

APPENDICES



A. PUBLIC OUTREACH AND COMMUNITY INPUT



1. PUBLIC OUTREACH AND PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Public involvement is an established practice for good planning. According to the International Association on Public Participation, the core values for public participation include:

- Public participation is based on the belief that those who are affected by a decision have a right to be involved in the decision-making process.
- Public participation includes the promise that the public’s contribution will influence the decision.
- Public participation promotes sustainable decisions by recognizing and communicating the needs and interests of all participants, including decision makers.
- Public participation seeks out and facilitates the involvement of those potentially affected by or interested in a decision.
- Public participation seeks input from participants in designing how they participate.
- Public participation provides participants with the information they need to participate in a meaningful way.
- Public participation communicates to participants how their input affected the decision.

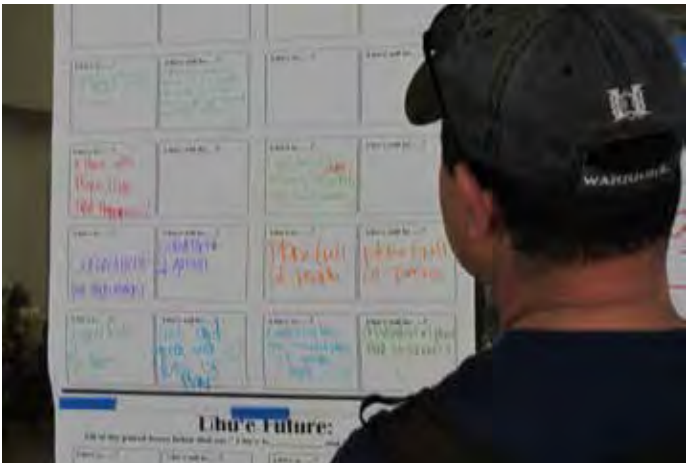
The LCP’s Public Outreach and Participation Plan had the following objectives:

- Put forth the activities of the LCP using best practices for public involvement;
- Identify target populations for these activities;

- Identify ways that interested parties can participate in the LCP in a timely manner; and
- Establish methods of feedback from interested communities, groups, agencies, and individuals.

As called for in both state and county regulations, public involvement was implemented early in the planning process, and included extra efforts to involve populations that are traditionally underserved and to provide venues for the public to have meaningful interaction with those responsible for conducting the planning and alternatives feasibility studies. These efforts, which are described further in Chapter 1 of the LCP, included:

- Distribution of public meeting notice materials through a variety of media, including direct mail, internet, posted flyers, and local news sources;
- Inclusion of a phone number on public meeting notices for those with special needs or limited access to transportation to request additional assistance;
- Hosting public meetings in each of the three major communities within the district (Līhu’e, Pūhi, and Hanamā’ulu); and
- A series of focused talk-story sessions at the Community Kick-off meeting where community members could provide input and interact with the Project Team in a small-group setting.



Scenes from the Community Kickoff in April 2013

2. COMMUNITY INPUT

- The community provided input on the LCP in a variety of ways, including:
- Talk story sessions at the Community Kick-Off event (April 2013)
 - Vision boards at the Community Kick-Off event
 - Written comments submitted to the County of Kauaʻi
 - Live polls and surveys at the Mid-Project Community Meetings (January 2014)
 - Discussion at community meetings
 - Written comments at community meetings
 - Participation in Community Working Group (CWG) meetings
- Comments received through these various channels are presented in the following section.

COMMUNITY KICK-OFF EVENT

Table A-1 lists issues raised by the community at the Kick-Off event on April 13, 2013, and identifies where in the CP document each is addressed.

Table A-1 Community-Raised Issues and how they are Being Addressed

Feedback Theme	How it is Addressed in the CP
Make the neighborhoods more pedestrian friendly	Transportation Maps Policies for Līhuʻe District Sub-Areas
Līhuʻe is a food desert...needs more restaurants and grocery stores, especially with locally grown produce	Isenberg Mauka
Keep Kauaʻi Kauaʻi...no high rises	Mixed Use Development and Form based Code; Policies for Līhuʻe District Sub-Areas
Restore old bridges	Transportation section Historic Preservation
Need more affordable housing	Land use and Housing
Be a vibrant destination, need places to go that attract people	Economic Development and Revitalization
Need bike lanes everywhere	Transportation and Connectivity
Be green, more gardens, parks, recycling	Open Space and Civic Places
Retain the small town feel	Policies for Līhuʻe District Sub-Areas
Needs a bookstore, a computer store, a brewery	Mixed Use Development and Form Based Code; Not directly a LCP regulatory issue

Source: Kauaʻi County General Plan Technical Study: Socio-economic Analysis and Forecast, SMS Research 2014

Talk Story Sessions at Community Kick off

Table A-2 lists the Talk Story Session topics presented at the Community Kick-Off event. The following sections summarize topics discussed and comments collected.

Table A-2 Talk Story Session Topics

Time	Track 1 Planning Commission Room	Track 2 Piʻikoi Room A	Track 3 Piʻikoi Room B
10-11:30 AM	WHERE'S THE HEART OF KAUAʻI/LĪHUʻE? The Līhuʻe Community Plan stretches from Wailua River to Kīpū Kai. Come talk about the physical elements that shape the Town of Līhuʻe and the communities surrounding it.	POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS Let's hear your ideas about the number of people who will live here, the kinds of jobs that might be available, the number of housing units, and the number of visitors we will have.	CONNECTIVITY, WALKABILITY, SAFE SCHOOLS Is there a walking alternative in Līhu'e? What is your community like for walking from neighborhoods to neighborhood?
12-1:30 PM	COMMUNITY CHARACTER Come explore the diverse character of built environment found in the communities within the Līhuʻe CP area: Līhuʻe Town Core, Puhi, Hanamāʻulu, and Nāwiliwili.	HOUSING Always one of the toughest problems to solve, housing will be an important part of the Līhuʻe Community Plan. What kind of homes would you like to see built in the next two decades?	RECREATION Share your ideas for new park and recreation opportunities in the greater Līhuʻe area. Discuss what features you like or dislike about current park facilities.
2-3:30 PM	LĪHUʻE TOWN CORE This session focuses on the Līhuʻe Town Core and the immediate surrounding neighborhoods. The discussion will focus in on what the Community Plan can do to further the goals of the Town Core Plan. Form Based Code zoning will also be discussed.	VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS Līhuʻe has visitor accommodations in several areas. Some are large scale, some small and traditional. Some people say we need more units, some say we should try to limit new construction for visitors.	CULTURAL STRENGTHS OF GREATER LĪHUʻE Come share your thoughts about the major historic properties in this region. This includes buildings, historic districts, archaeological sites, natural features with cultural significance and, traditional landscapes.

Table A-3 Talk Story Session Results: Where is the Heart of Kauaʻi?

	TOPIC	MAJORITY VIEW	ALTERNATE VIEWS
1	Where is the heart of Kauaʻi?	Līhuʻe – “it’s where we go when we are going to town. Whether from the west side or from Princeville.”	There are really multiple centers of activity. All the major towns (e.g. Hanalei, Princeville, Anahola, Kapaʻa, Wailua, Kalāheo, Hanapēpē, Waimea) all have their own “centers of activity”
2	Where should expected growth on Kauaʻi be directed?	“Līhuʻe and Kapaʻa should be the sacrificial lambs – we’ll take the majority of the growth so that the rest of Kauaʻi can stay the same.” One noted, with lots of nodding, that they would prefer to sacrifice ag land around Līhuʻe while pre-serving ag land in rest of the island.	“Līhuʻe has enough density. Any more and it will become too urban. If I wanted to live with that much density, I would go to Honolulu.”
3	Are Kūhiō/Kaumualiʻi Highways the barrier to growth going mauka?	No, most felt that if Līhuʻe has to grow beyond its current footprint, they would rather it go mauka than to go north or west.	Some felt that development going mauka endangers agri-cultural lands and adds to environmental degradation.
4	Should we be worried that retail and some government services have left the Town Center?	Yes, most felt that the Town Core has to be improved – beautified, made attrac-tive to walking and bicycling. “Need a more vibrant core. (branding is working)” Need new approach to developing gathering places in the Town Core.	Some disagreed and felt that it is more important to put pub-lic investment in new areas where people want to live – Puhi and other similar suburbs.
5	Where is the heart of Līhuʻe?	Right here. Rice Street and Kūhiō where the Civic Center is. There may be smaller centers, but this is the hub, with spokes out to the other villages in the DP area. One person gave a good historical perspective that this was the heart when the plantation was around AND that it is important that it be re-estab-lished as the heart, even if, in fact, it is not today.	Multiple contrary perspectives: Nāwiliwili/Niumalu; Puhi; “lots of satellite centers – no heart”
6	Walkability in the Town Core	Most felt this was extremely important. But not just making it walkable; making it an attractive experience and having interesting shops and stores to go to is just as important. One person was especially interested in creating pedestrian connectivity from Kukui Grove to the Town Core.	Some again disagreed, wanting those transportation in-vestments made into streets and highways. “It’s unsafe and would cost too much to change that.” They also don’t want the traffic slowed down.
7	The importance of a Big Save	Most felt that the Core needs a market, like Big Save. They feel that was the biggest loss.	Now that Safeway is coming to Puhi, “how many markets can we support? A new market in the Core cannot compete and will fail.”
8	Density in Līhuʻe Town	Most felt that they could live with more density if that meant more vitality and if it means the preservation of coastal green spaces.	Some felt that they don’t want any greater density. They be-lieve that people want the rural feel of Kauaʻi, even in Līhuʻe.
9	Bypass	Build the Bypass. “We need it for all kinds of reasons.” Because there was no great objection to mauka development, they were not concerned that the bypass might stimulate mauka development.	No one disagreed.
10	Weinberg	All agreed that Weinberg is very important and that we need to talk to them about their plans. One person called them a “hindrance”, but there wasn’t a lot of criticism of the foundation.	No one disagreed
11	Role of Līhuʻe	“Please recognize that everything we said today keeps coming back to the Core of Līhuʻe. That just illustrates how powerful a draw the Core is – you have to recognize that in your planning.”	No one spoke up in opposition, but if asked, I suspect there would have been disagreement.
12	Separation of villages	Someone noted that the General Plan celebrated individual towns and that there needs to be distinct and enhanced separation between each town. Please no sprawl. And we need to preserve the open spaces and view corri-dors north of Hanamāʻulu and west of Puhi. Lots of nods.	No one disagreed



LCP Community Working Group discussion



Visuals at the Community Kickoff

Table A-4 Talk Story Session Results: Population and Demographics

	TOPIC	MAJORITY VIEW	ALTERNATE VIEWS
1	Population	Strong consensus across a very small group that DBEDT forecast for 2035 (from 2040 projections) was reasonable for the county.	Very strong opinion of one person that foreign (outside Kaua'i) in-migration should be halted by banning sale of land or leases.
2	Distribution	General consensus that Līhu'e is appropriately scheduled for the lion's share of future population growth.	None.
3	Jobs	General consensus that job growth for Kaua'i was roughly as projected by DBEDT, and that a disproportionate part of the growth would go to Līhu'e.	Some minor disagreements over particular type of job growth as predicted by DBEDT.
4	Visitor Arrivals	General consensus that HTA's forecast for Kaua'i through 2035 is appropriate and reasonable.	The impacts of visitor projection for the county on the District of Līhu'e was more difficult to consider. No clear pattern of response developed.
5	Visitor Units	The preliminary forecast was acceptable as a baseline projection from which planning discussions might proceed.	Some expected that the coming planning process would make significant changes to the VU forecast, especially as it is affected by limits on VU development.

The following comment sheets were received in this session:

Comments:

Allan earned his pay this morning. Great job - super productive

Comments:

Like the attractive + friendly for bikers + walkers. multi central places to do for recreation
Better Ideas to Beautify the Līhu'e areas & make them safer for pedestrians.

Table A-4 Talk Story Session Results: Population and Demographics

	TOPIC	MAJORITY VIEW	ALTERNATE VIEWS
1	Access and Linkages	Poor access, no connections, and/or sidewalks, lack of pedestrian crossings, SRTS	
2	Use & Activity	Lack of retail uses to draw people to walk. Big Save, shop-fresh, farmers market.	
3	Image and Comfort	Safety such as high speed on Kaumuali'i even if they have bike lane/shoulders. Problem intersections to cross.	

Table A-6 Talk Story Session Results: Most Important Connectivity and Walkability Issues

Issue	Comfort & Image: Safety	Access & Linkages	Use & Activities
Sidewalk between Rice Street and movie theater (Haleko?)		x	
Not enough road crossings on Kūhiō Highway to walk		x	
Buses more often just around Līhu‘e		x	
More parks with bike and walking paths		x	x
Business mix and/or access does not encourage walking for leisure		x	x
Sidewalk down Rice Street to Kalapakī		x	
Better signage for crossing streets	x		
Safety and security	x		
Aging population (boomers) need safe pathways to reduce potential falls	x		
Schools need to encourage activity by having access through safe, direct paths	x		
Bike lanes along Kaumuali‘i are terrifying	x		
Walking at lunch, before and after to retail, restaurants, farmers markets, need better access		x	x
Number of Votes	5	7	3



Community Working Group Members take a field trip with Dan Burden of Walkable and Livable Communities Institute.

A. PUBLIC OUTREACH AND COMMUNITY INPUT

Table A-7 Talk Story Session Results: Prioritized List of Connectivity Issues:

Rank	Issue/Comment	# of Votes	Use & Activity	Access & Linkages	Image & Comfort	Sociability	Comments
1	Haleko has poor access; No sidewalks, lighting, seems unsafe	7		x			Haleko Rd.
1	Need sociability, more people, more things to do	7	x			x	
2	Need to establish pedestrian connectivity between central parking facilities and activity zones	5		x			Rice St. and Kukui Grove connection
2	Need to use special paving/textures on crosswalks to make them more visible to drivers i.e.: brick, pavers, etc.	5			x		Safety
2	Sidewalks need to be wide enough for sidewalk retail	5			x		
3	People would walk more if there were more activities and uses i.e.: Farmer Markets	4	x				
4	Need to shop for fresh food	3	x				
5	Better bus service round Līhu‘e	1		x			
5	Need Nāwiliwili Gulch crossing	1		x			Nāwiliwili Gulch
5	Parent: “Don’t let kids walk around Nāwiliwili because it is not safe. Not secure”	1			x		Security
5	Workplace needs flex schedule to expand bus service peak period	1					Work schedule
N/A	Better crossing at Marriott on Kapule across stadium	0					Access to Marriott
N/A	Businesses on Rice Street don’t open long enough to serve consumers	0					Rice St.
N/A	County needs to manage employee parking: problem is that the central parking areas should be for guest and visitors and employees should park remote	0					
N/A	More access to trails	0					
N/A	Need active lifestyle	0					
N/A	Need express bus to and from work	0					
N/A	Need flashing road lights	0					
N/A	Need sidewalk on Rice Street	0					Rice St.
N/A	Need supermarket civic center area	0					Big Save
N/A	No walking or bike path to beach, only can drive.	0					
N/A	No walkway paths	0					
N/A	Roads not safe to cross	0					
N/A	YMCA is only public pool	0					

The issues categories were based on a summary of the Transportation Research Board Conference in 2011 on Livability. Dr. Karl Kim of UH Mānoa was one of the presenters. The factors affecting people's decision to walk are the types of factors that make a good place including: uses & activities; access & linkages; comfort & image; and sociability. In other words, “The presence of people walking in urban environments depends on whether the street provides access to the destinations where people want to be, whether or not the street is a comfortable and legible place to be, and also whether there are other people around.”



Interactive polling at the Mid-Project Community Meeting in Līhu‘e



Mid Project Community Meeting in Hanamā‘ulu

Table A-8 Talk Story Session Results: Community Character Talk Story Session

The following Comment Sheets were received in this session:

Comments:

STRENGTHS

CONSTRAINTS

DREAMS

GREAT EXERCISE!

MOTIVATED IN ALL THE EFFORT

BY COUNTY FOLKS WHO WORKED

ON THIS GREAT TODAY!

Comments:

Great Photos of our cities and

changes to see developing and things

I would like to stay the same.

Heaving new plans for the island are very

interesting!

Mahalo for your time!

Table A-9 Talk Story Session Results: Housing Talk Story Session

	TOPIC	MAJORITY VIEW	ALTERNATE VIEWS
1	A house for yourself	Majority said aesthetics; for Līhu‘e that means landscaping, the plantation look (green and white), covered porches. Feeling that the place is safe and secure, a nice place to have friends visit. Should be a close neighborhood, like a village, walkable, near stores and schools, public transportation, pedestrian friendly.	Some said it should have parking and closed garages.
2	Starter homes; affordable homes	Aesthetics – “adorable little homes”, denser (apartments, high-density housing), but with adequate privacy, good place to raise kids, with open space, shared courtyards, nearby parks and playgrounds; convenient to stores to reduce transportation costs and congestion.	Some said starter homes had to have flat yards for kids and space for pets to roam. Some mentioned parking spaces and garages. ‘Ohana housing was an alternative here.
3	Assisted income	Short, less concentrated conversation, generally higher densities, but nice places to live, pretty places.	None
4	Never Build	Un-landscaped places. Don’t build near beaches, in the mountains, higher buildings that ruin views.	Some felt looking at buildings was pleasant, but required attention to architectures, nice looking buildings. Not like the desert; not like Honolulu.
5	Co-housing	An idea that was introduced from the floor excited many. Good for elderly, those with special needs, but not restricted to elderly or disabled. Needs access to social and health services, not necessarily on site. Amenable to cluster, cottages, mixed use, housing. High density. Mix of own and rent.	Many ideas, not fully jelled.

Table A-10 Talk Story Session Results: Recreation Talk Story Session

	TOPIC	MAJORITY VIEW	ALTERNATE VIEWS
1	Provide safe access to parks via walking and bicycling. (Connectivity)	It's a shame to have to drive to a park within your own neighborhood.	None
2	Niumalu Park nighttime users are disruptive to surrounding residents.	People congregate at the park to drink alcohol and play loud music well past 10 PM. Nearby residents frequently hear loud swearing.	None.
3	Niumalu Park lights	Park lights stay on until 3 AM sometimes and should be turned off when the park closes at 10 PM (to deter people from staying there). Since the lights stay on, people will stay in the park to drink, party, etc.	On the contrary, other communities have pushed for neighborhood parks to keep lights on to deter people from doing illegal activities in parks.
4	Niumalu Park rules should ban drinking, smoking, and amplified music.	All agreed.	Suggest developing a countywide ordinance to ban these activities from all county parks.
5	There is no regional tennis facility on Kaua'i that would be able to host a larger tournament, like the ones held at O'ahu Central Regional Park.	All agreed.	None. Tennis court clubs should be active participants in the County Parks and Recreation Master Plan that is currently being updated. There are Vidinha Stadium options for adding a large tennis facility to the park. These should be identified as a high priority in the plan.
6	Existing public tennis courts need to be maintained better.	All agreed.	None.
7	Ke Ala Hele Makalae Trail system	This trail and path system should be tied into as many neighborhood parks and regional parks as possible.	None
8	Līhu'e needs a skate park.	Kids have no place to skate in Līhu'e except for in malls and other places where skating is not allowed and dangerous to others.	None.
9	General Park planning for the County	Park planning should be conducted on a more comprehensive approach and not on an individual park to park basis.	A good example of park system planning can be taken from the Miami Dade County in Florida. The former parks director lives on Kaua'i. The Kaua'i path system is a good way to connect parks and is an alternative to automobile transportation.
10	Reusable bottle refill stations	Install these types of stations at recreational facilities or places like the airport. Will help to address landfill overflow problems by reducing the need for plastic bottles.	None.



Planning Director Michael Dahilig popping corn at the Community Kickoff



Youth at Mid Project Meeting in Līhu'e

Table A-11 Talk Story Session Results: Līhu'e Town Core Talk Story Session

	TOPIC	MAJORITY VIEW	ALTERNATE VIEWS
1	Define what is CORE	Old Downtown; Town as Rice and Kūhiō Highway; Wilcox Hospital to Civic Center to Airport	Kukui Grove Mall to Walmart, Puhi and Hanamā'ulu slowly becoming part of Līhu'e
2	Connectivity	Need for additional connectivity (pedestrian, bicycle and Automobile); Use old RR R.O.W. from old Mill to Mid-Pac Auto/Ace Hardware as pedestrian/bicycle multi-use trail;	Līhu'e
3	Traffic Flow and Parking	Need to fix congestion; Iwai Street is important connection;	Consider one-way pairs around the Civic Center Remove parking from street to allow better traffic flow; On-street parking needed; Parking not an issue in Līhu'e, except when you want to park right in front of the building
4	Parks and Maintenance	Lack of maintenance; Not enough of them; Not the right kinds of features within the parks; Līhu'e Park lost in the middle of the block; Marriott land Makai of Airport is an opportunity for a park; Need to get good park spaces from new development	
5	Development Opportunities	Old Mill Site; Big Save – Pi'ikoi Food Hub	

Table A-12 Talk Story Session Results: Visitor Accommodations Talk Story Session

	TOPIC	MAJORITY VIEW	ALTERNATE VIEWS
1	Is the current number of visitor properties and units in Līhu'e the "right" number? Do we want more or less?	All the people in the room believed that Līhu'e can and should accommodate more visitor units.	
2	What type of visitor units would you like to see?	Moderately priced units such as a Hampton Inn, no more big Resorts that are self-contained, build something where people would be more likely to interact with the community, frequent local shops and restaurants. However they would prefer that it look like the Kaua'i Inn. Consider setting up an operation such as "KOA" Kampgrounds of America where people can camp with "amenities" such as showers, bathrooms, small stores. Also people can leave their tent pitched and belongings knowing they'll be safe until their return. The benefit of this approach is that It fits well with the natural environment of Kaua'i and is relatively low cost for travelers. More B&Bs would be good if the owner/operator lived on-site or nearby. Hostels OK if operated in the European manner – clean, supervised.	
3	What would you not like to see?	No more Individual Vacation Units (IVUs) because people are abusing the system. No more big resorts. No more WWOOFs – "Willing workers on organic farms" work done a few hours a day in exchange for housing. All off the grid, no taxes paid, no oversight.	
4	Why not IVUs?	Too many illegal IVUs, owners not paying taxes. Visitor rentals take away from the resident rental pool.	
5	Where should they be located?	Ideally within walking or biking distance to the core of Līhu'e to minimize traffic. Nāwiliwili Business or resident-targeted hotel need not be near a beach.	Town-location with a shuttle to the beach or beach location with a shuttle to town.

Table A-13 Talk Story Session Results: Cultural Strengths of Greater Līhu'e Talk Story Session

	TOPIC	MAJORITY VIEW	ALTERNATE VIEWS
1	Historic style bridges that are run-down (e.g. Kapaia Swing-ing bridge). Pre-serve?	We should preserve on a case-to-case basis. Can they function once restored or is it only restoring history? There is no money to restore and maintain them. You need sustained community commitment to help with maintenance.	We can't lose our history. Preserving bridges can also be an attraction to view.
2	Identifying new uses for old structures	If a structure can function in the modern economy it is worth saving. If there is no modern function we need to evaluate what will be lost of it is not pre-served, or what can be gained by preserving it.	
3	Maintenance	It is the most important form of preservation be-cause without it nothing will last. Community needs to be involved.	It is too costly and should not be taken on by the government, especially on private properties
4	Walkable safe places	We need safe places to walk. We can reflect on our past methods to aid future options.	
5	Legacy of Kaua'i	Kaua'i is unique and the residents will fight to main-tain it. Kikuchi believed that there was a stronger sense of community based on the Hawaiian past – this is something that should be maintained.	
6	Preserve or De-destroy?	What do we want to remember? Can it be sustain-able? Does it accomplish anything? Sometimes the bottom line is that we need to doc-ument and destroy sites (e.g. Coco Palms). We can keep the cultural and past alive through documenta-tion and storytelling. Not all 50+ year old buildings need to be preserved, but some do.	
7	Backlog at SHPD	The work that CSH does is great but there is a huge issue with the long amount of time it takes SHPD to review and accept documents. It makes it so if a project wants to be done, they will need a lot of time and money.	
8	Memories	Many people in Līhu'e who are 50+ years old re-member the Līhu'e Store and Tip Top. We rely on the community contacts and their mem-ories – with this can come false statements. Need to weed through all statements and find the truth (which can be challenging at times)	

MID-PROJECT COMMUNITY MEETINGS

This section summarizes community input collected at the mid-project community meetings in Līhu'e, Puhi, and Hanamā'ulu. Data was collected through live electronic polling, verbal and written comments.

TOPIC: Vision For Līhu'e

Table A-14: LCP Interactive Polling Results

#	QUESTION/ TOPIC	RESULTS	TOTAL
1	Are you Male or Female?	Male – 38% Female – 62%	21
2	How long have you lived on Kaua'i?	1. All my life – 32% 2. More than 25 Years – 20% 3. 10-25 Years – 28% 4. Less than 10 Years – 20% 5. Less than one Year – 0%	25
3	Vision Statement for Līhu'e	1. I agree with what is said – 48% 2. I mostly agree with what is said – 35% 3. I agree with some parts of it – 17% 4. I don't agree with it at all – 0%	23
4	Smart Growth Principles	1. These fit my image for Kaua'i – 60% 2. These are too idealistic; it will never work – 8% 3. I agree with it in part; it's a good thing to strive for – 32%	25
5	Important Themes for the Future	1. Sustainability is most important – 24% 2. Environmental Protection is most important – 12% 3. Preserving Agriculture is most important – 4% 4. Compact Living is most important – 4% 5. Making Līhu'e Walkable is most important – 0% 6. I cannot choose; I think they are all important – 40% 7. I think other things are more important than any of these – 16%	25
6	Līhu'e is the Heart or Hub of Kaua'i	1. I agree with this statement – 42% 2. It is no longer true; Līhu'e has changed – 25% 3. I agree, but this central "heart" is shifting away from Līhu'e – 25% 4. It is starting to become true – 8%	24

Written Comments

Comments from the mid-project meetings are transcribed and summarized below, followed by images of the original written submissions.

- Where does the Parks plan fit in?
- “Important Themes” – Need to add “community feel and culture” (Celebrating Hanamā’ulu or Puhi culture vs Līhu’e Town). Don’t want mainland style/cookie cutter style. Utilize existing community “feel”: comfort and image, native landscaping (how about using lei making flowers, etc.). Please understand our neighborhoods BEFORE you change it, otherwise, you’re advocating for locals to leave here to bring in mainlanders and urbanites.
- In the Līhu’e vision, consider changing “gateway” to “destination” (sent via e-mail)

Comments:

"Important Themes" → need to add "community feel & culture" (celebrating #3 Foster Distinctive Attractive Hanamaulu culture or Pahi culture vs Lihu'e Town)

• don't want 'mainland style/cookie cutter' style

↑ utilize existing community 'feel'

- comfort & image

- native landscaping (how about using lei making flowers etc)

please understand our neighborhoods BEFORE you change it - otherwise you're advocating for locals to leave here to bring in 'mainlanders' urbanites

Comments:

Where does the parks plan fit in?

TOPIC: Compact Development, Connectivity, Walkability

Table A-15 Compact Development, Connectivity, & Walkable Communities Polling Results

#	QUESTION/ TOPIC	RESULTS	TOTAL
1	Compact Development	1. Is a relevant policy to preserve the rural character of the land – 0% 2. Is relevant to develop more walkable communities – 14% 3. Both 1 and 2 – 86% 4. Is not required now since we have lots of open space – 0% 5. Is not relevant – 0%	21
2	Which of the following modes need the greatest improvement for connectivity? Choose one.	1. Automobiles (more roads, more lanes, more parking) – 20% 2. Bus users – 40% 3. Pedestrians (sidewalks, crosswalks, street trees, etc.) – 32% 4. Bicyclists (bike facilities) – 8%	25
3	What will make you walk or bike to places nearby? Choose one.	1. Sidewalks and bike lanes – 30% 2. Closer distances to places to walk or bike to – 22% 3. Safer walk – 30% 4. There is nothing nearby – 17%	23

Verbal Comments and Discussion

- Context sensitive design that celebrates history and culture is important and should be a principle of smart growth.
- Līhu'e was a walking town until 1962, now auto-dominated. Alternate routes and traffic reduction is needed.
- The public transit system is poor; it needs to be user friendly and accessible.
- Walkability requires putting in wide sidewalks and bike lanes. People don't walk or bike now.
- In order to make these changes, the State and County need to coordinate on infrastructure and implementation.
- People want to walk, and we need to create opportunities for them to do so.
- Scenic walkways will encourage walking and biking for recreation.
- Decision makers need to consider all input and all modes of transportation.

Written Comments

- Comments are transcribed below, followed by images of the original written submissions.
- How do walkable neighborhoods connect when the island does not "radiate"?
 - Incorporate or demand use of native plants or even usable/consumable plants such as lei-making flowers (cultural) and rooftop gardens
 - Can infrastructure support density? Think less rainfall and rising tides too (climate change), flood zones, etc.
 - Will require lifestyle changes – plan feels more replacement of lifestyle (displacement of locals to bring in replacement population)

12/21/14 Community Workshop
How do walkable neighborhoods connect when the island does not 'radiate'?

Comments:

Compact Development → incorporate or demand use of native plants or even 'usable/consumable' plants -
- lei making flowers (cultural)
- roof top gardens
→ can infrastructure support density
- think less rainfall & rising tides too! (climate change)
- flood zones etc.
Will require lifestyle changes - plan feels more replacement of lifestyle (displacement of locals to bring in replacement population)

TOPIC: Alternate Growth Strategies for the Future of Līhu'e

Table A-16: Alternative Strategies for the Future of Līhu'e Interactive Polling Results

#	QUESTION/TOPIC	RESULTS	TOTAL
1	Strategy 1: Do you feel that developing around a 5-minute walking radius from existing commercial centers is a good strategy? i.e. Hanamā'ulu Center, Kūhiō Center, Rice St. Center, Puhi Center.	1. Yes – 86% 2. No – 14%	21
2	Strategy 2: Do you feel that expanding the walking radius to 10-minutes from existing commercial centers is a better strategy than 5-minutes?	1. Yes – 64% 2. No – 36%	25
3	Strategy 3: Instead of developing around existing centers, is it a better strategy to develop around new centers? (i.e. EWM Kaua'i, Ho'omana, Nūhou).	1. Yes – 32% 2. No – 68%	23
4	Strategy 4: Should there be more suburban development in Pu'āli and Nūhou?	1. Yes – 32% 2. No – 68%	22
5	Strategy 5: Should all new development only be done in the Līhu'e Town Core?	1. Yes – 30% 2. No – 70%	23

Verbal Comments and Discussion

- Where do the growth projections come from? [Marie Williams from the County answered that the projections were derived from the Technical Study for the General Plan, and the strategy to focus most of the island's growth in Līhu'e]
- The plan should include allocation of open space.
- The plan should take factors other than economics into consideration, such as carrying capacity, climate change, water resources, unexpected changes, and local conditions.
- The historic upzoning of commercial properties in Līhu'e changed the focus of town away from the center. This was driven by plantation activities. Now without the influence of sugar, the land can be re-developed.

- There was a prior unsuccessful effort to put utility lines in Līhu'e underground; this would have aided in revitalization.
- What about sewer capacity/water supply?
- Some of the major water and sewer systems are privately owned.
- A 5-minute walk radius is too compact; 10-minute radius is better.
- Commercial and residential are not a good mix, and result in raising of property taxes.
- How can we ensure that the vision will be implemented? If we provide zoning, how do we ensure that landowners make the lands available for development and that they get developed?
- How do we ensure that Kaua'i doesn't just become a second home community for rich people? It is a real concern.
- Affordable housing: Think about starting in core and build outward.
- The 5 minute strategy is as the crow flies - may actually be longer walking times with real life conditions take into account.
- Old plan was all residential mauka of Kūhiō Highway, and industrial at Wailani. Mixed use is not a good idea for Wailani because of existing retail along Kūhiō and Kaumuali'i. Wailani residents won't like the noise from the Stadium.
- EWM was originally to be a golf course.
- The EWM makai rim lots are for high-end homes, and won't be accessible to local residents.
- New centers will require incentives to develop them.

Written Comments

Comments are transcribed below, followed by images of the original written submissions.

- Resources must be considered in planning. See below:
 - Water: Kaua'i 50% lowest level currently. Takes 25 years for fresh water to form in water table. Fresh water is being used for golf courses, waterfalls at hotels, pools, etc.
 - Markedly less rainfall now so Kaua'i is no longer the wettest spot in the world. For the 15th year in a row now we have gotten less than half the record rainfall. 450"/year.
 - Sewer, electricity, solid waste infrastructure is seriously and severely hampered.
 - Global weather disasters severely impact us, even on Kaua'i.
 - Self-sufficiency in food production, resources, etc. Important to have in place to be prepared for natural and human-caused disasters.
- Kohea = Hanamā'ulu Triangle.
- Commercial and residential does not mix well with high volume of large trucks and heavy auto traffic. Problems with noise also occur especially on heavily used roads like Puhi Rd. Commercial would be best closer to harbors and airports. Tie residential closer to hospital and college. Need to make connectivity for seniors.
- I like #5 Redevelopment of Līhu'e Town Core. Revitalizes Līhu'e.
- Cap "affordable housing" to be affordable to residents.
- Strategy 1: If I understand correctly, R-4 would extend to R-20. R-10 to R-35. Right?

- Is the proposed and approved "Rice Camp" senior housing included in your housing demand calculations? Is this housing an example of Strategy 5, or is Rice Camp considered outside the Town Core?
- Kapule Highway did not exist when Mr.

Rosa's example of having dedicated residential mauka of Kūhiō Highway was determined.

- Development strategies need to consider tax planning. The latter might also be used to "zone" areas as attractive for developers.

Comments:

- Resources ~~Must~~ be included in Planning, see below.
- Determine your reference first ranged

~~Notes~~ Resources: Facts locally, statewide, nationally, globally, etc.

Water - locally & Kauai - 50% lowest level currently, which takes 25 years of fresh water to form in water tables. Once gone, we're done for many years - Our fresh water being used for All golf courses, waterfalls (hotels) pools etc

markedly less rainfall so now Kauai No Longer wettest spot in the world with less than 1/2 of the record for many years (15th) 450"/yr. of rainfall.

- Sewer - seriously, and severely hampered electricity & solid waste

- Global weather ~~disaster~~ disasters severely impacting even us here on Kauai

PLEASE MAIL TO: Ms. Lea Kaiaokamalie
County of Kaua'i
Planning Department
4444 Rice Street
Līhu'e, HI 96766
kaiaokamalie@kauai.gov

EMAIL TO: ex. Think of Honolulu, being immobile, etc. where are you?

Comments:

I like #5 Redevelopment Lihue Town Core
- revitalizes Lihue

cap 'affordable housing' - to be 'affordable'
to residents

Comments:

Commercial & Residential does not go well w/ high volume of large trucks and heavy auto traffic. Problems w/ noise also occur especially on heavily used roads (ie. Puhi Rd)

Commercial would be best closer to harbors & airports

Tie Residential closer to Hospital & college. Need to make connectivity for seniors.

Comments:

Development strategies need to consider tax planning. The latter might also be used to "zone" areas as attractive for development

TOPIC: Revitalization initiatives for Lihue

Verbal Comments and Discussion

- In New Zealand, shipping containers are used in revitalization to provide spaces for pop-ups.
- Recommend looking at examples from other cities [George Costa shared a map of the Santa Fe Arts District as an example of a thriving arts center].
- In San Francisco, there are parks on top of buildings. The Aerospace Museum is one example.
- Lihue is the center of the island, but not the cultural center, and it should be. Use dead zones, restore old buildings, and set design guidelines to make it a draw and retain its character.
- Culture drives planning – Keep Kaua'i Kaua'i.

Written Comments

- Comments are transcribed below, followed by images of the original written submissions.
- Perhaps the Lihue Revitalization District can be identified as Kuapapa with tax initiatives and business incentives to develop the cultural center vitality that is envisioned.
 - The concept is great. Also with the implementation of the revitalization project, should have County and State road crew along with businesses to properly trim trees and foliage. I think it is a shame to have trees being butchered on Kaua'i.

Comments:

THE CONCEPT IS GREAT. ALSO WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVITALIZATION PROJECT SHOULD HAVE COUNTY & STATE ROAD CREW ALONG WITH BUSINESSES TO PROPERLY TRIM TREES AND FOLIAGE. I THINK IT IS A SHAME TO HAVE TREES BEING BUTCHERED ON KAUAI TO

Comments:

Perhaps the Lihue Core Revitalization district can be identified as ^{an} Kuapapa with Tax initiatives and business incentives to develop the cultural center vitality that is envisioned.

TOPIC: Kaua'i Art Factory

Verbal Comments and Discussion

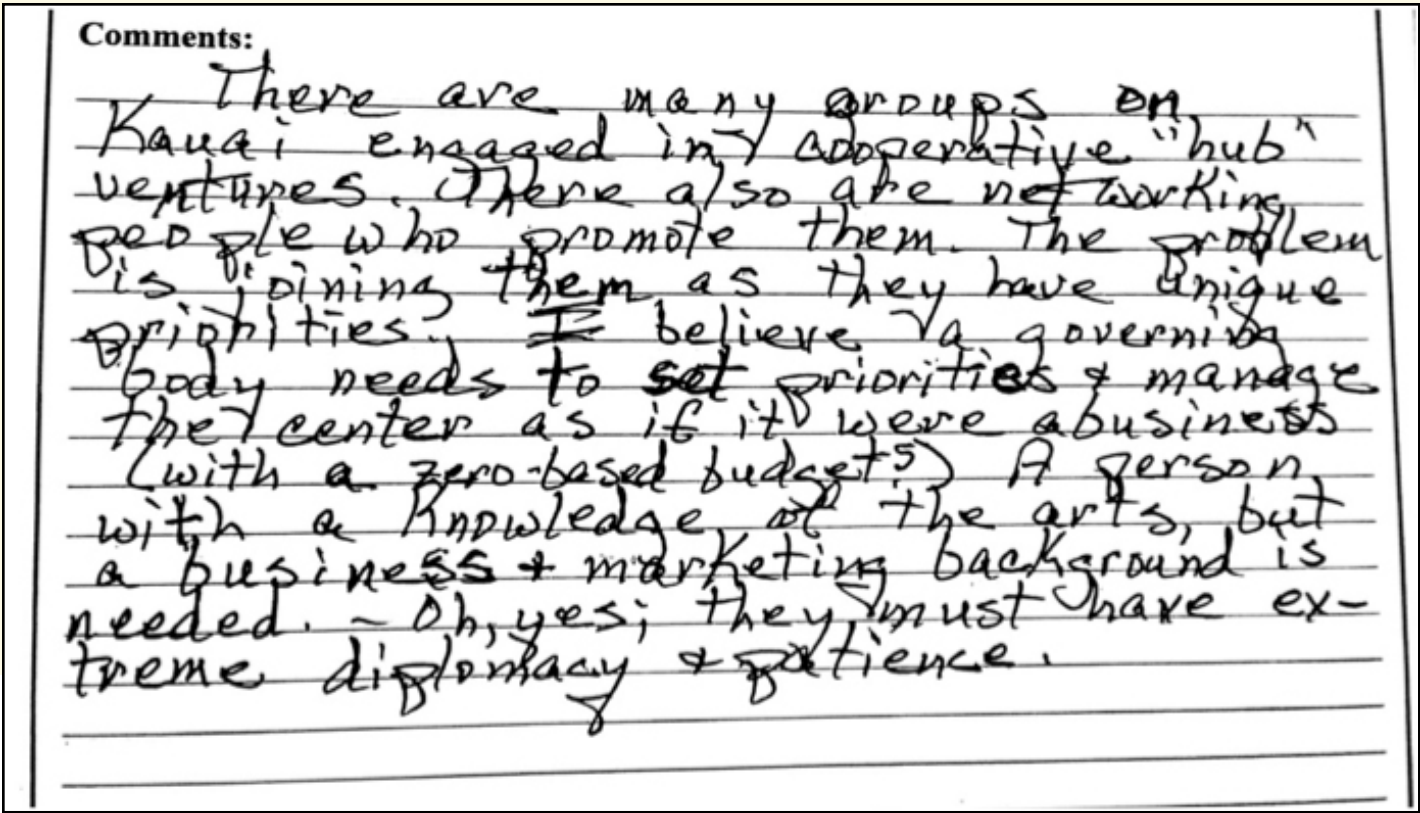
- Involve elementary age kids – what do they want?
- Collaborate with other organizations, including Kaua'i Culture and Arts Forum
- Need a community of arts and culture organizations
- There is not enough arts in schools
- Should be for kids and adults
- Connect with Līhu'e Business Association
- Artists need affordable space for commerce
- Connect with Elizabeth Freeman – Lights on Rice and recycled art
- Find a way to keep Kaua'i's youth here – listen to what they want
- Youth are too often told what not to do; they need options
- Respect the culture and adapt/modernize
- Connect youth with mentors
- Work with schools – senior projects
- Coconut Marketplace – Hawaiian Culture/ Education Center
- People are interested in variety rather than a staged show
- Kaua'i is small so can't have as many options. So many people want so many different things
- I like road trips on the mainland
- The theme here is integration of new and old
- Keep essence of Kaua'i even as we change
- With integration comes a richness
- We have a great performing arts building – connecting

- Some of us leave and return because we realize how much Kaua'i has to offer
- Kaua'i Academy of Creative Arts provides opportunities in art and performing arts for kids; only drawback is the cost
- Until the physical hub is created, the priority is a digital hub to bring the community together and create a landscape of who is here
- Create a list of current media professionals on this island
- Connect with KCC and their projects
- Growing up, each community had hula, music, performances, bon dances, and rejuvenation for everyone

Written Comments

Comments are transcribed below, followed by images of the original written submissions.

- There are many groups on Kaua'i engaged in cooperative "hub" ventures. There are also networking people who promote them. The problem is joining them as they have unique priorities. I believe a governing body needs to set priorities and manage the center as if it were a business (with a zero-based budget?). A person with a knowledge of the arts, but a business and marketing background is needed. Oh, yes; they must have extreme diplomacy and patience.



B. RELATIONSHIP TO THE KAUA'I GENERAL PLAN



VISION FOR KAUA'I 2020 AS STATED IN THE KAUA'I GENERAL PLAN

The Kaua'i General Plan "Vision for Kaua'i 2020" presents the following major elements for the island, as shown in the text box

The vision is further broken down as a framework for each of the Planning Districts, including Līhu'e. These elements and development must be weighed according to the extent to which they preserve rural

character as well as economic viability for the resident and visitors. The major approach for Līhu'e is to provide growth in residential and business uses in or adjacent to the existing urban core areas of Puhi, Līhu'e and Hanamā'ulu. This is to be done through master-planned developments which adhere to smart growth principles.



View of the Hā'upu mountains in Līhu'e District

- A “garden island” of unsurpassed natural beauty;
- A rural environment of towns separated by broad open spaces;
- A vital modern society formed by the people and traditions of many cultures;
- An island of distinctly individual towns and communities, each with its own unique history and character;
- A community which values its historic places and where people practice and draw strength from ancient languages and cultural traditions;
- A rural place whose population size and economy have been shaped to sustain Kaua’i’s natural beauty, rural environment, and lifestyle;
- A community which cares for its land and waters, leading the way with best management practices in the development of roads and other public facilities and in its land development and environmental regulations;
- An agricultural center, producing a wide range of crops, food, and forest products for local consumption and export;
- A resort destination where visitors are welcomed, supported with adequate facilities, and provided with a variety of cultural and recreational opportunities;
- A resort destination whose government and industry leaders respect the island’s residents and their need to have a community life where visitors are not always present and who find effective ways to protect resident’s customary use of special places for religious and cultural observances, fishing, gathering, hunting and recreation; and
- An island whose government supports the labor force and small business owners, firmly holding to essential policies and regulations while eliminating unnecessary red tape.

Vision for Līhu‘e and Role of the Līhu'e Planning District in the General Plan

The General Plan vision for the Līhu‘e Planning District, which has been adopted in the Līhu‘e Development Plan, is shown in the box at right.

The GP policy framework for “preserving Kaua‘i’s rural character” has dual but equal objectives: enhance towns and urban centers and maintain open space between towns.

The GP’s vision for the Līhu‘e Planning District is shown in the text box below.

Līhu‘e is the “heart” of Kaua‘i. It is the hub for business, finance, government and transportation services. It contains the island’s primary population, employment, and industrial areas. The concentration of future growth for Kaua‘i will be in the Līhu‘e District. Līhu‘e will act as a gateway that attracts people rather than act as a pass-through or bypass.

- Līhu‘e shall continue to be recognized as the island’s main transportation, business, and government hub. Līhu‘e will remain primarily an Urban Center with future development extending north to Hanamā‘ulu Valley and south to Puhi. With half of the island’s jobs and 80 percent of the industrial businesses, the majority of new development on Kaua‘i is expected to be focused in and around the Līhu‘e District.
 - Future development shall preserve the important scenic qualities of landmarks such as the silhouettes of Hā‘upu Ridge, Kālepa Ridge and Kilohana Crater. Important watercourses and floodplains shall be retained to filter storm water and capture erosion sediment before it reaches the ocean.
 - The road corridor of Kaumuali‘i Highway, Kūhiō Highway and Kapule Highway shall remain as a greenbelt providing a transition between the islands two largest urban centers. Open space and highway views shall
- be maintained between Puhi, the Knudsen Gap and the Kālepa Ridge corridors.

 - The heart of Līhu‘e town will remain as the government and cultural hub with landscaping and pathways to connect the historic County Building, Kaua‘i Museum, the Civic Center, and the State Office Building in a campus-like setting. Parking will be provided in a county/state structure, thereby allowing areas to be opened up to pedestrian uses. A visitor center will be established by the County, Kaua‘i Museum and the Kaua‘i Visitors Bureau to serve tourism. Interior roads and bicycle/pedestrian paths will connect the State Judiciary Center and the Police Station to the town core. A shuttle bus service will provide easy circulation around “greater Līhu‘e”, reducing the need to use automobiles for short trips. New master-planned areas will be developed and the town core linked by a unified image.
 - Increased use of new fuel cell technology
- will reduce the need for centralized power generation and distribution. Capacity generation shall occur in increments, with older generators replaced during the process, such as at Point Allen.

 - Līhu‘e Airport shall remain the central facility for both passenger and air cargo traffic. The Kaua‘i Bus will continue to connect the Airport to communities, allowing residents to leave their cars at home when they travel. Surrounding lands will continue to accommodate industrial businesses and the County’s Reuse and Recycling Center. The Airport Gateway and both sides of Kapule Highway and Ahukini Street shall be accented by large canopy trees and tropical plantings. Ample visitor accommodations will be available in Līhu‘e.
 - Nāwiliwili Harbor will continue to accommodate cargo operations and cruise ships. The cruise ship terminal will provide one-stop shopping for visitor activities and tours. A
- landscaped walkway from the cruise ship terminal will lead down to Kalapakī Beach. Nāwiliwili Park will be a haven for visitors as well as residents. Well landscaped with canopy trees, the park will provide restroom and recreational facilities. Well maintained walkways will link the park to the Kalapakī commercial area and the cruise ship terminal. Niumalu will remain a quiet residential village, with low traffic volumes.

 - Wailuā Golf Course shall remain an important recreational resource, as well as provide for reuse of effluent for the Wailuā Wastewater Treatment Plant. The expanded Lydgate Park will integrate a wide variety of recreational facilities, including beach and picnicking areas, Kamalani Playground, a sports complex, and tent-camping areas.

Figure 1 Lihue District General Plan Land Use Map

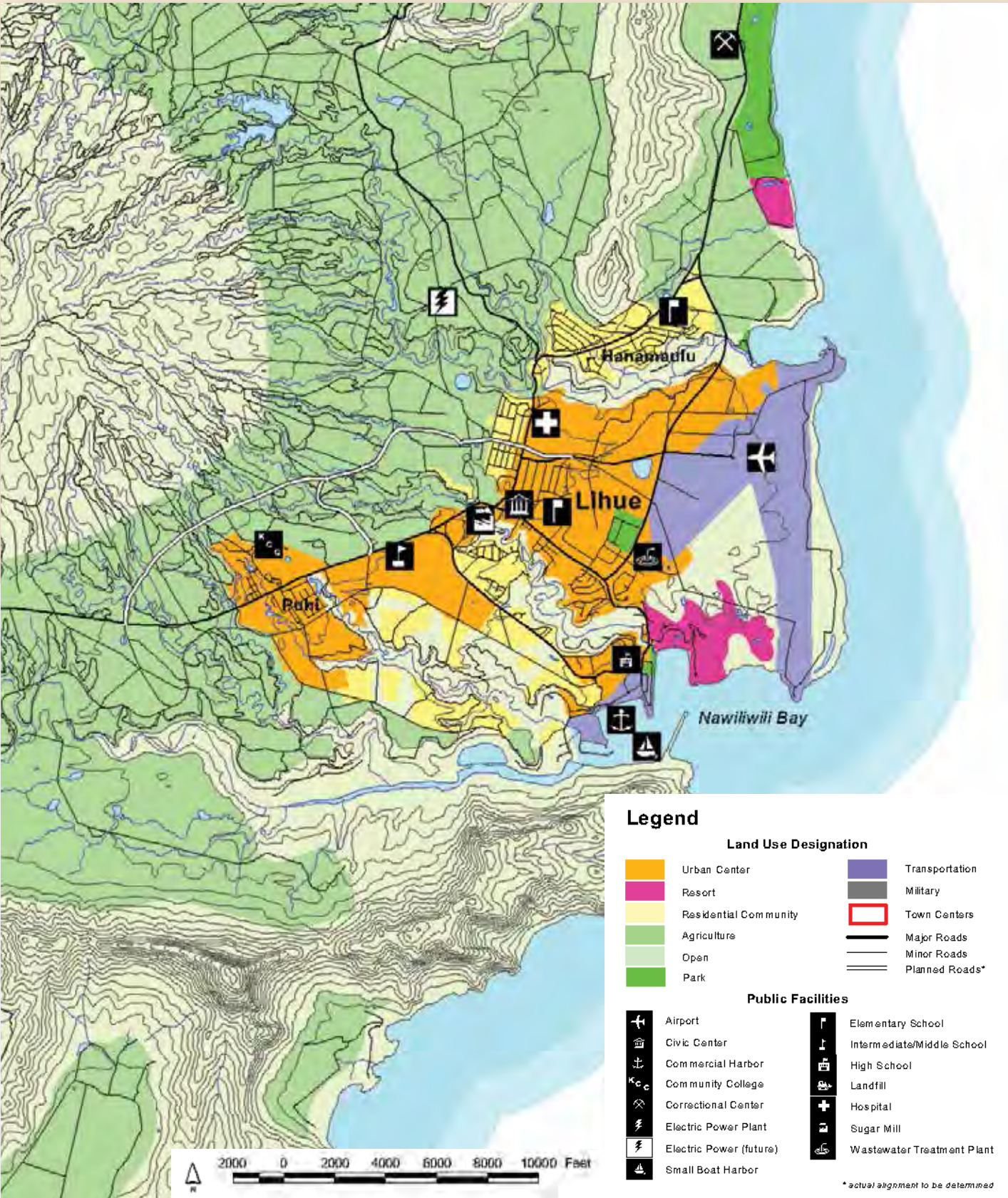
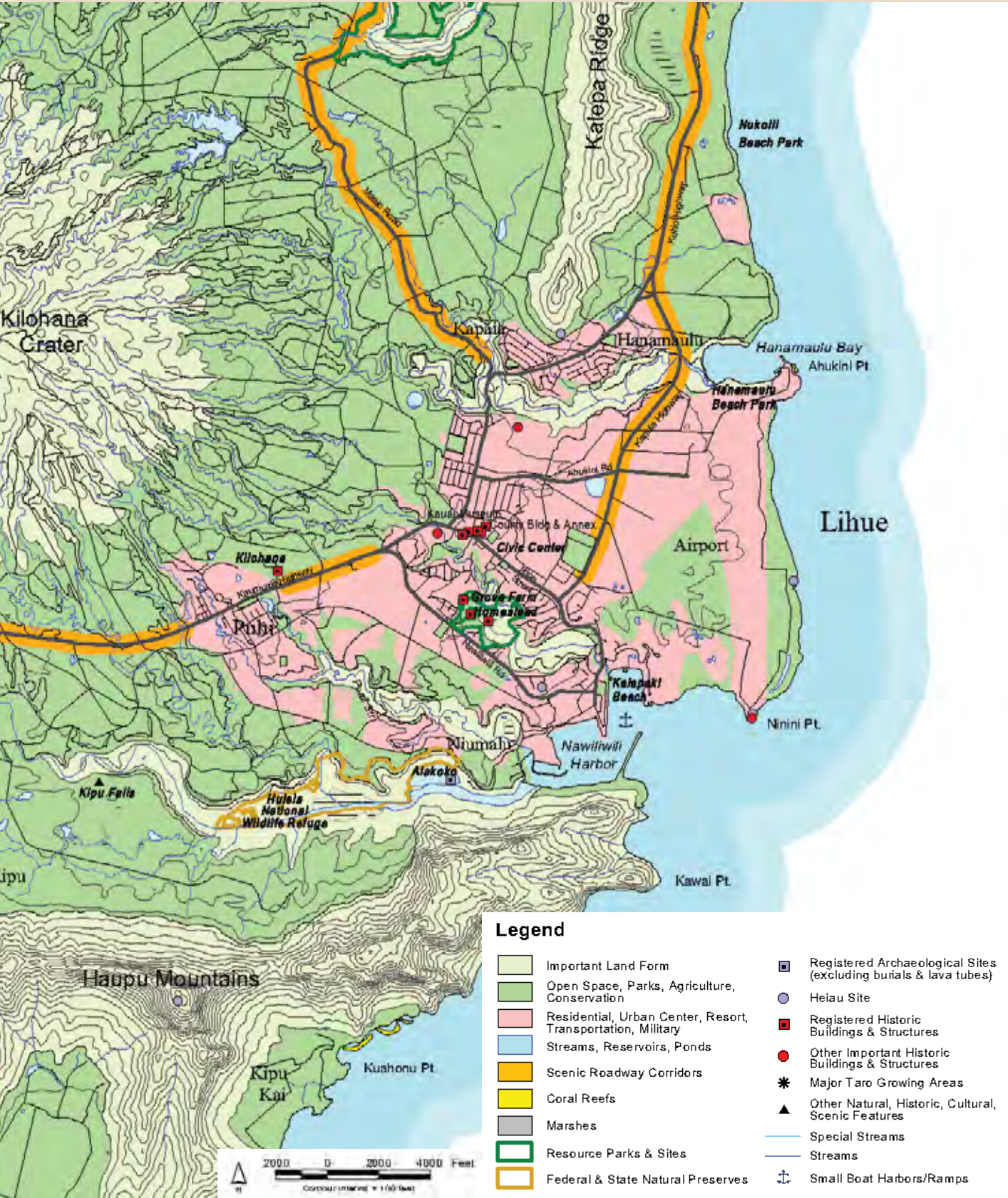


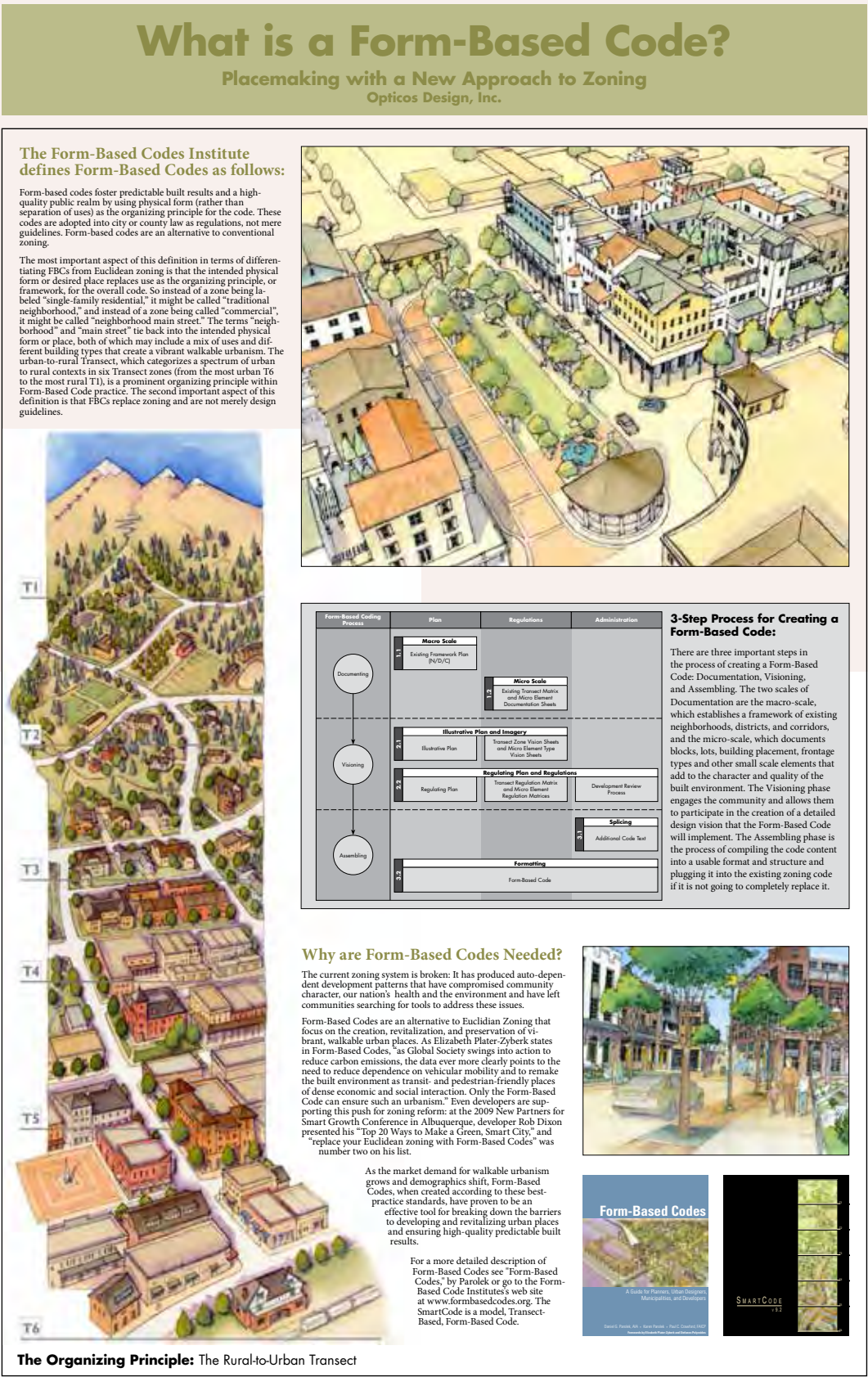
Figure 2 Lihue Planning District Heritage Resources Map



C. FORM BASED CODE



Figure C-1 Form based Code Information Board



This Appendix describes the process that was undertaken during the LCP planning process to introduce Form Based Code as a concept and begin to apply it conceptually to places within the Līhu‘e District. This was done in anticipation of the possible eventual adoption of Form Based Code on a County wide basis.

Form Based Code is a zoning technique that focuses on physical form rather than a separation of uses, with an emphasis on the relationship between building facades and the public realm. Through definition and application of transect zones, Form Based Code lends itself to achieving the compact, walkable, vibrant communities that the Līhu‘e Community Plan (LCP) envisions. The County of Kaua‘i is considering implementation of Form Based Code as part of the Kaua‘i General Plan Update, with the intent to further the principles and objectives of smart growth development.

From the beginning of the LCP planning process,

the County, Project Team, and Community Working Group (CWG) participated in meetings, interactive presentations, and hands-on exercises to envision the potential application of Form Based Code to the Līhu‘e District. Exercises included the application of Form Based Code elements including place types, development typologies, and transect zones to the Līhu‘e District.

The greater community also became familiarized with Form Based Code, starting with informational displays and discussion at the LCP Kick-Off meeting (Figure C-1). The following sections explain the terminology of Form based Code and explore potential applications in the Līhu‘e District based on community input and summarize exercises conducted during the LCP process.



Boards at the Community Kickoff Event in April 2013



Community Kickoff Event in April 2013

1. PLACE TYPES

Place types form a common vocabulary for the community to use to make decisions about growth and character. Place types help guide general land use mix, intensity, civic spaces and institutions, character of streets, and anticipated mix of housing types. Place types help ensure that future settlement patterns retain a distinct form and character inherent in historic communities rather than a more homogeneous form. Historic settlement patterns in Līhu'e contained a hierarchy of places that is still apparent in many locations.

Place types are applied to places where walkability and a mix of uses is the priority, and where some degree of change and/or intensification is expected. They are not applied to those places that have a single use or where the uses are expected to be automobile-oriented during the twenty-year planning horizon of the Līhu'e Community Plan.

Opticos Design Inc. (ODI) presented an overview of place types at Community Working Group Meeting #3 on August 29, 2013, focusing in on the difference between drivable and walkable places and the four main walkable place types on Kaua'i: Large Town, Small Town, Village, and Crossroads (see Table C-1 and Figure C-2). The meeting was followed up with a CWG Field Trip on August 31. The group toured the district and were asked to fill out worksheets categorizing the various place types in the Līhu'e District and provide feedback on how to enhance walkability. Table C-2 shows the place types that the CWG assigned to various locations within the Līhu'e Planning District.

Table C-1 Place Type Definitions

Place Type	Description	Uses and Activities	Building Character
Large Town	Clusters of neighborhoods or villages that support a larger, more complex mixed-use environment and higher density, with taller buildings.	Retail, Service, Residential, Community /Civic Use	Mix of Detached and Attached Buildings
Small Town	Limited aggregation of neighborhoods that can support some mixed-use at the intersection of multiple neighborhoods or along a corridor between multiple neighborhoods.	Retail, Service, Residential, Community /Civic Use	Mix of Detached and Attached Buildings
Village	Village is at the scale of a single neighborhood consisting of a small main street with surrounding residential.	Retail, Service, Residential, Light Industrial, Agricultural, Community /Civic Use	Detached Residential, Agricultural Buildings, Other Detached Buildings
Crossroads	Crossroads is made up of a small amount of retail or civic uses at the intersection of two or more important roads.	Retail, Service, Residential, Light Industrial, Agricultural, Community /Civic Use	Detached Residential, Agricultural Buildings, Other Detached Buildings

Table C-2 Place Types Applied to Līhu'e District

Area	Place Type
Līhu'e	Large Town
Puhi	Small Town
Hanamā'ulu	Village
Nāwiliwili-Kalapakī-Niumalu	Village
Kapaia	Rural Crossroad



Community Working Group Field Trip, May 2013



Community Working Group Meeting, October 2013

Figure C-2 Walkable Place Types

KAUA'I'S WALKABLE PLACE TYPES



Source: Opticos Design Inc.

2. DEVELOPMENT TYPOLOGIES

Development typologies are used to identify a scale of development intensities that can be applied to different place types. These can range from natural environments devoid of development to different types of neighborhoods from detached large lot residential to dense multi-use urban areas. Applying development typologies to place types helps set forth the desired intensity and mix of uses for an area. An overview of development typologies is presented in Table C-3, followed by definitions of each.

Table C-1 Place Type Definitions

Natural	Agricultural	Large Lot Single- Family	Neighborhood Edge	Neighborhood General: Detached
Neighborhood General: Attached	Neighborhood Center: Detached	Neighborhood Center: Attached	Town Center Mixed-Use	

Natural

These are areas that have not been developed, and include the many ridges, waterfalls and rugged coastline of the island. Permanent development or residential uses are not found in natural areas.

Agriculture

Areas used for agricultural purposes have little development. They range in scale from large agricultural fields to taro fields and small papaya farms. Residential development that occurs in agricultural areas are typically on large lots and are secondary to the agricultural uses.

Large Lot Single-Family

This development typology consists of detached single-family houses on medium- to large-size lots, with a density range of less than 1 dwelling unit (du) per acre.

Neighborhood Edge

Neighborhood edges are characterized by single-family houses on small- to medium-size lots organized in a compact and connected street/block pattern. The density range is 4-10 du per acre.

Neighborhood General: Detached

This typology reflects a mixture of housing types on small- to medium-size lots, ranging from single-family houses to duplexes, small apartment houses, and cottage courts. Streets form a connected and compact pattern, encouraging walkability to nearby neighborhood nodes.

The density range is 8-16 du/acre.

Neighborhood General: Attached

This typology represents a neighborhood of primarily multi-family housing types, including apartment houses, townhouses, and live/work units. The frequently attached building types often serve as a good transition between residential neighborhoods and main streets. Density ranges from 14-24 du/acre.

Neighborhood Center: Detached

This typology includes a diverse mixture of building forms and uses, at the center of a neighborhood or other community node. Detached buildings may combine both traditional “residential” forms, such as cottages and porch frontages, with commercial block buildings and shopfronts. Buildings may be set directly along the sidewalk edge, or allow a small setback for planting.

Neighborhood Center: Attached

This typology consists of attached buildings supporting a diverse mixture of uses, at the center of a neighborhood or other community node. Buildings may range from single-story commercial, to two- or three-story multi-use and live/work structures. Buildings are set directly along the sidewalk edge.

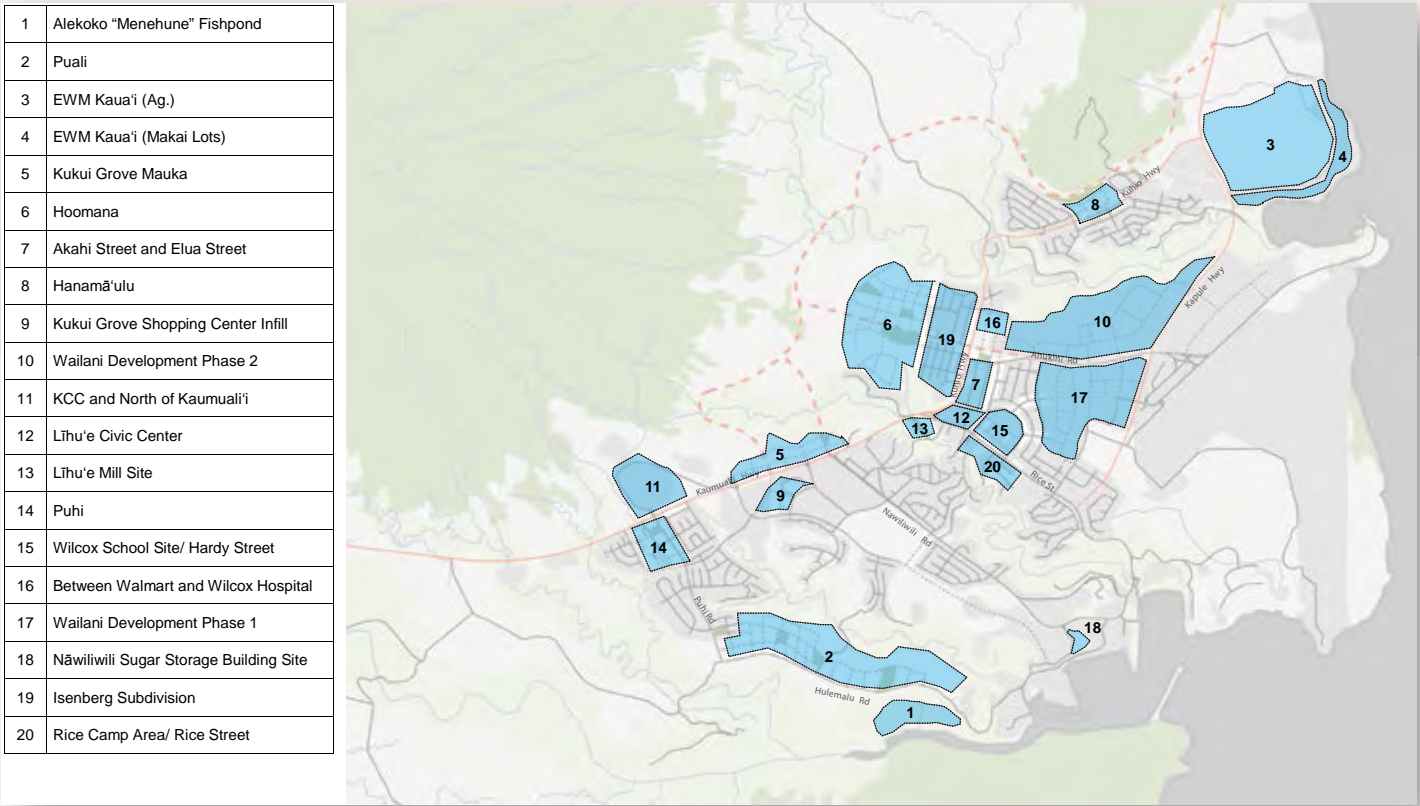
Town Center Mixed-Use

This development typology is a higher-intensity main street form, with attached buildings up to five stories supporting a mixture of uses. The dense urban form encourages activity at the core of a town center.

Opticos Design Inc. introduced development typologies to the CWG at their sixth meeting on November 15, 2013, utilizing examples from the Līhu'e District where possible to illustrate their appearance and application. The group was asked to apply desired development typologies to twenty areas within the Līhu'e District (see

Figure C-3), and results from that exercise were presented at CWG Meeting 7 on December 4, 2013 (Table C-4). The results from this group exercise were used to inform the selection of preferred growth strategies and recommended areas of change presented in the Līhu'e Community Plan.

Figure C-1 Form based Code Information Board



Community Working Group Meeting, 2013

Table C-4 Development Typologies Applied to Areas in Līhu'e District

#	Name	Natural	Agricultural	Large Lot Single Family	Neighborhood Edge	Neighborhood General Detached	Neighborhood General Attached	Neighborhood Center Detached	Neighborhood Center Attached	Town Center Mixed Use
1	Alekoko "Menehune" Fishpond	<div><div></div><div></div></div>								
2	Puali	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>					
3	EWM Kaua'i (Ag.)		<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>						
4	EWM Kaua'i (Makai Lots)		<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>					
5	Kukui Grove Mauka	<div><div></div></div>			<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	
6	Hoomana				<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div></div>		
7	Akahi Street and Elua Street				<div><div></div></div>					<div><div></div></div>
8	Hanamā'ulu					<div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	
9	Kukui Grove Shopping Center Infill						<div><div></div></div>			
10	Wailani Development Phase 2						<div><div></div></div>			
11	KCC and North of Kaumuali'i				<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div></div>	
12	Līhu'e Civic Center									
13	Līhu'e Mill Site					<div><div></div></div>			<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>
14	Puhi				<div><div></div><div></div></div>			<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
15	Wilcox School Site/ Hardy Street					<div><div></div></div>			<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
16	Between Walmart and Wilcox Hospital								<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
17	Wailani Development Phase 1									<div><div></div></div>
18	Nāwiliwili Bulk Sugar Facility Site									<div><div></div></div>
19	Isenberg									<div><div></div></div>
20	Rice Camp Area/ Rice Street									<div><div></div></div>
<div><div></div> Group 1</div> <div><div></div> Group 2</div> <div><div></div> Group 3</div>										

Līhu'e Town

1. What placetype best describes Lihue? (circle one)
- Camp

Cluster

Neighborhood

Small Town

Village

City

Crossroad

Large Town

Town Center

Other?
2. Would you want to see change in Lihue? (If yes, what type of change? If no, why not?)
- Vibrant town core + gov't center
3. How can Lihue become more walkable?
- sidewalks, less traffic-use bypass
more roundabouts to slow traffic
4. How would you improve connections? Any suggestions on where to start?
- paths across Nāwiliwili at Alekoko, Wai'a + Kalepa

Puhi

1. What placetype best describes Puhi? (circle one)
- Camp

Cluster

Neighborhood

Small Town

Village

City

Crossroad

Large Town

Town Center

Other? *New Hub*
2. Would you want to see change in Puhi? (If yes, what type of change? If no, why not?)
- Puhi is already equipped w/ educational *spaces*. Performing arts, Community Garden
Also has the Park by Grove farm office so can be changed or just need to improve on as Puhi is the new hub on Kauai. It will be the next destination on Kauai so we need to consider creating safer walk paths. The new KCC or Kauai Philippi cultural Center will also be located in Puhi!
3. How can Puhi become more walkable?
- Also consider adding bike lanes, shorter walk paths

- From KCC to the historic Miliana has a backroad but it's too long to walk, perhaps create a path closer to link the two

- Sidewalk along Puhi Store to Komehena Subdivision to have easy access to the restaurants
4. How would you improve connections? Any suggestions on where to start?
- Puhi's central area could be the College. There's farmer's market, Island School, charter school in the area.

Hanamā‘ulu & Kapaia

1. What placetype best describes Hanamaulu? (circle one)

Camp

Cluster

Neighborhood

Small Town

Village

City

Crossroad

Large Town

Town Center

Other?

2. What placetype best describes Kapaia? Cross road

3. Would you want to see change in Hanamaulu? (If yes, what type of change? If no, why not?)
Food store
town center retail
better park, beach being more part of town
more paths
Add community center + senior center

4. How can Hanamaulu be more walkable?
look for potential multi-block paths to encourage walking
move Hwy 10 by pass behind mauka housing

5. How would you improve connections? Any suggestions on where to start?
put in sidewalks both side Kuhio
develop church lands + mill site

Nāwiliwili

1. What placetype best describes Nāwiliwili? (circle one)

Camp

Cluster

Neighborhood

Small Town

Village

City

Crossroad

Large Town

Town Center

Other? harbor

2. Would you want to see change in Nāwiliwili? (If yes, what type of change? If no, why not?)
heightened walkability, destination-to-destination connectivity
enhanced access to landscape, expanded public space opportunity
celebration of its historic properties

3. How can Nāwiliwili become more walkable?
Build dedicated pedestrian bridge adjacent to Nāwiliwili bridge
Widen + landscape sidewalks — enlarge/drip connectivity between walking areas

4. How would you improve connections? Any suggestions on where to start?
convince govt entities to make beautification/people orientation a priority to develop

3. TRANSECT ZONES & MAPS

Once existing and desired place types and development typologies have been identified for a region, transect zones can be developed and applied strategically to the landscape to show patterns of desired future development (see Figure C-4). These concepts were presented to the LCP Community Working Group at CWG Meetings between August 2013 and August 2014, and discussed with the community during the Mid-Project Community meetings in January 2014.

Figure C-4 Relationship between Place Types, Development Typologies, and Transects

PLACE TYPE

CHARACTER

TRANSCET ZONES

DESCRIPTION

Neighborhood Main Street

T5

T4

Mixed-Use Buildings in Residential Form (T4) and Commercial Form (T5)

Neighborhood General

T4

T3

Mixed of Residential Uses and Home Occupations in Residential Forms

Neighborhood Edge

T3

T2

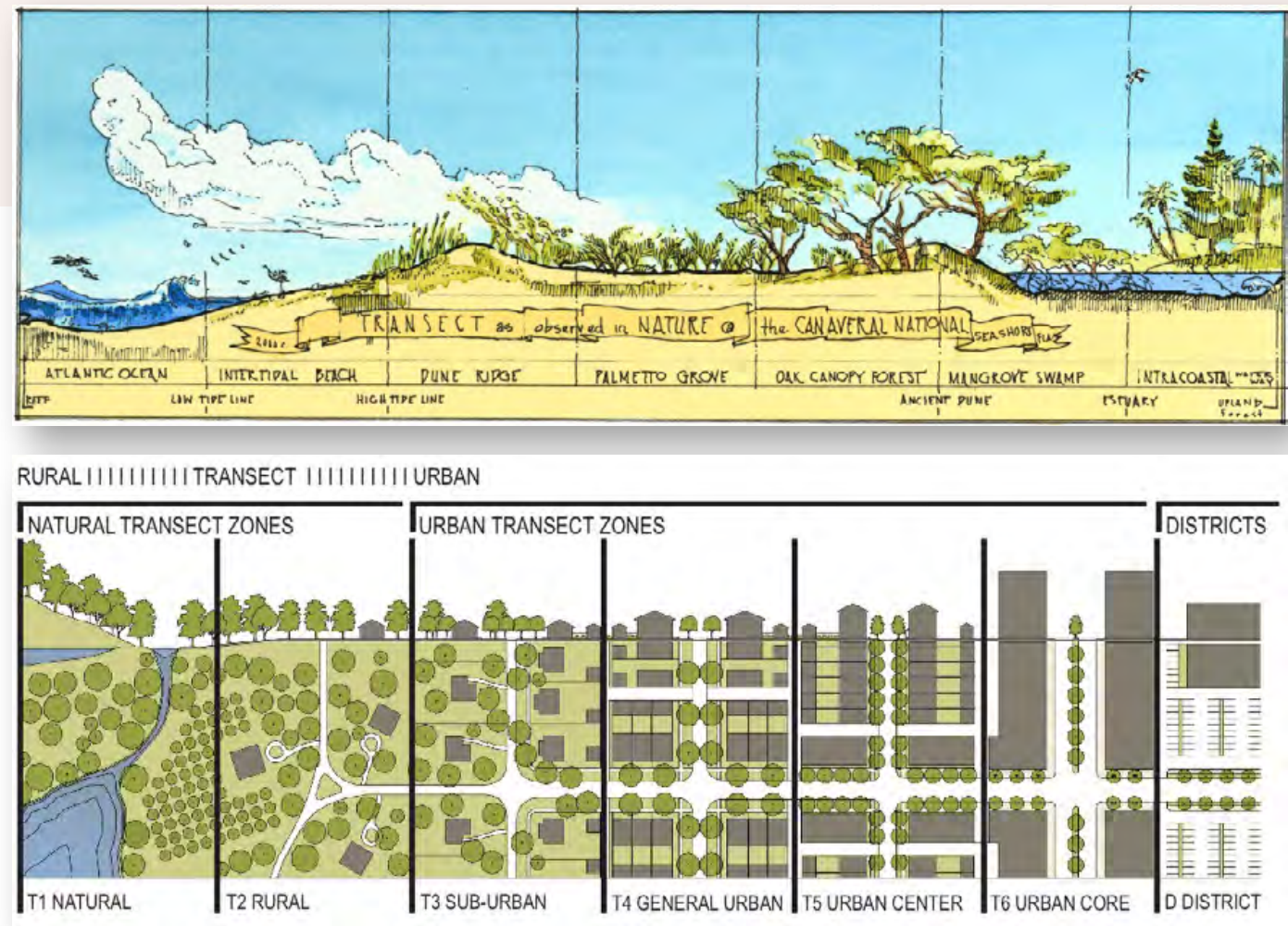
Mixed of Single-Family, Agricultural and Home Occupations in Residential Forms

C-7

LĪHU'E COMMUNITY PLAN | APPENDIX C

Transect zones define the intended character and type of a place as well as the mix of uses. In the lexicon of form based code, the built environment is categorized by transects, with the Natural-to-Urban Transect as an organizing principle. The Natural-to-Urban Transect consists of six (6) transect zones that provide a continuum of development intensity from natural (Zone T1) to rural (Zone T2) and urban (Zones T3-T6) (see Figure C-5). Each type of place, from small villages to large urban centers, typically exhibits a subset of transect zones. Once existing and desired place types have been identified for a region, transect zones are developed and applied strategically to the landscape to show patterns of desired future development. Some place types exhibit a subset of transect zones.

Figure C-5 Natural to Urban Transect Zones



Traditional Hawaiian land divisions and land use concepts have been used to inform the development and application of transects for the Līhu'e District. The Hawaiian concept of ahupua'a has some parallels with the Rural-to-Urban Transect, as land use intensity was historically related to the location of the land within the watershed (i.e., mauka areas were typically forested and sparsely populated, while lowland makai areas were used for cultivation, habitation, and cultural activities) (see Figure C-6).

Figure C-6 Ahupua'a Concept



Image courtesy of: DPZ (Dauny Plater-Zyberk & Company)

The County of Kauaʻi is contemplating adoption of a Form Based Code for Kauaʻi that designates a set of transect zones and associated design standards. Because each area of the island is unique, the range of transect zones that apply to each place may vary.

Should the County of Kauaʻi elect to officially adopt Form Based Code, an amendment to the CZO will be enacted that defines transect zones and associated design standards that will apply to designated areas throughout Kauaʻi. These will be adopted by way of amendments to or updates of the Community Plans, as well as the update to the Kauaʻi General Plan.

Table C-5 and Figure C-7 show a range of potential transect zones for Līhuʻe District.



Mid-Project Community Meeting in Līhuʻe

Table C-5 Transect Zones Under Consideration for the Līhuʻe District

Transect Zone	Desired Form	Resultant Density (net)	General Applicability
T3-VE (Village Edge)	Detached, low rise form, set back from the street. Primarily single-family house form, with carriage houses and ancillary structures	6 du/acre	To Areas of Change that provide a transition between higher-intensity areas and rural or agricultural lands.
T3-VN (Village Neighborhood)	Closely spaced, detached, low rise form, set back from the street. Primarily single-family form that accommodates a range of single- and multifamily housing types.	13 du/acre	To core neighborhood areas in close vicinity to neighborhood and village centers.
T4 V (Village) T4 V-O (Village - Open)	Predominantly detached, closely spaced, low rise form, closely set back from the street. Multifamily building types and form.	18-20 du/acre	To core areas, in close vicinity to neighborhood and village centers where sufficient density is required to support a mix of uses. Village – Open zone allows additional land uses.
T4 VC (Village Center)	Attached or detached, low rise form, located close to or at the street edge. Live/work, shopfront, and mixed use building types and form.	11 du/acre	To neighborhood and village centers that are appropriate for a range of commercial, residential, and civic uses
T5 TC (Town Center)	Attached, mid-rise form, located at the street edge. Mixed-use building types and form.	20 du/acre	To core areas that are appropriate for vertical mixed use

T3

T3 VE



T3 Village Edge

Intent

To reinforce established neighborhoods, to maintain neighborhood stability and provide a transition between higher intensity walkable neighborhoods and rural and agricultural areas.

Desired Form

Detached, low rise form, set back from the street. Primarily single-family form with carriage houses and ancillary structures.

Building Height

2 stories max.

General Use

Residential with some Civic/Open Space and Service Uses.

Parking

Moderate Parking Requirements.
Individual Parking Lots, Limited On-Street Parking.

T3 VN



T3 Village Neighborhood

Intent

To provide a walkable neighborhood that integrates compatible multifamily housing types such as duplexes and bungalow courts within walking distance to transit and village center areas.

Desired Form

Closely spaced, detached, low rise form, set back from the street. Single-family form that accommodates a range of single and multi-family building types.

Building Height

2 stories max.

General Use

Residential, with some Civic/Open Space, and Service Uses.

Parking

Low to moderate Parking Requirements to promote walkability and minimize visual impact.
Individual Parking Lots, Some On-Street Parking.

T4

T4 V



T4 Village

Intent

To integrate appropriate, medium-density residential building types such as duplexes, bungalow courts, small courtyard housing, and mansion apartments with limited retail and service uses in an environment conducive to walking and bicycling.

Desired Form

Predominantly detached, closely spaced low rise form, closely set back from the street. Multi-family building types and form.

Building Height

2 ½ stories max.

General Use

Residential, with limited Retail, and some Civic/Open Space and Service Uses.

Parking

Low to moderate Parking Requirements to promote walkability and minimize visual impact.
Shared or Individual Parking Lots, On-Street Parking.

T4 V-O



T4 Village - Open

Intent

To integrate appropriate, medium-density residential building types with live/work, retail and service uses in an environment conducive to walking and bicycling.

Desired Form

Predominantly detached, closely spaced low rise form, closely set back from the street. Multi-family and live/work/shopfront building types and form.

Building Height

2 ½ stories max.

General Use

Residential, with Retail, and some Civic/Open Space and Service Uses.

Parking

Low to moderate Parking Requirements to promote walkability and minimize visual impact.
Shared or Individual Parking Lots, On-Street Parking.

T4 VC



T4 Village Center

Intent

To integrate main-street commercial and retail environments into neighborhoods, providing access to day-to-day amenities within walking distance, creating potential for a transit stop, and serving as a focal point for the neighborhood.

Desired Form

Attached or detached low rise form, located close to or at the street edge. Live/work, shopfront, mixed-use building types and form.

Building Height

3 stories max.

General Use

Retail and Service, with some Residential, Civic/Open Space and Service Uses..

Parking

Low Parking Requirements to promote walkability, Commercial Parking Districts with off-street residential parking.
Shared or Individual Parking Lots, On-Street Parking.

T5

T5 TC



T5 Town Center

Intent

To integrate medium intensity, vertically mixed-use development in districts that support a high degree of pedestrian activity.

Desired Form

Attached low-to-mid-rise form, located at the street edge.

Building Height

4 stories max.

General Use

Mixed Uses, with Residential, Retail, Civic/Open Space and Service Uses

Parking

Low to no Parking Requirements to promote walkability; Commercial Parking Districts with off-street (possibly structured) parking, off-street (often structured) residential parking.
Shared Parking Lots, District Wide Parking Programs, On-Street Parking.

Figure C-7 Transect Zones Considered for Application in the Līhu'e District

Figures C-8 through C-10 apply these hypothetical transect zones to the town centers of Līhu'e, Puhi, and Hanamā'ulu, based on feedback from the CWG and greater community. These transect zones and maps were presented to the CWG at Meeting 11 in April 2014.



Figure C-8 Possible Form Based Code Plan for Līhu'e

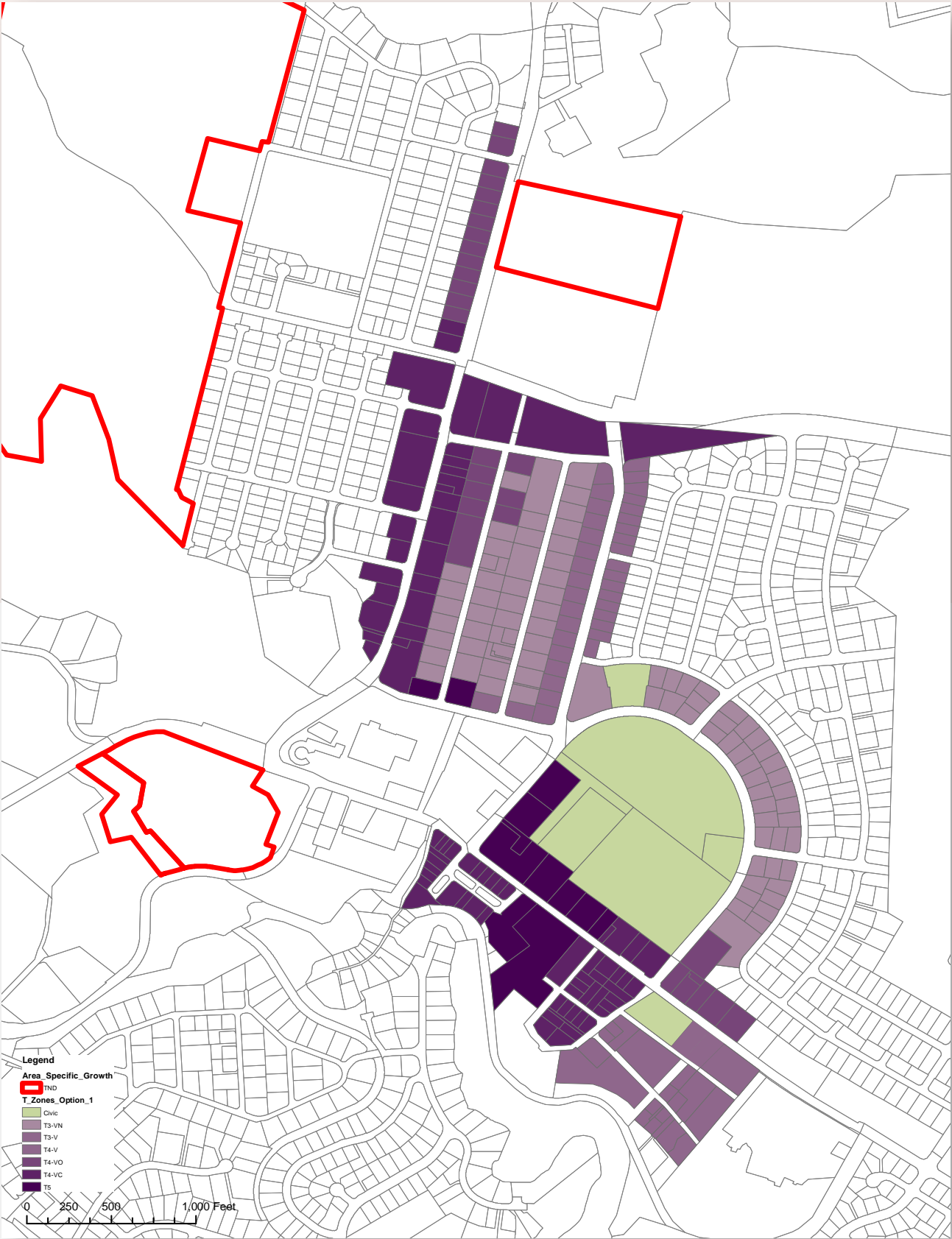


Figure C-9 Possible Form Based Code Plan for Puhi

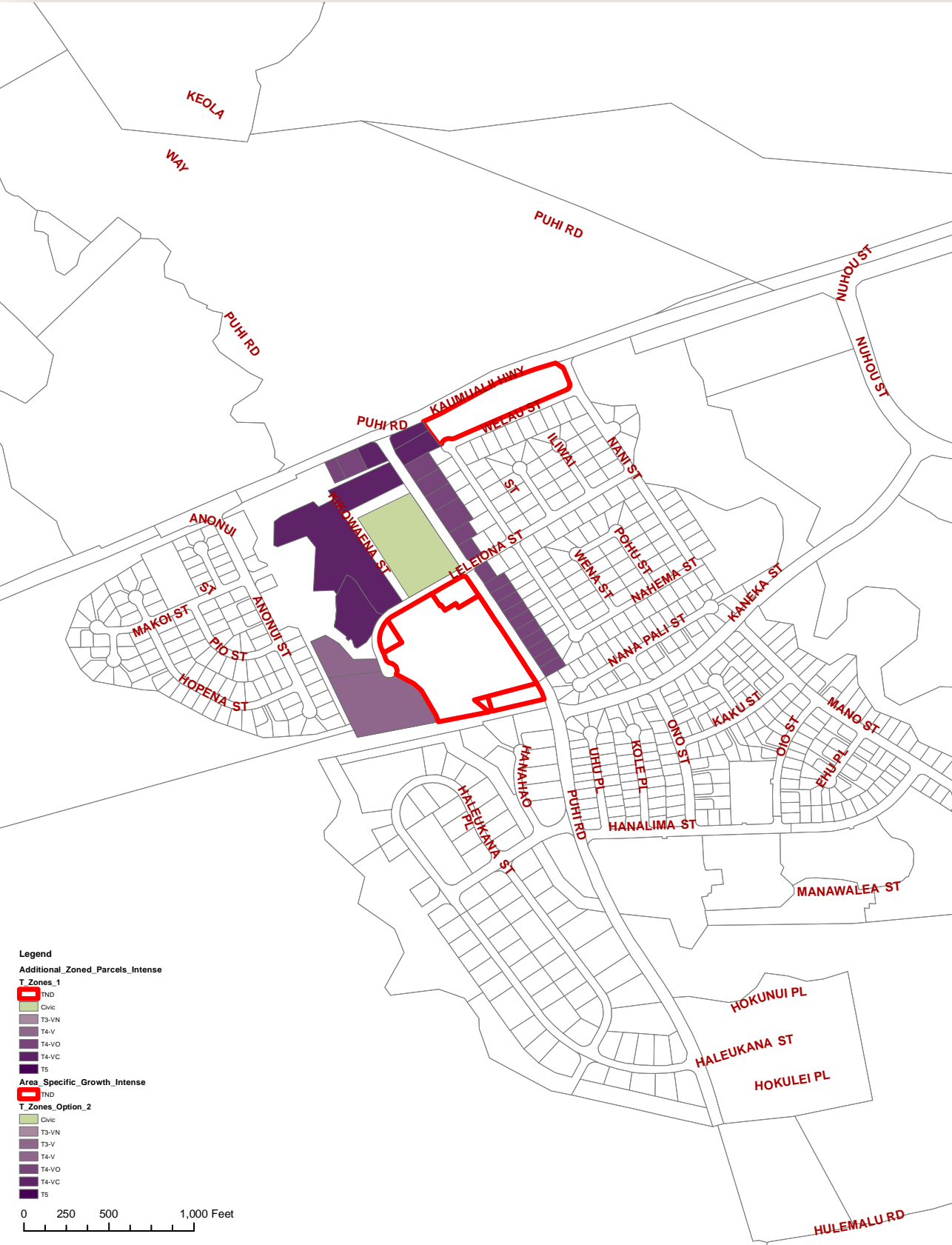


Figure C-10 Possible Form Based Code Plan for Hanamā'ulu

