

***HAWAII RURAL
DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL***

***“Improving the quality of life through economic
opportunities in rural communities...”***

**FINAL REPORT
TO
STATE LAND USE COMMISSION**

***Hawaii Rural Lands Use Workshops
< Kauai, Maui, West Hawaii, East Hawaii >***

CONTRACT NO.: 55287

Submitted December 21, 2006

**Hawaii Rural Development Council
c/o HACBED • 677 Ala Moana Blvd., Suite 702 • Honolulu, HI 96813**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE 3

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 6

WORKSHOP ANNOUNCEMENTS & PARTICIPATION 7

WORKSHOP PROCESS DESCRIPTIONS 8

 Agendas..... 9

 Round One Process..... 9

 Round Two Process 10

 Ground Rules 10

 Parking Lot..... 11

WORKSHOP PRODUCTS 11

 Reading the Products 11

 Round One 12

 Round Two..... 20

 Things to KEEP OUT of the Rural District..... 24

 Parking Lot -- Round One..... 25

 Parking Lot -- Round Two..... 26

MOST PREVALENT THEMES IN THE WORKSHOP PRODUCTS..... 27

 Round One 27

 Round Two..... 28

WORKSHOP ATTENDEES 30

PREFACE

Chapter 205, Hawaii Revised Statutes, creates a land use regulatory system that guides the development of all land in Hawaii. It classifies all land in Hawaii in one of four classifications: Conservation, Rural, Agricultural, and Urban. In 2005, the state Legislature called for a series of community advisory group meetings to advise it on possible revisions to HRS chapter 205 governing Rural District lands, which constitutes only 0.26% of all lands classified. Recent revelations of the misuse of lands classified Agricultural prompted the Legislature to consider the possible expansion of the Rural District lands, which might otherwise remain in the Agricultural District, for potential land development.

Because of its interest in generating active discussion on critical issues impacting Hawaii's rural residents, the Hawaii Rural Development Council agreed under a contract with the Executive Officer of the State Land Use Commission to assist him in implementing the provisions of Act 205 (SLH 2005). This arrangement was an ideal opportunity to implement the Council's objectives of enhancing discussion about and input into the political decision-making process affecting rural Hawaii. Given the resource limitation to execute this contract, the Council views this exercise as only the beginning of additional informed consultations throughout rural Hawaii as this crucial inquiry ensues. The Council hopes to be an integral catalyst in that continuing discussion on what may evolve to be one of the most substantial amendments to the state land use law.

To meet its responsibilities, the Council subcontracted meeting facilitator Eric Kaponu to conduct 12 advisory group meetings on three neighbor islands (Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii island). The Executive Officer of the LUC complemented this effort by holding similar meetings on the other islands (Oahu, Lanai, and Molokai). We sought input on what vision these rural residents had for their communities and how to best achieve that vision. What follows is Mr. Kaponu's report on what he heard from those participants who spent the time in each of these venues to give input.

The HRDC board of directors made a conscious effort to utilize its members' network of contacts to notify as broad a cross section of rural residents of these meetings. In this way, the council board members attempted to convene as broad an audience as possible in each location. The board members utilized its contacts to circulate notices of the community advisory group meetings and urged these contacts to alert others with the interest in attending these sessions so future notices would go to a representative mix of the larger community. As a result of these contacts, Mr. Kaponu was able to circulate email notices of the planned meetings to a diverse set of potential participants.

In addition, Mr. Kaponu recorded and reported the input provided at the scheduled sessions on a central website (www.advancementservices.org/hrdc/index.htm) for public review between the Round One (vision statements) and Round Two (Action recommendations) sessions. In this way, he attempted to expose anyone interested in the group process to the resulting products from those meetings as they occurred, even if not everyone could attend both sessions on their respective islands. This website continues to be available to access a copy of this report.

Also, as the HRDC chair, I was able to attend 11 of the 12 sessions convened by its facilitator to observe the proceedings and provide any additional information and support to the meeting facilitator and group participants.

Due to circumstances beyond its control, the Council was unable to execute its contract with its facilitator under the schedule for advance notice as it originally planned. The Council originally anticipated contracting with the LUC in late August, enabling it to notify those within its network of contacts well in advance of the scheduling of meetings. However, administrative processing of the formal contract was delayed until October 2006, shortening the time available to notify potential participants of, and to conduct, the upcoming meetings. As the time available to provide notice to the public shrank over the summer and fall, the Council eventually faced the reality that it had only two weeks to give notice of its first meeting (on Kauai) to the public. Nevertheless, there appeared to be a lot of interest and awareness of this exercise in each of the meetings I attended.

In the end, the Council viewed its meetings to mark only the beginning of a series of consultations with the public on proposed changes to Rural District standards. There were some inconsistencies in vision, as well as proposals for action. For example, the Kauai group identified attributes of subdivision lots that were irreconcilable with other attributes. The concern for the allowable uses in rural areas was so intense there, that participants called for a moratorium on development until all planning and land use restrictions could be sorted out. Thus, there was no consensus in all cases.

In view of these differences, as well as the need for future public policy actions, the HRDC urged participants in each session to provide additional input to the LUC Executive Officer at a statewide gathering, which he is now planning for early January 2007, and, ultimately, to the 2007 Legislature, in its future hearings on related legislation. The Council also urged those attending meetings to remain engaged throughout the legislative process, and in contact with their respective legislators, since there was no guarantee of any specific proposal until after legislation is introduced at the beginning of the 2007 session.

Despite the differences in some of the input provided, the HRDC was struck by the apparent themes that many shared and expressed in separately held advisory group meetings. Despite the aforementioned limitations in this process, it is confident that the input provided by the participants in the meetings constitutes a fair representation of the opinion of residents of Rural Hawaii. This information should be supplemented with surveys and additional consultations, for which the Legislature should provide funding. There was a clear desire for more community education on the land use regulatory process. In fact, in more than one instance, participants called on the HRDC to assist them in obtaining the resources to expand the land use advisory process so that it is locally controlled and integrated with other parallel processes in which state and county land use agencies are engaged:

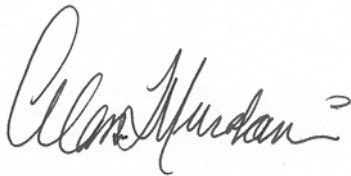
- various counties' community plan amendment and planning sessions,
- deliberations of the Department of Agriculture implementing the important agricultural land provisions of Act 183 (SLH 2005), and

- Sustainability 2050 Task Force discussions being pursued by a mixture of legislators and public officials.

The HRDC supports this call for integration and looks forward to a more coordinated planning effort that accounts for all of these initiatives. The public deserves no less.

The HRDC is proud to submit this report to the Executive Officer of the Land Use Commission. It contains powerful messages of what rural Hawaii residents want to see promoted and enhanced in their communities. It reflects a sense of a shared vision for strengthening communities and families. It reveals common aspirations for positive government laws and actions that will reflect and be accountable to the common will of the people of rural Hawaii. While there are complications in coordinating the efforts of the different agencies involved, what matters most is that the sessions showed a deep hunger for public participation that should encourage public policy makers to actively engage with interested parties looking to Hawaii's future.

In short, this report is a great beginning to an effort that presents the Legislature with an excellent opportunity to engage its constituency in a public consultation in the highest tradition of grassroots democracy.



Alan T. Murakami
Chair, Hawaii Rural Development Council
December 21, 2006

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Hawaii Rural Development Council was contracted by the Executive Officer of the State Land Use Commission, to conduct two rounds of public meetings that collected input regarding potential changes to Hawaii's Rural District designation. This document reports on the process and products of the public meetings.

The initiative for public input arose in response to Act 205 (SLH 2005), which suggested a process to "develop policy and recommend boundary amendments to expand and enhance the use of rural districts."

The public meetings, held in November 2006, comprised the first steps towards potential changes to the Rural designation, as defined in Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS). HRS 205-5 currently lists the uses which are permitted in the Rural district:

- (1) Low density residential uses;
- (2) Agricultural uses;
- (3) Golf courses, golf driving ranges, and golf-related facilities; and,
- (4) Public, quasi-public, and public utility facilities.

"Low density" is described as: "the minimum lot size for any low density residential use shall be one-half acre and there shall be but one dwelling house per one-half acre, except as provided for in Section 205-2."

Each round of public meetings had one focus question to stimulate responses regarding changes to the Rural District designation. The collected input was organized and named by participants at each meeting, and those products are included herein. There were several recurring themes in each round:

- Round One: What are the characteristics or attributes of a healthy & vibrant Rural District?
 - Agricultural Opportunities
 - Open Space
 - Village Core
 - Rural Infrastructure
 - Community-based Economic Development
- Round Two: What specific & substantial actions can government & community take, to move us towards our healthy & vibrant Rural District?
 - Empower Community Voices
 - Enact & Enforce Law
 - Support Economic Development
 - Preserve Natural Resources

The "Rural District" preferred by meeting participants is more vibrant and multi-faceted than the Rural District currently described in HRS 205, making evident the need for changes in the law. Furthermore, these themes point to a preferred future for Hawaii, and therefore may be applicable to more than land use planning issues. In which case, this Report will have a broader impact than originally intended.

WORKSHOP ANNOUNCEMENTS & PARTICIPATION

Arrangements for the Rural Lands community workshops began immediately after the approval of the contract between Hawaii Rural Development Council and the Land Use Commission, approximately October 12. All workshops were planned to be completed by November 30, or just prior to a state-wide meeting anticipated for the first week of December (this meeting is now tentatively scheduled for early January).

Workshops were planned for two rounds in each island-area of Kauai, Maui, West Hawaii and East Hawaii. The first round of workshops would include a repeat session in the evening, after the afternoon session. Two weeks later, the second round had one session planned in each island-area.

HRDC “Rural Lands Use” Workshop Schedule

Round One: “Rural Hawaii: maintaining its values and characteristics”

Kauai: Monday, November 6, 2:00 – 4:30, & repeated 5:30 – 8:00

- Aloha Beach Resort (Alii Room)

Maui: Wednesday, November 8, 2:00 – 4:30, & repeated 5:30 – 8:00

- Maui Beach Hotel (Molokai Room)

West Hawaii: Monday, November 13, 2:00 – 4:30, & repeated 5:30 – 8:00

- Outrigger Keauhou Resort (Kahaluu III)

East Hawaii: Wednesday, November 15, 2:00 – 4:30, & repeated 5:30 – 8:00

- Naniloa Volcanoes Resort (Aloha Room)

Round Two: “Shaping policies & standards for our preferred Rural Hawaii”

Kauai: Monday, November 20, 2:00 – 4:30

- Aloha Beach Resort (Alii Room)

Maui: Tuesday, November 21, 2:00 – 4:30

- Maui Beach Hotel (Maui Room)

West Hawaii: Monday, November 27, 2:00 – 4:30

- Outrigger Keauhou Resort (Kahaluu III)

East Hawaii: Thursday, November 30, 2:00 – 4:30

Workshop facilities for all 12 sessions were confirmed by October 22, and initial announcements were distributed on October 23 (i.e., two weeks prior to the first workshop). The primary means of announcement was through e-mail, using a file attachment that had dates, times and locations for the 12 sessions.

The first method of advertisement was through the network of the Hawaii Rural Development Council, its board members, and their respective professional or advocacy networks. Other e-mail networks included that of the State Office of Planning, the Rural Community Assistance Corporation, the Hawaii Association of Conservation Districts, the Technical Committee of the National Park Service, the Natural Resource Conservation Service, and the Hawaii Office of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 1: Workshop Attendance

	Round One			Round Two	Cumulative
	<i>2:00</i>	<i>5:30</i>	<i>Total</i>		
Kauai	24	8	32	42	74
Maui	24	7	31	9	40
West Hawaii	14	6	20	15	35
East Hawaii	22	8	30	24	54
TOTAL	84	29	113	90	203

Based upon participant sign-in sheets, a total of 113 community members attended eight sessions of the Round One workshop. They represented a wide variety of professional and advocacy interests. A total of 90 individuals participated in the four Round Two workshops. With only small exceptions, the majority of Round Two participants attended the Round One workshop.

Following the Round One sessions, a web-site was created to disseminate the products from each workshop. Updates to the web-site are communicated via e-mail to all participants for whom we have an e-mail address.

WORKSHOP PROCESS DESCRIPTIONS

The facilitated processes from both Rounds One and Two sought to tap into the varieties of experiences of participants, then pool individual contributions into larger, more informative and inclusive patterns.

Our convergence techniques were designed to result in organized products that illustrated group priorities for Rural district characteristics (Round One) and group recommendations for implementing these characteristics (Round Two).

Agendas

Round One: HRDC Rural Lands Workshop

Purpose: To identify what we want the Rural District to be

Agenda:

- ◆ Overview & Introductions
- ◆ Review “State Land Use” context
- ◆ “Rural Lands” Interactive Session
- ◆ Wrap-up & Evaluations

Round Two: HRDC Rural Lands Workshop

Purpose: To develop actions & directions for Rural District land use

Agenda:

- Overview
- Review, Preview, Big view
- Rural Lands “Strategic Directions”
- Wrap-up & Evaluations

Round One Process

The Diverge-Converge Process: “Rural Lands” Interactive Session

Round One sessions used the following workshop question: “What are the characteristics or attributes of a healthy & vibrant Rural District?”

This question reflects a modification made in the first Kauai session, when “District” was exchanged with “Hawaii” to emphasize the workshop focus on the Rural District State Land Use designation.

Context and initial consideration of the workshop question was set through a facilitated group conversation using an excerpt from Part II of Act 205. Using a handout with the workshop question, participants did an individual brainstorm of responses to the question.

Participants highlighted their top individual items, then compared these with one or two other participants. These small teams then selected their top brainstormed items, and wrote their team’s ideas on cards.

Cards were collected and placed on the wall. Participants identified pairs and clusters of the cards. Clusters were named by the participants. Depending upon the time remaining for the session, names were either one-word or a short “adjective-noun” phrase.

The clusters and names developed by the participants are replicated in the products contained in this report (see page 12).

“Things to Keep Out of the Rural District”

A sheet of chart paper was posted on the wall, to allow participants to list items that should not be in the Rural District. This topic was not facilitated in order to allow more time for the divergence-convergence process described above.

The items listed on the chart paper are replicated in the products contained in this report. Not every session had items placed on this paper (see page 244).

Round Two Process

The Diverge-Converge Process: Rural Lands “Strategic Directions”

Round Two sessions used the following workshop question: “What specific & substantial actions can government & community take, to move us towards our healthy & vibrant Rural District?” Prior to answering this question, a group exercise was conducted using the “11 Principles of Rural Planning,” wherein participants identified actions that government could take in response to each principle.

The individual brainstorming was conducted using the Round One products. Participants brainstormed actions government could take, to move towards the rural characteristics identified in the Round One product particular to that location.

Using a handout with the workshop question, participants did an individual brainstorm of responses to the question. Participants highlighted their top individual items, then compared these with one or two other participants. These small teams then selected their top brainstormed items, and wrote their team’s ideas on cards.

Cards were collected and placed on the wall. Participants identified pairs and clusters of the cards. Clusters were named by the participants. Names were short phrases beginning with a verb. Clusters were then organized by participants into theme-sets, which were named as “strategic directions” with a phrase written inside an arrow for each theme-set.

The theme-sets, clusters, and names developed by the participants are replicated in the products contained in this report (see page 20).

Ground Rules

Facilitator-developed Ground Rules were introduced at the beginning of sessions, to assist in keeping the group process moving forward. The Rules included:

- Everyone Speaks
- Respect the Speaker
- Use the “Parking Lot”
- Consensus Means: “I can live with it, and support it.”

Consensus was relevant to the final group-developed product, but not required. The definition of consensus was sometimes modified by participants. Whenever consensus was achieved, it is indicated on the final products contained herein along with the definition agreed to by the participants. Consensus was not sought in every instance, sometimes because the completion of the product occurred after the scheduled end-time and several participants had to leave.

Parking Lot

Participants in the first Kauai session requested a Parking Lot be used. In all subsequent sessions, a Parking Lot was included at the beginning of the session, along with Ground Rules.

The Parking Lot was used for topics that were not immediately relevant to the session topic, or which were too complex to be dealt with in our limited time of the session. Participants with important items that could not be handled in the session were invited to write their item on the Parking Lot chart paper placed on the wall.

The items listed on the Parking Lot are replicated in the products contained in this report. Not every session had items placed in the Parking Lot (see pages 255 and 266).

WORKSHOP PRODUCTS

The 12 workshop products are transcriptions of the divergence-convergence processes utilized in the two rounds of sessions, and formatted according to how input was organized on the wall.

Following the Workshop Products is a brief section on Prevalent Themes, highlighting the commonalities and areas of particular importance for some of the sessions (see page 277).

Reading the Products

One quick method to locate topics of particular importance for community members is through review of the column headings (Round One) and strategic direction arrows (Round Two).

Secondly, a visual scan of the size of each grouping (i.e., quantity of bulleted items) will give indication of areas of particular importance for that session. Duplicate input was preserved, as a way to indicate importance of those items.

Finally, review of individual input will illustrate the specific responses each person had regarding the workshop question.

Round One - Kauai (2:00 to 4:30)

What are the characteristics or attributes of a healthy & vibrant Rural District?

Number of Participants: 24

Density	People-Friendly Infrastructure	Agricultural Opportunities	Open Space & Heritage Resources	Housing	Permitted Uses	Restrictions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Density is less than Urban & more than Agricultural District • One house per lot • Lots: ½ acre or more • Low Density Housing • Low Density Human Population • Limited # and size of outbuildings • Large yards & bigger houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrian-friendly • Few paved roads; many dirt & gravel • Renewable energies driving homes & businesses • Small intimate & friendly community • Smaller roads • Good education system • Small schools within walking distance • Roads follow contour; meandering roads • Character is unique (“Kapaa”, “Kekaha”) • No urban infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage owners & renters to be active in farming • Agricultural self-sufficiency • Small family farms • Agriculture – horses & animals • Affordable land to farm • Agriculture & farm participation & work by all Kauai residents • Organized & cooperative island-wide agricultural industry • Farmers’ market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open space • Smart growth principles • Open natural vistas (mauka & makai) with few buildings • Pastures • Maintain natural beauty of trees, parks, open space • Less lighting pollution • No density – serve as open space buffer (drainage, park, habitat, culture) between Urban & Agriculture • Identifying & preserving delicate & irreplaceable natural resources • Clusters of Rural around Agriculture lands • Cluster housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit size of houses & allow multi-family & temporary units for agricultural workers • Affordable housing in Urban or in Agricultural as farm dwelling or for farm worker • No house over 2,500 sq. ft. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mom & Pop businesses • Limited number & types of commercial activity • Greater land use flexibility & community layout design • Diverse activities primarily family-owned & -operated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full-time residents and no vacation rentals • No golf courses • Limit size of Rural District • No speculative development

Round One - Kauai (5:30 to 8:00)

What are the characteristics or attributes of a healthy & vibrant Rural District?

Number of Participants: 8

Small Lot Agriculture	Size & Siting of Residence	Utilities	Natural Environment	Country Roads	Minimal & Limited Commerce	Community Design	Sprawl Prevention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home gardens & fruit trees • Diversified agriculture sustaining community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No lots smaller than one acre • Maximum density of 1 dwelling per acre (but allow clustering) • One house per lot • Lots ½ to 1 acre • No CPRs • No CPRs • Low Density • No gated communities • No CPRs allowed on Rural lots • Low density • Open space around cluster of homes • Limit # & size of out-buildings • No house over 2,000 sq ft • Maximum use allows one dwelling & one small ‘ohana (max. of 750 sq ft) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private roads & services • All public utility lines be underground • Renewable resources allowed, i.e., wind & solar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife • View sheds • Parks • Camping • Golf Courses • No Golf Courses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No 4-lane highways • Quiet & peaceful; away from main roads • Roads developed to be walkable & inter-connecting • Cane haul-like roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited basic businesses allowed (groceries, feed for animals) • Minimal commerce • Allow neighborhood commercial • No Starbucks, etc. • No vacation rental • Limit # & types of commercial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities with character • Relaxed, informal, friendly community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop adjacent to Urban areas • Contiguous with Urban or other Rural • Defined communities (with borders) • Open space is adjacent to Rural land & between Rural & Agriculture • Dedicated open space & affordable housing (land bank or units)

Round One - Maui (2:00 to 4:30)

What are the characteristics or attributes of a healthy & vibrant Rural District?

Number of Participants: 24 (Consensus)*

Use	Standards	Village	Social	Boundaries	Agriculture	Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed-use central core for residents • “Community”-directed businesses • Balanced mix of residential commerce & agriculture • Identify community-appropriate uses • Services to support everyday needs of community • Self-sufficient • Limited home-based businesses with low or no impact • Neighborhood center with commercial & public facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organic & flexible design standards - creative • Allow for mixed-use (single- & multi-family) • Rural appropriate infrastructure, services & design • Rural design standards: buildings, roads, etc. • Character, style, architectural design that fit “rural” community • Variety of residential lots – sizes, clusters • Size matters; less is more (not lot size) • Easy / safe access to main highways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village node with rings of decreasing density • Village community concept • Rural service center • Maintained density – cluster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of community; ohana • Interactions encouraged: pedestrian-friendly, porches, fences, etc. • Pedestrian-oriented • Sense of security through community support • Non-transient (fulltime residents) • Connect with area’s cultural & historical significance • “Community” control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-contained • Maintain & develop distinct community boundaries • Buffer between Urban & Agricultural • Clear edges between towns & agricultural / natural lands • Boundaries (edge of town) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural activities that provide opportunities for employment, rather than conflicts • Potential for small farms • Agricultural uses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural areas – integrated with community • Choke open space

** Consensus means: “I can live with it.”*

Round One - Maui (5:30 to 8:00)

What are the characteristics or attributes of a healthy & vibrant Rural District?

Number of Participants: 7 (Consensus)*

Sustainability	Rural Architecture	Natural Beauty	Ohana	Culture	Pedestrian-friendly
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a gathering place • Town center with Mom-&-Pop shops • Small agriculture • Appropriate scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation architecture • Appropriate building size & style 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greeneries & natural environment • More open space with trees • High ratio of green to man-made • Plenty mango & jacaranda trees • Running streams • View planes & starry skies • Quiet natural sound • Noise ordinance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe • Child-friendly • Ohana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paniolos • Appreciation of place • Preserve history • Community events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walkable trails & paths • Walkability • Rural infrastructure, e.g., grass swales • Narrow roads; no curbs; natural grades • Limited outdoor lighting

** Consensus means: "I can live with it, and support it"*

Round One – West Hawaii (2:00 to 4:30)

What are the characteristics or attributes of a healthy & vibrant Rural District?

Number of Participants: 14 (Consensus)*

Gathering Place	Rural Mixed-use & Self-sufficient	Town Character	Social Diversity	Agriculture	Sustainable Community	Family Oriented
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gathering places: post office, markets, park, gym • A Meeting place, e.g., decision-making, bartering, social, information sharing • Common places: schools, playgrounds, community center • Common element: park, post office, coffee shop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-contained • Mixed-use, self-contained communities • Mixed uses: live & work • Small towns serving the surrounding population • Walkable • Community businesses • Green sidewalks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinct town center with historical-type commerce • Mixed & diverse use land with agricultural bias • Still has its historical architecture • Limited urban features, i.e., street lights, less than 3 lanes for roads • Small scale, pedestrian-oriented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High degree of social economic diversity • Mixed ethnicities & socio-economic diversity, i.e., luna/ laborer, rancher/ cowboy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop small scale agriculture businesses • Inclusion of small part-time farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable practices: solar, wind power • Sustainable land use design: water retention & recharge • Mixed lot sizes: small & larger lots mixed with big acreage on fringes & penetrating into town • Minimize road construction; more permeable surfaces • Abundance of open space • Relaxed standards for infrastructure & zoning • Allow PUD with min. 1 dwelling on min. 1 acre ratio • Define community boundary: (1) design guidelines; (2) rural vs. conservation, next to, e.g., open space • Road goes through but dominated by local traffic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families familiar with each other • Children respect family values • Community leadership • Multi-generational presence

** Consensus means: "I can live with it, and support it."*

Round One – West Hawaii (5:30 to 8:00)

What are the characteristics or attributes of a healthy & vibrant Rural District?

Number of Participants: 6

Village Core	Open Space	Environment Quality					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small, self-contained, surrounded by open space • Commercial services (store, appropriate services) • Sense of open space (no constant car use) • Village centers away from main transportation corridors • Village centers around village squares (courtyard concept); pedestrian-friendly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small, self-contained, surrounded by open space • Minimum acreage at 5-10 acre • 65% open space • Sense of open space (no constant car use) • Public lanes for pedestrian / bike passing through Conservation, farms, green belt, open space • Multi-zoning for varied lot sizes, including mostly large lots outside village center • Large public park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See the night sky: building height restricted, to diminish noise & light pollution • Environmental consciousness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear growth boundaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesser standard of public utilities (septic, roads) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single family dwelling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small-scale agriculture (non-noxious activity)

Caveat: Product [above] does not preclude existing subdivisions from being put into Rural.

Round One – East Hawaii (2:00 to 4:30)

What are the characteristics or attributes of a healthy & vibrant Rural District?

Number of Participants: 22 (Consensus)*

Pedestrian Friendly	Spirit of Aloha	Community-based Planning	Environment & Conservation	Getting There & Away & Around	Public Services & Facilities	Community-based Economic Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic services; walkable • Walkability • Walkable streets with trees, benches, public plantings • Pedestrians are safe (including wheel chairs & bikes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community relationships promote interaction & support • Emergency response team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High- & low-cost housing intermingled • Low population density • Community-based planning • Multi-generational recreation opportunities • Developing local character • Allow ohana dwellings not to exceed minimum density • Mixed uses; urban & rural • Accumulating style; no subdivisions • Green planning; keep clean soil, clean air, clean water, solar energy • Rural needs to be planned with Agriculture & Urban districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More native habitat than developed • Gravel roads • Green space (public) • Open space: appropriate setbacks • No street lights • A rural community is a concept • Ban golf courses that use poisons, pollute water with fertilizer & restrict walkers • Lot size no smaller than 1 acre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities for high-volume transportation • Effective public transportation links • Transportation to urban center • Bike paths & park-and-ride lots (if no trees have to be flattened) • Maximum 2-lane roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clustered services, i.e., post office, bank, grocer, meeting place, village center, library, youth center • Public services: schools, fire & police, transportation, shopping (small) • Reuse-recycle centers • Community center with bulletin board • Minimum of services • Services are limited (no trash pick-up, no street lights, no sewer) • Alternative energy • Public facilities available (fire, police, clinic, park, playground) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home-based industry • Limited small-scale commercial pertinent to surroundings • Employment opportunities • Community facilities, i.e., commercial kitchen for cottage industry • Small, appropriate agriculture activities (including farmers' markets) • World class schools

Consensus means: "I can live with it, and support it."

Round One – East Hawaii (5:30 to 8:00)

What are the characteristics or attributes of a healthy & vibrant Rural District?

Number of Participants: 8 (Consensus)*

Beautiful Kipuka	Balanced Community	Economic Sustainability	Quality of Life	Community Services	Unique Identity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Far from other towns • Surrounded by Agriculture, Conservation; not sprawl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance between open space, agriculture, responsible sustainable development, commercial centers • Restricted uses (i.e., height restrictions, building design, minimum lot size) • Jobs & basic services near homes • Low density • Walkability • Master plan • Lots of farmers • Plan around people, instead of cars • Planning in harmony with land, including conservation • Not stepping stone for Urban zoning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic sustainability with at least 1 high-value export • Not a tourist area • Hunt, fish, grow own food • Employment opportunities • Lots of farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a tourist area • People satisfied with less improvements • Strong community with community center • Small enough to know everybody • Everyone feels ownership, takes care of their community area • Cultural enjoyment & entertainment (bring folks together; focus) • Honoring local culture • Clean & quiet • Attractive natural & built features • Children can play outside; safe • Don't have to lock doors • Welcoming (like old Kalapana) • Planning in harmony with land, including conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-designed infrastructure • Schools & youth activities • Cultural enjoyment & entertainment (bring folks together; focus) • Recreational center • Own support services (quality schools, hospitals, medical care) • Public transportation • Local police or no police • Responsible for own services (i.e., volunteer fire) • Affordable housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-of-a-kind stores, food stuffs • Unique identity • People share a common vision • Everyone feels ownership, takes care of their community area

Consensus means: "I can live with it, and support it."

Round Two – Kauai

What specific & substantial actions can government & community take, to move us towards our healthy & vibrant Rural District?

Number of Participants: 42

<p><u>Impose Moratorium Now:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moratorium on Rural & Agricultural land development until master planning is complete • All development moratorium • Establish price ceilings during any moratoriums • Moratorium on Rural & Agricultural development • Moratorium 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess infrastructure during a moratorium • Moratorium • Provide moratorium until pono planning is complete • Moratorium on re-districting of land to Urban or Rural & on subdivision of Agricultural land • County officials: no employment or contracts with developers for 10 years • Moratorium until good county planning can be done 	<p>Taking the Time to Plan for a Pono Community (Moratorium)</p>
<p><u>Allow Home Rule:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let each county define “Rural” & “Agricultural” according to individual county’s values, needs & resources • Empower counties to establish rural land use standards • Allow county to determine density 	<p><u>Eliminate Rural Classification:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate the Rural classification • Repeal Act 205 • No golf courses 		
<p><u>Change Tax Codes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement revised property tax structure as suggested by the “Mayor’s tax group” • Tax non-agricultural Rural use at Urban rates 	<p><u>Enforce Existing Laws:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce existing laws & violations • Enforce current planning laws • Refer to & include Public Law 103-150, paragraph 29 	<p><u>Identify & Correct Troublesome Laws:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No ADUs • No variance permits allowed • Eliminate CPRs in Rural district • No CPR • No impervious roads in Rural district • Define “rural dwelling” • No “after the fact” permits • No after the fact permits 	<p>Making the Law Work for Pono Community</p>
<p><u>Guarantee Comprehensive Community-based Planning Process:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning process that includes complete maps, incl but not limited to Ceded Lands • Establish rural infrastructure standards (e.g., roads, drainage, utilities, lighting, water) • Provide current comprehensive maps • Provide exceptions for smaller roads & bridges • Define & limit how & if Agricultural lands go into development • Establish carrying capacity for all watersheds • Clear vision & definition of “Rural” & “Agricultural” & placement of lands within this district according to actual use • Evaluate land characteristics (soil, water, climate) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All land-use categories: initiate a county-level comprehensive planning process (include infrastructure) • Distinguish between “Rural” and “Agricultural” districts • Determine carrying capacity & limit growth accordingly • Clustered housing/kuleana on Rural lands • State-funded study on carrying capacity • Establish zero density zones • A good planning process & adequate timetable for planning Agricultural & Rural lands, including education on issues, techniques & strategies • Infrastructure master planning 	<p>Supporting Pono Community Planning</p>
<p><u>Establish Transfer Development Rights:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a transfer of development rights program • Use TDRs • Establish state fund purchase development rights 	<p><u>Support Alternative Energy & Transportation Plans:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect community with multi-use pathways (e.g., pedestrian, bike, equestrian) • Support alternative energy construction • All utility underground 	<p><u>Adopt Watershed Council Planning Process:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund county process for community input & policy making • Provide community planning process • Enhance watershed concept: ahupuaa 	

Round Two – Maui

What specific & substantial actions can government & community take, to move us towards our healthy & vibrant Rural District?

Number of Participants: 9

<p><u>Transfer Rural Jurisdiction to Counties:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define “village” concept • Define what is “Rural” • Empower consensus with community 	<p><u>Amend Codes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change agricultural zoning codes • Amend our zoning codes • Allow agriculture activities in Rural districts • Allow village mix-use • Update laws to allow for a wide variety of use 	<p><u>Enact, Amend or Repeal Laws:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create flexible design standards for rural lands • Alternative infrastructure standards for Rural areas • Amend our subdivision ordinance • Building guidelines that influences market values • Broaden our design standards to include more than business areas • Update laws to allow for appropriate state, county standards • Update laws to allow for “green” type standards 	<p align="center">Enacting, Amending or Repealing Laws</p>
<p><u>Support & Promote Careers in Agriculture:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational programs for our youth to encourage careers in agriculture • Re-instate high school agriculture program 	<p><u>Enact & Implement Economic Incentives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic incentives for agriculture & open space • Agriculture incentives for small farms • Economic incentives based on lot size (lot size determines eligibility) • TDR: Transfer Development Rights 	<p align="center">Supporting & Promoting Agriculture</p>	
<p><u>Identify, Protect & Preserve No-Build Areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require cultural & historic area protection • Identify Important Agricultural Lands and environmentally sensitive lands for preservation • Prioritize Rural land preservation 	<p><u>Define, mandate & Establish Boundaries:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandate buffer zones • Mandate open space boundaries between Urban & Rural communities • Cluster development • Urban growth boundaries • Village node, surrounded by Rural, surrounded by Agricultural • Establish growth boundaries 	<p align="center">Defining, Mandating & Establishing Boundaries</p>	

Round Two – West Hawaii

What specific & substantial actions can government & community take, to move us towards our healthy & vibrant Rural District?

Number of Participants: 15

<p><u>Create Rural Standards:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 tiers: village core; 2 to 10 acres; 11 to 35 acres • Allow PUD with minimum 1 dwelling on 1 acre ratio • Cluster + village core = higher standard infrastructure; More rural = lesser standards infrastructure • Lot sizes • Consensus: master plan before permitting 	<p><u>Develop County Rural Codes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise Regulatory Ordinances: zoning code; subdivision code; county standard details; form-based codes; incentives for green infrastructure; green building code • Zoning • Variances allowed only for public health, safety & welfare • County establish Rural mixed-use zoning code & infrastructure standards • Ban golf courses • Rules: building height • Strict height restrictions 	<p><u>Enforce, Assess & Collect for Violations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of violations • Enforce EIS rules & EPA guidelines 	<p align="center">Creating & Enforcing Rural Standards & Codes</p>
<p><u>Empower Community Rural Voices:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislature: “HRDC speaks for community” • Community understand clearly: political process & roadblocks 	<p><u>Create Rural Economic Development:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic incentives: tax breaks; loans • Agriculture & economic development 	<p><u>Create Diverse Communities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family-oriented: integrate affordable housing as part of gated communities or next to it • Design & build affordable (green) housing • Support & develop charter schools 	<p align="center">Creating & Empowering Rural Communities</p>
<p><u>Define Rural Designation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State to map additional Rural areas • State clarifying allowable uses & average lot sizes 	<p><u>Identify, Map & Manage Natural Areas & Resources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify watershed & do water monitoring: mapping of flood areas (FEMA maps) • Map floodways & “historical” drain-ways • Regulations for minimal natural area impact 	<p><u>Create Incentive Tools for Land Use:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use: TDR; tax incentives; growth management areas; conservation easements • Forest preservation tax breaks • County create property tax incentives that support working landscapes • Taxing • Incentives: TDR • County adopt TDR legislation 	<p align="center">Protecting & Preserving Natural Resources</p>

Round Two – East Hawaii

What specific & substantial actions can government & community take, to move us towards our healthy & vibrant Rural District?

Number of Participants: 21

<p><u>Implement Land Use Plan:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master land-use plan • Allow small-scale commercial uses only in a Rural hub • Agricultural designation minimum of 3 acres (smaller to Rural) • Stricter development restrictions • Educate public regarding all issues • Cluster zones: commercial-public core, with increasing lots sizes • Integrated land use planning: state, county, community • Planned green space • Establish maximum occupant load for Rural commercial • Re-zoning; re-evaluate land districts • Initiate “Transfer of Development Rights” • Zoning: allow clustered village service nodes in Rural zone (w. water) 		<p><u>Ensure Appropriate Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency evacuation • Support (develop) unique Rural support services (health clinics, EMT) • Government assumes responsibility for all roads • Planned infrastructure • Government financing of water & power infrastructure • Require enhanced infrastructure before new development • Locally-administered public schools • Volunteer fire department • Link transportation options appropriately & conveniently • Human-powered connectivity, mass transit available • Government wireless service 		<p align="center">Creating & Enforcing a Sustainable Master Plan</p>
<p><u>Encourage Natural Resource Conservation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax incentives (more aggressive) to support conservation • New zone for native forest & native habitat • Natural area protection: Establish coast-forest-river buffers & protection • Streams should be defined as Rural [in Rural] • Tax incentives to reduce residential density 	<p><u>Strengthen Enforcement:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger enforcement • Increase field checking of zoning, building & land use violations • Enforcement: draft laws & rules that are easily enforced 	<p><u>Build Sustainable Communities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community centers: developers must include • Fair housing: mixed-income housing 	<p><u>Empower Local Residents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People-oriented, people-driven local activities • Municipalities or community boards; localized government (commissions) • Town councils &/or neighborhood boards • Preservation support, e.g., oral histories, art grants 	
<p><u>Mandate Sustainable Technology & Practices:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentives to promote renewable energy • Develop more & better recycling center • Green environmental standards for walkability, etc., for all developments & renovations • Clean waste-to-energy technology • Adopt “zero-waste” policy 	<p><u>Create Economic Incentives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business: tax incentives for owner-occupied • Tax break for short commute distances • Expedite roadside business permits • Tax incentives for small farms 	<p><u>Encourage Sustainable Economic Development:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create (more) environmental jobs • Create natural-cultural-environmental-agricultural economy • Government provide financial help - young farmers • Sustainable economy: agriculture • Create (more) natural resource jobs • Home-based economic development activities • State push sustainable economic engines; not tourism, not construction 		<p align="center">Creating Economic Opportunities in the Rural District</p>

Things to KEEP OUT of the Rural District

Maui, 2:00

+No Minimum lot sizes

+No gated communities

Maui, 5:30

+Vacation rentals

+Gated communities & homes

West Hawaii, 2:00

+Private golf courses

+No residential sprawl

+No development in floodplains, steep slopes

+No gated communities

+No gated community(ies)

Parking Lot -- Round One

Kauai, 2:00

- + How can we distinguish Rural from Agriculture without knowing or making assumptions about what Agriculture looks like?
- + What if County doesn't want to allow golf course in Rural?
- + Are we really talking about a district or an island being rural?
- + Can we create rural-ness by regulating a district?

Maui, 2:00

- + Chapter 46, HRS, Ohana laws; Affects density
- + HRS 205: Agriculture uses must be established before "housing." County not requiring farming "prior" to home. Also ohana's not for farm workers. Condominium property regime used on Agricultural lands.

East Hawaii, 2:00

- + Make sure that CDP processes are complete for the entire island
1st (bottom – up)
- + The incongruence between State & County land-use maps must be addressed
- + Clarify definition(s) of "best & highest use" as used to appraise for Real Property taxes
- + "Fix" the AG issue (Ag land being used for residential)
- + County needs to re-visit its lists of "permitted uses" for each type of zoning
- + Hard to define "Rural" without knowing definitions for "Agriculture" and "Urban"

Parking Lot -- Round Two

Kauai

- + Concern disjointed poor process – heavy involvement of special interest in determining existing process; not integrated with whole land use system
- + Let Kauai define Rural & Agricultural for itself
- + Should Agricultural be upzoned to Urban or Rural be close to Urban for upzoning when necessary in the future?
- + Protect existing low speed roadways, which employ natural traffic calming features such as existing single lane bridges, and travel speed reducing features such as mature trees growing on the roadsides and tight curves
- + Historic structures in the public sector should be maintained

Maui

- + Better representation of rural residents

West Hawaii

- + Golf is a commercial enterprise. Why is the State legislating a particular business to be in a Rural district? This business draws large numbers of tourists not involved in “Rural”
- + Rural & Important Agricultural Lands are not mutually exclusive. Historically, what we “perceive” as Rural evolved in what has been IAL. New definition of Rural should include this
- + Three tier Rural zoning:
 - 1). Village core with small lots suitable for services provided
 - 2). Residential mid-zone: 2 to 10 or 15 acres for plant nurseries, parks, orchards, “unimportant” agriculture
 - 3). 10 to 30 acres: small farms, stables, residential orchards, parks, botanical parksPlus, watersheds, forests, floodplains, flyways, channels, environmentally sensitive area require special use requirements if in Rural
- + Infrastructure needs not met in Urban area, e.g., Kealakehe
 - Connecting roads
 - R2 to R1 wastewater treatment (e.g., Kealakehe, not done 10 years)
 - Landfill issue: pending
 - Water quality monitoring: not done

- No community center
- No youth recreation center in walking distance; 3,000 kids in schools in Kealakehe
- “Living ahupuaa” teaching center of Hawaiian values & stewardship of land & ocean
- FEMA flood mapping
- Bike, pedestrian pathways

East Hawaii

- + Will LUC consider a new zone that is mixed Conservation, Agricultural, Residential – lots bigger than one-half acre – in Native Forest?
- + Need new zone: Native Forest Agricultural; Keep golf courses out / keep lot size larger than 1 acre

MOST PREVALENT THEMES IN THE WORKSHOP PRODUCTS

Round One

“What are the characteristics or attributes of a healthy & vibrant Rural District?”

Agricultural Opportunities

Every session identified agricultural opportunities and activities as a preferred characteristic of the Rural District. Agriculture was of significant importance for half of the sessions, as reflected in the clustered group headings for Kauai, Maui and West Hawaii. In other sessions, agricultural activities were part of economic development or sustainability in the Rural District.

Open Space

Every session identified open space as characteristic of the Rural District, while two sessions (Kauai and West Hawaii) had cluster groupings related to these characteristics. Open space was part of “Sprawl Prevention” (Kauai), Environment and Natural Beauty (Maui and East Hawaii), and Sustainable and Balanced Community (West Hawaii and East Hawaii).

Village Core

This theme shows up in several forms, while Maui and West Hawaii named it as a cluster heading. This “village core” has social, economic and design characteristics, as indicated by the participants: Neighborhood center with commercial & public facilities (Maui); Village node with rings of decreasing density (Maui); Gathering places: post office, markets, park, gym (West Hawaii); Village centers around village squares, courtyard concept (West Hawaii); Clustered services, i.e., post office, bank, grocer, meeting place, village center, library, youth center (East Hawaii); and, Strong community with community center (East Hawaii).

Rural Infrastructure

Every session identified preferred characteristics of rural infrastructure, including sessions having related cluster headings: People-Friendly Infrastructure (Kauai); Country Roads (Kauai); and, Pedestrian-Friendly (Maui and East Hawaii). Rural infrastructure is characterized by participants as: Roads follow contour, meandering roads (Kauai); Roads developed to be walkable & interconnecting (Kauai); Rural infrastructure, e.g., grass swales (Maui); Green sidewalks (West Hawaii); Public lanes for pedestrian & bikes passing through conservation, farms, green belt, open space (West Hawaii); Gravel roads (East Hawaii); and, Plan around people instead of cars (East Hawaii).

Community-based Economic Development

Every session identified characteristics of appropriate economic development activities in the Rural District, while East Hawaii had this theme as a cluster heading. Some examples of related input include: Diverse activities primarily family-owned & operated (Kauai); No Starbucks, etc. (Kauai); Limited home-based businesses (Maui); Mom-and-Pop shops (Maui); High degree of social economic diversity (West Hawaii); Home-based industry (East Hawaii); and, Employment opportunities (East Hawaii).

Round Two

“What specific & substantial actions can government & community take, to move us towards our healthy & vibrant Rural District?”

Empower Community Voices

Every session placed importance upon the need to empower local residents in the process of re-defining the Rural District designation. This was especially heard on Kauai, as demonstrated in their strategic direction “Supporting Pono Community Planning” with recommendations to “Guarantee Comprehensive Community-based Planning Process.” Likewise, West Hawaii identified a strategic direction of “Creating & Empowering Rural Communities” that recommended “Empower Community Rural Voices,” and East Hawaii recommended “Empower Local Residents.” This theme of empowered community voices included calls for better integration of Agricultural and Rural Lands planning, and better integration of County planning processes with State initiatives such as the Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Task Force and the Agricultural Working Group.

Enact & Enforce Laws

Every session wanted government to enforce both existing and newly enacted standards, rules, laws or criteria for preserving and maintaining the preferred Rural district characteristics. Kauai identified a strategic direction “Making the Law Work for Pono Community” that recommended “Change Tax Codes,” “Enforce Existing Laws,” and “Identify & Correct Troublesome Laws”;

Maui identified “Enacting, Amending or Repealing Laws” that recommended; West Hawaii identified “Creating & Enforcing Rural Standards & Codes”; and, East Hawaii identified “Creating & Enforcing a Sustainable Master Plan.”

Support Economic Development

Every session recognized the importance of governmental support for economic development in the Rural District, in order for the preferred district to be realized. In its “Supporting Pono Community Planning” strategic direction, Kauai recommended to “Establish Transfer Development Rights”; Maui prioritized “Supporting & Promoting Agriculture” and recommended “Support & Promote Careers in Agriculture” and “Enact & Implement Economic Incentives”; as part of “Creating & Empowering Rural Communities,” West Hawaii recommended to “Create Rural Economic Development”; and, East Hawaii prioritized “Creating Economic Opportunities in the Rural District.”

Preserve Natural Resources

Every session indicated the importance of the natural environment in the Rural District, and identified actions government could take in this direction. Kauai recommended actions in the context of a community-based planning process; Maui recommended to “Identify, Protect & Preserve No-Build Areas”; West Hawaii recommended to “Identify, Map & Manage Natural Areas & Resources”; and, East Hawaii recommended to “Encourage Natural Resource Conservation.”

WORKSHOP ATTENDEES

Kauai Attendees		
Round One		Round Two
2:00 to 4:30	5:30 to 8:00	2:00 to 4:30
Andy Friend	Betty Unanian	Andy Friend
Diana Shaw	Diane Zachary	Beryl Blaich
Ian Costa	Judy Dalton	Carol Ann Davis
James Torio	Ken Taylor	Chreyll Loren-Obatake
Jean Souza	Michael Loo	Diana Shaw
Jerry Ornellas	Rayne Regush	Don Heacock
JoAnn Yukimura	Sandy Thomas	Ed Pollock
Joy Ortiz-Zimmer	Sylvia Leutz	Elaine Dunbar
Ken Taylor	<u>8</u>	Elle Vitt
Laurel Quarton		Greg Kamm
Liberta Albao		Hartwell HK Blake
Liz Ronaldson		Ian Costa
Marge Freeman		Jean Souza
Marj Dente		Jerry Ornellas
Maryanne W. Kusaka		JoAnn Yukimura
Mattie Yoshioka		John S. Yamane
Nadine Nakamura		Kaee Calica
Owen Moe		Kathleen West-Hurd
Roy Oyama		Ken Taylor
Susan Tai		Keone Kealoha
Thomas A. Noyes		KipuKai Kualii
Thomas Oi		Laurie Ho
Tracey Schavone		Liz Ronaldson
Trinette Kauai		Mahealani Silva
<u>24</u>		Makaala Kaaumoana
		Marge Freeman
		Marilyn Pollock
		Marj Dente
		Mattie Yoshioka
		Michael Loo
		Nancy Budd
		Nani Rogers
		Neil Clendeninn
		Owen Moe
		Rayne Regush
		Rhoda Libre
		Roy Yamakawa
		Susan Tai
		Ted Kawahinehelelani Blake
		Thomas A. Noyes
		Tom H. Shigemoto
		Tracey Schavone
		<u>42</u>

Maui Attendees		
Round One		Round Two
2:00 to 4:30	5:30 to 8:00	2:00 to 4:30
Carl Lindquist	Charles K. Maxwell	Blossom Feiteira
Colleen Suyama	Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agaran	Carl Lindquist
Dale Bonar	Kallie Keith-Agaran	Colleen Suyama
Danny Das	Kathy McDuff	Diane Nakamatsu
Elaine M. Waldow	Krisna Suryanata	Elaine M. Waldow
Grant Chun	Michele Otake	Jennifer L. Maydan
Hinano Rodriguez	Richard Lucas	Leinaala Drummond
Jeff Hunt	<u>7</u>	Leo K. Caires CEO
Jeffrey Dack		Robyn L. Loudermilk
Jennifer L. Maydan		<u>9</u>
Jo Anne Johnson		
Ken E.K. Hunt		
Krisna Suryanata		
Leinaala Drummond		
Lisa Almeida		
M. Chubby Vicens		
Melanie Kaimiola		
Paul Fasi		
Robert Horcajo		
Robyn L. Loudermilk		
Rory Frampton		
Susie Thieman		
Thelma M. Shimaoka		
Warren Juonki		
<u>24</u>		

West Hawaii Attendees

West Hawaii Attendees		
Round One	Round Two	
2:00 to 4:30	5:30 to 8:00	2:00 to 4:30
Dale Burton	Bill Moore	Ambika Kosada
Dickie Nelson	Bob Acree	Bill Moore
Ellen Mehos	Brenda Ford	Bob Freitas
Ken Melrose	Dore Dokos-Loewenthal	Brenda Ford
Ken Russell	Laura Schewel	Dickie Nelson
Kristen Paleudis	Nancy Pisticchio	Dore Dokos-Loewenthal
Marni Herkes	<u>6</u>	Jack Kelly
Michael Riehm		Jimmy Medeiros
Monty Richards		Ken Melrose
Nancy Redfeather		Kristen Paleudis
Neil Hannahs		Marni Herkes
Sally Rice		Michael Riehm
Sara Peck		Monty Richards
Sue Aronson		Patrick Cunningham
<u>14</u>		Sue Aronson
		<u>15</u>

East Hawaii Attendees

Round One			Round Two
<i>2:00 to 4:30</i>	<i>5:30 to 8:00</i>	<i>2:00 to 4:30</i>	

Alex Muramoto
 Andrew Iwashita
 Barbara Lively
 Caleb Yamanaka
 Debbie Ward
 Emiline Patterson
 Jerry E. Bragdon
 Jim Baldwin
 Kathleen Nielsen
 Kim Tavares
 Laura Brezinsky
 LeAna Gloor
 Loren Mochida
 Martha Lockwood
 Mike Schrieber
 Nicole Milne
 Odette Rickert
 Rene Siracusa
 Sara Burgess
 Steve Godzsak
 Susan O'Neill
 Thomas Young
22

Bruce McClure
 Christopher A. Manfredi
 Cory Harden
 Darrell Yagodich
 Glen Barfield
 Jennifer Perry
 Jerry Hess
 Loren Mochida
8

Ann Hassler
 Anthony Ching
 Barbara Lively
 Bob Jacobson
 Christopher A. Manfredi
 Cory Harden
 Dale Burton
 Debbie Ward
 Denise Boswell
 Emiline Patterson
 Jerry Hess
 Kim Tavares
 LaJuana Duncan
 Loren Mochida
 Martha Lockwood
 Odette Rickert
 Paul J. Buklarewicz
 Rene Siracusa
 Rick Warshauer
 Sara Burgess
 Steve Godzsak
 Susan O'Neill
 Thomas Young
 Tim DeLozier
24