A traditional district or land division that is larger than an ahupua‘a, but smaller than the entire island.

Mokupuni: Island

Mo‘o: Lizard, reptile of any kind, dragon, serpent

Mo‘olelo: Story, tale, myth, history, tradition

‘Ohana: Family, relative, kin group or related.

‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i: Hawaiian language.

Pa‘akai: Salt

Pā pōhaku: Stone wall

Pulu: A soft, glossy, yellow wool on the base of tree-fern leaf stalks (*Cibotium* spp.). It was used to stuff mattresses and pillows and at one time was exported to California.

Pu‘uhonua: A place of refuge.

‘Uala: Sweet potato

Wa‘a: Canoe

Wā kahiko: Old times

Wahi kūpuna: Ancestral place, location, site or setting

Appendix F | Community Plan Designations and Zoning Districts

The following table shows: 1) the relationship between the existing community plan designations and the proposed updated designations, and 2) the compatible zoning districts for the updated designations. This table does not constitute an exhaustive list of all possible zoning districts for each of the updated community plan designations. Most of the existing community plan business designations can align with more than one of the updated mixed-use community plan designations. The designations boxed in orange show example alignments between the existing and updated designations, but not all possible alignments.

Existing Community Plan Designations	Updated Community Plan Designations	Most Compatible Zoning Districts for Updated Community Plan Designations
Rural (R)	Rural Residential (RR)	Rural, RU-0.5, RU-1.0, RU-2.0, RU-5.0, RU-10.0, PK, OS-1, OS-2
Rural (R)	Rural Village (RV)	B-CT, B-1, P-1, P-2, PK, OS-1, OS-2
Single-Family (SF)	Residential (RES)	R-0, R-1, R-2, R-3, D-1, D-2, A-1, A-2, B1, B-CT, P-1, P-2, PK, OS-1, OS-2
Multi-Family (MF)	Residential (RES)	R-0, R-1, R-2, R-3, D-1, D-2, A-1, A-2, B-1 B-CT, P-1, P-2, PK, OS-1, OS-2
Business/Commercial (B)	Neighborhood Center (NC)	B-1, B-2, B-CT, SBR, R-0, R-1, R-2, A-1, D-1, D-2, P-1, P-2, PK, OS-1, OS-2
Service Business/Single Family Residential (SBR)	Neighborhood Center (NC)	B-1, B-2, B-CT, SBR, R-0, R-1, R-2, A-1, D-1, D-2, P-1, P-2, PK, OS-1, OS-2
Business/Multi-Family (BMF)	Small Town Center (STC)	B-2, B-CT, B-1, A-1, SBR, P-1, P-2, PK, PKGC, OS-1, OS-2

Business/Industrial (BI)	Transit Oriented Corridor (TOC)	B-3, B-2, SBR, A-1, A-2, M-1, P-1, P-2, PK, PKGC, OS-1, OS-2
Hotel (H)	Resort/Hotel (RH)	B-R, B-1, H-1, H-2, H-M, A-1, A-2, PK, PKGC, OS-1, OS-2
Light Industrial (LI)	Employment Center (EC)	M-1, B-3, P-1, P-2, PK, OS-1, OS-2
Heavy Industrial (HI)	Industrial (IN)	M-2, M-3
Airport (AP)	Special Purpose District (SPD)	Airport
Public/Quasi-Public (P)	Public/Quasi-Public (PQP)	P-1, P-2
Park (PK)	Park (PK)	PK, PKGC
Open Space (OS)	Open Space (OS)	OS-1, OS-2
Agriculture (AG)	Agriculture (AG)	Agricultural
Conservation (C)	State Conservation (SC)	Regulation of land use and development in the State Conservation District is the responsibility of the Board of Land and Natural Resources.
Project District	Combination of designations as aligned with the approved project district ordinance.	Project District Zoning

Appendix G | Significant Sites and Areas in South Maui

2.80B.070 states: “Each community plan shall contain: [...] A list of areas, sites, and structures recognized as having historical or archaeological significance, and a list of scenic sites and resources;”

The following is a recommended listing of areas of historical or archaeological significance, scenic sites and resources that should be incorporated into a “living document,” such as the Cultural Resource Management Plan to be regularly updated to reflect the rich legacy of the South Maui Community Plan area.

Partial List of Historical and Scenic Resources of South Maui Community Plan Area

- All places listed on the 1998 Kihei-Makena Community Plan Cultural Resources section, Implementing Actions “f” and “g” (attached).
- All preserved archaeological sites and complexes found in the Hawaii State Historic Division’s “Hawaii Cultural Resources Information System” (“HICRIS”) data base for the South Maui Community Plan area. Such a list and a corresponding map shall be incorporated into the South Maui Community Plan support materials provided to Maui County and Hawaii State permitting agencies and regulatory review groups.
- All historic Churches and religious shrines in south Maui, including but not limited to the Old Mormon church in Waimāha‘iha‘i and Ebisoku Jinsha Shinto Fishing shrine, Mā‘alaea.
- All Historic Fishponds, including but not limited to Paniaka, South Pu‘u Ōla‘i, North Pu‘u Ōla‘i, Lā‘ie wetland and Kulamoemalia fishpond.
- Historic coastal areas, including but not limited to Cove Park, Kalama Park, Keawanui Bay, Kama‘ole Beach Parks and Oneloa Beach, Mā‘alaea Harbor.
- Historic Public Buildings, including, but not limited to Kenolio Recreation Complex, Mā‘alaea Boat and Fishing Club Clubhouse/”Buzz’s Wharf,” Kihei Post Office; Old Kihei school and Library,.
- Historic private buildings listed on State Register of Historic Places, including but not limited to Mā‘alaea General Store.
- Scenic sites, resources and wahi kūpuna, including but not limited to Pu‘u o Kali, Pu‘uhele, Pu‘u Kanaloa, Pu‘u Naio, Kītheipūko‘a, mauka and makai view planes from all South Maui major traffic corridors.

1998 Kihei-Makena Community Plan Cultural Resources section

f. General sites that should be identified for preservation include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1) Ancient Trails/Old Government Roads
- 2) Fishponds
- 3) Landings
- 4) Nearshore marine cultural resources
- 5) Significant native vegetation zones
- 6) Plantation ditch systems
- 7) Religious Structures (shrines, churches & heiau)
- 8) Old bridges
- 9) Plantation camps
- 10) Plantation era structures & homes
- 11) Petroglyphs
- 12) Burials

g. Important sites and areas in the Kihei-Makena Community Plan region include the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Lahaina Pali Trail | 17) Mākena Complex |
| 2) McGregor's Landing | 18) Keawala'i Church |
| 3) Mā'alaea/McGregor Complex | 19) Pu'u Ōla'i |
| 4) Mā'alaea Petroglyphs | 20) Mo'omuku Ko'a |
| 5) Keālia Pond | 21) Kanahena Landing Area |
| 6) Naval Air Station Pu'unene | 22) Moanakala Village |
| 7) Kīhei Landing | 23) Kanahena Point Complex |
| 8) Keolahou Church | 24) Kalaeloa Complex |
| 9) Kalepolepo (Kō'ie'ie) Fishpond | 25) Keone'o'io Village |
| 10) David Malo Church | 26) Hoapili Trail |
| 11) Waiohuli Kai Fishpond 26 | 27) Keawanaku Complex |
| 12) Ko'a at Waimāha'iha'i, Kama'ole | 28) Wawaloa Complex |
| 13) Kīhei Regional Park Complex | 29) Alaha Complex |
| 14) Kama'ole House Site | 30) Waiakapuhi Complex |
| 15) Palauea Complex | 31) Kalulu Complex |
| 16) Mākena Landing Area Sites | |

The above list is not comprehensive. It represents some of the wellknown sites that are currently listed in the State inventory of Historic Places and on file with the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Many more sites have not been surveyed for historic significance.

Appendix H | Infrastructure Report

We require that our Planning Department prepare a detailed Infrastructure Report indicating the infrastructure that will be needed to implement our South Maui Community Plan and include estimated costs to provide this infrastructure over the next 20 years (the planning period).

As a minimum the report should contain the infrastructure needed to support the Plan's proposed development; highways; intersections and traffic signals; water sources, transmission lines, and reservoirs/water tanks; schools at all levels; shoreline protection; expansion of wastewater facilities, drainage and flood control, etc.

This Infrastructure report shall include estimated timelines and estimated costs of actions. It shall be made available for the Maui Planning Commission and the Maui County Council for their consideration when they review and adopt the final South Maui Community Plan.