

Lahaina Long-Term Recovery Plan

DECEMBER 2024



Acknowledgements

To the Community

Mahalo piha to the people of Lahaina for sharing their mana’o during community engagement for the Long-Term Recovery Plan (LTRP). Without the support of Lahaina residents and business owners, the LTRP would not have been possible. We are grateful for the hours our neighbors spent together in the Lahainaluna Dining Hall, in interviews and other events, and completing surveys to give us what we needed to create a truly community-driven LTRP. Mahalo nui loa for your generosity with your time and ideas.

The LTRP was made possible by the active involvement of many groups and individuals that deserve gratitude and recognition.

- Mayor Bissen’s Lahaina Advisory Committee
- Recovery Support Function (RSF) Groups for Community Planning, Infrastructure, Housing, Natural and Cultural Resources, Health and Social Services, and Economic Recovery
- West Maui County Council Representative Tamara Paltin and the full Maui County Council
- Governor Green and the State of Hawai’i Disaster Management Team
- Numerous Federal agency partners

Mahalo nui loa!

Executive Summary

Following the devastating wildfires in August 2023, the Lahaina Long-Term Recovery Plan (LTRP) was drafted to guide the rebuilding and recovery of Lahaina. Lahaina has a rich multicultural heritage and historical significance, evolving from being the royal capital of the Hawaiian Kingdom to a bustling plantation town and then a vibrant community and beloved tourist destination. The wildfires caused significant environmental, cultural, residential, and commercial damage, making pre-fire challenges like housing affordability with climate resilience and economic diversification even more pressing.


This LTRP defines recovery as a series of interconnected activities that help the Lahaina community advance its shared post-fire goals. This plan builds on previous plans by identifying key gaps and challenges, such as the resilience of public utility systems, access to affordable housing, economic recovery, and the need for improved health and social services. The plan is built on several key principles: prioritizing repopulation, protecting historic and cultural resources, honoring community voices, developing hazard mitigation and response strategies, and promoting sustainable and resilient rebuilding practices.


The recovery planning process for the LTRP involved extensive engagement with stakeholders and the community, ensuring recovery efforts align with the community’s needs and aspirations. Community engagement has been a cornerstone of the planning process, with workshops, surveys and public meetings capturing the voices of Lahaina residents. The community’s priorities, such as the need for more affordable housing, improved public safety and the preservation of cultural and historic sites, are central to the recovery plan. To maintain this connection, further community engagement will occur at the project level. Additional engagement may include project-specific websites, focus groups, visioning workshops, public meetings, and online surveys.


The plan identifies 40 priority projects that are deemed vital to long-term recovery and were elevated by the County, State and community members. These projects range from immediate actions, like enhancing emergency communication networks and launching affordable rental housing programs, to ambitious initiatives, such as the Creation of a Cultural Corridor and the Restoration of Malu ‘Ulu o Lele, Moku’ula and the Loko o Mokuhinia Complex and the development of the West Maui Greenway. The plan also integrates the work of the Maui Economic Recovery Commission (ERC). To assist in Lahaina’s recovery, municipal partners formed the ERC, a joint State-County group comprised of 100+ members focused on building foundations, bringing focus and taking action. ERC members participated in meetings from early January through mid-September 2024 to identify 11 priority projects that are important to long-term recovery. These projects can be found in Appendix A and are also identified on the project sheets where they align with the LTRP projects.

This LTRP contains the most current information as of the published date but is intended to be regularly updated. The plan emphasizes the importance of transparency and project participation to keep the community informed and involved. This document is designed to evolve as the recovery progresses and aims to ensure that Lahaina’s recovery is community-driven, resilient and sustainable, honoring the town’s rich history while building a brighter future.

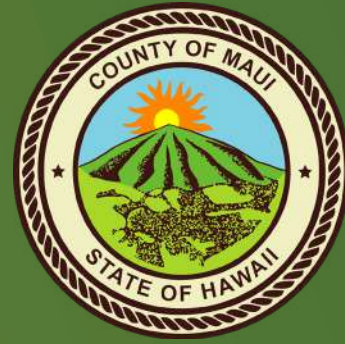
Priority Projects List

| TIMING Short-Term1 to 2 years for project completion | |
|---|--|
|  | Rebuild Lahaina Plan |
| | National Historic Landmark District Update |
| | Asset Management and Acquisitions Program |
| | Enhance Emergency Communication Networks |
| | Energy Resilience & Redundancy |
| | Infrastructure Assessment and Improvement Studies |
| | Creation of a Lahaina Memorial |
| | Affordable Rental Housing Program |
| | Homeowner Support Programs |
| | Economic Innovation and Development |
| | West Maui Business Center (WMBC) |
| | Building Resilience Incentives |
| | Healthcare Service Expansion |
| | Comprehensive Environmental Monitoring and Sampling Plan (CEMSP) |

| TIMING Mid-Term3 to 5 years for project completion | |
|---|---|
|  | Maui Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) Advancement Program |
| | Street Connectivity and Extensions |
| | Kuhua Street Extension |
| | Lahaina Water Infrastructure Firefighting Capacity |
| | Stormwater Resilience and Flood Risk Management |
| | Community Facilities |
| | Lahaina Harbor Restoration |
| | Lahaina Water Infrastructure Resilience and Hardening |
| | Wai and Watershed Planning |
| | Wildfire Risk Reduction and Mitigation |
| | Agriculture Planning & Long-Term Food Security |
| | Rebuild the West Maui Senior Center |
| | Long-Term Disaster Case Management Program (DCMP) |
| | Lahaina Business Park |

| TIMING Long-Term6 or more years for project completion | |
|---|--|
|  | West Maui Greenway |
| | Lahaina Bypass Phase 1C |
| | R-1 Recycled Water Expansion |
| | Water Source Development |
| | Inter-Island Ferry System |
| | Wahikuli Subdivision Gravity Sewer System |
| | Creation of a Cultural Corridor and Restoration of the Moku'ula and Loko o Mokuhinia Complex |
| | Revegetating and Reforesting Lahaina and Kula |
| | Green Workforce Development |
| | Preservation, Revitalization and Reconstruction of Historic and Cultural Spaces |
| | Ke Ola Hou |
| | West Maui Hospital |

The LTRP provides a roadmap that focuses on long-term priority projects identified by County, State and federal partners with input from community members and the general public. The following projects represent a snapshot in time of recovery needs and priorities; no priority was given to the order in which projects are listed. While each project is listed under an estimated project completion date, many have activities or efforts that will be ongoing for many years to come. It may take years for certain project efforts to fully be visualized and come to fruition.



Mayor's Message and Letters of Support

A message from Mayor Bissen

Aloha e Lahaina 'Ohana,

With humility and hope, I present the Lahaina Long-Term Recovery Plan (LTRP). This comprehensive plan outlines projects and programs designed to support Lahaina's recovery following the devastating fire of August 8, 2023. Developed in partnership with state and federal agencies and driven with input from community stakeholders, the LTRP represents a coordinated and inclusive approach to achieving our shared recovery goals. It will serve as a crucial tool to identify funding sources and ensure that recovery efforts are carried out in a sustainable and resilient manner.

The plan details 40 initiatives aimed at reducing wildfire risks, enhancing community safety, improving critical roadways and evacuation routes, rebuilding Lahaina Town, and upgrading water and wastewater infrastructure. It also focuses on reconstructing essential community facilities, supporting affordable housing, preserving cultural and natural resources, revitalizing local businesses, and fostering the health and well-being of our community. Achieving these objectives will require ongoing commitment and collaboration among County, State, Federal, community, nonprofit and private partners over the coming years.

While the journey to recovery and healing is long and arduous, I encourage us all to reflect on the progress made together over the last 16 months. Let us move forward with a clear vision and collective determination, using the LTRP as our roadmap to rebuild a stronger, more sustainable Lahaina.

I extend my deepest gratitude to the Lahaina community, the Lahaina Advisory Committee, County of Maui staff and department directors, Governor Josh Green and state agencies, and our federal, nonprofit and private partners. The development of the LTRP has been a collaborative effort, and we will continue this spirit of partnership as we work toward our shared recovery goals.

Mahalo nui loa,

Mayor Bissen

A message from Josh Green, M.D., Governor, State of Hawai'i


Aloha Mayor Bissen and the Lahaina Community:

As we approach a year and a half since the August 2023 fires that destroyed homes in Kula, leveled the town of Lahaina and forever changed the West Maui community, I would like to extend my gratitude to the many partners that have supported the community, the County of Maui, and the State of Hawai'i in this time of unprecedented loss and uncertainty. While the fires directly impacted the people of Lahaina and Kula, ripple effects were felt around the island of Maui, the State of Hawai'i, the Nation, and the world. As the deadliest U.S. wildfire in over a century, we have an obligation to learn from the multitude of factors that led us to this tragedy, make changes that ensure a more resilient future, support survivors in rebuilding their lives and town, and honor and restore the sacred lands of Lahaina.

To achieve these goals, I pledge my support of the Long-Term Recovery Plan as a roadmap to navigate recovery over the years to come. This Plan has been developed by the coordinated efforts of the County of Maui, the State of Hawai'i, and federal partners, guided by the needs and vision of Lahaina's people. Implementing the diverse and critical projects in the Long-Term Recovery Plan will be the kuleana of many, including government and private and community partners. While we want to do everything we can to prevent a tragedy like the Lahaina fires in the future, we recognize the growing impact that climate change will have on our island state and I see this coordinated recovery planning process as a model for future disasters.

As continued support is needed in these important long-term recovery efforts, please work with our team at the Office of Recovery and Resiliency.

Mahalo,



Josh Green, M.D.
Governor, State of Hawai'i

A message from the Lahaina Advisory Committee

Dear Mayor Bissen,

We are writing to express our collective support for the Lahaina Long-Term Recovery Plan. This plan represents the voices, values, and aspirations of the Lahaina community and will serve as an essential guide as we journey through the recovery process in the years ahead.

While this plan represents a cohesive vision and path to move forward, we recognize there is still much work to be done. The plan serves as a dynamic framework, designed to evolve, adapt to shifting priorities, and address emerging challenges as Lahaina progresses toward full recovery. With this in mind, we view it as a significant step forward for our community.

Our involvement in shaping this plan has included sharing it with the community, gathering feedback, and ensuring it reflects the diverse perspectives of Lahaina's people. Moving forward, we remain committed to participating in project implementation, bridging County of Maui local government with the Lahaina community and other stakeholders, and ensuring that the voices and needs of our 'ohana, friends and neighbors remain central to recovery efforts.

We urge the people of Lahaina to remain actively engaged and to use the Long-Term Recovery Plan as a tool for accountability—ensuring that the County of Maui and State of Hawai'i fulfill their commitments to a full and vibrant recovery for our cherished Lahaina.

Sincerely,

Lahaina Advisory Committee

- Archie Kalepa
- Earl Kukahiko
- Kaliko Storer
- Kim Ball
- Laurie Degama
- Nestor Ugale

A message from County of Maui Council Chair Alice L. Lee

Dear Mayor Bissen,

Many thanks to the Office of Recovery for all of its hard work in preparing the Lahaina Long-Term Recovery Plan.

With a total of 40 projects relating to housing, infrastructure, economic recovery, planning, health and social services, and natural and cultural resources, the Plan is the result of a months-long community planning effort that sought input from residents, property and business owners, County agencies, State and Federal partners, community stakeholders and other interested parties. As such, it is a broad vision of what the future of Lahaina could be and will help drive recovery efforts and support funding requests.

I appreciate that the plan is a “living document” that will be amended over time based not only on recovery needs, changing conditions, available funding, and community feedback, but also to add detail and prioritization as recovery efforts evolve. With its implementation being tracked by the Office of Recovery, the Long-Term Recovery Plan can assist in guiding County actions in the coming years.

Sincerely,



Alice L. Lee
Council Chair

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Introduction

On August 8, 2023, devastating wind-driven wildfires burned through Lahaina, Kula, Olinda, and Pūlehu, on Maui Island in the State of Hawai‘i (State). Lahaina was severely impacted by the wildfires that caused the death of at least 102 individuals, destroyed more than 2,200 structures and resulted in approximately \$5.5 billion in damages.¹ This Long-Term Recovery Plan (LTRP) describes the Lahaina community, impacts from the fire, future vulnerabilities, and the importance of recovery with resilience. The LTRP outlines the long-term recovery process and documents how the County of Maui (County) engaged stakeholders and the public to identify and inform the identification of long-term recovery projects. Finally, this plan will explain how implementing these priority projects will shape the community throughout the rebuilding of Lahaina. While this LTRP focuses on Lahaina recovery efforts, County, State, federal, and community partners are coordinating efforts to address recovery and resilience in Kula, Olinda and Pūlehu, as well.

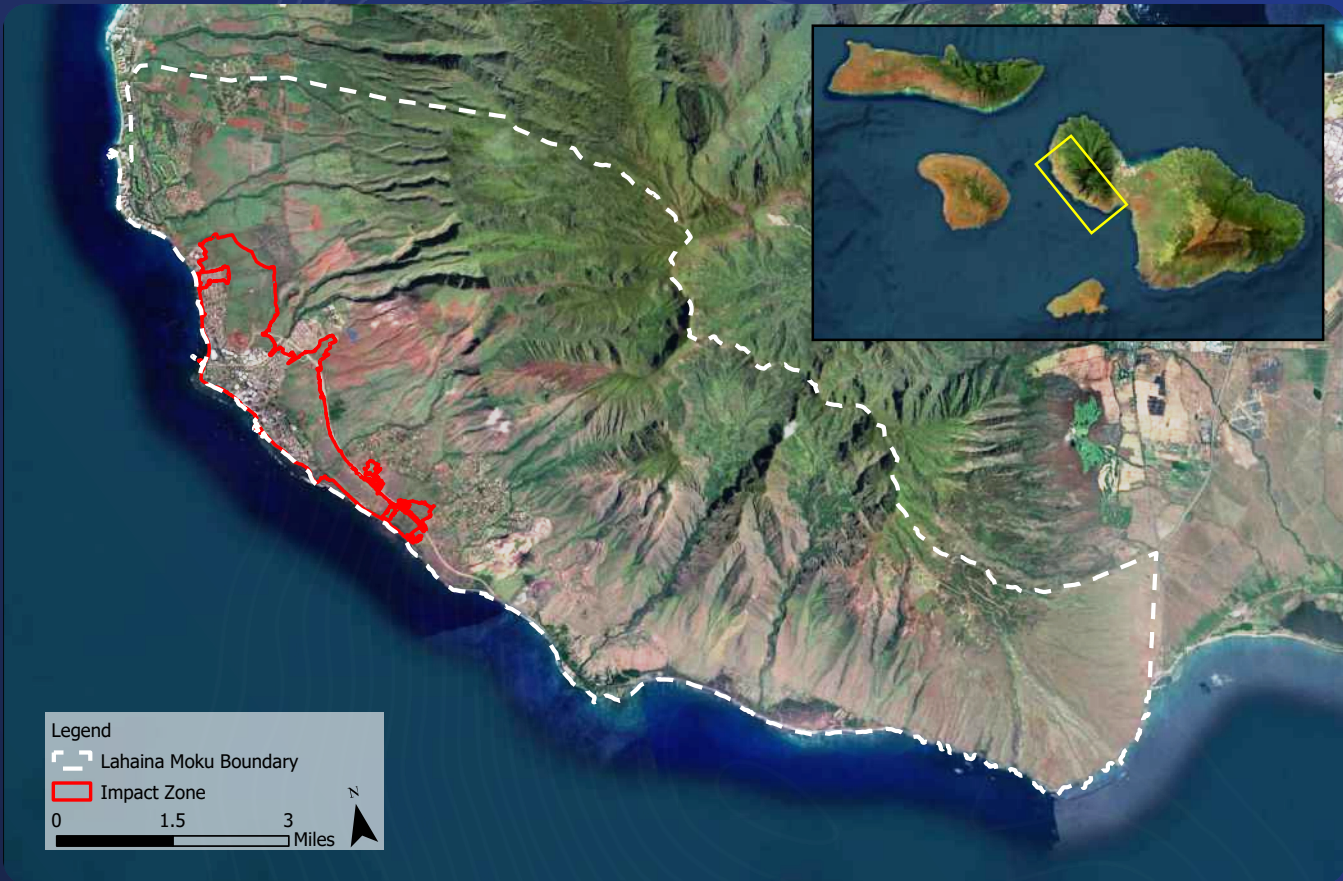


Figure 1. Lahaina Location Map

1 FEMA. 2024. Preliminary After-Action Report: 2023 Maui Wildfire. February 8.

1. Community Overview

The following sections include a brief community overview of Lahaina, Maui, including land use and features, history and culture and a demographic analysis.

1.1 Lahaina Land Use and Features

Lahaina has long been a center of Native Hawaiian culture and history and is characterized by its unique setting at the base of Mauna Kahālāwai, nestled between Kahoma and Kaua‘ula valleys. The three large streams of Kahoma, Kaua‘ula and Kanahā flow out from the valleys—streams which once fed Lahaina’s many lo‘i kalo and wetlands, including the sacred sites of Loko o Mokuhinia and Moku‘ula. Lahaina holds great significance in Hawaiian history and culture and was greatly favored by ali‘i for its location, landscape, natural resources, and favorable climate. Over the past 200 years, Lahaina’s land use has gone through immense changes reflecting major shifts in the social, political and economic landscape of Maui and Hawai‘i as a whole.

Lahaina is predominantly composed of residential areas, with neighborhoods and communities that blend local culture and quaint plantation-style houses with modern features. The town’s historic districts, centered around Front Street, include historic and commercial buildings, shops, restaurants, and art galleries, adding to Lahaina’s unique character and capturing its deep history. Many important Native Hawaiian cultural sites remain intact both above and below the surface, providing a foundation for the community.

Surrounding Lahaina, fallow agricultural lands reflect the history of the economy as water was diverted to supply sugarcane and pineapple plantations from the mid-1800s to the 1900s. Since the demise of these plantations, small farms have been established and community groups and landowners are taking steps towards restoration, with further collaboration and work in the coming years to restore the biocultural landscape of Lahaina for the well-being of the community and environment. Farther mauka of Lahaina, towards Pu‘u Kukui, the peak of Mauna Kahālāwai, native forests remain intact and serve as critical watershed areas to recharge the streams and aquifers that supply water for West Maui.

Lahaina is unique with a deep history and a tight-knit community of families who have called Lahaina home for generations, relative newcomers to Hawai‘i and business owners—a community committed to rebuilding in a sustainable and resilient way. As Lahaina recovers, it is important that this process is grounded by the voices of the Lahaina community, prioritizes responsible land stewardship and land use, provides opportunities for sustainable development and regenerative agriculture, and supports the community’s overall health and quality of life.²

2 West Maui Plan, 2022



Lele – Window to the World sign at Lahaina Small Boat Harbor

1.2 Community History and Culture

For generations, the Lahaina moku in West Maui served as the seat of power for Maui’s ali’i, due in part to the abundance of food from both the land and sea, the beautiful landscape and the spiritual significance of the place.³ Lahaina is traditionally referred to as Malu ‘Ulu o Lele, the shaded breadfruit grove of Lele, which refers to a Lahaina once covered in a lush ‘ulu forest. Native Hawaiians use a unique system of water management to transport water to lo’i kalo, cultivate food crops and simultaneously recharge the aquifer. Lahaina—dubbed “the Venice of the Pacific” by British captain George Vancouver during his visits to the island in the early 1790s—was once home to Maui’s highest concentration of inland fishponds and wetlands, located in the vicinity of modern-day Lahaina.

In 1802, King Kamehameha I made Lahaina the capital of the Hawaiian Kingdom. He built a brick palace, residences and other royal buildings; Lahaina served as the center of the Hawaiian government for over 50 years.⁴ The arrival of foreigners brought new ideologies regarding land, religion and value-systems that shifted the culture and social norms of Lahaina and Hawai’i. In the 1820s, missionaries from New England began settling in Lahaina, bringing new religion and social structures. Foreigners also brought diseases, causing epidemics that reduced the Native Hawaiian population by 90%.³ With increasing foreign influence and declining populations, King Kamehameha III established the Great Māhele in 1848, creating opportunities for private land ownership in Hawai’i. This allowed private interests to acquire land, enabling the creation of

³ House Maui. 2024. [Affordable & Workforce Housing Plan](#). January.

⁴ Lahainatown.com. 2024. [Lahaina Timeline](#).

large plantations across Hawai’i initially to grow sugar and then pineapple for export. Streams were diverted to irrigate plantation fields, and many cultural sites in Lahaina were demolished, buried and built over. Beginning in the mid-1900s, Maui’s economic emphasis shifted from plantation agriculture to tourism, leading to the development of planned resorts along the coast. Increased tourism to Lahaina and the shifting economics of sugar and pineapple accelerated as the plantation owners found it economically advantageous to develop their lands for tourism or to sell them to others for development. This changed the character of the community from one focused on plantation-based agriculture to one focused on development and tourism.

Today, the culture of Lahaina reflects its complex, multilayered history. The plantation era prompted the immigration of laborers from Europe and then Asia—including Portugal, China, Japan, and the Philippines—resulting in a blending of cultures, which has carried through time to influence social norms and Lahaina community traditions. Lahaina’s whaling, missionary and plantation eras were reflected in Lahaina’s places of worship, schools, historic structures, waterfront buildings, and harbor. Lahaina’s Front Street featured several historic buildings, museums, tourist shops, and restaurants, which coincided with many Native Hawaiian cultural sites beneath the surface. The history of Lahaina tells a story of both loss and perseverance amidst the challenges of colonization and external pressures.



Temporary Classrooms for King Kamehameha III Elementary School
on Princess Nāhi’ena’ena Elementary Campus

1.3 Government Services

The County provides most public-facing government services in Lahaina, including public utilities and infrastructure, public safety and public health. Following the August 2023 wildfires, the County established the Office of Recovery as a centralized hub to coordinate recovery efforts. The office has established partnerships across various levels of government (County, State and federal) to include the private, public and nongovernmental sectors involved in the long-term recovery of impacted communities. Figure 2 shows essential services throughout Lahaina, including five impacted services that are directly aligned with priority projects developed in this LTRP.



Figure 2. Essential Services in West Maui⁵

5 State of Hawai'i GIS Data (Expanded), <https://planning.hawaii.gov/gis/download-gis-data-expanded/>

1.3.1 Government Services Provided by the County



The [Department of Agriculture](#) supports the development and continued management of a sustainable regional agricultural system for the County. They aim to promote resident and ecosystem health and boost food security, as well as create a thriving circular agro-economic system that can be a model for the rest of the world.



The [Department of Environmental Management \(DEM\)](#) handles wastewater and solid waste disposal through the [Wastewater Reclamation Division](#) and [Solid Waste Division](#), respectively, as well as residential curbside refuse pickup and disposal services in Lahaina. The [Environmental Protection and Sustainability Division](#) guides and funds initiatives around natural resource protection, sustainability, conservation, and restoration.



The [Department of Fire and Public Safety](#), commonly referred to as the Maui Fire Department (MFD), provides fire prevention, firefighting, search and rescue, and hazardous material response. The [Maui Police Department \(MPD\)](#) is responsible for public safety and law enforcement for the County, including traffic safety and enforcement. Lahaina is serviced by one police station and one fire station.



The [Department of Housing](#) expands affordable housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income families through the development of affordable rental housing units, the provision of rental assistance, first-time home buyer assistance, and grant and loan programs to support private development of affordable housing.



The [Department of Human Concerns](#) supports and maintains a continuum of social services to address the needs of the community through County sponsored programs and partnerships. They support a wide range of community needs through a combination of direct services administered by the department, grant support to nonprofit service providers and/or encouraging and facilitating collaboration and partnerships among public and private organizations. Their mission is to support and enhance the social well-being of the citizens in the County.



The [Department of Ōiwi Resources](#) was established in 2024 to implement programs to ensure proper management of Ōiwi cultural resources. This includes the Hawaiian language, place names, historical and archival materials, cultural sites, iwi and burials, and the variety of natural resources used in cultural practices.



The [Department of Parks and Recreation](#) provides recreational opportunities for residents and visitors to Maui. The department operates and maintains the County's numerous parks, recreation areas and recreational service programs, and coordinates with other County departments to enforce rules and regulations of associated facilities.



The [Department of Planning](#) advises County advisory and legislative bodies on planning and zoning, drafting updates to the General Plan, Maui Island Plan and Community Plans. The department presents reports and recommendations on development proposals, and oversees programs on cultural resources, census and geographic information, flood plain permits, and other special projects and permits.



The [Department of Public Works \(DPW\)](#) is responsible for the development and maintenance of public infrastructure on Maui, including County-owned roadways, bridges and stormwater management infrastructure through its [Highways Division](#). The DPW also reviews and administers permits (including those for subdivision, building, electrical, and plumbing) for new development and redevelopment via the [Development Services Administration](#).



The [Department of Transportation \(DOT\)](#) facilitates the rapid, safe and economical movement of people and goods throughout the County. The County funds multiple bus services, including the [Maui Bus public transit system](#). Maui Bus provides service in and between various Maui communities, including West Maui, with a bus transfer point located at Lahaina Cannery Mall. Maui Bus also offers commuter routes, which take people as far north as Kapalua.



The [Department of Water Supply \(DWS\)](#) provides potable water to Lahaina, primarily from Kanahā Stream via the [Lahaina Water Treatment Facility](#) which was constructed in 1975 to provide municipal water services. They provide water to approximately 36,400 services on Maui and Molokaʻi.



[Maui Emergency Management Agency \(MEMA\)](#) is the local coordinating agency for administering and operating various local, State and federal emergency management programs for the County. This includes planning, preparing and coordinating emergency management operations in meeting disaster situations and coordinating post disaster recovery operations.



The [Office of Economic Development \(OED\)](#) works in partnership with the community, business and government sectors to strengthen and diversify the economy. The office supports existing businesses, assisting in the attraction, development and expansion of new businesses and events that will in turn provide new jobs for the community.



The [Office of the Mayor](#) establishes and directs basic management guidelines for all executive departments of the County and serves as a liaison between the County Council and executive departments and agencies.



The [Office of Recovery](#) is responsible for coordinating recovery efforts following the August 2023 wildfires. They collaborate closely with government entities and the community to facilitate comprehensive recovery initiatives across sectors such as housing, infrastructure and economic revitalization. They allow direct access to County, State, federal, and community service agencies and are committed to rebuilding and revitalizing Maui.

1.3.2 Government Services Provided by the State



The [Hawaiʻi Department of Education \(DOE\)](#) has a substantial daily impact on the residents and families in Lahaina. The DOE operates King Kamehameha III Elementary School, which was destroyed by the wildfires and temporarily moved makai of the Kapalua Airport. The department also operates Princess Nāhiʻenaʻena Elementary, Lahaina Intermediate and Lahainaluna High School. While the purpose of school facilities is primarily education, they may also be used as community shelters for individuals and families displaced by wildfire, tsunami or hurricane.



The [Hawaiʻi Department of Health \(DOH\)](#) is responsible for public health, providing resources and expertise in family health, public health nursing and environmental and mental health. Additionally, the [Office of Health Status Monitoring](#) is responsible for vital records, including birth, marriage and death certificates. The [Surface Water Protection Branch](#) is responsible for the planning and implementation of the nonpoint source pollution control programs for the State.



The [Hawaiʻi Department of Land and Natural Resources \(DLNR\)](#) is responsible for managing, administering and exercising control over public lands, water resources, ocean waters, navigable streams, coastal areas (except commercial harbors), and minerals. Key divisions include the [Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation \(DOBOR\)](#) which owns and operates the Lahaina Small Boat Harbor; [Commission on Water Resource Management \(CWRM\)](#) who administers the State Water Code, protecting and managing the waters of the State for present and future generations; [Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement \(DOCARE\)](#) which is responsible for law enforcement primarily involving cultural and natural resource laws to include coastal zones and aquatic life; and [State Historic Preservation Division \(SHPD\)](#) whose three branches, Architecture, Archaeology and History and Culture collectively strive to preserve and protect Hawaiʻi's historic identity.



The [Hawaiʻi Department of Transportation-Highways Division](#) is responsible for the development and maintenance of highways serving Lahaina and the rest of West Maui. Key thoroughfares include State Route No. 30 (Honoapiʻilani Highway) and State Route No. 3000 (the Lahaina Bypass), which are critical for the recovery of Lahaina and the evacuation of West Maui in the event of a future disaster. The [Hawaiʻi Department of Transportation-Airports Division](#) owns and operates Kapalua Airport which is approximately 7 miles from central Lahaina and serves West Maui.



The [Hawaiʻi Emergency Management Agency \(HI-EMA\)](#) plans for and responds to both natural and human-caused emergencies. It is the coordinating agency on emergencies of all kinds between federal and local agencies. They prepare and implement the statewide [Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan](#).



The [Hawai'i State Energy Office](#) promotes energy efficiency, renewable energy and clean transportation to help achieve a resilient, clean energy economy. They lead statewide energy security and resilience initiatives while catalyzing energy independence and decarbonization, with a goal to achieve 100% clean energy by the year 2045.



The [Hawai'i State Fire Council](#) coordinates fire protection efforts between local agencies and supports other statewide fire services. They coordinate with State and County law enforcement agencies to enforce state fire code, and review and assess the State's fire risk. On July 5, 2024, [Senate Bill 2085](#) was signed in to law establishing the Office of the State Fire Marshal within the [Department of Labor and Industrial Relations](#). The State Fire Council will appoint the State Fire Marshal position over the next year.



The [Hawai'i State Public Library System \(HSPLS\)](#) inspires curiosity and creates opportunities for all to read, learn and connect. It depends on four sources of government funding, as well as the commitment and support of local volunteers. The HSPLS operates the Lahaina Public Library which opened in 1956 but was destroyed by the wildfires.

1.4 Demographics

This section summarizes the demographics of Lahaina pre-fire based on American Community Survey and Census Bureau data for the Lahaina Census-Designated Place (CDP). It provides population, racial composition and age distribution for Lahaina, as well as the County, State and United States to develop a basic understanding of demographics in Lahaina and compare them across geographies. The demographic information presented in this section uses the most publicly accessible and widely used national datasets; these findings should complement and not replace local community knowledge and engagement. Additionally, Appendix B provides community vulnerability considerations for Lahaina, compared to State or national indicators, based on federal screening tools that serve to provide context and substantiate applications for funding and community assistance needs.

1.4.1 Population

In 2020, the Lahaina CDP had a full-time resident population of 12,702 people, which was a 9% increase from 2010, and marked a slightly faster rate of growth than the County, State and United States.⁶ The split of female and male is roughly half the population, which is on par with the County, State and United States.

6 U.S. Census Bureau. 2010, 2020. [TOTAL POPULATION](#). Decennial Census, DEC Demographic and Housing Characteristics, Table P1.

1.4.2 Racial Composition

Lahaina has a greater community diversity than the County and State, including significant populations of Asian, White, Hispanic, Latino, and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders.⁷ Immigrant residents make up 32.9% of the population, which is nearly double the share than in the County, State and United States. Within Lahaina and the State, Asian residents make up the largest demographic, which consists of a majority Filipino population (27.9%), while White residents make up the largest share in the County and United States (Figure 3).

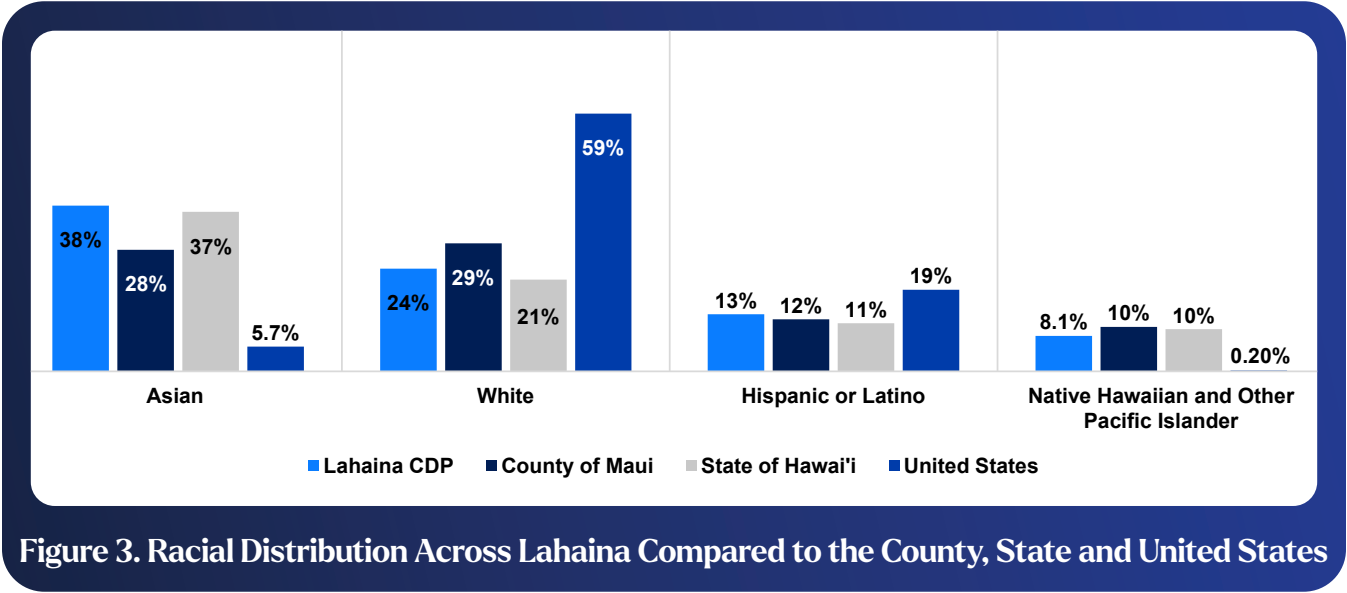


Figure 3. Racial Distribution Across Lahaina Compared to the County, State and United States

1.4.3 Age Distribution

In Lahaina, residents between 18 and 64 years old make up 60% of the population, with a median age of 38.7 years, which is comparable to the County, State and United States.⁷ In addition, roughly 1 out of 5 people is below age 18 which signals an upcoming relatively youthful labor force (Figure 4). Kūpuna make up nearly 17% of the population, with roughly 12% being people between 55 and 64 years aging up in the next 5 to 10 years. The anticipated growth of kūpuna population is reflected by the current emphasis on projects to expand senior services within Lahaina and the County.

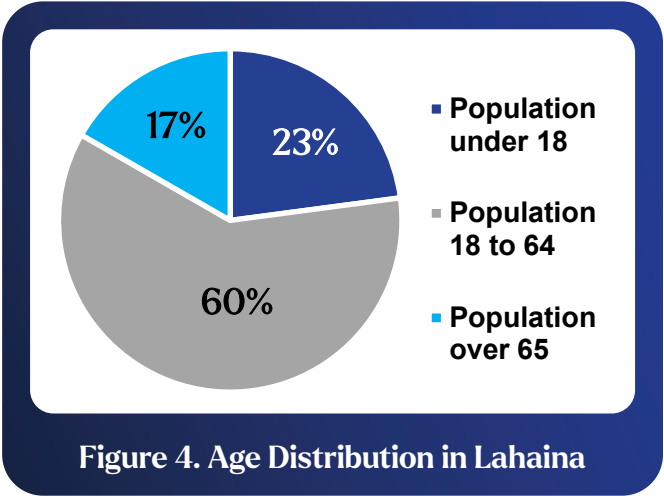


Figure 4. Age Distribution in Lahaina

7 U.S. Census Bureau. 2022. [ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates](#). ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP05.

2. Wildfire Impacts on the Community

2.1 Economic Vulnerabilities Post-Wildfires

While the full scale impact of the August 2023 wildfires is not yet known, wildfires can severely reduce economic activity through commercial property damage, reduced tourism and reduced business activity, resulting in higher unemployment and insurance claims.⁸ The [Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism \(DBEDT\)](#) estimated a loss of \$2.7 million per day for approximately 800 business establishments directly affected by the Lahaina wildfires.⁹ In 2022, the island of Maui received over 2,921,000 visitors, close to pre-pandemic levels; through June 2024, the number of visitors year-to-date is 36% less than at the same time in 2022.¹⁰ Refer to Appendix C for a brief economic analysis which further outlines key economic trends, tax revenue impacts and income distribution.

2.1.1 Tax Revenue Impacts

The Lahaina wildfires could affect tax revenues collected by the County and State in three ways: the loss of properties reduce the tax base by removing the value of destroyed and damaged properties; reclassifying transient vacation rental (TVR) properties into rental or owner-occupied properties reduces their marginal property tax rate; and the loss of general excise tax due to reduced visitor spending and transient accommodation tax due to few visitor nights spent in TVR properties and hotels. The combination of these effects is expected to result in a reduction of revenues by the County.

2.1.2 Affordability and Housing Availability

Residents of Lahaina were housing-challenged prior to the fire due to limited availability and high cost of dwelling units, both for rent and purchase. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) considers households to be income burdened if their monthly housing costs are greater than or equal to 30% of their household income.¹¹ This indicates their housing costs may impact their ability to afford other basic necessities, such as food and medical services. Prior to the fire, 54% of people in Lahaina were considered cost burdened, compared to 53% in the County, 56% in the State and 50% in the United States.

Of the 2,207 structures damaged or destroyed in the fire, 1,898, or 86% of the total, were estimated to be residential structures, representing a loss of 45% of the total residential housing in Lahaina.^{9, 12} The challenge of finding replacement housing units for residents who lost their homes is exacerbated by the average household size in Lahaina (3.53 people) being significantly higher than the average in the County (2.96 people), State (2.92 people) and United States (2.57 people).¹³ The scarcity of rental housing amidst competition with short-term rentals presents an affordability challenge for displaced residents, increasing the pressure on the housing supply

throughout the region. Limited housing availability and high cost of living, compounded by the fire, have resulted in 45% of fire-impacted respondents to say they are considering leaving the County and moving elsewhere (Figure 5).¹⁴

2.1.3 Impacts to Businesses

As of June 30, 2024, total claims collected from over 200 insurers for all lines of business totaled approximately \$3.3 billion, of which \$1.7 billion was for commercial properties.¹⁵ The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) records from visual inspections after the disaster indicated there were 281 commercial structures destroyed by the fire.¹⁶

With the heavy reliance on tourism, most businesses registered on Maui have been impacted directly or indirectly by the reduction in visitors and its multiplier effects on the economy, according to the Small Business Development Centers (SBDC). Approximately 50,000 fewer tourists visited the island each month over the prior year, leading to nearly a 25% decline in the tourism sector alone.¹⁶ With each visitor estimated to spend \$2,278 over an average 8-day stay on the island, there is a shortfall of approximately \$1.5 billion in foregone revenue between August 8, 2023 and April 2024, as determined by the Hawai'i Tourism Authority, a division of the DBEDT.¹⁷

The OED conducted a [Maui Business Health Check survey](#) from January to February 2024, to which 290 businesses responded. The survey sheds light on the post-wildfire challenges faced by the Maui business community and offers insights for progress. The objective was to facilitate a deeper understanding of the hurdles that businesses encounter and pinpoint areas where support and resources are needed.

Among the total 290 survey participants, 106 businesses (36.5%) were from Lahaina, representing a diverse range of industries. The top sectors included tourism and hospitality (27.6%), retail (22.8%), food and beverage (14.5%), and arts, culture and entertainment (11.4%).

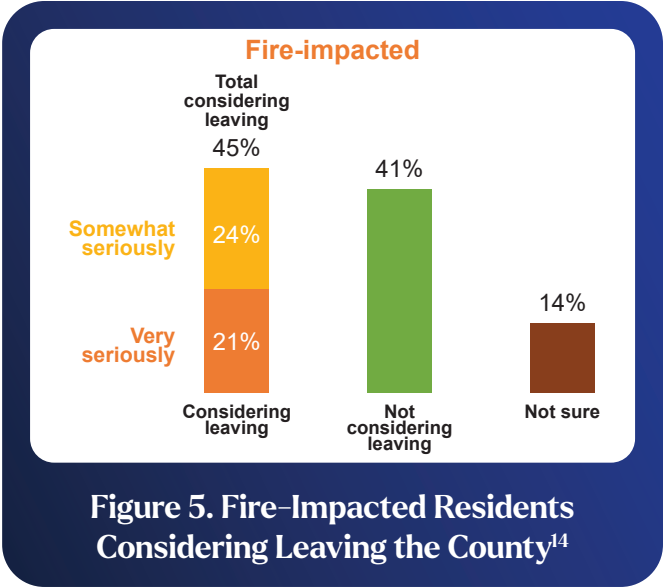


Figure 5. Fire-Impacted Residents Considering Leaving the County¹⁴

⁸ Urban Land Institute. 2020. [Firebreak: Wildfire Resilience Strategies for Real Estate](#). October 30.

⁹ DBEDT. 2023. [Maui Wildfire Impacts Economic Recovery](#). September 6.

¹⁰ Hawai'i Tourism Authority. 2024. [Maui County Overview: Visitor Statistics](#).

¹¹ HUD. n.d. [CHAS: Background](#).

¹² University of Hawai'i News. 2023. [Estimated \\$5.5B needed to rebuild from Lahaina fire](#). August 14.

¹³ U.S. Census Bureau. 2022. [ACS Selected Social Characteristics. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP02](#)

¹⁴ Hawai'i Sate Rural Health Association. 2024. [The Struggles of Maui County](#). June.

¹⁵ Hawai'i Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs. 2024. [Hawai'i Insurance Division Releases Current Data on Maui Wildfire Claims](#). July 29.

¹⁶ Economic Recovery Support Function for Maui County, Hawai'i. 2024. Breaking Down Barriers to Business Recovery. FEMA Mission Assignment, Hawai'i Wildfires (DR-4724-HI). Updated August 31.

¹⁷ Hawai'i Tourism Authority. 2024. [Visitor Arrivals and Visitor Spending Decreased in April 2024](#). May 30.

Maui Business Health Check survey key findings included:

- Of those who participated in the survey, 52.4% reported no change in their business location, 27.8% currently lack a physical space and 19.8% have relocated.
- The top reasons for businesses relocating were building lost in fire (75%), unaffordable leases (8.9%) and fire damage/necessity for renovation (3.6%).
- Out of 290 businesses, 37.6% are still evaluating the impact of the wildfires on their business plans, while 36.2% significantly scaled back but plan to rebuild on Maui.
- Financially, 43.8% of businesses described themselves as “critical, on life support,” with only 3.1% reporting “doing great, feeling great.”
- More than half of the businesses faced challenges in retaining or hiring employees, resulting in 1,936 job losses.
- A few businesses were able to expand and hire new employees, with 788 people hired since the wildfires.
- Most Lahaina businesses expressed a desire to remain in West Maui, emphasizing the need for accessible office spaces and conducive environments for business operations.

Prior to the fire, employment sectors across Maui were found to have severe shortages of workers, including critical professions like construction, healthcare and technology.¹⁸ For healthcare physicians, the shortage is as high as 43%. Factors for this shortage include high cost of living, lack of inter-state licensing agreements and high income taxes for doctors and clinics. Regulations and uncompetitive compensation were also cited as factors across sectors. These workforce attraction and retention challenges, which are the top two challenges for businesses in Hawai‘i,¹⁹ compound existing issues with the cost of doing business and reduced services from the fire. According to 2023 rankings of measures for doing business, the State ranked 49th in 2023 in the U.S. News and World Report Rankings, 47th in CNBC America’s Top States for Business in 2023 ranking and 46th in Economic Freedom of North America 2023.¹⁶ Hawai‘i also ranks 42nd on the Tax Foundation’s 2024 State Business Tax Climate Index in terms of tax rates, collections and burdens.²⁰

2.1.4 Reconstruction of Lahaina

The cost of recovery efforts related to the August 2023 wildfires paid for by insurance and the County, State and federal government is estimated at approximately \$12 billion,²¹ exclusive of response and recovery efforts paid for through donations to nonprofits and individuals, via platforms such as GoFundMe, or unrecovered costs by property owners. The cost of repairs or replacement of homes and buildings needs is estimated at \$5.52 billion,¹² while the full extent of infrastructure repairs, upgrades and replacement needs is projected to be even higher if building

18 Economic Recovery Support Function for Maui County, Hawai‘i. 2024. Interim Report Workforce Study. FEMA Mission Assignment, Hawai‘i Wildfires (DR-4724-HI). Draft - July 10.

19 Hawai‘i Employers Council. 2022. [2022 National Business Trends Survey Hawaii Report](#). February 1.

20 Walczak, J., A. Yushkov, and K. Loughead. 2023. [2024 State Business Tax Climate Index](#). October 24.

21 Hawai‘i Office of the Governor. 2024. [Governor Green Announces \\$4 Billion Global Settlement In Principle To Resolve Maui Wildfire Lawsuits](#). August 2.

codes are updated to reflect increased risks due to fire, hurricanes and sea level rise.

Rebuilding community infrastructure is needed to lay the groundwork for residents and businesses to move back into Lahaina. Planning and construction of new and more resilient public infrastructure projects will likely need to be funded by a variety of sources, including government appropriations, grants, loans, and bonds. In addition to obtaining funding, high construction costs due to the decreased availability of construction workers and increased cost of materials, as well as equipment, creates a challenging environment for reconstruction since both materials and crews must be brought to the island and workers must find lodging in an already crowded housing market.

2.2 Persistent Environmental Vulnerabilities

West Maui is vulnerable to multiple environmental hazards that should be considered as the community plans for rebuilding. The County’s [Hazard Mitigation Plan Update \(2020\)](#) lists the primary hazards for West Maui as wildfires, coastal erosion, flooding, windstorms, and landslides. It is important to consider all hazards during rebuilding because environmental events may be layered, as occurred on August 8, 2023 when a spot fire ignited during drought conditions and was spread uncontrollably by a wind event.²²

2.2.1 Wildfire

Wildfire is a persistent issue in West Maui due to high winds, minimal rainfall, lack of water, and invasive grasses that are highly combustible. Since 1999, West Maui has experienced 28 wildfires, more than any other area in the County.²³ The Hazard Mitigation Plan Update identifies areas around Lahaina as high-risk areas for wildfire (Figure 6). Wildfires typically occur in vegetated areas and steep slopes on the leeward areas of the County. Buildings and structures located in areas where development meets vegetated, wildfire-prone undeveloped lands are most at risk.

During the August 2023 wildfires, winds gusting 40 to 50 miles per hour (mph) resulted in embers that spread fire from its ignition point to structures and other combustible materials. The wind also hampered aerial firefighting capabilities.²² After confirmation there was no fire in the initial area above Lahaina, the MFD was recalled to the scene and reported, “flames showing with running wildfire toward Lahainaluna Road with 40-50 mph gusty winds.” Within 20 minutes, MFD reported, “The ground fire spotted a quarter mile ahead and established itself burning neighborhood structures and the urban conflagration/firestorm began.”

22 County of Maui Department of Fire and Public Safety. 2023. [After-action report Maui Wildfires August 7-11 2023](#). April 18.

23 County of Maui. 2020. [Hazard Mitigation Plan Update](#). August.

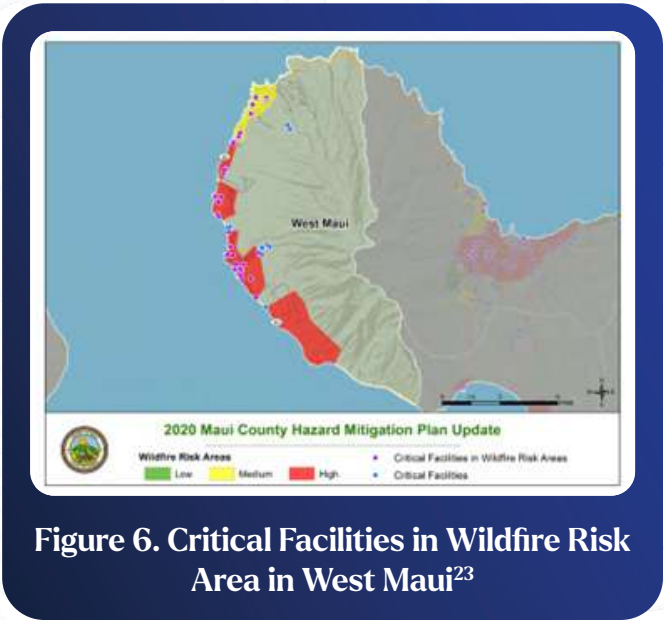


Figure 6. Critical Facilities in Wildfire Risk Area in West Maui²³

According to the Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety April 2024 report, “Wildland fire entered Lahaina through connective fuels that bridged the grasslands with the community. These connective fuels are present in many forms, ranging from natural elements like vegetation (e.g., wildland grasslands, shrubs, and trees) to manmade objects such as vehicles and building components like fences. These connective fuels created a pathway for fire to reach and ignite structures—setting off a conflagration.”²⁴ Conflagration occurs when a wildfire spreads into the built environment by uncontrolled structure-to-structure spread.

Strategies to address this vulnerability for new construction could include increasing the separation between buildings and prioritizing the use of fire-resistant construction materials. For existing structures installation of fire-resistant hardscape, vegetation or fencing between structures could slow down or stop conflagration. Firebreaks and fuel reduction surrounding Lahaina could also protect the town from fire.

2.2.2 High Windstorms

Maui has the reputation of being the windiest island in the State with seasonal trade winds that average 15 to 30 mph (north-northeast direction) and Kona winds that average 10 to 20 mph (south-southeast direction).²³ The Lahaina winds, called Kaua’ula winds, are downslope winds (Figure 7). They issue from the canyons at the base of the main mountain mass of western Maui, where the steeper canyon slopes meet the gentler piedmont slope below. These winds have been reported from both the northern and southern side of the western Maui mountains. They are infrequent, occurring every 8 to 12 years on average. However, when they do occur, they are extremely violent with wind speeds that may reach 80 to 100 mph or more. They have been known to damage structures and uproot trees. In 2013, strong winds were recorded that knocked down a power line and 30-foot trees on Ala Moana Street in Lahaina.²⁵



Figure 7. Kaua’ula Winds

High winds can be the result of tropical systems, frontal systems or Kona low pressure systems. Trade winds from the northeast are funneled between the West Maui Mountains and Haleakalā. This blast of wind will then wrap along the west coast and across Lahaina. In August 2023, Hurricane Dora approached from the south creating a pressure gradient that brought high winds and low humidity to the island, fueling a fire that spread rapidly into Lahaina and towards the Pacific

24 Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety. 2024. [Lahaina: From Conflagration To Resilience](#). April.
25 Maui Now. 2013. [High Winds Down Trees, Power Lines in Lahaina](#).

Ocean.²² In addition to fueling the fire, high winds downed power lines and trees, hampering evacuation efforts.

Strategies to address this vulnerability include retrofit of buildings and infrastructure to increase resilience to high-wind events, undergrounding or retrofit of utility lines adjacent to evacuation routes and ensuring building codes adequately address high-wind events.²⁴

2.2.3 Landslides

The County experiences approximately one landslide event per year.²³ Landslides occur along steep slopes and are often caused by intense rainfall events or exacerbated by wildfires. West Maui is generally less vulnerable to landslides than other areas of the County, however, the size of the Lahaina wildfire left large areas bare of vegetation and more vulnerable to erosion and landslides. Several critical facilities, including water and wastewater system facilities, are within landslide susceptibility areas in the West Maui Community Planning Area (Figure 8).

Strategies to address this vulnerability include revegetating the impact zone and redesigning infrastructure to be more resilient to erosion and landslides.²⁴

2.2.4 Coastal Erosion and Flooding

Lahaina is characterized by pocket beaches interspersed with hardened shoreline and seawalls, constructed north of the Lahaina Small Boat Harbor.²³ The effects of sea level rise include passive flooding (still water high-tide flooding), annual high wave flooding (overwash during the largest wave events of the year) and coastal erosion. The area has experienced moderate erosion over time and the average beach width decreased by 26% between 1949 and 1997. Climate change and sea level rise may increase the magnitude and frequency of coastal flooding from high-tide and storm-surge flood events. The State Climate Commission’s recognized planning target or threshold for sea level rise exposure is currently 3.2 feet of sea level rise (Figure 9).²⁶ The sea level rise scenario is a projection of where rising water will likely encroach beyond the current Lahaina coastline by 2100. The planning threshold may change over time based on the best available scientific information.

Strategies to address this vulnerability include stricter building requirements and measures to increase resilience, such as elevation, protection and retrofit or relocation of development and infrastructure to less-hazardous locations.²⁴

26 Pacific Islands Ocean Observing System. 2024. [Sea Level Rise : State of Hawai'i Sea Level Rise Viewer](#).

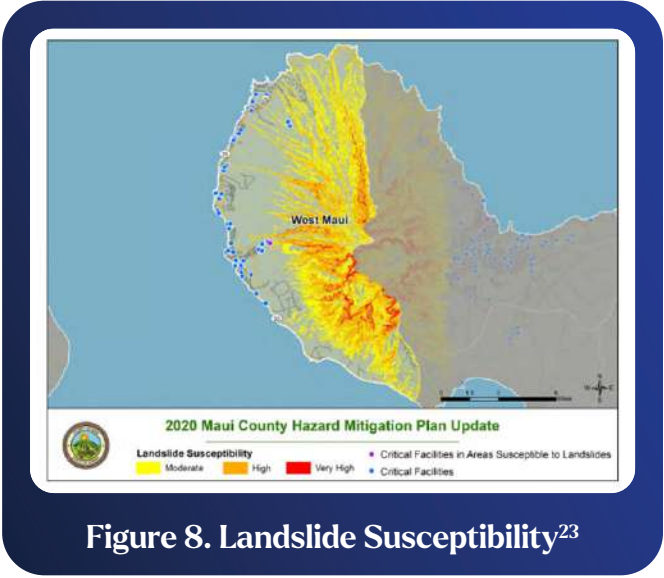


Figure 8. Landslide Susceptibility²³



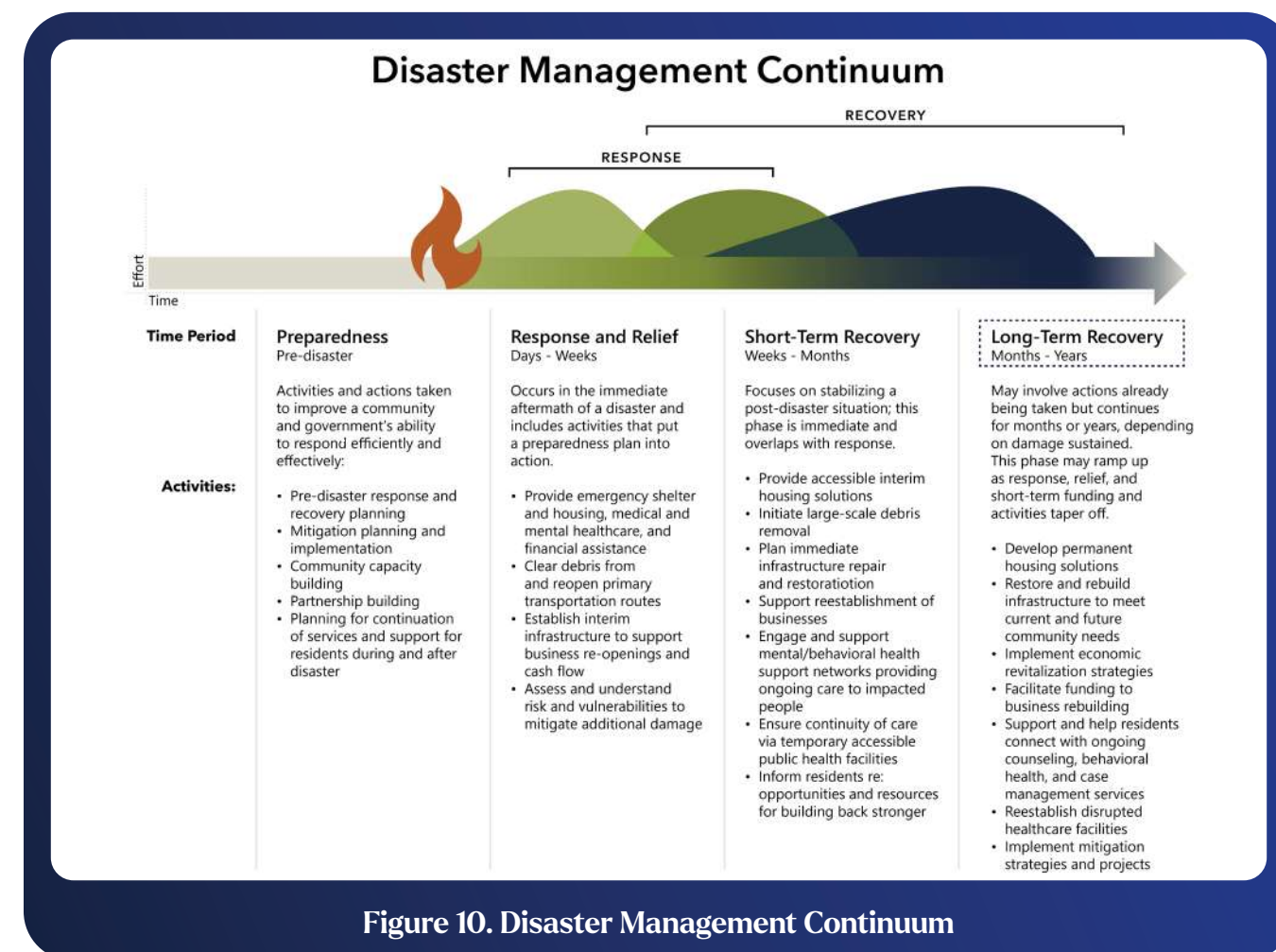
3. Long-Term Recovery Plan Purpose

The purpose of the LTRP is to help Lahaina focus and prioritize projects to ensure a coordinated, holistic and community-informed approach to embodying its recovery principles (Section 6). The LTRP will serve as a guide for the community and be a document that will evolve as the recovery of Lahaina progresses.

3.1 What is Recovery?

Recovery is a sequence of interdependent and often concurrent activities that allow a community to progressively advance toward its planned recovery outcomes.²⁷ From pre-incident through long-term, recovery activities are interconnected and are not, and cannot be, separate, sequential efforts. The disaster management continuum (Figure 10) highlights the overlap between preparedness, response and recovery that a community faces after a significant and widespread disaster.

The LTRP does not encompass all recovery efforts, rather it has a lens toward large scale projects that benefit the greater community. The LTRP works in conjunction with other recovery efforts, such as Ho'ōla iā Mauiakama Disaster Long Term Recovery Group and the Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Relief (CDBG-DR) Action Plan, to support Lahaina's recovery.



²⁷ U.S. Department of Homeland Security. 2016. [National Disaster Recovery Framework Second Edition](#). June.

3.2 Previous Plans and Completed Work

The following work is directly related to the area around Lahaina and was completed prior to the August 2023 wildfires, except for the Maui County Recovery Framework which was developed in direct response to the fire. These descriptions provide an overall framework and understanding of needs that were identified by the community pre-wildfire and community's plans for future development.



The [Western Maui Community Wildfire Protection Plan \(2014\)](#) was produced to address elements of fire protection, hazard assessment, wildfire mitigation priorities, and community outreach and education. A community wildfire protection plan generally identifies, prioritizes and recommends treatments for hazardous fuel reduction, as well as measures to reduce ignitability. It is the first step in the fire prevention and post-fire restoration planning process.



The [State of Hawai'i Strategic Plan for 2020-2025 \(2019\)](#) outlines the primary responsibilities of HI-EMA, which includes coordinating emergency preparation, mitigating impacts from storms and other hazards and ensuring that emergency management plans across the State are coordinated with each other and other State, federal, local, and private organizations.



The [Hazard Mitigation Plan Update \(2020\)](#) was published by MEMA and reviews the history of the island as well as contains profiles of the eight community planning areas, including details regarding natural resources, climate, demographics, and physical setting. The planning process included a large community outreach and engagement effort where residents identified high-hazard areas on each part of the island. A risk and vulnerability analysis was conducted using an all-hazard approach and the eight community planning areas. As of August 2024, the Hazard Mitigation Plan is in the process of review and another update is scheduled for publication in 2025.



The [West Maui Community Plan \(WMCP\) \(2022\)](#) provides a growth framework, goals, policies, and actions to address challenges and opportunities facing the community plan area. The WMCP supports the community's vision and directs future growth and development in West Maui over a 20-year timeframe. The policies and actions outlined in the WMCP are intended to inform the County's decisions related to land use management, review of development projects, changes to zoning and development regulations, prioritizing funding for projects, and establishing new programs and initiatives. The WMCP aligns with the [Countywide Policy Plan \(2010\)](#) and [Maui Island Plan \(2012\)](#). Prior community plans approached community planning in a more siloed way, whereas the WMCP policies emphasize interconnectedness between natural and human-made systems, structures and services. WMCP Section 3, Growth Framework, accounts for projected growth over the next 20 years, though this plan does not account for damages from the August 2023 wildfires.



The [West Maui Community Corridor Framework \(2022\)](#) stemmed from the WMCP to focus on strategies to transform West Maui into a transit-oriented community. Specifically, this framework addresses the 3.6 miles of Honoapi'ilani Highway that link Lahaina and Kā'anapali to areas within a half-mile of the corridor.



The [State of Hawai'i Emergency Operations Plan \(2022\)](#) establishes a framework to organize and coordinate emergency management activities when the State's assistance is required to save lives and protect public safety, health, welfare, and property. It establishes responsibilities between state department and agencies, as well as how they will work with HI-EMA. It is intended to be a living document, evolving and improving as outcomes efforts, exercises and incidents are incorporated. A State Capabilities Assessment was completed in April 2024 which builds on the State's Recovery Operations Plan to provide a general framework for disaster recovery operations by specifying the State's role in addressing recovery and resilience needs and its capabilities to support the County for long-term recovery from the August 2023 wildfires.



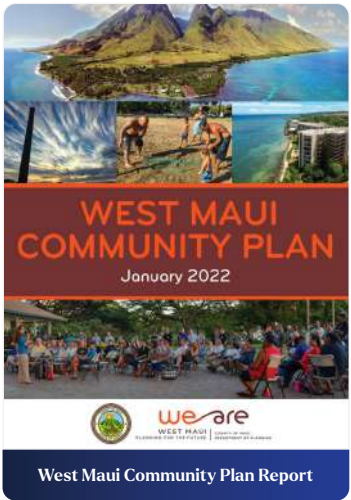
The [State of Hawai'i Hazard Mitigation Plan \(2023\)](#) was published by HI-EMA prior to the August 2023 wildfires. HI-EMA serves as the coordinating agency for the four County emergency management agencies and administers the State's hazard mitigation program. The Hazard Mitigation Plan embodies an all-hazards approach utilizing the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment process. It intends to strengthen the State's disaster resilience and reduce the impacts and long-term risk to human life and property from hazards.



The [Maui County Recovery Framework \(2023\)](#) was developed in response to the August 2023 wildfires and high winds impacting the Lahaina and Kula communities. The LTRP was designed under this Framework, which establishes the structure for organized recovery led by the Office of Recovery within the Department of Management.

3.2.1 How is this Plan Different from the West Maui Community Plan and CDBG-DR Action Plans?

Both the LTRP and WMCP provide a framework for County decision-making on funding, projects and programs. While there may be overlap between the plans, they differ in their focus, purpose, timeframe, and geographic extent. The LTRP covers a limited geographic area related to the impact zone, which is smaller than the area of the WMCP that includes all of West Maui. The focus of the LTRP is post-disaster rebuilding, recovery and community restoration, while the WMCP was completed prior to the disaster and its focus is zoning and land use planning for future growth. The LTRP may include projects from the WMCP where they are needed for rebuilding and restoring community, but it also includes additional projects covering a broader range of issues. Recovery projects were aligned with applicable WMCP goals and actions, which are



identified on each project sheet found in Section 7. The LTRP and CDBG-DR Action Plan both include recovery projects, but the CDBG-DR Action Plan has a narrower focus than the LTRP and will be developed after the LTRP. It contains a broad array of recovery projects and is intended to create a framework to guide post-disaster planning processes and activities amongst local, State and federal partners, while the CDBG-DR Action Plan is more focused on identifying funding gaps and unmet funding needs for projects to restore housing, infrastructure and the economy. Projects and programs in the LTRP may be funded by CDBG-DR, but that funding source is not listed for specific projects since the Action Plan is not developed yet.

3.3 How will this LTRP be Used, Tracked and Updated?

The LTRP contains priority projects that will guide the planning, program development, land use decisions, construction, changes to zoning and development regulations, and funding prioritization for Lahaina’s recovery.

The Office of Recovery will track implementation of priority recovery projects and modify or reprioritize projects based on recovery needs, changing conditions, available funding, and community feedback. The projects and programs identified represent a prioritized set of recovery actions at the time of publication. Those actions may be refined during the implementation process to add detail about project components, modify the scope based on funding availability or reprioritize based on need. Any changes to the priority projects will be based on the recovery principles for Lahaina described in Section 6. The County will track changes to the priority projects and provide updates on [Maui Recovers](#), as appropriate.

3.4 Challenges to Recovery

Challenges to recovery are inevitable, but recovering communities must identify and create actionable steps to overcome them. Six challenges are highlighted through the continued recovery efforts for Lahaina, which focus on infrastructure, housing, health and human services, economics, natural and cultural resources, and planning. Short-, mid- and long-term recovery projects were identified and developed to help ease or eliminate the following identified challenges for the recovery of Lahaina.

3.4.1 Resilience of Public Utility Systems

Lahaina’s public water and wastewater systems will require repair and improvements to recover from damage caused by the August 2023 wildfires and be better prepared for future disasters. To increase the resilience of the drinking water system, upgrades are needed for drinking water distribution lines, water storage and pump capacity. Adding backup generators to water and wastewater treatment facilities throughout Maui allows water and wastewater systems to continue running, ensuring access to drinking water during power outages.

Electric power is crucial to the continuity of essential services, not only to public infrastructure, but also for communications, including wired, optical and wireless data and voice. Aerial electrical and communication lines are highly susceptible to storm winds and damage from debris, so hardening utilities is a top priority for the County.

3.4.2 Access to Affordable Housing

The destruction of Lahaina homes has displaced many residents. Affordable housing is especially critical for businesses and the workforce rebuilding Lahaina. New homes currently being built and damaged homes to be rebuilt will need to meet the current building codes, which increases the price of new housing and may exceed the insured value of the properties destroyed by the fire. Prior to the fire, 54% of residents within Lahaina were considered “cost burdened” according to HUD, which means their monthly housing costs are greater than 30% of their monthly income.¹¹

3.4.3 Economic Recovery and Resilience

The full impact of the fire on the local commercial economy, including all sizes of businesses, residential housing, commercial lodging (short- and long-term), infrastructure, utilities, and tourism has yet to be fully documented. Economic assessments have been completed or are in process, which will assist Lahaina in prioritizing its future recovery efforts, including the U.S. Economic Development Administration’s (EDA’s) Maui County Breaking Down Barriers to Business Recovery, Workforce Needs Assessment, Logistic Needs Assessment, and Recovery Needs Gap Analysis reports. This is an opportunity to develop an economy that is not solely tourism-based.

3.4.4 Honoring Community and the Environment

The damage to Lahaina’s natural and cultural sites will require extensive rehabilitation. It has become clear there are certain areas prone to future disasters that will require repetitive investment to restore. Lahaina’s natural and cultural resources are vulnerable to future fire, storm surge, flooding, and high winds. These natural and cultural sites are central to Lahaina’s history and character, creating a community where families want to live, work and play. Strategically restoring natural and cultural resources will be key to restoring the community’s sense of place.

3.4.5 Health and Social Services

West Maui has limited on-island availability of medical, public health, mental health, and social services (such as senior citizen services and childcare). While the State’s residential population has declined in recent years, its visitor population partially rebounded in 2021 and is expected to increase in the future which further burdens the already limited health and social services available to residents. According to DBEDT’s [The Health Care Industry in Hawaii](#), “Multiple factors suggest that Hawai’i’s demand for health care services, and thus for healthcare workers, will increase over time.” There is a need to improve community health and social services, and by identifying the type and number of medical, public health and social services needed; improving accessibility to those services; and attracting qualified medical professionals to Maui, they will. The shortage of necessary healthcare physicians in the County was 43% in 2023, up 3% from 2022, and is higher than shortages in Hawai’i, Honolulu and Kaua’i counties, as well as statewide.²⁸ The County would need an additional 181 physicians to accurately meet the medical needs of its population. Per the EDA’s Workforce Needs Assessment, demand for pre-license programs in healthcare training continue to exceed schools’ capacity to enroll new students.

²⁸ University of Hawai’i System. 2023. [Annual Report on Findings from the Hawai’i Physician Workforce Assessment Project](#). December.

3.4.6 Planning a More Resilient Future

Most of Lahaina was extensively damaged or destroyed and will require substantial rebuilding. Besides risk of wildfires, Lahaina is vulnerable to other hazards, including high winds, coastal erosion and flooding. Rebuilding of homes, businesses and infrastructure should consider strategies to increase resilience to minimize or mitigate these hazards. Strategies may include stricter building codes, redesigned infrastructure incorporating sustainability, resilience improvements, and even avoidance by relocating to less-hazardous areas. These strategies may impose greater costs in the present, but reduce the likelihood and, therefore, cost of rebuilding in the future. Implementing community-wide green infrastructure and redirecting future density and land uses have the potential to make the community more resilient to future disasters and reduce community-wide damages, while also providing community co-benefits, such as improved public health, quality of life and recreation.



Public Art Project, “Maui Strong,” by 600 Maui Students Displayed along a 1,000-foot stretch of the Honoapiʻilani Highway in Lahaina

Source: Maui Public Art Corps

4. Recovery Planning Process

4.1 Recovery Framework Guiding Principles

In response to the August 2023 wildfires, the County developed seven guiding principles, outlined in the [Maui County Recovery Framework](#), that will guide recovery, core capability development and recovery support activities to achieve recovery success (Figure 11). A crucial bridge between community voices and the County’s Office of the Mayor, these seven principles are used by the Mayor’s Advisory Team to guide recovery operations. They set the basis for residents to be at the forefront of decision-making throughout the recovery process.

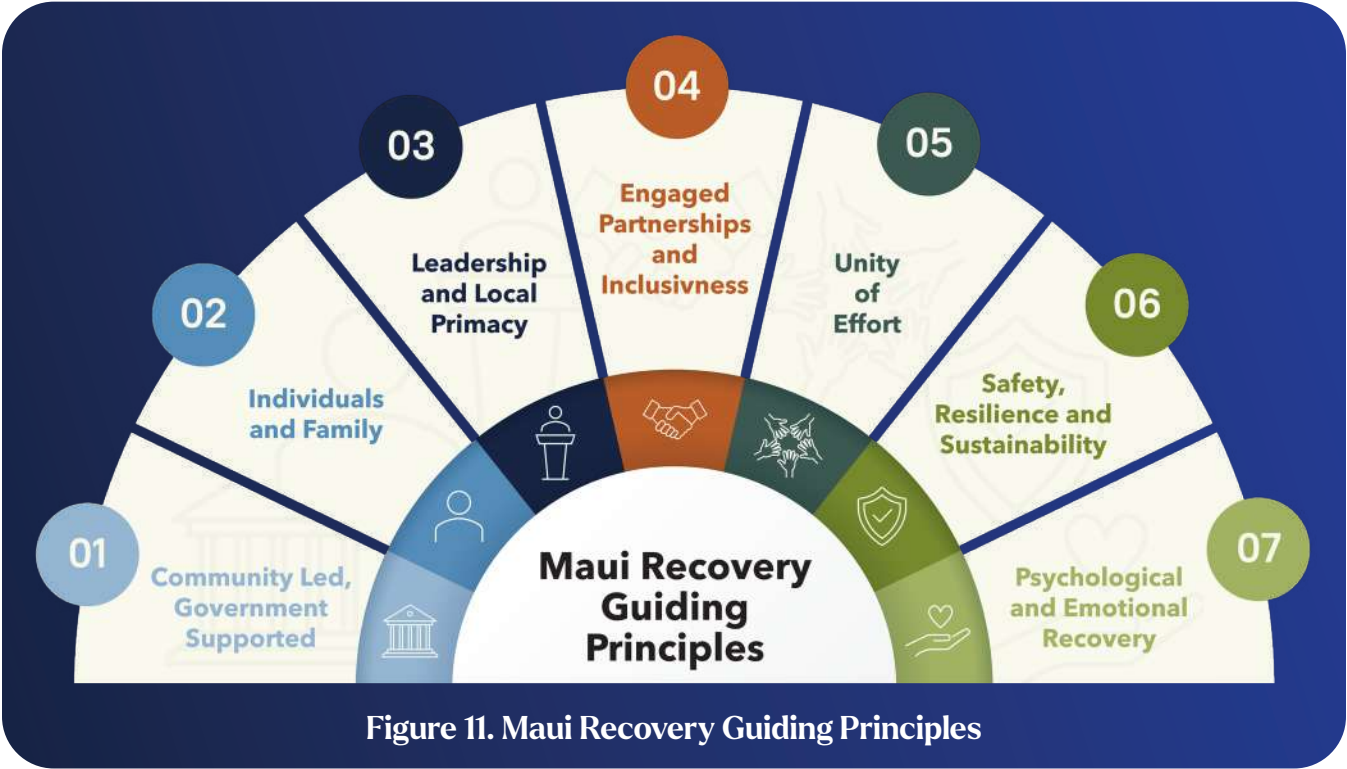


Figure 11. Maui Recovery Guiding Principles

4.2 Stakeholders

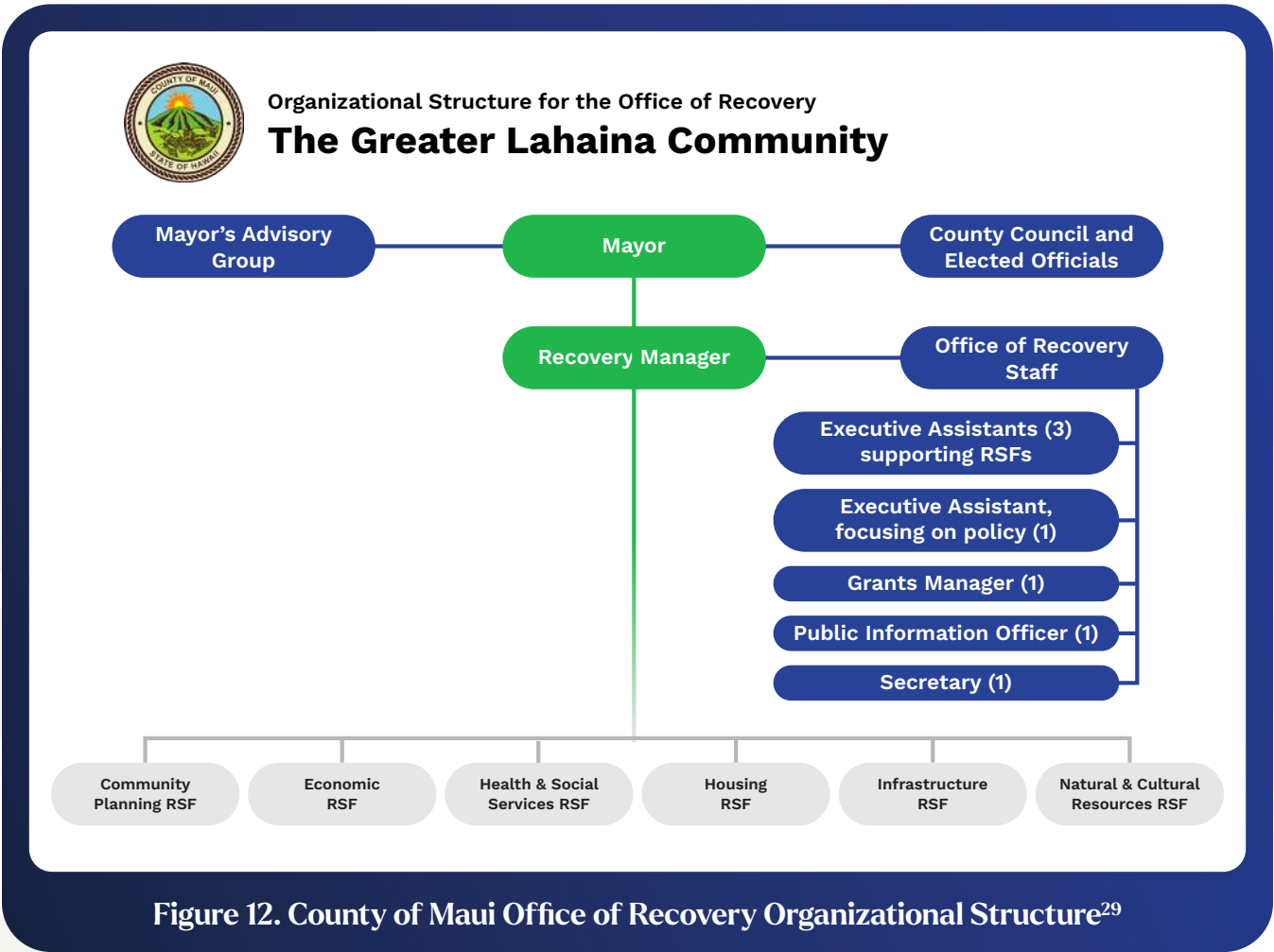
Ongoing recovery efforts are led by active leadership within the County, State and federal partners, and community stakeholders. This LTRP combines and organizes the various recovery needs and interests of the community and effectively prioritizes them based on the preferences of the community. This results in a focused recovery that is responsive to the community’s needs and objectives in recovery.

4.3 Creation of Recovery Support Function Groups and Meetings

The Maui County Recovery Framework, modeled after the National Disaster Recovery Framework,²⁷ establishes an organizational structure with six Recovery Support Functions (RSFs): Community Planning, Economic, Health and Social Services, Housing, Infrastructure, and Natural and Cultural Resources.

RSFs are led by the County with participating government agencies and nongovernmental partners and organizations. Each RSF is responsible for recovery activities within its focus area. RSF activities include developing and implementing recovery strategies, coordinating with external partners and stakeholders and reporting progress, challenges and resource needs for its focus areas to the Recovery Manager.

In October 2023 the County implemented the framework to coordinate and support the recovery effort. RSF leads and stakeholders were identified and the RSFs began meeting individually and collectively to coordinate with internal and external partners, conduct public engagement, analyze disaster impact data, identify recovery needs, and implement recovery strategies (Figure 12).²⁹ RSFs will be replaced with working groups to implement priority projects identified in this LTRP.



²⁹ County of Maui Office of Recovery. n.d. [Organizational Structure](#).

4.4 Recovery Project Identification and Prioritization

The recovery planning effort, and subsequent identification of recovery projects, began with collaborative County, State and stakeholder meetings to better understand how the fire impacted the community. County RSF leads identified long-term recovery projects and collaborated in gathering project information including estimated level of effort, timeframe for completion, potential partners, and potential funding opportunities. These long-term recovery projects are described in Section 7 by time to completion: short-term (1 to 2 years), mid-term (3 to 5 years) and long-term (6 or more years).

An in-person workshop of County and State leads was held on August 23, 2024 to review all 40 priority projects based on three factors: if they were required, right and/or ready. This allowed stakeholders to better understand project details including timing, leads, partners, and potential or committed funding.

All projects are considered part of long-term recovery, though some projects are more defined than others. Some projects may need additional planning, funding or further exploration to determine how they can best be implemented. Through collaboration and coordination with stakeholders, priority projects will be further expanded upon in future plan updates. This plan is an evolving document and will be reviewed, revised and updated regularly by the County's Office of Recovery.

The Maui ERC is the joint State and County RSF with a membership of 100 plus Maui- and Hawai'i-based leaders who come together with County, State, federal, and foundation partners to support Maui's recovery. They are a dynamic coalition dedicated to shaping a brighter economic future for Maui and Hawai'i. Launched on January 5, 2024, the ERC brings together influential stakeholders from various sectors to collaborate, innovate and uplift Maui after the challenges posed by the August 2023 wildfires. The Maui ERC is comprised of influential community leaders spanning business, culture, economics, nonprofits and workforce development, and is sponsored by DBEDT. From January to September 2024, the Maui ERC underwent a parallel process to develop recommendations, proposals and projects for recovery. Maui ERC projects that are related to projects in this plan are noted in the project sheets in Section 7. The Maui ERC, and their projects, are describe in more detail in Appendix A and at <https://www.mauinuistrong.info/mauierc>.



Photo from September 10, 2024 Maui ERC meeting at the Maui Arts and Cultural Center

Credit: Mark Middleton



Kelaweau Mauka Lahaina Recovery Neighborhood Planning Workshop on April 20, 2024

5. Community Engagement

Community engagement is a critical first step of the long-term recovery planning process. Engaging the community in envisioning the future of Lahaina and how the town will rebuild can be a healing process and an empowering activity in a traumatic and uncertain time. Engaging the public ensures the LTRP is rooted in the community's priorities and that people can be active players in their recovery. No one knows better what is needed to make a community whole again than the people that live, work and love that place. The community should see its voices in the projects and programs included in the LTRP. The feedback gathered during engagement serves as a benchmark to check all projects and programs against to ensure they are supported by the community's priorities.

Engagement for the LTRP is a snapshot in time, capturing the voices of Lahaina today. As projects and programs are initiated and implemented, it will be important to continually check-in with the community to identify shifting priorities and new challenges and opportunities. Some projects will need their own engagement process to ensure their design and implementation are informed by community input. It is important to note that while there are community priorities heard loud and clear from the ongoing engagement, there are also areas of diverse perspectives that will require a deeper dive during project design and implementation. The LTRP will also be updated at logical intervals to mark progress on implementation and recovery, as well as to adjust or add new projects where needed. These plan updates will be important opportunities to check-in with the community on priorities and needs.

The [Lahaina Recovery Community Engagement Summary Report](#) captures thousands of comments collected from more than 3,800 Lahaina residents and stakeholder groups who

participated in 11 different County-hosted community engagement activities. The activities included workshops, interviews, testimonials, surveys, and online activities held between September 2023 and July 2024. To maximize participation opportunities, engagement events were designed to be inclusive of the diverse cultural, linguistic, social, and access needs of Lahaina residents. Local language interpreters and translations were provided for neighborhood workshops and online surveys in Hawaiian, Tongan, Tagalog, Ilocano, and Spanish. Providing online engagement opportunities was important to reach survivors who have relocated off Maui.

A common sentiment expressed during the community engagement process was a desire for Lahaina to be rebuilt with an emphasis on residents' needs (more workforce and affordable housing, more diverse job opportunities, locally owned businesses that meet residents' daily needs, improved medical services, and less visitor traffic). Visitors would be welcome to enjoy the rebuilt Lahaina as one element in the economic ecosystem without compromising the local quality of life. Local quality of life could be maintained through improved traffic management, more cultural education for visitors, fewer short-term rentals, and more support for local businesses. Residents also expressed a priority to improve public safety by creating more evacuation routes and stronger fire mitigation and management measures.

Diverse perspectives have also been heard as part of the engagement process on individual long-term recovery projects, such as the design of Front Street and improving parking options. These and other projects will require more public education and discussion before the project design and development process is finalized and implemented.

As projects and programs are initiated and implemented, it will be important to continually check-in with the community to identify shifting priorities, new challenges and opportunities. Ongoing engagement will continue beyond this plan to ensure the LTRP becomes a document rooted in community priorities and local people continue to play an active role in the recovery process.



Kelaweau Mauka Lahaina Recovery Neighborhood Planning Workshop on April 20, 2024

5.1 Community Feedback of Draft LTRP

A draft of the LTRP was added to the [Ola Lahaina website](#) for review and comment from October 21 to November 15, 2024. Two Open House events were held on October 23 and October 26 to view projects, ask questions to subject matter experts and provide feedback. In total, community feedback was received by approximately 300 stakeholders. This feedback was analyzed and used to update the LTRP dated December 2024.

Community feedback was collected by asking two broad questions:

1 Do these projects as a whole meet Lahaina’s long-term recovery needs and goals?

Of participants that provided feedback, **46%** agreed the LTRP recovery projects met Lahaina’s long term recovery needs and goals, **32%** of respondents disagreed and **22%** refrained from responding yes or no, providing a range of comments and concerns that led them to that response. Limited project details, perceived project gaps and timing of projects were all concerns noted from respondents. Placing emphasis on water management and prioritizing lifesaving infrastructure continues to be a priority for residents.

2 Are there any projects needed for long-term recovery that are missing?

Feedback primarily suggested clarifying or expanding existing projects, rather than adding more projects to the LTRP. Many respondents also questioned the feasibility of project timelines and encouraged the County to provide details on project interdependencies and next steps. Appendix projects were perceived to have less importance and have now been integrated into the main body of this plan. The needs of Lahaina residents with disabilities in infrastructure and building projects were identified as a priority that should be incorporated into projects going forward. Feedback continued to reaffirm the community’s expectation of ongoing community engagement in the future design and development of specific priority projects.



Long-Term Planning Open House on October 28, 2024

6. LTRP Recovery Principles

The following recovery principles build off the County’s initial Recovery Framework guiding principles to aid in long-term recovery. These principles emphasize community, history, culture, and future resilience and safety; they will continue to set the basis for residents to be at the forefront of the recovery process.

6.1 Prioritizing Repopulation

The principle for establishing repopulation as the priority for the long-term recovery of Lahaina is based on the relationship of the people to the land. For many of the survivors, this cultural and spiritual relationship is the result of having spent decades, and in many cases, generations, living, working and being nourished by the land and waters of Lahaina.

Not all community members will be prepared for rebuilding and repopulation at the same time, so priority should be given to accelerating the rebuilding process and repopulation of Lahaina in the following priority:

1 Owner-occupants

2 Long-term multifamily

3 Long-term single-family rentals

In addition to the construction of residences at multiple price points (affordable, market and accessory), recovery efforts must also support repopulation by providing community support infrastructure such that services are available without needing to leave Lahaina and are ideally easily accessible without a car. These facilities include schools, healthcare facilities (medical, dental and mental health), social services infrastructure to include churches, and commercial properties providing essential human services (grocery stores and banks). Reconstruction of short-term and TVR properties should be discouraged to the extent permitted by law.

6.2 Protecting Historic and Cultural Resources

Lahaina’s recovery will be committed to protecting, preserving and restoring Lahaina’s historic and cultural resources and sites. Lahaina holds centuries of history and culture—from sacred Native Hawaiian cultural sites to historic buildings and structures to the natural native wetland ecosystem and landscape. The protection of Lahaina’s historic and cultural resources must incorporate local community knowledge to ensure that restoration is carried out in a pono way, which prioritizes community needs and generational place-based ‘ike. Many community members have personal connections to Lahaina’s historic and cultural resources, whether as Native Hawaiians, cultural practitioners, descendants of early immigrants, or residents. Recovery efforts will prioritize community-led initiatives through forming partnerships with key community groups, supporting government agencies and private entities to implement locally driven community visions.

Prior to the August 2023 wildfires, several efforts had been ongoing to protect and restore Lahaina’s historic and cultural resources, including the decades-long movement to restore Moku’ula and Loko o Mokuhinia, one of Hawai’i’s most sacred cultural sites and former seat of power of Hawaiian ali’i. Lahaina is also comprised of many historic sites and buildings from the whaling, missionary and plantation eras and restoration efforts for these historic sites have been ongoing by community groups. Lahaina’s deep layers of history contribute to its character, and

this LTRP takes a community-led approach to preserving Lahaina’s significant historic and cultural sites. Long-time residents, respected elders and historical and cultural groups will be engaged to guide the restoration process and build consensus for a path forward that incorporates common objectives of the whole community.

For Native Hawaiians, land and culture are one and the same. The word ‘āina encompasses all living things—the land, water, plants, air, clouds, and people—and the phrase mālama ‘āina encompasses the notion of a reciprocal relationship between people and land. The restoration of ‘āina is the restoration of sacred cultural sources. Recovery planning will incorporate natural resources restoration, sustainability and resilience, through proper management and restoration of waterways, wetlands, native vegetation, and open spaces for the community. Restoration of natural native landscapes and cultural spaces also provides immense psychological and emotional healing opportunities for the community.

6.3 Honoring Community

In the late 1900s, when the government encouraged the shift of Maui’s economy from industrial plantation agriculture to tourism, Maui underwent significant environmental, social, cultural, and political change. Over the years, growth in the tourism industry, including the number of tourists and businesses supporting the tourism industry has led to overcrowding at beaches, parks and other natural and cultural areas, and a high cost of living for local residents due to competition for real estate and shipping costs. Most importantly, these changes have impacted the sense of place for residents, not only in Lahaina, but island-wide.

During this time of rebuilding and throughout the long-term recovery process, community voices will be at the forefront of the decision-making process to ensure Lahaina is rebuilt to protect residents’ quality of life, and Lahaina’s environment, culture and character.

The government plays a pivotal role by offering resources, expertise and structural assistance, ensuring that community-driven decisions are implemented effectively. The government will continue to form partnerships with residents, community groups and business leaders to work together towards a better collective future. It is of utmost importance that the government supports the community in healing, recovering, re-imagining, and rebuilding Lahaina in a way that is aligned with community visions and supports generational community health and well-being.

6.4 Hazard Mitigation and Response

Losses from the wildfires were extensive and will be felt for many years. Lessons learned during recovery can help to mitigate future damages and inform the response to future catastrophic events not only in Lahaina but throughout the State.

Effective mitigation and response start with identification and evaluation of all hazards, whether natural or as a result of human activity. Once hazards are evaluated using a risk prioritization methodology, mitigation measures can be developed by government working with the business community, nonprofits, individuals, and families. These measures can be as simple as managing vegetation to reduce fuels in event of fire or as complex as responding to anticipated sea level rise.

Efforts to mitigate risks may not prove 100% effective, therefore emergency response planning is critical. Emergency response plans need to be tested and validated to ensure that the needed resources are (or can be made) available in time to be effective. Like hazard mitigation, emergency response is a whole of community effort.

6.5 Rebuilding with Resilience

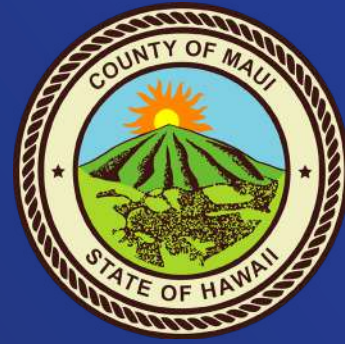
Simply stated, resilience is about reducing risk. Many communities are facing changing environmental and climate conditions from fires, floods and hurricanes. These types of natural shocks can disrupt towns and communities. Added to that are ongoing challenges, such as affordable housing, lack of transportation options, economic development, and stress on municipal services. Since every community is unique, building resilience must be locally driven and tailored to the community’s identity and vision. The recommendations in this LTRP are geared towards implementing Lahaina’s community vision and overcoming the challenges presented by the August 2023 wildfires. FEMA defines resilience as, “the ability to prepare for threats and hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions.”³⁰

The recommendations in the LTRP were developed with resilience in mind and in alignment with the Maui County Recovery Framework’s guiding principles: Safety, Resilience and Sustainability. General resilience recommendations include:

- **Embed resilient design** into adaptation strategies and projects to proactively address existing and future risks and vulnerabilities.
- **Build capacity in emergency management mitigation.** Response and recovery capacity building, through periodic emergency management training, drills and exercises should be a community priority.
- **Vulnerability and risk assessments** should be undertaken periodically to better inform decision-making and investment. Understanding risks will help prioritize actions that will make a community stronger, more resilient and bounce back to the community’s vision.

Over time, and with new science and data, all County policies, plans and projects should be reviewed and either validated or updated. Delivering services through the lens of resilience requires discipline and structure to keep up with the best available information to serve and protect Lahaina.

30 FEMA. 2023. [National Resilience Guidance: Background and Key Concepts](#). March.



Long-Term Recovery Priority Projects

7. Priority Projects

This plan provides a roadmap that focuses on long-term priority projects identified by County, State and federal partners with input from community members and the general public. These projects represent a snapshot in time of recovery needs and priorities. Descriptions are based on current information which means project details, leads, partners, and time frames may change, and implementation is dependent on funding and community needs. While each project has an estimated project completion date, many projects have activities or efforts that will be ongoing for many years to come. It may take years for certain project efforts to be fully visualized and come to fruition.

The following section, "How to Read This Project Sheet," provides a key to understanding the layout, symbols and information used to summarize these priority projects. Projects are organized by estimated completion time starting with short-term (1 to 2 years), mid-term (3 to 5 years) and long-term (6 or more years); no priority was given to the order in which projects are listed. Cost estimates, funding sources and project partners are likely to change as projects progress and needs are defined. Projects are subject to meeting funding requirements and potential funding sources are subject to appropriation and/or allocation. Related Maui ERC projects are noted under Maui ERC Project Crosswalk in each project sheet.



Post-fire Response

How to Read This Project Sheet: Page 1

Project Title

Purpose

Purpose of project

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|------------|-------|------|----------------------|
| | | | |

Project image

Image Caption

Project Description

Details about project

Project map (if applicable)

Map Caption

“Community quote”

Quote caption

Complexity

An estimate of the general complexity of a project.

Low

Medium

High

Phase

Development phase of the project.

Planning

Design

Implementation

Completed

Cost

Estimated cost of the project.

Low
\$0 to \$1 million

Medium
\$1 million to \$10 million

High
\$10 million +

Public Participation

Evaluated by Office of Recovery in consultation with project leads.

| PROMISE TO THE PUBLIC | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|---|
| Inform | Consult | Involve | Collaborate |
| We will keep you informed. | We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision. | We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision. | We will look to you for advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible. |

Increasing impact on the decision

How to Read This Project Sheet: Page 2

Kuleana

Responsibility of County, State or County and State

County

State

County and State

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

Details about Project

Next Steps

- The project's next steps

Project Details

Cost Estimate:

Potential Funding Sources:

Existing Funding Sources:

If applicable

Project Lead:

Project Partners:

Estimated Project Completion Time

Short-Term
1 to 2 years

Mid-Term
3 to 5 years

Long-Term
6 or more years

Alignment with WMCP

WMCP goals and actions aligned with project

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

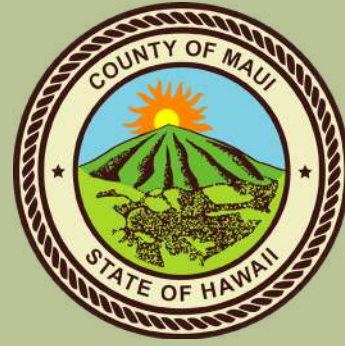
- Goals, actions, policies, etc.

Maui ERC Project Crosswalk

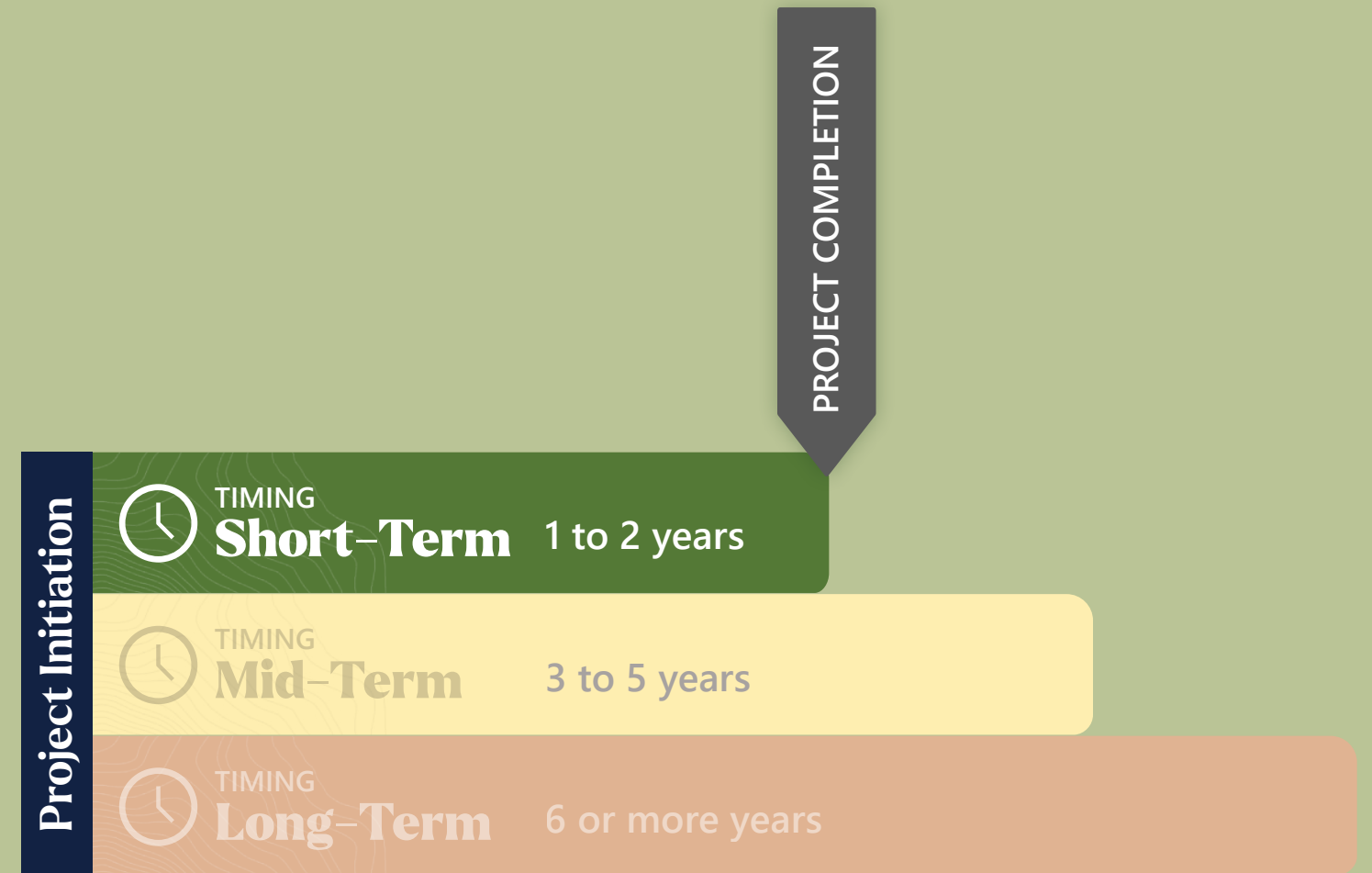
If applicable

MERC Crosswalk

Related Maui ERC projects aligned with project



7.1 Short-Term



Rebuild Lahaina Plan

Purpose

The wildfire destroyed most of the structures in the commercial and historic core of Lahaina. This plan provides an opportunity to restore Lahaina to meet community needs, incorporate climate resilience and sustainability and honor the cultural and historical significance of Lahaina. It will evaluate alternative development scenarios, including re-envisioning the future of Front Street, programming for public lands, developing transit-oriented communities, accessible design, repurposing the shoreline area in the pre-disaster commercial area, planning for resilience, and the long-term protection and enhancement of cultural resources.

Project Description

This project will be a comprehensive rebuild plan for Lahaina focusing on business centers, public lands, circulation and mobility, and Front Street. This plan will build upon the West Maui Community Plan, incorporating the National Historic Landmark District (NHLD) guidelines, the West Maui Community Corridor Plan and West Maui Greenway Plan. The proposed project will be more specific than previous plans, identifying areas for mixed-use development, parks, housing, transit hubs, and public facilities. It will be completed over multiple phases and may include subordinate plans, including visions for Front Street, public lands and parks. The project will require extensive community engagement, including direct coordination with landowners. Following the completion of the Rebuild Lahaina Plan, the County

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|------------|----------|--------|----------------------|
| High | Planning | Medium | Involve |



Aerial of Lahaina Town

“
“**Make it a community that residents and tourist can thrive in and be proud of, highlighting the Hawaiian culture from which it came – sharing Aloha always.”**
”
Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey

may initiate code changes and rezoning to implement the plan as necessary.

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

Other priority projects included in the LTRP may overlap with the Rebuild Lahaina Plan including:

- National Historic Landmark District Update

- Infrastructure Assessment and Improvements Studies
- Building Resilience Incentives
- Rebuild West Maui Senior Center
- Street Connectivity and Extensions
- Stormwater Resilience and Flood Risk Management
- Wildfire Risk Reduction and Mitigation
- Community Facilities
- Harbor Restoration
- West Maui Greenway
- Water Source Development
- Creation of a Cultural Corridor
- Preservation, Revitalization and Reconstruction of Historic and Cultural Spaces

Next Steps

- Develop a scope of work and request for proposal to obtain consultant assistance
- Identify project team members
- Secure funding for plan development, technical studies and community engagement
- Define project boundary

Project Details

- Cost Estimate:**
\$1-2 million
- Potential Funding Sources:**
 - County and State
 - Local community groups
- Project Lead:**
County Department of Planning

- Project Partners:**
 - County Department of ‘Ōiwi Resources
 - County Department of Public Works
 - County Department of Parks and Recreation
 - County Department of Human Concerns
 - County Department of Transportation
 - County Department of Housing
 - County Office of Economic Development
 - State of Hawai‘i
 - Local community groups

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.1** Ready and resilient systems
- **Goal 2.2** A complete, balanced and connected transportation network
- **Goal 2.5** Safe, healthy, livable communities for all
- **Action 2.05** Develop and implement a Lahaina Town Master Plan to integrate land use and multimodal transportation planning that includes a mobility and circulation study, considerations for relocation of the transit hub, and creation of a bus transit corridor on Honoapi‘ilani Highway through Lahaina

National Historic Landmark District Update

Purpose

Updating the National Historic Landmark District (NHLD) in Lahaina, was strongly supported prior to the fire. After the fire, evaluating the NHLD has become increasingly important to determine integrity status following the loss of many historic structures in the wildfire. Boundaries may need to be adjusted, and other periods of significance to the NHLD may need to be included, which will guide redevelopment in Lahaina. There are architectural design guidelines currently in place and the County’s Cultural Resources Commission is the authority for plans within the NHLD.

Project Description

A complete architectural assessment should be completed on surviving buildings and structures listed in the 1974 nomination form, as well as other buildings and structures that contribute to the NHLD that were eligible for listing on the national register of historic places prior to August 8, 2023 wildfires. Hawaiian Kingdom history will also be proposed as another period of significance. Archaeological surveys, Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) studies and oral history reports will document the rich history of Lahaina. TCP studies should include new and existing oral histories reports, as well as an ethnography. These assessments and studies will be used to update the NHLD nomination for submittal and consideration by the National Park Service (NPS).

Complexity



Low

Phase



Planning

Cost



Low

Public Participation



Consult



Lahaina Historic Marker



National Historic Landmark District Update

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

In response to the fire, NPS has developed a [Section 213 report](#) of the National Historic Preservation Act. This report contains NPS recommendations relating to the NHLD. The County is reviewing it to identify alignment and/or inconsistencies which may require updating County Code.

Next Steps

- Identify funding sources beyond the County’s limited Certified Local Government grants
- Obtain funding to start developing the TCP studies to document the various cultures of Lahaina is critical for updating the NHLD nomination
- This effort will require professionals that meet the Secretary of Interior standards to complete this work

“

Add markers for Historic sites even if the building cannot be restored/rebuilt...”

Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey

”

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.3** Responsible stewardship of resources, culture, and character
- **Action 3.07** Expand the boundaries of the Historic Districts, and proposed companion amendments to the National Historic Landmark District
- **Action 3.08** Develop a cultural overlay map identifying the location of important historical events, known burial sites and archaeological resources, and known above -ground resources. Create a cultural overlay district to protect cultural assets and establish an efficient review process for property owners
- **Action 3.18** Develop new design guidelines for Lahaina that provide detailed guidance on the following: rehabilitation of historic buildings, additions to historic buildings, construction of new buildings, landscape and streetscape elements and treatment of archaeological properties and cultural sites

Project Details



Cost Estimate:

\$500,000-\$1 million



Potential Funding Sources:

- County of Maui
- Historic Preservation Fund



Project Lead:

County Department of Planning



Project Partners:

- County Department of ‘Ōiwi Resources
- State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division
- Cultural Resources Commission
- Local community groups
- National Park Service

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Asset Management and Acquisitions Program

Purpose

This program will address the significant need for acquisition of real property in the impact zone, including shoreline parcels that face development challenges due to sea level rise and other shoreline hazards. There may also be a need to dispose of or exchange parcels of real property for easements and/or property for water and sewer lines, and right of way for new streets or widening existing streets. There could be a need to acquire property for new major projects, such as a new or expanded County parks, a County office building, other types of projects, and parking structures.

Project Description

This program would identify a general work scope for a new real estate program within the Department of Public Works, determine human capital needs to adequately staff the department and conduct a hiring program to fill the identified needed positions. It would also establish general levels of expertise necessary for administering a real estate and financing program.

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| <div>Low</div> | <div>Planning</div> | <div>Low</div> | <div>Inform</div> |



West Maui Biking Trail



Impacts of coastal erosion and sea level rise to Honoapiʻilani Highway

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

Understanding how this program fits within the current County administrative structure, including operationally, and existing management personnel, is currently the biggest identified roadblock.

Next Steps

- Identification of potential types of acquisitions and funding sources
- Understand legal and financial questions related to specific properties or types of acquisitions
- Evaluating current County-owned property to determine if disposal of the property is a good option

“

“Don’t build on ocean side. Make that a memorial park walkway. New buildings can be two or three stories to make up lost real estate along the shoreline.”

Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey

”

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.1** Ready and resilient systems
- **Goal 2.5** Safe, healthy, livable communities for all
- **Action 1.05** Prepare and implement an acquisition strategy for parks in West Maui, considering potential sea level rise and climate change
- **Action 5.01** Obtain funding and prepare an acquisition strategy for Park/Open Space areas identified on the community plan map for parks and recreational facilities in West Maui. The strategy will address planning, development, acquisition, and maintenance of park and open space areas, with a priority on beach park expansion.

Project Details

| | |
|--|---|
| <div> <div> <div>Cost Estimate:</div> <div>TBD</div> </div> </div> | <div> <div> <div> <div>Project Lead:</div> <div>County Department of Public Works</div> </div> </div> </div> |
| <div> <div> <div>Potential Funding Sources:</div> <div>TBD</div> </div> </div> | <div> <div> <div> <div>Project Partners:</div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Department of Management • County Department of Planning • County Finance Department • County Office of Recovery • Local Real Estate Professionals and Appraisers </div> </div> </div> </div> |

Enhance Emergency Communication Networks

Purpose

The August 2023 wildfires exposed critical vulnerabilities in the communications systems on Maui, demonstrating a need for system augmentation, redundancy measures, expansion, and hardening efforts to ensure continuity of communications capabilities during emergencies. Improving redundancy and expanding capacity of the communications systems on Maui will improve public safety in event of emergency. Public messaging and information dissemination directly impacts residents’ ability to respond appropriately to emerging crises in a timely and informed fashion.

Project Description

This project is intended to ensure communication networks are redundant and reliable during emergencies. The project includes a series of facility upgrades and new installations that will provide for increased coordination and communication between and among County departments, first responders, nongovernmental organizations, and the public. The projects will expand radio and cellular capacity, close gaps in existing communication channels, increase public warning and information sharing, and improve overall emergency response capabilities as a result.

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|------------|--------|------|----------------------|
| Medium | Design | High | Inform |



FirstNet Band 14 provided service to Lahaina amid wildfire recovery

“

[We need to] address the lack of stable communication infrastructure.”

Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey

”

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

Many of the upgrades and new equipment will be located in remote areas of the island, adding complexity to implementation efforts.

Next Steps

- Finalize the scopes of work for the various projects included in this effort
- Identify resources for implementation

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- Goal 2.1 Ready and resilient systems
- Action 1.23 Develop and implement a more robust and extensive communications system with alternative backup systems for use during emergencies

Project Details

| | |
|---|--|
| <div> <div> <div>Cost Estimate:</div> <div>>\$30 million</div> </div> </div> | <div> <div> <div>Project Lead:</div> <div>Maui Police Department</div> </div> </div> |
| <div> <div> <div>Potential Funding Sources:</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BEAD Program (Maui Broadband Resilience Program) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program - Fire Mitigation </div> </div> | <div> <div> <div>Project Partners:</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> County Department of Fire and Public Safety Maui Emergency Management Agency </div> </div> |

Energy Resilience & Redundancy

Purpose

Power and energy are priorities for the County and impacted community. Studies and assessments will help provide deeper understanding of the current state of the infrastructure and determine next steps toward achieving resilience. These studies will identify potential projects that can be implemented at various locations to enhance redundant power supply for critical services and infrastructure, improve self-sufficiency and increase resilience to mitigate the impact of future disasters.

Project Description

This project includes studies and assessments to provide data about the current state of energy infrastructure and evaluate opportunities to improve resilience, redundancy and independence. These studies and assessments will produce projects for implementation that the County can promote to achieve more resilient power and energy systems in West Maui.

Complexity

Medium

Phase

Implementation

Cost

Low

Public Participation

Consult



Wind Turbines on East Maui

“

Improving the infrastructure is key. Need better water, sewer, solar power and streets

Bury power lines in and just above the town.”

Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

This project requires coordination with Hawaiian Electric.

Next Steps

- Studies will produce a list of projects for implementation

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- Goal 2.4 Economic opportunity through innovation and collaboration
- Policy 2.4.8 Support expansion of renewable energy that is broadly supported throughout the community, including small-scale community options, all of which include plans for disposal that does not burden County landfills and decommissioning at the end of the project’s intended use

Project Details

Cost Estimate:

\$100,000

Existing Funding Sources:

- Current FEMA mission assignment
- Previously funded research
- U.S. Department of Energy, National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL)

Project Leads:

- U.S. Department of Energy, National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL)
- Hawai’i State Energy Office
- Hawaiian Electric

Project Partners:

- County Department of Public Works
- Lahaina Energy Partnership

Infrastructure Assessment and Improvement Studies

Purpose

All projects are reliant upon the availability and sufficient capacity of the infrastructure systems that support and sustain them. As such, the County seeks to build a holistic understanding of the existing, planned and potential future needs of the infrastructure systems, in order to plan for potential strains and resulting capacity improvements that may be warranted throughout the long-term recovery and rebuilding effort. Additionally, the County seeks to understand all opportunities available for redeveloping County-owned land to maximize existing resources, and to evaluate scenarios for adapting to sea level rise as part of the rebuilding process to ensure rebuilding decisions are risk informed. This information is critical to adequately planning and implementing the community’s vision. These studies will provide important input to the Rebuild Lahaina Plan.

Project Description

The project includes various analyses that take a holistic view of the current infrastructure in place and evaluate future infrastructure needs in and around the impact area, ultimately identifying improvements necessary to implement the community’s vision for recovery. These assessments and studies evaluate the development and redevelopment opportunities of County-owned land in Lahaina to support decision-making and will include an assessment of the impacts of sea level rise on various rebuilding

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|------------|----------------|------|----------------------|
| Low | Implementation | Low | Inform |



Current Status of West Maui Greenway

“Please do not overbuild on the West Side because our current infrastructure cannot sustain increased population.”

Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey

scenarios. Based on the findings of the site analyses and potential redevelopment opportunities, land use modifications may be identified (e.g. zone changes). These efforts build on goals, policies and implementation actions identified in the West Maui Community Plan. The individual studies include roadways, drainage, water, sewer, electrical and telecommunication systems.

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

Coordination with Rebuild Lahaina Plan, aggregating data and interagency coordination.

Next Steps

- Over the next few years, there will be assessments and studies to gather and assess existing systems data and determine demands and purpose upgrades
- Results from completed assessments and studies may be used for decision-making going forward

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.1** Ready and resilient systems
- **Goal 2.2** A complete, balanced, and connected transportation network
- **Action 2.14** Redesign mauka-makai streets in Lahaina to enhance pedestrian and bicycle movement, including enhanced sidewalk facilities, bicycle lanes, shade trees, planters, and street furniture, with particular attention to Lahainaluna Road, mauka of Honoapiʻilani Highway

Project Details

- Cost Estimate:**
N/A (Funding Secured)
- Potential Funding Sources:**
County, State and federal
- Existing Funding Sources:**
Direct TA through FEMA CA
- Project Lead:**
County Department of Public Works

- Project Partners:**
 - County Department of Emergency Management
 - County Department of Environmental Management
 - County Department of Planning
 - County Department Water Supply
 - State Department of Transportation
 - Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - Hawaiian Electric
 - Hawaiian Telecom
 - Spectrum

Creation of a Lahaina Memorial

Purpose

The August 8, 2023 Lahaina wildfire tragically took the lives of at least 102 loved ones and displaced thousands of people. The fire destroyed approximately 2,207 structures, of which 95% were homes and businesses - an entire town that was beloved by many across Maui, Hawai'i and the world. The fire has had immeasurable reverberating effects across the pae 'āina o Hawai'i, and the creation of a Lahaina Memorial is necessary for the healing of the community and remembrance of those lost.

Project Description

This project creates a Lahaina Memorial that honors the lives of loved ones lost and the experiences of survivors and community members. The Lahaina Memorial will serve as a healing space for the community to gather, remember, and reflect. Planning for the memorial will heavily involve community members and survivors and will also serve as a step in the healing process for the community. The location choice and design of the memorial will be community-led to ensure that the space properly honors those lost and serves as an appropriate long-term space for the community.

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|--|--|------|---|
|  High |  Planning | TBD |  Collaborate |



Ho'ūlu Unity Gathering Unity March on January 20, 2024

“**Make Lahaina EDUCATIONAL and make a MEMORIAL in honor of all who have lost their lives on August 8, 2023!**”
Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

Challenges include funding, consensus among community and finding a location in Lahaina.

Next Steps

- Work with community to do initial planning for memorial
- Identify funding opportunities
- Plan memorial
- Design and construct memorial with community leading efforts

“**A memorial should be prominently constructed.**”
Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey


Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)


- **Goal 2.3** Responsible stewardship of resources, culture, and character




Ho'ūlu Unity Gathering Unity March on January 20, 2024

Project Details

- 

Cost Estimate:
TBD
- 

Potential Funding Sources:
TBD
- 

Project Leads:
 - County Office of the Mayor
 - Local community groups

- 

Project Partners:
 - U.S. Economic Development Administration
 - Community Leaders and Members
 - Hawai'i Community Foundation
 - Maui Economic Recovery Commission
 - National Endowment for the Arts
 - National Endowment for Humanities

Affordable Rental Housing Program

Purpose

Hundreds of affordable housing units owned and/or financed by public entities, in 10 developments, were lost in the wildfires. This program will establish processes to support the rebuild of affordable housing units lost in the wildfires and the construction of new affordable housing. It will prioritize replacement, and potential expansion, of lost units to account for the growing need of affordable housing in the area. The initial seven sites of this program remain in public ownership (except the Low Income Housing Tax Credits [LIHTC]-funded project).

Project Description

Combined, these projects provided well over 700 units of affordable housing for Maui residents before the fire. While these projects were an important supply of housing for Maui, there remains a great need for additional housing units to meet demand. This program supports the reconstruction of these projects, and where feasible, expansion to include additional units and/or new affordable housing projects to meet the continuing and growing need. The actual level of affordability is unknown at this time, though it is likely to be set at similar levels as the projects were pre-fire. These projects are identified as a “program” to signify the great need for affordable housing, and to, at a minimum, match the unit number and affordability levels of the former units.

This program intends to replace and expand affordable housing by reconstructing the following 10 projects that were lost in the wildfires.

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|--|---|------|--|
|  High |  Design | TBD |  Inform |



Affordable Rental Housing Programs

One State-owned property:

- Front Street Apartments (142 units)

Two properties owned by the Hawaiʻi Public Housing Authority:

- David Malo Circle (18 units)
- Piʻilani Homes (42 units)

Three County-owned properties:

- Komohana Hale (20 units)

- Lahaina Crossroads (20 units)
- Ka Hale A Ke Ola (94-unit homeless resource center)

Three properties owned by private nonprofit organizations:

- Hale Mahaolu Eono (35 units) that is jointly financed by U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Lahaina Surf (112 units) (financed by HUD)
- The Weinberg Court (62 units)

An additional project was privately held, but financed through LIHTC, issued by the State and federal governments:

- Kaiāulu O Kupuohi (89 units)

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

As 10 projects are included in this program, each project will experience individual roadblocks. Ongoing management will be required for as long as the units are in use. If expanded, additional property acquisition

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.5** Safe, healthy, livable communities for all
- **Action 5.15** Obtain funding and implement the expansion of proven housing programs that help residents attain sustainable housing

and funding will be required for construction of the units.

Next Steps

- Publicly funded housing is expensive and complex to build
- Extensive permitting and financing must be obtained, likely well beyond what is available post-fire
- Each project will need to be located outside of known hazard areas and planned, permitted and constructed as an individual project

Project Details



Cost Estimate:
TBD



Potential Funding Sources:

- Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program
- Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant (NHHBG) Program



Project Leads:

- County Department of Housing
- State of Hawaiʻi



Project Partners:

- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Local community groups

Homeowner Support Programs

Purpose

Homeowners are experiencing long-term financial impacts caused by the pandemic, which have been exacerbated by wildfires. There is a need to increase long-term housing options within the County to assist displaced families after the wildfires. Programs are needed to support financial assistance for affected homeowners and increase available new housing units for Maui residents with the goal to preserve community stability and facilitate effective recovery.

Project Description

These programs will continue to expand ongoing projects and efforts already in place to assist residents experiencing financial concerns. Homeowners displaced by the wildfires will be eligible for these redeveloped programs. Programs will be open to homeowners displaced by the wildfires and will build off the Maui Homeowner’s Assistance Fund (MHAF), which is a COVID-19 assistance program designed to provide mortgage and other qualified housing expense assistance now being offered to homeowners displaced by the August 2023 wildfires. It includes the ‘Ohana Assistance Program, which launched July 1, 2024, to provide grants to County homeowners up to \$100,000 to defray the cost of design and construction of an attached or detached ‘ohana unit to owner-occupied grant applicants.

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|---|--|------|--|
|  Low |  Planning | TBD |  Inform |



Rebuilding in Lahaina

“Without a plan to support the economy building is almost futile. Families still won’t be able to afford to pay bills without income and will be forced to sell or lose homes. Owner occupied homes need to be a priority.”

Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

Continuation and expansion of the programs will require additional funding sources. County staff and project partners will be necessary to effectively manage programs and grant requirements.

Next Steps

- Program objectives, funding opportunities and homeowner support needs should be regularly reassessed



Homes in County of Maui

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.5** Safe, healthy, livable communities for all
- **Action 5.15** Obtain funding and implement the expansion of proven housing programs that help residents attain sustainable housing

Project Details

| | |
|--|--|
|  Cost Estimate: TBD |  Project Lead: County Department of Housing |
|  Potential Funding Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• County, State and federal• U.S. Department of Treasury• Local community groups |  Project Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• State of Hawai‘i• U.S. Department of Treasury• Local community groups |

Economic Innovation and Development

Purpose

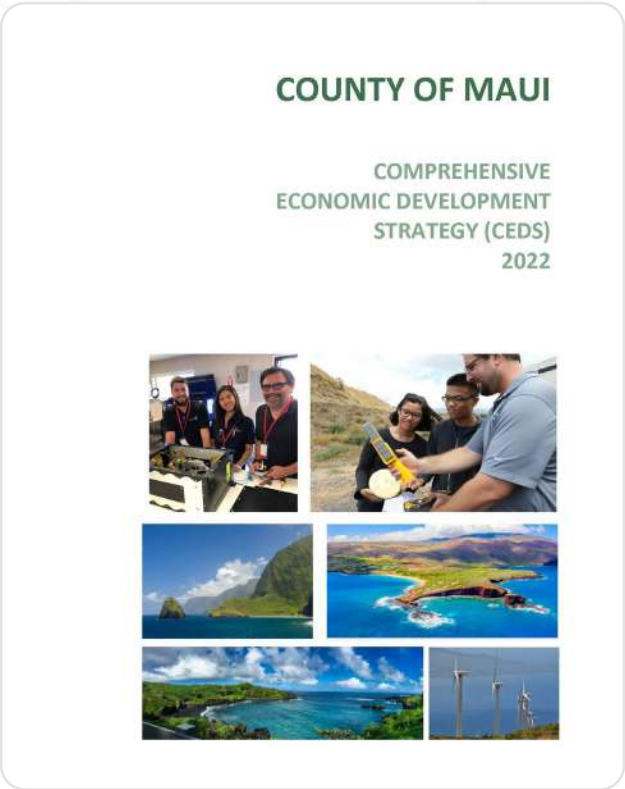
Economic innovation and development will provide prioritized and targeted funding and training for tech and manufacturing businesses, as well as priority infrastructure, workforce and economic development projects. The creation of an implementation fund to support the needs of these clusters will support Maui’s economic vitality and resilience while helping to address Maui’s post-disaster economic needs.

Project Description

This project includes four State recovery projects:

- Maui Comprehensive Economic Development Implementation Fund**
Provide targeted funding to priority infrastructure, workforce and economic development projects identified by the forthcoming Maui Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) implementation plan.
- Prioritizing Maui Business for Innovate Hawai’i Tech and Innovation Grants**
Hawai’i Technology Development Corporation (HTDC) prioritized Maui tech and manufacturing business with grant assistance when applying for competitive grant program administered by Innovate Hawai’i. This is a competitive grant focusing on economic impacts for the State.
- Small Business Training for Tech and Manufacturing**
HTDC prioritized Maui tech and

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|------------|----------|------|----------------------|
| Medium | Planning | High | Inform |



County of Maui Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

manufacturing business with grant assistance when applying for competitive grant program administered by Innovate Hawai’i. This is a competitive grant focusing on economic impacts for the State.

- Ecommerce Training Program**
HTDC prioritizes helping impacted tech and manufacturing business with digital business ecommerce training and

implementation. Program resources have been allotted for Maui companies if they need assistance.

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

The CEDS was completed in 2023 prior to the Maui Wildfires by the Maui Economic Development Board (MEDB). In the aftermath of the Maui Wildfires, MEDB in conjunction with the County of Maui Office of Economic Development (OED) is developing a CEDS implementation plan to identify actionable projects and programs in a post-wildfire economic environment.

Next Steps

- Identify funding sources for continued implementation

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- Goal 2.4** Economic opportunity through innovation and collaboration

“I think there are opportunities to align economic interests with several other projects by enabling private investment, agricultural development, small business development and perhaps other factors to enhance economic opportunities in and around Lahaina.”

Community Quote, LTRP Feedback

Project Details

- Cost Estimate:**
Maui Comprehensive Economic Development Implementation Fund: \$50 million
- Potential Funding Sources:**
TBD

- Project Lead:**
Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Hawai’i Technology Development Corporation
- Project Partners:**
Maui Economic Recovery Commission

West Maui Business Center (WMBC)

Purpose

The West Maui Business Center (WMBC) will empower the local business community by providing personalized support, essential tools, and access to resources that are vital for recovery and long-term resilience. Currently focused on wildfire recovery, the WMBC has the potential to become a cornerstone for sustainable economic development, helping local businesses adapt to evolving challenges while fostering innovation and growth throughout West Maui.

Project Description

The WMBC is an initiative of the County’s Office of Economic Development (OED), serving as a hub for collaboration and business support. Through partnerships with County departments, organizations and nonprofits, the WMBC provides services and resources to help businesses thrive. While most services are free, some specialized support may incur fees.

Key Services:

- **Business Coaching:** Personalized advising to tackle unique business challenges
- **Workshops and Training:** Covering financial planning, marketing, e-commerce, and disaster preparedness
- **Networking Opportunities:** Facilitating connections among businesses, vendors and community collaborators
- **Resource Hub:** Centralized access to grants, loans and market research

Access Options:

- Virtual or in-person appointments via [Maui Nui Strong’s website](#)

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|--|---|------|---|
|  Medium |  Design | TBD |  Collaborate |



[Inspiration for future collaborative meeting space](#)

- Walk-in consultations, subject to availability

With modern infrastructure and enhanced services, it will become a vibrant hub for collaboration, innovation and growth. Proposed features include dedicated office space, a multi-functional training room to fit 15 to 40 attendees, private meeting rooms, co-working area, a resource library, an innovation incubator, pop-up showcase area, and consignment opportunities. The future WMBC will be a purpose-built facility designed to meet the evolving needs of West Maui’s business community.

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

The WMBC currently operates within the County’s Office of Recovery – West Maui at Lahaina Gateway. While the location offers

accessibility, operational challenges hinder the full potential of its support services:

- **Inflexible Scheduling:** Limited shared spaces reduce the ability to host workshops or events at convenient times
- **Space Constraints:** Insufficient room for group training, networking, and community events
- **Privacy Concerns:** High traffic and minimal soundproofing hinder confidential consultations
- **Distractions:** Open layouts affect the professional environment needed for meaningful business discussions

Next Steps

- **Feasibility Study:** Identify an ideal location, estimate costs and outline infrastructure requirements
- **Community Engagement:** Gather feedback from local businesses on preferred features and services
- **Funding Acquisition:** Explore federal recovery funds, state grants and private contributions

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.4** Economic opportunity through innovation and collaboration

“

“We need to ease the process of finding affordable rental spaces to help our local businesses operate, work and collaborate.”

Business Health Check, OED

- **Design and Build Phase:** Develop a versatile facility tailored to community needs
- **Launch and Promote:** Conduct an open house and media outreach for widespread awareness

Project Details



Cost Estimate:

TBD



Potential Funding Sources:

TBD



Project Leads:

- County Office of Economic Development
- State of Hawai’i



Project Partners:

- County Department of Liquor Control
- American Job Center
- Hawai’i Small Business Development Center
- Maui County Business Resource Center
- Maui County Workforce Development Board
- Maui Economic Development Board
- Maui Economic Opportunity

Building Resilience Incentives

Purpose

This project seeks to encourage the implementation of higher (more stringent) building codes than those currently in place, which would result in development more resilient to future hazards.

Project Description

This project would promote the implementation of higher building codes for rebuilt residential and commercial buildings. The initial incentive would be the increased resilience from the current codes to the higher ones. This project will showcase that, for each hazard type, higher codes increase resilience and reduce hazard vulnerability. Additional incentives would be developed by appropriate partners. This project is distinct from the “mitigation fund for homeowners.”

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|--|--|------|--|
|  Medium |  Planning | TBD |  Inform |



First Home Rebuild in Lahaina Impact Zone

“Resilience needs to be pre-planned; it needs to begin as people rebuild.”

Community Quote, LTRP Feedback

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

Implementation would require the coordination between various agencies including the Department of Finance, Department of Public Works and County Council. Project needs to be further developed and discussed with appropriate partners.

Next Steps

- Project scope needs to be developed

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.1** Goal 2.1 Ready and Resilient Systems
- **Action 1.12** Propose amendments to the building, fire, and zoning codes that promote resilient structures and communities

Project Details

| | |
|--|--|
|  Cost Estimate: TBD |  Project Lead: State Disaster Recovery Coordinator |
|  Potential Funding Sources: TBD |  Project Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• State Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism• County Department of Finance• County Department of Public Works |

Healthcare Service Expansion

Purpose

This project consists of performing a Health Service, Behavioral Health Service and Social Service Gap Analysis and addressing gaps exacerbated by the fires in order to be able to expand them down the line and combine cultural understanding with mental health resources. The University of Hawai'i Childcare and Behavioral Health Services Gap Analysis is focused on the childcare and behavioral health services gaps in the County. Additional analysis needs to be completed to identify gaps in primary health services and social services, including but not limited to: Outpatient Ambulatory Care Centers, Outpatient Health Clinics, Skilled Nursing Facilities, Long-Term Care Units, Dialysis, Older Adult Assisted Living Facilities, Older Adult Memory Care Units, Older Adult Home Health Care Agencies, and Specialty Care on island. This project will identify programs, partners and solutions to increase access to specialized health services.

Project Description

The gap analysis will build off the ongoing Childcare and Behavioral Health Services Gap Analysis being performed by the University of Hawai'i Maui College, whose purpose is to conduct a succinct gap analysis of childcare and behavioral health services for fire-impacted individuals as part of Hulihiia's Lahaina Revitalization Project. Their analysis aims to identify existing services, assess their adequacy and determine areas of need to inform strategic planning and resource allocation. It will assess the current landscape of childcare and behavioral health services

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|------------|----------|------|----------------------|
| Medium | Planning | TBD | Inform |



The Maui Wildfire Exposure Study

available to fire-impacted individuals in the Lahaina area, identify gaps and deficiencies in existing services based on community needs assessments and provide quantifiable data to Hulihiia to be mapped using data visualization tools. Once gaps are identified, this project will work to address them.

“As we have chronic shortages of every type of healthcare worker and service the county should look at encouraging health care training and services on Maui as an intelligent way to diversify our economy.”

Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

This project is dependent on the findings of the gap analysis conducted by Hulihiia’s Center for Sustainable Systems, University of Hawai'i Maui College, and the outcome of the work resulting from that gap analysis.

Next Steps

- Gaps and duplications in system-wide service availability, contributing factors, needed program expansions, and next steps for addressing gaps need to be identified
- Coordination with, and determination of, the scope of analysis proposed by the University of Hawai'i
- If the scope is focused on health, an alternate mechanism to identify gaps and duplication in social services may need to be implemented
- Once the gap analysis has been completed, options and stakeholders involved to pursue service expansion should be identified

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- Goal 2.5 Safe, healthy, livable communities for all



The Maui Wildfire Exposure Study

- University program development should be explored and relations between university and industry bolstered

Project Details

- Cost Estimate:**
TBD
- Potential Funding Sources:**
 - Behavioral Health Service Expansion (BHSE)
 - Community Grant – Ola Ke Kanaka – Physical, Spiritual, Mental & Emotional Health

- Project Leads:**
 - State Department of Health
 - University of Hawai'i
- Project Partners:**
 - County of Maui
 - U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
 - U.S. Economic Development Administration

Comprehensive Environmental Monitoring and Sampling Plan (CEMSP)

Purpose

Quality defensible environmental data are necessary for environmental and human health decision-making. Comprehensive data management and communication systems are needed to share these data with the public, as well as federal, State and local partners.

Project Description

This project will include the following key activities:

- Monitor, measure and report potentially harmful substances in the environment: Air, Ash and Debris, Beach Sand, Coastal Sediment, Coastal Waters, West Maui Temporary Debris Storage (TDS) Site, and County Parks’ Soil Testing and other facilities and locations as requested and relevant to recovery
- Create and maintain a Maui Environmental Data Portal to present, interpret and explain monitoring data in lay terms using narrative and data visualization tools. Suitable for adaptation to future incidents
- Prepare Comprehensive Environmental Monitoring and Sampling Plan

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|------------|--------------------|------------|----------------------|
| Low | Implementation | Medium | Inform |



Lahaina Drinking Water Sampling

“

“Long term air quality testing and water is important to know how we are doing as a community.”

Community Quote Neighborhood Workshop

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

Challenges include having sufficient resources to continue monitoring activities (field sampling and analysis), participation of partner agencies and organization in the provision of data, IT system requirements, and data governance and quality will require regular monitoring.

The project will require ongoing reviews and inputs from Environmental Management Division (EMD) and the Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) Office staff for planning of monitoring activities and review and reporting of analytical data. It will also require Hawai’i Department of Health Communications Office reviews and IT teams support for the webpage to ensure ongoing compliance with Hawai’i Office of Enterprise Technology Services requirements.

Next Steps

- Phase 2 of the Environmental Data Portal including more dynamic accessibility and displays of data (end of 2024/early 2025)

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.3** Responsible stewardship of resources, culture, and character

- Continued development and inclusion of additional data and information as receive feedback form users, including public and partner organizations (TBD)
- Ongoing environmental monitoring reporting (ongoing from June 2024)
- Public forum for informational sessions to update the public of ongoing activities (TBD)

Project Details

Cost Estimate:

\$2.5 million

Potential Funding Sources:

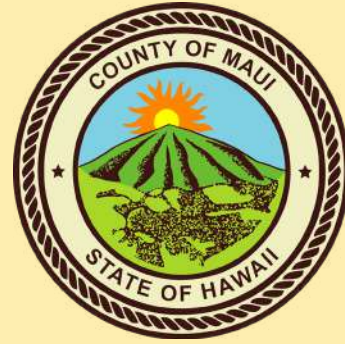
- Department of Health Operating Budgets
- FEMA Public Assistance

Project Lead:

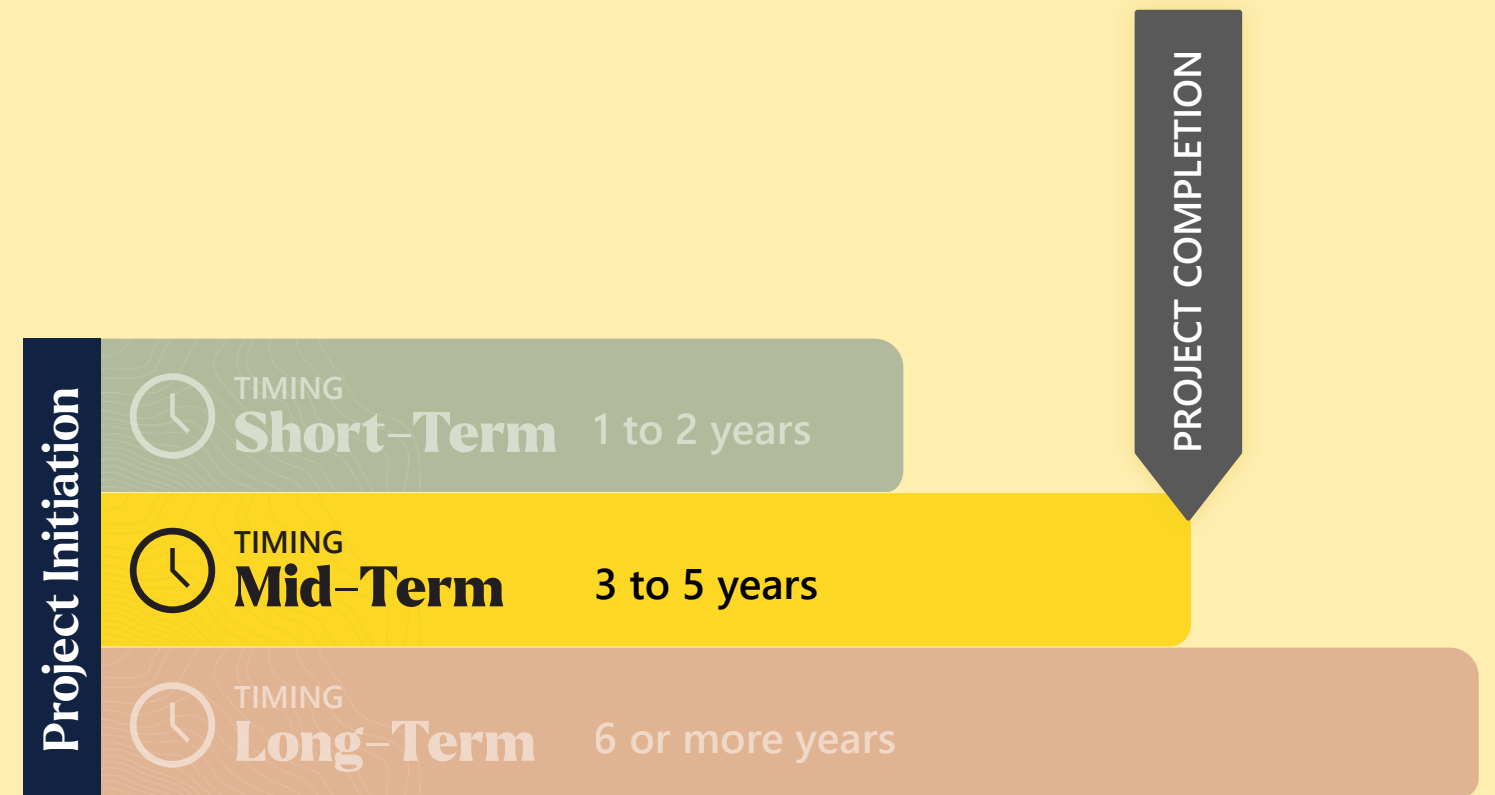
State Department of Health, Environmental Management Division

Project Partners:

- Hui O Ka Wai Ola
- Local community groups



7.2 Mid-Term



Maui Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) Advancement Program

Purpose

This program will improve the County’s ability to identify, mitigate and respond to all hazard threats to the community, as well as the community’s awareness and ability to prepare for and respond to future hazards and threats. While situational awareness tools are improving, additional tools and procedures would improve information dissemination, planning and decision-making both by MEMA and various partners. Even with the increase in civil service staffing for MEMA, additional personnel resources may be needed to ensure that incident support functions are fully staffed for incidents that last over several operational periods. The County lacks sufficient hurricane-resistant shelters and this effort will assess the inventory of available shelter facilities, identify needed capital investment to make hurricane-resistant and prioritize improvements.

Project Description

The MEMA Advancement Program is composed of four major areas of emphasis:

1. Emergency Services Infrastructure: Upgrades in emergency services communications and situational awareness infrastructure, data collection, management and dissemination to support policy making, resource allocation and incident support. These systems will also provide key inputs to public information and advisory notices

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| <div>Medium</div> | <div>Planning</div> | <div>Low</div> | <div>Consult</div> |



MEMA Logo

during incidents to include response and recovery.

2. Emergency Services Staffing: Create a MEMA Reserve (on-call paid) and MEMA Volunteer (on-call unpaid) program to provide MEMA with staffing during activations. Creation of a MEMA Reserve would provide Incident Management Team (IMT) support to unified and area commands within the County while a MEMA Volunteer Corps could assist with incident support in the Emergency Operations Center to backfill civil service personnel.

3. Shelters, Resilience Centers and Assembly Areas: Building upon previous

efforts, suitability analyses will be updated and needs analyses generated for sheltering utilizing both County and Department of Education facilities under various scenarios. Additionally, sites for resilience centers and assembly areas will be identified with associated support requirements under various contingencies.

4. Community Engagement: In addition to ongoing community education and preparedness activities, implementing a comprehensive social media strategy utilizing social media monitoring for situational awareness, can provide emergency alert and other relevant information to affected communities during response and recovery and a renewed emphasis on recruitment and training of Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) and Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES).

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

A stable civil service cadre is a critical requirement in executing the proposed program.

Next Steps

- Completion of the MEMA Strategic Plan to include review and approval by Department of Management

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- Goal 2.1** Ready and resilient systems
- Action 1.18** Develop a community-based disaster preparedness plan for West Maui

Project Details

Cost Estimate:

\$168,750

Potential Funding Sources:

- Emergency Management Baseline Assessment Grant
- Emergency Operations Center Grant Program

Project Lead:

Maui Emergency Management Agency

Project Partners:

- County Department of Fire and Public Safety
- County Police Department
- County Department of Human Concerns
- County Department of Parks and Recreation
- County Department of Public Works
- County Department of Transportation
- State Department of Education
- State Department of Transportation
- Hawai'i Emergency Management Agency
- American Red Cross
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (grant opportunities)
- Hawaiian Electric

Street Connectivity and Extensions

Purpose

Maui Fire Department has reviewed the wildfire impact zone and determined certain streets need to be improved or connected to facilitate public safety in the future. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has also conducted a LifeSim model to review existing conditions and evacuation strategies and determine their effectiveness. The outcome of both efforts is the identification of streets in impacted neighborhoods that would benefit from increased connectivity to improve evacuation ability. This project has been identified and prioritized as a key public safety project that needs to move forward within the fire-impacted areas to support disaster evacuation. It will provide necessary connectivity, ingress and egress for impacted neighborhoods.

Project Description

This project will provide necessary fire evacuation connectivity on various roads to better support and facilitate public safety in the future. It would consist of a phased approach that would require land acquisition and road improvements for a variety of identified locations where streets do not meet current fire codes, cul-de-sacs are substandard and connections are missing. Streets included are:

- Aki Street Connector
- Papalaua to Aki Street Connector
- Kaakolu Street to Lahaina Bypass
- Kanakea Loop to Lahainaluna Road

Complexity

High

Phase

Implementation

Cost

High

Public Participation

Consult



Dickenson St. Looking Mauka



Street Connectivity and Extensions

- Kuhua Street Extension to Komo Mai
- Dickenson Street Extension
- N. Hakau Place to Lahaina Bypass

Wahikuli Connectors to Cane Haul Road/ West Maui Greenway:

- Fleming Road
- Wahikuli Road
- Malanai Street

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

Land acquisition for right of way, environmental assessment and construction permitting is needed.

Next Steps

- An Infrastructure and Road Master Plan
- Securing right of way
- Land acquisition and subdivisions
- Preparation of an environmental assessment and construction documents
- Obtain construction permits
- Advertisement for bid and construction

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.1** Ready and resilient systems
- **Goal 2.2** A complete, balanced, and connected transportation network
- **Action 1.22** Identify additional emergency evacuation routes to access West Maui and isolated neighborhoods
- **Action 1.27** Identify and implement appropriate safety improvements such as traffic controls to improve the use of the Kahekili Highway and Honoapi'ilani Highway as alternate routes for West Maui during times of emergency

“...provide more access/roadways for emergencies, less congestion and alternate routes in case of accidents.”

Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey

Project Details



Cost Estimate:
>\$10 million



Potential Funding Sources:
Reconnecting Communities and Neighborhoods (RCN) Program



Existing Funding Sources:
County of Maui: \$5 million



Project Lead:
County Department of Public Works



Project Partners:

- County Department of Fire and Public Safety
- Maui Emergency Management Agency
- State Department of Transportation

Kuhua Street Extension

Purpose

The Kuhua Street extension will provide new necessary connectivity, egress, multimodal transportation, and utility corridors to West Maui. The project will alleviate existing traffic congestion and improve circulation, including pedestrian-friendly access by incorporating a multiuse trail along its entire length in a later phase. The roadway would also serve as an alternate route during emergencies or in the event of unexpected closures of Honoapiʻilani Highway.

Project Description

This project is to develop a new public collector roadway that will be aligned east of, and roughly parallel to, Honoapiʻilani

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|------------|------------|----------|----------------------|
| High | Design | High | Consult |



View South at Kahoma Stream Flood Control Channel Crossing (Cane Haul Road and LKPR Sugar Cane Train Track)

Highway (approximately 2 miles) with two travel lanes and additional turn lanes at major intersections. Utilities including drainage, water, sewer, power, telephone, and television will be installed or upgraded. The Kuhua Street extension may include the proposed West Maui Greenway multiuse path.

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

Land acquisition for right of way and construction permitting will need to be obtained.

Next Steps

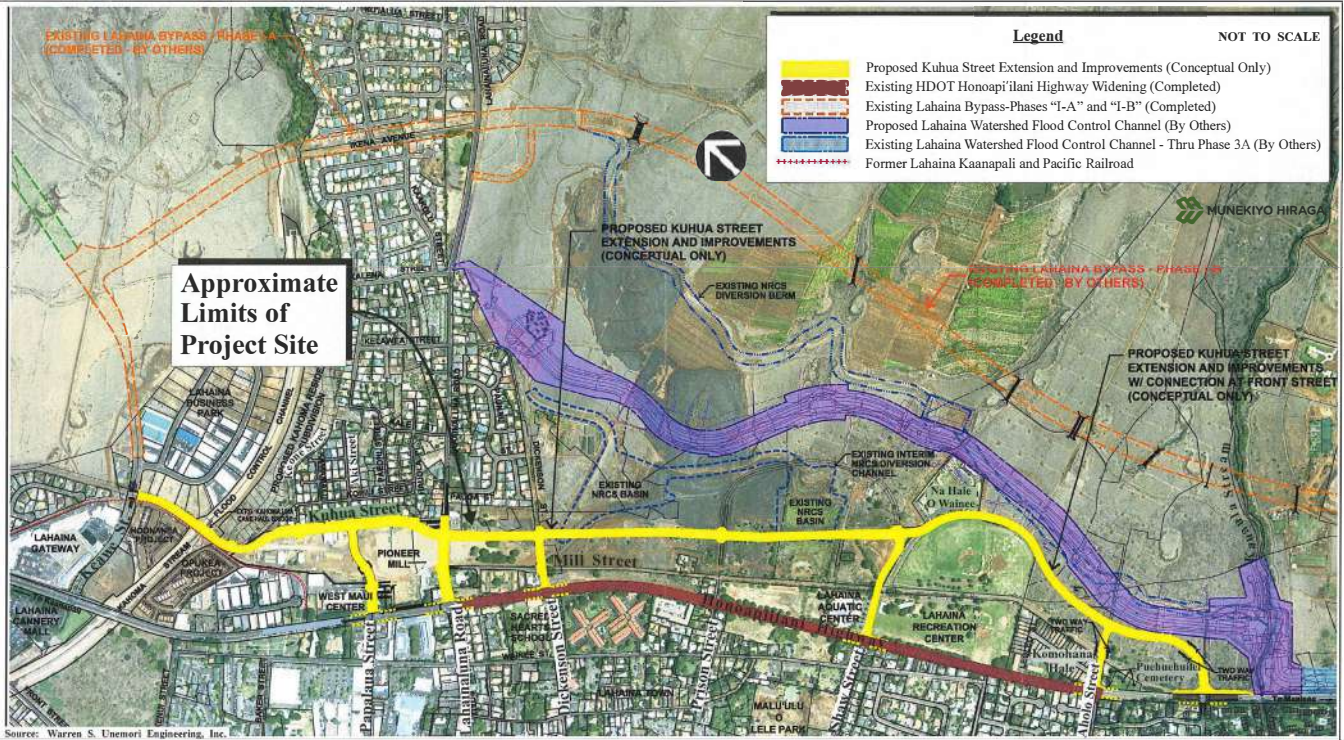
- Securing right of way, land acquisition and subdivisions
- Preparation of an environmental assessment and construction documents
- Obtain construction permits, advertisement for bid, and construction

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.1** Ready and resilient systems
- **Goal 2.2** A complete, balanced, and connected transportation network

“We need to widen the roads in the Kuhua Camp area. Aki, Kopili, Paeohi, Kale, Hauola, Kale etc.”

Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey



Kuhua Street Extension and Improvement Project - Conceptual Alignment, not final

Project Details

Cost Estimate:
\$36 million

Project Lead:
County Department of Public Works

Project Partners:

- County Department of Emergency Management
- County Department of Planning
- County Department of Water Supply
- Private Landowners

Potential Funding Sources:
Reconnecting Communities and Neighborhoods (RCN) Program

Lahaina Water Infrastructure Firefighting Capacity

Purpose

By improving fire flow capacity of the water system, this project will improve public safety and support the County’s Department of Water Supply in fulfilling its core mission of reliably delivering safe potable water for generations. This project will immediately benefit Lahaina in the long-term recovery process and protect the community from future wildfire events. The Maui Fire Chief’s Wildfire After-action Report dated 4/18/2024 recommended that recovery efforts include increasing the Lahaina water system’s ability to meet fire flow requirements.

Project Description

This project will update the capacity of water infrastructure in Lahaina by improving pipeline and facility deficiencies to meet current hydraulic criteria to address low fire flow residual pressures in the water system. The County’s Department of Water Supply identified the most critical capacity deficiencies in the water system to be insufficient storage and undersized waterlines. Priority projects to mitigate deficiencies include:

1. Construction of a new 1.7-million-gallon water storage tank to increase Lahaina’s water system’s storage from 4.4 million gallons to 6.1 million gallons
2. Small-diameter pipeline upgrades to correct hydraulic deficiencies and improve fire flow
3. North-south transmission main upgrades to improve the conveyance of water from

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|------------|--------|------|----------------------|
| High | Design | High | Inform |



A Maui Fire Department truck

north of the Lahaina system to south of the system

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

This project addresses the infrastructure upgrades necessary to meet capacity needs, but water source development is also a critical component of addressing capacity deficiencies. This will require collaboration with the Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM) to secure the necessary water use permit allocations to accommodate new water source development in West Maui.

Next Steps

- Continue to partner with the State Department of Health and State Hawaiian Housing Authority to secure funding
- Identify funding for the new storage tank

“

We need an upgrade of our fire hydrant system using differed water lines. Fire hydrants need to be separate water systems from municipal, with more regular testing of pressure and maintenance.”

Community Quote Neighborhood Workshop

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.1** Ready and resilient systems
- **Action 1.28** Preserve and maintain existing reservoir and water storage infrastructure within West Maui for fire protection capabilities and agricultural uses

Project Details

Cost Estimate:

\$47.8 million

Potential Funding Sources:

- FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- HUD Community Development Block Grant Program

Existing Funding Sources:

- Hawai’i Department of Health Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Emerging Contaminants Loan: \$15.1 million for upsizing Malo Street and Honoapi’ilani Highway 12-inch transmission main
- Hawai’i Department of Labor Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Loan: \$9.6 million for upsizing small diameter <8-inch pipeline
- State Hawaiian Housing Authority:
 - \$12.1 million for new 16-inch pipeline Installation from Wahikuli Pump Station to Wahikuli Storage Tank
 - \$18.5 million for upsizing Wahikuli booster pump station

Project Lead:

County Department of Water Supply

Project Partners:

- County Department of Fire and Public Safety
- State Commission on Water Resource Management
- State Department of Health
- State Department of Land and Natural Resources
- Hawai’i Public Housing Authority

LONG-TERM RECOVERY PLAN | 75

Stormwater Resilience and Flood Risk Management

Purpose

This project will implement holistic stormwater and flood management, minimize stormwater runoff into the ocean and manage floodwaters across West Maui.

Project Description

Current projects include the Lahaina Town Drainage Master Plan Update (to address localized flooding in urbanized areas of Lahaina) and preliminary design for the flood control project (retention basins and diversion channels mauka of Lahaina). This project is supported through U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service’s (NRCS) Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program. The County Department of Public Works (DPW) is the local sponsor

Complexity

High

Phase

Planning

Cost

High

Public Participation

Consult

with Stantec as contractor. The project is currently working on a supplementary environmental impact study since the original Environmental Impact Statement was written in the 1980s, and a hydrologic and hydraulic study. Once studies are completed, USDA NRCS and DPW will discuss the data, needs and how the Lahaina Watershed can address the needs through feasible conservation practices, either structural or non-structural.

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

This project aligns with the current effort to develop a watershed management plan for Kahoma and Kaua’ula watersheds. Currently there is a lack of sponsorship for NRCS projects. The current contract NRCS has is for roughly \$1.4 million, but additional funds are needed. This project will have to compete nationally for design funding.

Next Steps

- Identification of funding source(s) and design

“

Incentivize 100% stormwater control and infiltration (with simple vegetative swales) to eliminate brown water events that impact our reefs and to recharge the aquifer...”

Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey

”

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- Goal 2.1** Ready and resilient systems
- Action 1.38** Update the Lahaina Town Drainage Master Plan for Low Impact Development (LID) and develop an implementation plan
- Action 1.39** Support the implementation of flood control projects and siltation basins mauka of Honoapi’ilani Highway, including the remaining phases of the Lahaina Watershed project to address problem areas
- Action 1.40** Maintain a current inventory of drainage facilities in West Maui for use in developing long-term plans to address stormwater issues
- Action 1.41** Improve stormwater management systems along the Lower Honoapi’ilani Road to minimize stormwater runoff to the ocean

Project Details

Cost Estimate:

TBD

Potential Funding Sources:

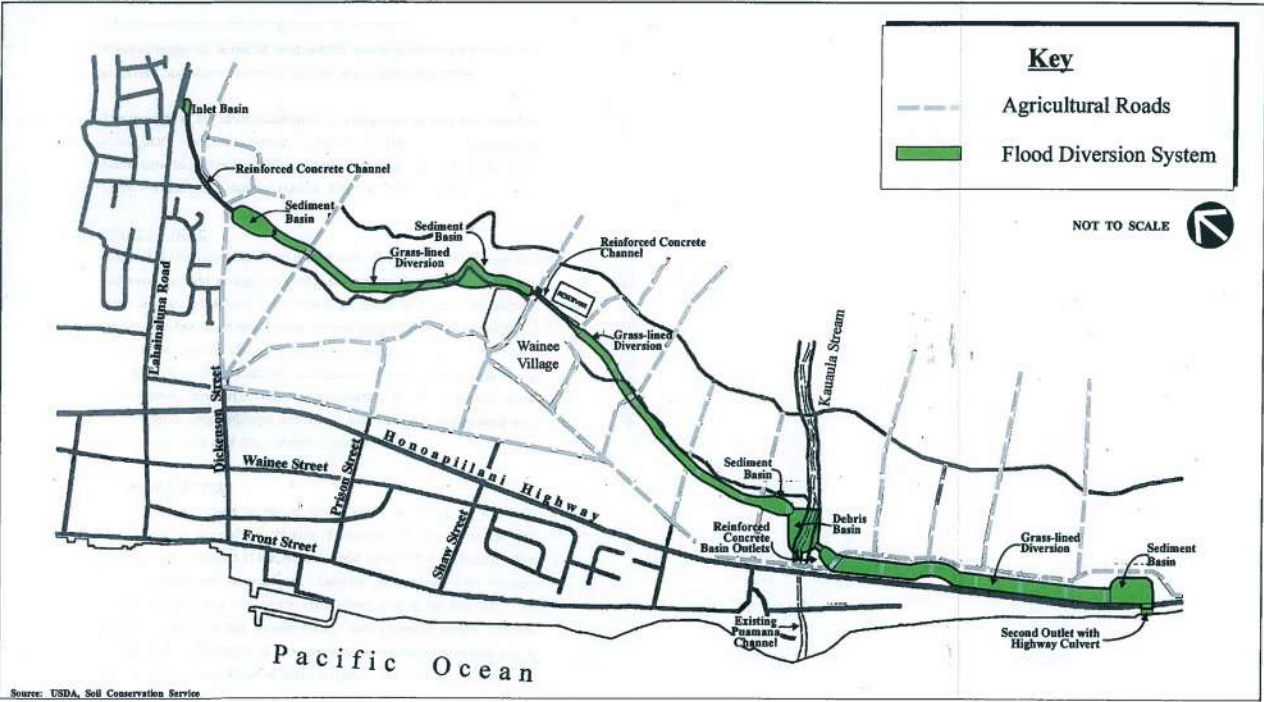
Watershed Protection Grants Program

Project Lead:

County Department of Public Works

Project Partners:

- County Department of Agriculture
- State Department of Health, Surface Water Protection Branch
- State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatics Resources
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



Lahaina Watershed Flood Control Project

Community Facilities

Purpose

Two important, high-priority community facilities were lost during the August 2023 wildfires and need to be rebuilt:

- **King Kamehameha III Elementary School**
- **Lahaina Public Library**

The site of King Kamehameha III Elementary School is located immediately adjacent to the shoreline and exposed to coastal hazards. The school was also built on top of important Native Hawaiian cultural sites. Due to sea level rise, safety for students and staff and consideration for historical and cultural significance of the space, the school needs a new location to rebuild.

The Lahaina Public Library was heavily used by the public on a daily basis and needs to be replaced to serve the community. However, the library is located on a culturally significant site, King Kamehameha III’s royal lo’i kalo, which the community desires to restore; therefore a new location for the library is needed.

Project Description

These projects are separate and independent, and neither have definitive locations or designs as of the publishing of this plan. The first is the permanent school replacement for King Kamehameha III which involves the identification of a permanent site to build a replacement for King Kamehameha III Elementary School. The second is the Lahaina Public Library replacement, which will identify a new site for the library. This project also involves

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|------------|--------|------|----------------------|
| High | Design | TBD | Involve |



King Kamehameha III School

discussions and planning for the long-term use of the ‘āina in the original facility locations for community benefit. King Kamehameha III Elementary School and the Lahaina Public Library are both currently located along the Lahaina coast on Native Hawaiian culturally significant sites. The community has expressed interest in establishing a cultural corridor encompassing the ‘āina of these sites to serve cultural practitioners, provide opportunities for community education, rewrite the narrative of these spaces, and elevate the visitor experience in correct cultural management practices.

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

For the replacement of King Kamehameha III Elementary School, locating a new school will require direct community outreach to

families of former student along with staff and the general public. Schools have a profound impact on the community, and thus should be carefully located to serve students safely and with easy pedestrian and vehicular access. The Lahaina Public Library replacement will require community input and planning. It should be centrally located and easily accessible to all residents of Lahaina and West Maui. Planning for the long-term use of the ‘āina of the original facility sites will require County-State coordination and community outreach to cultural practitioners, generational families and residents of Lahaina. This project will coordinate with the Rebuild Lahaina Plan.

Next Steps

- Identifying new facility sites through community engagement and then starting the design and construction process
- Community engagement for planning of long-term use with original facilities

Project Details

Cost Estimate:
TBD

Potential Funding Sources:
TBD

Existing Funding Sources:
FEMA Public Assistance

Project Leads:

- State Department of Education
- State Libraries System

Project Partners:

- County Department of ‘Ōiwi Resources
- Local community groups

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.5** Safe, healthy, livable communities for all



Lahaina Public Library

“

Working with the State for more/ improved public school and public library facilities. More county parks. Places for teens to hangout. Restore/return natural flow of water mauka to makai.”

Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey

”

Lahaina Harbor Restoration

Purpose

The harbor was destroyed in the August 2023 wildfires and is a critical component of the rehabilitation and revitalization of Lahaina. The Harbor is vital to the community’s recovery and long-term well-being as it supports the local economy through tourism, recreation and commercial activity. It provides safe docking of vessels and can contribute to resilience as a mechanism for evacuations and transport of goods. Additionally, the harbor provides important cultural benefit, fostering social connections through local traditions.

Project Description

This project includes multiple phases and components, listed as follows, to restore recreational and commercial activity.

- Reconstruction of Harbor Fuel System
- Bathymetric survey and debris removal
- Removal and replacement of mooring anchor blocks, steel and concrete piles
- Repair of loading pier
- Assessment and repair of water system leaks
- Dredging of harbor and Mala boat ramp
- Replacement of Front Row piers and dinghy dock
- Reconstruction of inner and outer marginal wharfs

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|------------|----------------|------|----------------------|
| High | Implementation | High | Consult |



Lahaina Small Boat Harbor

“Make the re-establishment of the Lahaina Harbor community businesses and workers a priority as these businesses and workers are in great need of re-establishing their livelihoods after such a devastating event.”

Community Quote, Ola Lahaina Recovery Survey

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

This project consists of work in water which requires careful environmental permitting and review.

Next Steps

- Demolition began in fall of 2024 and reconstruction is anticipated to be completed September 2026



Lahaina Small Boat Harbor in 1977

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.4** Economic opportunity through innovation and collaboration
- **Policy 2.4.6** Support boating facilities located near harbors

Maui ERC Project Crosswalk

[Regaining Lahaina’s Harbor for Economic Resilience](#)

Project Details

- Cost Estimate:**
\$30 million
- Potential Funding Sources:**
 - State Boating Special Fund
 - U.S. Department of Transportation Emergency Relief Funds
- Existing Funding Sources:**
FHWA Emergency Relief Program

- Project Lead:**
State Department of Land and Natural Resources
- Project Partners:**
TBD

Lahaina Water Infrastructure Resilience and Hardening

Purpose

All three of Lahaina’s available water supply points have existing deficiencies that, if failure were to occur, could trigger water shutoffs to Lahaina and exasperate the recovery and rebuilding effort. The Maui Fire Chief’s Wildfire After-action Report dated 4/18/2024 recommended that recovery efforts include increasing the reliability of the Lahaina water system’s ability to meet fire flow requirements and have backup supplies, which will be addressed by this project.

Project Description

This project will increase the reliability of the Lahaina water system’s ability to meet fire flow requirements and have backup supplies by targeting the most severe infrastructure vulnerability and risks within the system. The highest priority projects include:

- Replacement of non-functional fire suppression system at Lahaina Water Treatment Facility
- Rehabilitation of exposed raw waterline and finish waterline at the Lahaina Water Treatment Facility
- Installation of permanent on-site emergency generators and upgrade of outdated motor control systems at Kanahā Wells #1 and #2 and Waipuka Wells #1 and #2
- Replacement of outdated backwash filter necessary for water treatment
- Installation of Mahinahina Water Treatment Facility backup well to provide

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|------------|----------------|------|----------------------|
| High | Implementation | High | Inform |



Lahaina Water Treatment Facility

“

“Improve water infrastructure; restore historic waterways and water use dictated by community; control of water returned to land and people; remove private water system; local resource management and generational knowledge.”

”

Community Quote Neighborhood Workshop

- backup supplies for up to 6 months
- Installation of emergency generator at backup well site at the Mahinahina Water Treatment Facility

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

A resilient and hardened water supply system is essential to restoring the community, creating jobs and building a resilient future. This project will also support the County’s Department of Water Supply in fulfilling its core mission of reliably delivering safe drinking water for generations.

Next Steps

- Design is complete and the project is shovel-ready

Project Details

Cost Estimate:
Lahaina Water Treatment Facility Replacements: \$1.4 million
Kanahā Wells Emergency Generator and Motor Control Center Upgrades: \$2.5 million
Waipuka Wells Emergency Generator and Motor Control Center Upgrades: \$2.5 million
Mahinahina Backup Well: \$6.23 million
Mahinahina Water Treatment Facility Backwash Tank Replacement: \$1.9 million

Potential Funding Sources:

- EPA State and Tribal Assistance Grants
- EPA Disaster Supplemental Funding
- Department of Interior-DOH State Revolving Fund
- EPA Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program
- FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- HUD Community Development Block Grant Program
- US Bureau of Reclamation Drought Resiliency Projects Grant Program

Project Lead:
County Department of Water Supply

Project Partners:

- County Department of Fire and Public Safety
- County Department of Public Works

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.1** Ready and resilient systems
- **Action 1.28** Preserve and maintain existing reservoir and water storage infrastructure within West Maui for fire protection capabilities and agricultural uses

Wai and Watershed Planning

Purpose

Wai and watershed recovery planning for Lahaina and Kula moku will plan for mauka to makai holistic restoration efforts for the well-being of the environment and people. This project is key to revitalizing the health of the environment and people, reducing fire and hazard risks for the community, increasing aquifer recharge, restoring native habitats, and maintaining the health of the coral reef ecosystem. Currently, there is a need for a watershed management plan that covers the Lahaina impact zone. The development of a watershed management plan can facilitate collaboration and project implementation across County, State, federal, and community groups and open pathways to funding sources. The community has also expressed interest in development and implementation of a community-led water plan, which focuses on water systems and community governance over water in West Maui. The goal for this project is to plan for key water and watershed restoration projects from mauka to makai, such as reforestation with native plants, fuels reduction of invasive grasses, restoration of stream flow, establishment of agroforestry and agriculture, flood control, and erosion control.

Project Description

This project involves the creation of a Wai and Watershed Recovery Working Group for Lahaina and Kula moku comprised of various County, State, federal, and local community groups to discuss wai and watershed recovery current efforts and future needs. This project involves management planning for the

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|--|---|------|---|
|  High |  Planning | TBD |  Collaborate |

“

Fresh water belongs to the public; redirect the watershed to parched lands.”

Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey

watersheds of Lahaina moku, including Wahikuli, Kahoma, Kaua’ula, Launiupoko, Olowalu, Ukumehame, Papalaua, and Pohakea. It also involves community water planning in Lahaina moku for ecosystem function, water supply for community needs and watershed restoration activities.

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

Many government agencies, local community groups and private landowners need to work together for holistic mauka to makai recovery and long-term success. Wai and water supply and its potential use and/or purpose are at the core of many long-term recovery projects. Urban development and natural resources stewardship is another challenge; development requires land and water, which places strain on natural resources and activities like reforestation, conservation, agriculture and food security, restoring stream flow, and recharging the groundwater aquifer. Oftentimes, funding for studies, planning and implementation

is limited as economic benefits of wai and watershed planning are not recognized.

Next Steps

- Identify individuals, agencies and groups to include in future working group discussions
- Identify funding options for working group facilitation and discussions. Hold working group meetings. Create a working group report and recommendations for watershed management activities.
- Identify funding options for water plans, watershed plans and studies
- Write a watershed management plan that covers the Lahaina burn zone
- Identify key priority projects and actions to restore Lahaina’s watershed from mauka to makai
- Increase County capacity to coordinate management of middle watershed areas in Lahaina

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.1** Ready and resilient systems
- **Goal 2.3** Responsible stewardship of resources, culture, and character
- **Action 3.17** Implement recommended actions that are within the County’s jurisdiction form the West Maui Mountains Watershed Management Plan and the USACE West Maui Watershed Study, when complete

Maui ERC Project Crosswalk

[West Maui Water Management Plan](#)

[Wai Dashboard](#)

Project Details

- 

Cost Estimate:
TBD
- 

Potential Funding Sources:
 - Cooperative Watershed Management Program
 - Coral Reef and Natural Resources Program
 - County, State and federal
 - Local community groups
- 

Existing Funding Sources:
State Department of Health applied to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for Technical Assistance Grants
- 

Project Leads:
 - County Department of Agriculture
 - County Department of Water Supply

- 

Project Partners:
 - County Department of Public Works
 - State Department of Health, Surface Water Protection Branch
 - State Department of Land and Natural Resources
 - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 - U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
 - Hawai’i Association of Watershed Partnerships
 - Hawai’i Housing Finance and Development Corporation
 - Kamehameha Schools
 - Kipuka Olowalu
 - Ku’ia Agricultural Educational Center
 - Kula Community Watershed Alliance
 - Living Pono Project (Pu’u Kukui Watershed)
 - Maui Economic Recovery Commission
 - Mauna Kahālāwai Watershed Partnership
 - West Maui Land
 - West Maui Ridge to Reef

Wildfire Risk Reduction and Mitigation

Purpose

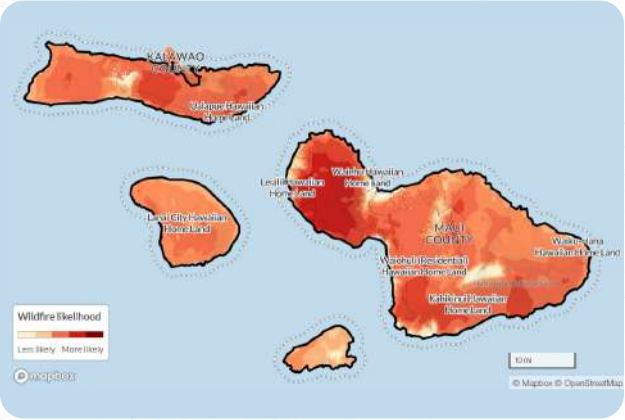
This project is key to reducing wildfire risk for Lahaina in the future. The grasslands around Lahaina pose a fire risk to the town, and a multiagency approach is needed to establish a green break and/or fire break at the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) around the town. While holistic reforestation, agroforestry and ungulate grazing plans on private lands can reduce fire risk for the town, those efforts take time, and an immediate need is to protect the town. Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs) outline specific actions to take to protect a community from future wildfires and are a prerequisite for some federal funding opportunities for wildfire protection projects. The current West Maui CWPP, Upcountry CWPP and South Maui CWPP identify and prioritize key place-based actions in need of funding and implementation. CWPPs are typically updated every 10 years, and the West Maui CWPP, Upcountry CWPP and South Maui CWPP are all due for an update.

Project Description

This project includes several multidisciplinary actions to reduce and mitigate wildfire risk for the town and increase community resilience and preparedness for future fires, as mentioned in the County’s Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- Work across County, State, federal, community, and private groups to establish a green break and/or fire break at the WUI around Lahaina

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|--|---|--|---|
|  High |  Planning |  High |  Consult |



Wildfire likelihood in County of Maui

- Update and implement actions in the current West Maui CWPP, Upcountry Maui CWPP and South Maui CWPP

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

Challenges including funding, cross-coordination among agencies to establish a green break/fire break and long-term maintenance of the green break/fire break, political and community buy-in for new policies, and the identification of leadership for project implementation.

Next Steps

- Meetings among County, State, federal, community, and private landowner groups to develop an approach for

- implementing a WUI green break/fire break
- Develop a conceptual plan for implementation of a WUI green break/fire break around Lahaina and implement it
- Fund and implement key actions described in the current Upcountry Maui CWPP, West Maui CWPP, and South Maui CWPP
- Updates by Hawai’i Wildfire Management Organization (HWMO) to the Upcountry Maui CWPP, with funding through U.S. Forest Service Community Wildfire Defense Grant Program
- Identify funding for the update of the West Maui CWPP and update of South Maui CWPP
- Continued work across County agencies to propose new policies to reduce wildfire risk
- Continued work across County agencies and nonprofit partners for community wildfire education

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.1** Ready and resilient systems
- **Action 1.13** Develop wildfire information campaign with signage to build public awareness of wildfire hazards and engage the community to create and maintain fire breaks and to encourage native dryland plants in landscaping
- **Action 1.14** Proposed amendments to the MCC to required developments to incorporate defensible space around structures and communities
- **Action 1.15** Propose amendments to the MCC to require landowners of large vacant land in high fire

Project Details



Cost Estimate:
TBD



Potential Funding Sources:

- County, State and federal
- Local community groups
- U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Forest Service Community Wildfire Defense Grant



Existing Funding Sources:

HWMO received Community Wildfire Defense Grant of \$130,309 to update the Upcountry Maui CWPP



Project Leads:

- County Department of Fire and Public Safety
- State Fire Marshal



Project Partners:

- Maui Emergency Management Agency
- County Department of Agriculture
- County Department of Planning
- County Department of Public Works
- State Department of Health, Surface Water Protection Branch
- State Department of Land and Natural Resources
- State Department of Transportation
- Hawai’i Emergency Management Agency
- Hawai’i Fire Council
- Hawai’i Wildfire Management Organization
- Large Landowners
- Various Community Conservation and ‘Āina Organizations
- Watershed Partnership groups

Agriculture Planning & Long-Term Food Security

Purpose

Historically, Native Hawaiians cultivated the land to feed and sustain generations, and Lahaina was particularly favored by ali'i for its abundant food and ideal climate. Today, Hawai'i's communities are extremely food insecure and vulnerable to future disasters and supply chain issues. This places economic strain on residents and business owners due to high food costs. After the fires, community groups came together to form the Maui Emergency Feeding Task Force to address community food shortages and needs. Emergency feeding needs continue and future initiatives are needed for food resilience and for long-term self-sufficient food security. The Lahaina community and government agencies have expressed interest in reinvigorating sustainable agricultural practices to reshape Maui's economy, generate jobs and feed the community.

Project Description

Building off the County of Maui Department of Agriculture 2024-2028 Strategic Plan, this recovery project involves the creation of a plan to develop and prioritize agriculture initiatives for Lahaina moku's agriculture, farms, food systems, and ecosystems.

Goals of the plan include:

- Developing a regional sustainable and diversified agriculture industry
- Supporting local farming initiatives and building economic resilience

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|--|--|--|---|
|  Medium |  Planning |  High |  Collaborate |



[Volunteers clean up the nursery, make ready for new plants at Lahainaluna High School](#)

- Ecosystem restoration and stewardship to support community health
- Improving food security and access to healthy food

Key example efforts include:

- Supporting emergency feeding needs
- Supporting the recovery of damaged farms
- Establishing new agriculture and agroforestry industry areas return former plantation lands to agriculture production
- Building agriculture infrastructure such as cold and dry storage

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

This project is related to revegetating and

reforesting Lahaina, as efforts to plant food crops and fruit trees will contribute to long-term local community food security. Challenges include: lack of funding; the need for collaborative strategies with community, private landowners, businesses, and government agencies; political, community, and tourist industry buy-in; conflict between tourism and agriculture as an alternative economic industry; lack of water supply and infrastructure in regions surrounding Lahaina; and the current ecological landscape and climate of Lahaina.

Next Steps

- Identify funding options and develop a Lahaina Moku Agriculture Plan
- Support revegetation and reforestation projects in planting of food crops and fruit trees
- Support revitalization of the Lahainaluna High School agriculture program
- Continued development of a Food and Nutrition Security Plan
- Continued work and next steps of the Maui Emergency Feeding Task Force

Project Details



Cost Estimate:
TBD



Potential Funding Sources:

- Community Food Projects Competitive Grant Program (CFPCGP)
- County, State and federal
- Hawai'i Community Foundation
- Local community groups
- Micro Grants for Food Security (MGFSP)



Project Lead:
County Department of Agriculture



Project Partners:

- County Office of Economic Development
- State Agribusiness Development Corporation
- State Department of Agriculture
- State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism
- State Department of Education
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Common Ground Collective
- Farmers, ranchers, agriculture community and value added producers
- Hawai'i Farmers Union United
- Maui Emergency Feeding Task Force

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.4** Economic opportunity through innovation and collaboration
- **Goal 2.5** Safe, healthy, livable communities for all
- **Action 4.01** Develop and implement a West Maui Agriculture Strategic Plan

Maui ERC Project Crosswalk

[West Maui Water Management Plan](#)
[Wai Dashboard](#)

- Continued work by County agencies to fund local farms
- Policy changes that support local farmers, ranchers, and value-added producers

Rebuild the West Maui Senior Center

Purpose

The Department of Human Concerns has a strong desire to see that the West Maui Senior Center is rebuilt so that it can serve this vulnerable segment of the population. The West Maui Senior Center was always vibrant, and was revered by community members. It served a large number of residents prior to the fires, and the West Maui Senior Center has struggled to keep up with their demand for services due to the loss of this physical location.

Project Description

This project will rebuild the West Maui Senior Center with the potential to expand in order to provide more services. The senior center served as a central hub of activity for seniors in Lahaina to learn and grow through a variety of programs. There were charity events, such as food and clothing donation drives, and nonprofits working with kūpuna and keiki to create care packages for the homeless. The senior center also had public health benefits, such as a variety of fitness classes, including yoga, hula, cardio and tai chi. There were creative and enriching activities in addition to these wellness benefits, such as sewing classes, line dancing, art classes, movie nights, and cooking classes. The variety of classes offered not only benefits the kūpuna but also creates more work opportunities for instructors.

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|---|--|------|--|
|  High |  Design | TBD |  Consult |



West Maui Kūpuna at Kaunoa’s Bingo Blast event at the Lahaina Civic Center on September 26, 2024



West Maui Senior Center

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

Funding, infrastructure, zoning limitations, possible redesign of this area, and the desire to have senior services centralized at another location are current concerns for this project. This project will coordinate with the Rebuild Lahaina Plan.

Next Steps

- Continue to understand funding, infrastructure and zoning limitations to move forward
- Potential to centralize services at another location

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.5** Safe, healthy, livable communities for all

“More senior centers and senior daycare for elders to be able to live with their family but have a place to go during work days. More basketball [and] volleyball indoor courts for our community. Build at least 3 catwalks by the rec center by Shaw St., LLuna rd. and Kapunakea St. So easy and safe access for elders and Keiki’s to cross hwy.”

Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey

Project Details

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
|  | Cost Estimate: TBD |  | Project Lead: County Department of Human Concerns |
|  | Potential Funding Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program• Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant (NHHBG) Program |  | Project Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• County Department of Planning• Local community groups |
|  | Existing Funding Sources: FEMA Public Assistance | | |

Long-Term Disaster Case Management Program (DCMP)

Purpose

A Disaster Case Management Program (DCMP) is an essential part of recovery as it connects survivors with case managers to assess and address their needs through a disaster recovery plan. It will offer services to all survivors who are impacted by the Maui wildfires, regardless of their FEMA eligibility or application status.

Project Description

The Department of Health Services DCMP connects survivors with case managers to assess and address their needs and offers services to all survivors who are impacted by the Maui wildfires, regardless of their FEMA eligibility or application status. Since being launched on March 14, 2024, the DCMP has helped more than 3,800 individuals, currently providing crucial services for nearly 1,400 survivor households with a capacity to serve approximately 3,000 households at a time. The period of performance runs through August 10, 2025.

Four community-based organizations have been awarded the opportunity to participate:

- Catholic Charities Hawaiʻi
- Family Promise Hawaiʻi
- Family Life Center
- Aloha House

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|--|--|--|--|
|  Medium |  Implementation |  High |  Inform |

CALL THE **211** HOTLINE AND ASK ABOUT THE MAUI **DISASTER CASE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (DCMP)**

WHAT DOES THE DCMP OFFER?

LONG-TERM CASE MANAGEMENT

IDENTIFIES ALL UNMET NEEDS & CREATE RECOVERY PLAN

REFERRAL TO SERVICES & RESOURCES

What is the DCMP?



Recent outreach event to learn more about the DCMP

“Rebuilding a community after a disaster presents an opportunity to not just restore what was lost, but to create something stronger and more resilient.”

Community Quote, Ola SWO Community Survey

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

The DCMP has created two branches to best serve survivors:

- The Screening, Eligibility and Outreach Care Navigator Branch (SEOCN) which connects with survivors, determines eligibility for the program and enrolls them
- The Disaster Case Manager (DCM) branch, which assists survivors to develop a unique and comprehensive recovery plan, and then connects them with referrals and resources that are right to meet their needs

They have partnered with Saint Vincent Depaul (SVDP), the leading national expert in disaster case management services. Constraints include finding additional funding sources and available trained staff.

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

• **Goal 2.1** Ready and resilient systems

Next Steps

- Identify funding and potential partners beyond current program funding

Project Details

| | |
|---|---|
|  Cost Estimate: TBD |  Project Lead: State Department of Human Services |
|  Potential Funding Sources: TBD |  Project Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Saint Vincent DePaul• Community-based organizations |
|  Existing Funding Sources: DHS DCMP/FEMA: \$25.1 million | |

Lahaina Business Park

Purpose

This project will develop a site that will create retail and community gathering spaces, celebrate culture and the arts, provide family friendly activities, fundraising opportunities and a venue to learn about the history of Lahaina and the host culture and of other cultures that make up Maui’s melting pot. It will reopen businesses, create a venue for local entertainers, create a new shopping hub with a food and beverage destination, and assist in supporting local businesses. The market will house tiny shops, mini galleries, food trucks/food vendors, beer garden, farmer’s market, cultural activities and education, ‘Ohana Game Area, outdoor playground in courtyard area, and picnic tables/umbrellas for outdoor eating/sitting. Several properties are being considered.

Project Description

There is a need to jump start economic revitalization in the Lahaina Business District. The proposed groupings of sprung steel structures can provide large covered spaces that can handle a wide variety of uses, as well as be repurposed when no longer necessary for this current project. The structure can be erected quickly, providing Lahaina businesses an accessible location and residents a place of community.

Complexity



Low

Phase



Design

Cost



Medium

Public Participation



Consult



Rendering of Lahaina Business Park



Rendering of Lahaina Business Park

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

Potential locations for where the market will live are being considered, but land acquisition is still required. Funding is also necessary to the success of this project.

Next Steps

- Land acquisition
- Building of the structures
- Landscaping
- Various interior renovations (electrical, carpentry, air conditioning, equipment) are still needed for the project to open



Rendering of Lahaina Business Park

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.4** Economic opportunity through innovation and collaboration.

“

“When prioritizing the community, the essence of Lahaina remains intact, that means treating residents with respect and care, and supporting them as they try to rebuild; local businesses ran by the community should be uplifted.”

Community Quote, Ola Lahaina SWO
Community Survey

Maui ERC Project Crosswalk

[Lahaina Business Park](#)

Project Details



Cost Estimate:
\$6 million



Project Lead:
County Office of Economic Development



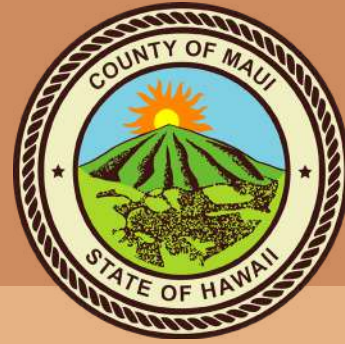
Potential Funding Sources:

- National Endowment for the Arts (NEA): Our Town - FY 2025
- U.S. Economic Development Administration
- U.S. Department of Agriculture

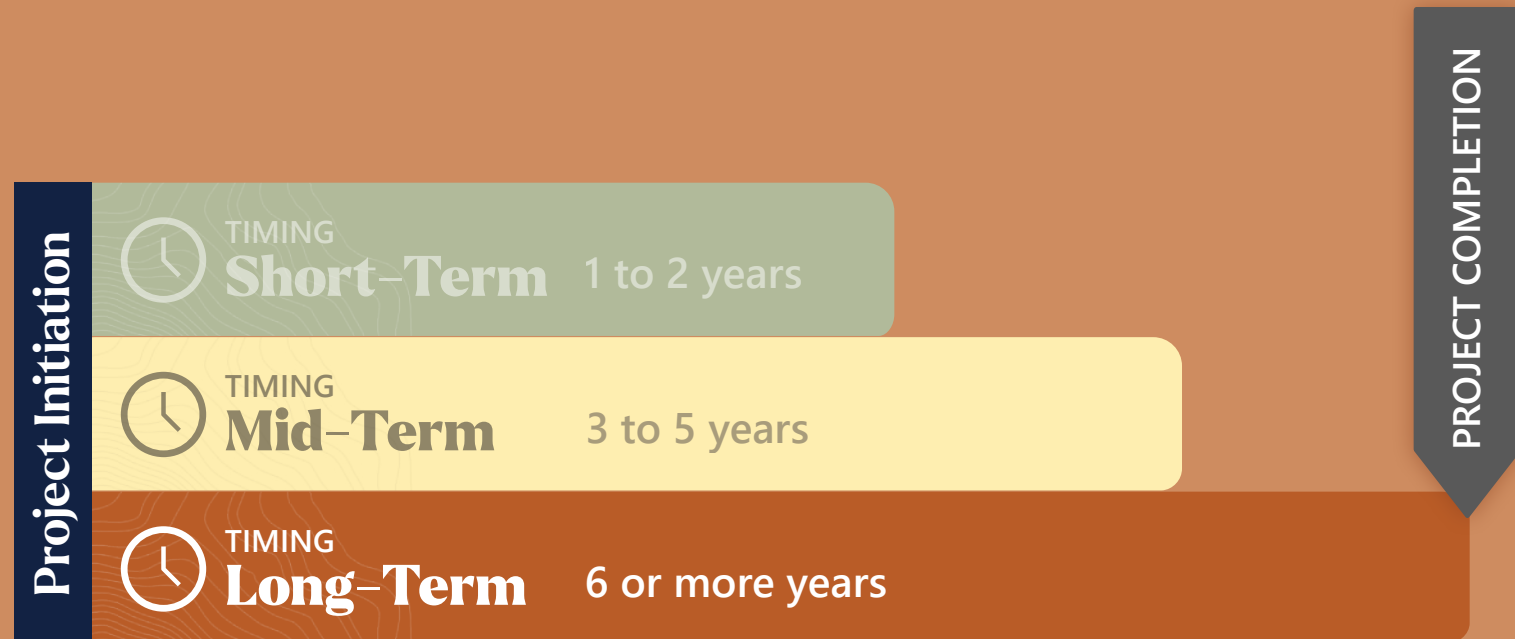


Project Partners:

- State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism
- Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement
- Hawai’i Community Foundation
- Local community groups
- Office of Hawaiian Affairs



7.3 Long-Term



West Maui Greenway

Purpose

The West Maui Greenway will provide a variety of community benefits when complete. It will serve as a multimodal transportation corridor providing connections to key community destinations, resilience benefits, such as fuel breaks, and a utility corridor for power, water and wastewater lines. It is also anticipated to provide an amenity to Lahaina that will encourage adjacent economic development.

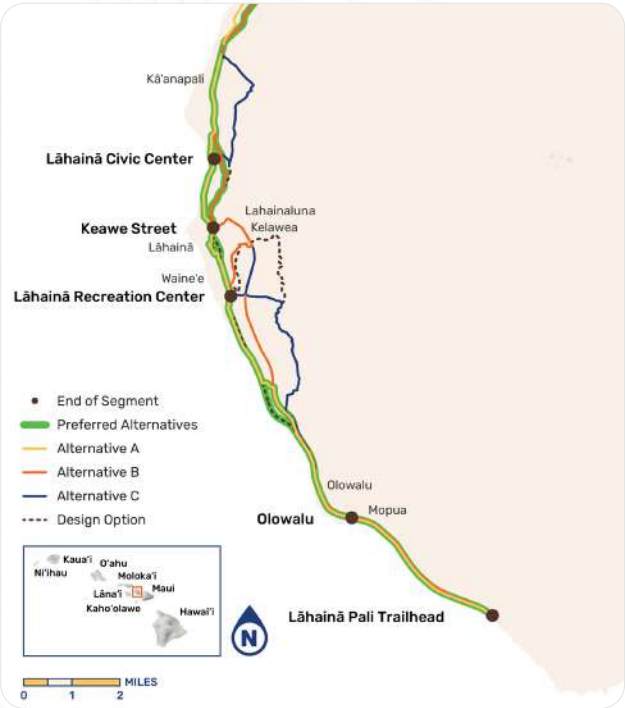
Project Description

The West Maui Greenway is a proposed 25-mile multiuse trail that will connect Ukumehame to Lipoa Point. It will provide a safe, multimodal transportation option to using the Honoapiʻilani Highway and act as an alternative evacuation route accessible to vehicles in an emergency, as well as a fire and fuel break for fire protection. Welcoming people of all ages and abilities who walk, bike, or use assisted mobility devices, the West Maui Greenway was identified as a priority project in numerous previous planning efforts. The Maui Metropolitan Planning Organization received federal funding and produced the West Maui Greenway Plan (September 2022) which developed a preferred route alignment, breaking the corridor into seven segments and trail types. This project focuses on Phase 1 which includes Segments 3, 4, and 5 from Lahaina Civic Center to Launiupoko Beach Park (5.25 miles).

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|------------|------------|----------|----------------------|
| High | Design | High | Involve |



West Maui Greenway



West Maui Greenway Proposed Alternatives

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

Other priority projects included in the LTRP may overlap with the West Maui Greenway including:

- Rebuild Lahaina Plan
- Street Connectivity and Extensions
- Wildfire Risk Reduction and Mitigation
- R-1 Recycled Water Expansion

Next Steps

- Begin environmental permitting, community engagement, and right of way acquisition investigations for Phase 1
- Secure funding for right of way acquisition, design and construction

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.2** A complete, balanced and connected transportation network
- **Action 2.12** Complete the West Maui Greenway Multiuse path to provide safe, off-road path for walking and bicycling between parks, neighborhoods and businesses

“

“Creating the West Maui Greenway is something that should proceed. Having a safe space where people can travel via bikes and walking/ running would help keep our community healthier and safer. I never wanted to ride my bike to work because it was too scary.”

Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey

Project Details

Cost Estimate:
\$15.43 million

Project Leads:

- County Department of Public Works
- County Office of Recovery

Potential Funding Sources:

- Active Transportation Infrastructure Investment Program (ATIIP)
- County of Maui
- Local community groups
- National Park Service
- Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE)
- Recreational Trails Program (RTP)

Project Partners:

- County Department of Parks and Recreation
- State Department of Transportation
- Local community groups
- Maui Metropolitan Planning Organization
- National Park Service, Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance
- West Maui Greenway Alliance

Lahaina Bypass Phase 1C

Purpose

This project will extend the current boundaries of the Lahaina Bypass to increase connectivity and continue development of a utility corridor in West Maui. This project has high interest and support from community members, and would serve an added benefit of providing redundancy in the transportation system in West Maui.

Project Description

The project involves the construction of a four-lane, controlled access, bypass highway between Keawe Street and Honokowai, a distance of approximately 5 miles. The bypass will extend northward from its terminus at Keawe Street as it passes to the east of the Kā'anapali Resort and then proceed in a northwesterly direction until it reaches Honokowai, south of Mahinahina Gulch. The minimum right of way width will be 150 feet. A Kā'anapali Connector will be located to the north of the Lahaina Civic Center and will be approximately 1 mile in length.

Complexity

High

Phase

Design

Cost

High

Public Participation

Inform



The Lahaina Bypass



C11: Lahaina Bypass Phase 1C

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

This project is reliant on land acquisition for right of way and requires the Environmental Impact Statement to be updated. The State DOT is currently prioritizing adjustments to existing infrastructure and is not currently planning to engage in projects for new construction / new capacity. This project is on the State’s Transportation Improvement Program, however it is not listed as a priority project and does not have a timeline.

Next Steps

- Securing right of way
- Land acquisition and subdivisions (2 years)
- Preparation of construction documents - Plans, specifications, and estimate (2 years)
- Obtaining construction permits - roadway, highway, grading, driveway, building, electrical, and plumbing permits (2 years)
- Advertisement for bid and construction

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.1** Ready and resilient systems
- **Action 2.2.6** Support construction of the planned Lahaina Bypass Road to promote safe, efficient travel across the region without encouraging further urbanization or impeding agricultural operations



The Lahaina Bypass

Project Details

Cost Estimate:

\$80-\$150 million

Potential Funding Sources:

- Reconnecting Communities and Neighborhoods (RCN) Program
- U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration

Project Lead:

State Department of Transportation

Project Partners:

- County Department of Public Works
- Maui Metropolitan Planning Organization
- U.S. Department of Transportation

R-1 Recycled Water Expansion

Purpose

Maximizing the use of recycled water is a high-priority for the community, County and State. With drought conditions increasingly threatening water supplies in West Maui and the scarcity of water resources leading to ongoing concern over water access, the community looks to improve resource management. Possibly utilizing R-1 Recycled Water for agricultural purposes, revegetation, and offset of potable water in West Maui, from Olowalu to Honokowai, could positively influence the hydrology of Lahaina and contribute to other restoration efforts. R-1 expansion will also decrease reliance on injection wells.

Project Description

This project includes a suite of planning, design and construction activities to improve and expand the recycled water distribution infrastructure in West Maui. It will improve, repair and rehabilitate old pipelines, ditches and reservoirs, as well as construct new distribution pipelines, laterals, meters, and other appurtenances to service non-potable water needs from Honokowai to Kā'anapali. It will expand customer base and usage of recycled water, may potentially provide irrigation to support replanting of native vegetation for erosion control in the impact area and may provide irrigation to a potential firebreak mauka of Lahaina.

1. **Expansion of Lahaina Recycled Water Distribution** Improve, repair and rehabilitate old pipelines, ditches and reservoirs already in place
2. **Kā'anapali Resort R-1 Water Distribution System Expansion**

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|------------|--------|------|----------------------|
| High | Design | High | Inform |



Injection Well

System expansion to add distribution to Kā'anapali Ali'i, Kā'anapali Beach Hotel, Maui Marriott, Westin Maui, Whaler's Village, Whaler, Kā'anapali Royale, Outrigger Maui Eldorado, and Sheraton; total estimated peak R-1 demand of 282,300 gallons per day

3. **Honokowai R-1 Water Distribution System**
Design, permitting, management and construction of new R-1 distribution pipelines, laterals, meters and other appurtenances within Honoapi'ilani Highway, Lower Honoapi'ilani Road and Kā'anapali Shores Place
4. **Lahaina Recycled Water Force Main**
Assessment, design, permitting for the rehabilitation/replacement of an existing 6,700-foot force main, construction of a second force main, pump station, access road and supporting utilities/improvements

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

Potential challenges could include permitting and access, as some components are planned to impact privately-owned land. This may result in additional projects to complete, beyond those captured in this project.

Next Steps

- A safety analysis of the West Maui reservoirs needs to be completed
- Project design is anticipated in 2025 and construction is anticipated in 2027

“We need to make use of R-1 water in order to keep the historically drought ridden community with water to keep areas green and mitigating the risk of fires spreading again.”

Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- Goal 2.1** Ready and resilient systems
- Action 1.30** Improve interconnection between Department of Water Supply subsystems in West Maui.
- Action 1.33** Identify and encourage potential new users of recycled water, including parks, golf courses, and agriculture and expand recycled water storage and conveyance systems in West Maui to increase the reuse of recycled water.

Maui ERC Project Crosswalk

[Expanding R-1 Water System to Lahaina](#)

Project Details

- Cost Estimate:**
Expansion of Lahaina Recycled Water Distribution: \$18.1 million
Kā'anapali Resort R-1 Water Distribution System Expansion: \$21.6 million
Honokowai R-1 Distribution System: \$7.6 million
Lahaina Recycled Water Force Main: \$12 million
- Potential Funding Sources:**
 - Bureau of Reclamation Title XVI Improvement District Program
 - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Community Change Grant
 - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Water Quality Improvement Programs
 - Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA)

- Existing Funding Sources:**
County Department of Water Supply Capital Revolving Fund
- Project Lead:**
County Department of Environmental Management
- Project Partners:**
 - County Department of Agriculture
 - County Department of Planning
 - County Department of Water Supply
 - State Department of Health, Surface Water Protection Branch
 - State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Commission on Water Resource Management
 - Maui Economic Recovery Commission
 - Private Landowners

Water Source Development

Purpose

This project aims to increase availability of water to meet community needs. Expanding water availability serves the needs of the community and provides for increased resilience. The draft [Maui Island Water Use and Development Plan](#) (2019) adopted strategies to maximize surface water production up to treatment plant capacity when stream flow allows (as the most affordable water supply) and develop sufficient wells to rely on in dry season. This project will aid in the mitigation of drought impacts on the water supply. Additionally, it will enable the use of the Kanahā stream for ecosystem restoration projects as part of rebuilding Lahaina. Increased well capacity will also provide additional water flow for fire suppression.

Project Description

This project will expand water use and availability by increasing access to existing ground water sources and establishing new connections to the County’s potable water system. The project includes the following components:

1. **Honokowai Tunnel Intake and Transmission Line**
The project would provide a new potable water source by constructing a horizontal tunnel and skimmer well to capture groundwater in Honokowai Valley. No further treatment would be required. The Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM) has determined that water from the tunnel does not impact stream flows, as

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|------------|--------|------|----------------------|
| High | Design | High | Inform |



Water Sampling

“Develop a water system that provides adequate water to all and does not depend only on rainfall (desalination plants, wells that provide a lot of water such as the one proposed in upcountry).”

Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey

- stream flows for Honokowai Valley are generated farther upstream. Project benefits include diversification of source, redundancy within the system and provides a lower-cost source alternative than drilling a new well.
2. **Lahaina Wells Development**
The project will include development of two well fields in the Launiupoko aquifer and two well fields in the Honolua aquifer to provide additional

supply to the Lahaina area to ensure adequate water supply.

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

Uncertainty over water use permit allocations from Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) CWRM to accommodate new water source development in West Maui, requiring further coordination. There are also private property concerns.

Next Steps

- Secure water use permits to develop drinking water wells in Launiupoko and Honolua aquifers. Engineering and construction are upcoming for development of the wells
- Design is anticipated to take place from 2024 to 2026 with construction to be completed by 2028

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.1** Ready and resilient systems
- **Action 1.29** Develop basal groundwater sources in West Maui to timely serve planned population growth and offset decreased surface water diversions
- **Action 1.30** Improve interconnection between Department of Water Supply subsystems in West Maui

Project Details

- Cost Estimate:**
Tunnel Improvements: \$4.4 million
Wells Development:
 - Launiupoko: \$23.8 million
 - Honolua: \$12.8 million
- Potential Funding Sources:**
 - County Department of Water Supply Capital Revolving Fund
 - FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant
- Existing Funding Sources:**
 - Commission on Water Resource Management - Partial Funding
 - County Department of Water Supply Capital Improvements Plan
 - County Department of Water Supply Capital Revolving Fund

- Project Lead:**
County Department of Water Supply
- Project Partners:**
 - County Department of Public Works
 - State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Commission on Water Resource Management

Inter-Island Ferry System

Purpose

There is no public alternative for reliable inter-island transportation between the three islands within the County. Ferries are important for maintaining and strengthening connections between communities for social reasons, such as the ability for schools to travel between islands for sports and cultural activities, as well as inter-island competitions. The ferry operating out of Lahaina Harbor to Lānaʻi is only semi-operational and the airfare between Lānaʻi and Maui is primarily private.

Project Description

This project will create an inter-island ferry system that would deliver public transportation between Maui, Lānaʻi and Molokaʻi to improve access to resources for remote locations. It would provide increased resilience and could serve as evacuation and transportation of goods and services in the event of an emergency. Additionally, the ferry system would retain revenue from fares within County, rather than private corporations. There would be lower construction disruption and costs compared to building bridges, trains and tunnels.

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

This project is dependent on the findings of the feasibility study currently being conducted that is set to be completed in February 2025. There was a feasibility study conducted in 2017 for the State Department of Transportation about inter- and intra-island ferry systems. They evaluated an intra-

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|------------|----------|------|----------------------|
| High | Planning | TBD | Involve |



The Molokaʻi Princess

County system between Maui and Molokaʻi to restore the service absent since Sea Link ceased its operations in 2016 as part of the study. From the study: “An intra-island ferry system, or an intra-County system between Maui and Molokaʻi, will link two points on a single island or within a County that would primarily accommodate commuters which may also alleviate traffic congestion.” Also in the study: “The anomaly among these four ferry systems is the Maui-Molokaʻi intra-County system. The market study results align with the other prospective routes, but the anecdotal comments from all participants accentuate a very real need for this service to be restored.” The County Ferry Feasibility Study’s public engagement conducted two rounds of engagement including a survey (1,704 responses) and a total of 16 workshops held in July/August (155 participants) and October 2024 (120

participants). Overall, there was broad support for ferry service to Lānaʻi and Molokaʻi, though concerns existed about environmental and tourism impacts, vessel suitability and connections to ground transportation. Preferences included later Lānaʻi return trips, an interest in both Maʻālaea and Lahaina as Maui ports, lower fares than air travel, and improved baggage handling. Skepticism surrounded Seaglider technology. Regarding Maui terminals, Lahaina (upon reopening) was favored, while Kahului was deemed unsuitable. Proposed amenities received general support.

Next Steps

- Once the feasibility study is completed in February 2025, concrete next steps will be identified

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- Goal 2.2 A complete, balanced, and connected transportation network



Lānaʻi Ferry

Project Details

- Cost Estimate:**
TBD
- Potential Funding Sources:**
TBD

- Project Lead:**
 - County Department of Transportation
 - Maui Metropolitan Planning Organization
- Project Partners:**
 - U.S. Department of Transportation

Wahikuli Subdivision Gravity Sewer System

Purpose

The enhancement of existing wastewater infrastructure in Lahaina following the August 2023 wildfires, as well as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Technical Assistance, will provide for more sustainable wastewater management and enhance resident quality of life, promote sustainable economic development, and reduce economic burden on residents returning to their homes.

Project Description

This project will make enhancements to the existing wastewater infrastructure in Lahaina, including planning, design and construction of a proposed gravity sewer system to service approximately 231 households, currently serviced by cesspools. The EPA is providing direct technical assistance to support the County, including the County Department of Environmental Management, Department of Public Works and others, as needed, by developing documents necessary for construction. The intent of this technical assistance is to deliver the project “shovel-ready” to the County for construction implementation. The EPA’s Technical Assistance period of performance is approximately 18 months from contract award date.

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

Lack of funding for construction at the time of writing, compliance with State and

Complexity

High

Phase

Design

Cost

High

Public Participation

Inform



Priority Cesspools in Wahikuli Houselots Subdivision

“Connect Wahikuli to the county sewer system. Provide more public information and education on wastewater improvement plans in Wahikuli.”

Community Quote Neighborhood Workshop

federal cross cutters, and applicable County regulations are current roadblocks to implementation of this project. Additional efforts will be needed to incorporate the EPA’s sewer project into a parallel U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) project in the same vicinity, making sure the designs are prepared in collaboration and navigating the rebuild at the same time as the County is asking for EPA to assist with retainment of easements.

Next Steps

- Federal cross cutters/compliance studies (within 3 weeks of contract award)
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), State Environmental Review Process for the Hawai’i State Revolving Fund Programs and National Historic Preservation Act Compliance (within 3 weeks of cross cutter studies)
- Topographic Survey and Soil Borings (within 4 weeks of NEPA/SHPD documents)
- 30% Design Drawings (within 4 weeks of topo survey and soil borings)
- 60% Design Drawings (within 4 weeks of topo survey and soil borings)
- 90/100% Design Drawings (within 2 months of 60% design drawings)
- Final Phased Plan for Implementation of Construction Project (within 2 weeks of delivery of 100% drawings)

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- Goal 2.1 Ready and resilient systems
- Action 1.07 Work with the State Department of Health, Clean Water Branch to identify next steps in addressing the impact of sea level rise on on-site disposal systems (i.e., cesspool and septic systems), and develop remediation plans.

Project Details



Cost Estimate:
 \$25 million



Project Lead:
 County Department of Environmental Management



- Potential Funding Sources:**
- Exploring need for Interagency Reimbursable Work Agreement between EPA and FEMA
 - Improvement District Program
 - USACE Planning Assistance to States



- Project Partners:**
- State Department of Health
 - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



- Existing Funding Sources:**
- County DWS Capital Revolving Fund
 - DEM pursuing EPA Community Change Grant funding for construction
 - FEMA Mission Assignment to EPA for planning and design

Creation of a Cultural Corridor and Restoration of the Moku’ula and Loko o Mokuhinia Complex

Purpose

Historically, Loko o Mokuhinia was a 17-acre pond among West Maui’s large network of coastal wetlands. Located within the pond was Moku’ula, an island reserved for high ranking ali’i. Moku’ula and Loko o Mokuhinia were highly sacred and culturally significant spaces. In the mid-19th century, water diversions to large-scale plantations in West Maui led to the eventual stagnation of Loko o Mokuhinia. In the early 20th century, the pond was filled and turned into Malu ‘Ulu o Lele Park, and today Moku’ula and Mokuhinia lie about 2 to 3 feet underground. The Native Hawaiian community and broader local community have been fighting for the restoration of Moku’ula and Mokuhinia for decades. The 2023 Lahaina wildfires stimulated a renewed push for the revitalization of Moku’ula and Mokuhinia for the healing and recovery of the Lahaina community and lāhui.

Project Description

This project includes the creation of a cultural corridor and the restoration of Malu ‘Ulu o Lele, Moku’ula and the Loko o Mokuhinia Complex. A cultural corridor along the coast will restore, honor and protect culturally significant sites from Moku’ula to the King’s Lo’i Kalo—including other sites such as, Loko o Nalehu, Loko o Kalua’ehu and Hale Piula. Restoration of the three areas will create a sustainable and vibrant cultural space that remembers and highlights Hawaiian history, restores Lahaina’s natural wetland

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|--|--|--|---|
|  High |  Planning |  High |  Involve |

“We have a unique opportunity to build back Lahaina in a way that showcases its history, working to restore Moku’ula. We should be looking to our past for the answers to our future, where you remember that it was once a lush paradise referred to as ‘the Venice of the Pacific’.”

Community quote, Online Neighborhood Workshop

coastal ecosystem and cultural historical sites, supports the well-being of the Lahaina community, and, with the planting of ‘ulu trees throughout Lahaina, reduces urban heat index and provides a potential food source for generations to come. Benefits of this project include community healing, wetland and habitat restoration, restoration of Native Hawaiian places of historical and spiritual significance, flood mitigation and control, fire risk mitigation through green breaks and water breaks, increase in water flow and groundwater recharge, and a buffer between the ocean and the town to mitigate hazards of sea level rise, shoreline erosion and waves.

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

Restoration of Moku’ula and Mokuhinia will require collaboration and communication between the community and government agencies across County, State and federal levels. Restoration will require several years for planning and implementation, so funding needs will be ongoing. Additionally, restoration will have interdependencies with other recovery efforts like the reconstruction of the town, watershed restoration and water and stream flow, so timing and coordination will be key in the planning phase.

Next Steps

- Conduct discussions with lineal and generational descendants
- Identify funding sources for the planning process, community engagement, and technical studies needed
- Conduct community engagement which is necessary with Native Hawaiian groups and leaders, the Lahaina community,

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.3** Responsible stewardship of resources, culture, and character

and the broader lāhui across Hawai’i to ensure that restoration efforts are community-led

- Study the existing environmental and hydrological conditions of the area
- Undertake a comprehensive master planning process for the public spaces and sites of historical and cultural significance in the Moku’ula and Loko o Mokuhinia area
- Analyze the area’s historical, cultural and archaeological resources
- Assess potential land acquisition or leasing to preserve resources in the area
- Identify funding sources for implementation and maintenance of the site

Project Details



Cost Estimate:
TBD



- Potential Funding Sources:**
- County, State and federal
 - Hawai’i Community Foundation
 - Local community groups
 - EPA Wetland Program Development Grants
 - U.S. Department of Agriculture



Project Lead:
County Department of ‘Ōiwi Resources



- Project Partners:**
- State Department of Health, Surface Water Protection Branch
 - State Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division
 - Hui Wa’a Kaulua
 - Kūpuna Council
 - Lineal and generational descendants and caretakers
 - Local community groups
 - Na ‘Aikane o Maui
 - National Park Service – Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance

Revegetating and Reforesting Lahaina and Kula

Purpose

The Lahaina impact zone needs to be revegetated with appropriate fire-resilient native plants and canoe plants to reduce fire risk and erosion. Community members want to revegetate their homes and public properties such as street medians and open spaces. Surrounding Lahaina, invasive buffelgrass has regrown in the impact zone on private lands and increases fire risks for the town. For the safety and environmental well-being of Lahaina, it is essential to form multiagency partnerships to manage the private lands surrounding the town, by removing invasive fuel loads, replanting with native plants to reduce fire and wind risk, restoring the native landscape, and creating new agriculture and agroforestry industry areas.

Project Description

This project will revegetate Lahaina with native plants and culturally appropriate plants to restore the burned landscape, increase resilience, beautify the town, increase storm water infiltration and groundwater recharge, and provide food and material sources for the community. It will educate the community about native plants and resilient landscaping. This project includes key efforts such as:

- Establish new nurseries in Lahaina moku to grow plants to revegetate the town
- Establish biosecurity protocols and quarantine areas in new nurseries
- Establish and expand composting

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|--|---|------|---|
|  Medium |  Implementation | TBD |  Collaborate |

“Restore the natural environment; reforest mauka, restore moku’ula and others, plant trees in all residential and commercial areas, encourage small agriculture, catch & store rainfall, manage streams so they feed the aquifer. ‘Aina and kai are our baseline infrastructure. Preserve and protect.”

Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey

- facilities in Lahaina for waste diversion and generation of mulch for revegetation, soil restoration, and erosion control
- Reforest the middle watershed area surrounding Lahaina to turn the unproductive invasive grasslands into thriving forested and agriculture areas; Reforest the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) lands in upper mauka Lahaina
 - Implement other reforestation projects led by organizations across Lahaina, Kula, Olinda, and Pūlehu.

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

This project is dependent on providing water supply to land areas mauka of Lahaina.

This project is also dependent on the pace of rebuilding residential and commercial properties, as landscaping activities usually occur towards the end of a construction project.

Next Steps

- Support local nurseries and nonprofit organizations engaged in seedbanking, growing plants and landscape restoration
- Develop a native plant giveaway program to provide no cost or reduced cost plants to fire-affected residents
- Replant with native plants and canoe plants on public lands in Lahaina such as street medians and open spaces
- Incentivize and support use of native plants and canoe plants in commercial areas
- Establish partnerships to manage and reforest lands surrounding Lahaina
- Reforest mauka of Lahaina

Project Details



Cost Estimate:
TBD



- Potential Funding Sources:**
- County, State and federal
 - Hawai’i Community Foundation
 - Kaulunani Urban & Community Forestry Program
 - Tree and Soil Research Fund Grant Program



- Project Leads:**
- County Department of Agriculture
 - State Department of Land and Natural Resources



- Project Partners:**
- State Department of Agriculture
 - State Department of Health, Surface Water Protection Branch
 - U.S. Department of Agriculture
 - Kaiāulu Initiative
 - Kamehameha Schools
 - Ku’ia Agricultural Educational Center
 - Kula Community Watershed Alliance
 - Lahainaluna High School
 - Living Pono Project
 - Various Maui Nurseries

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.3** Responsible stewardship of resources, culture, and character
- **Goal 2.5** Safe, healthy, livable communities for all
- **Action 5.05** Conduct a baseline study of West Maui’s urban tree canopy and establish a goal for canopy cover increase and a strategy to achieve this goal
- **Action Plan 3.17** Implement recommended actions that are within the County’s jurisdiction form the West Maui Mountains Watershed Management Plan and the USACE West Maui Watershed St

Green Workforce Development

Purpose

Maui is highly dependent on tourism as its main economic driver. After the August 2023 wildfires and the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic, Maui and Hawaiʻi’s economic vulnerabilities were clearly shown, as thousands lost their jobs and millions of dollars of daily revenue abruptly halted. Maui must look to alternative economic industries for short-, mid- and long-term recovery and community well-being. Additionally, younger generations often move away from Maui due to lack of job opportunities and high cost of living. For recovery efforts involving revegetation, landscape restoration and reforestation, for example, Maui lacks sufficient local workforce and capacity for implementation. This recovery project would address the need to train a local workforce for natural resources restoration and maintenance work for recovery, as well as generate long-term job opportunities in alternative economic industries such as agriculture, conservation and natural resources management.

Project Description

This project includes development of an environmentally conscious green workforce and creation of green job opportunities for a sustainable Hawaiʻi and Maui—to provide economic opportunities for local people to stay and live in Maui while also restoring the environment. Key goals of this project include diversification of economy, beyond tourism, towards a circular sustainable economy; return of thriving agriculture industry to Lahaina; increase accessibility and create jobs in conservation, agriculture,

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|--|---|---|---|
|  Medium |  Implementation |  Low |  Consult |



Kupu Members

environmental science, regenerative tourism, and climate change resilience; create educational programming, career pathways, and mentorship programs for youth to transition from elementary to high school, to college, to careers; create a workforce of local people who can do the natural resources restoration work and maintenance for Lahaina and Maui in the coming years; and create regenerative pono tourism practices through programming, incentives, education, and policy.

“

“Diversify the economy to provide better paying, more fulfilling jobs for our people.”

Community Quote, Ola Lahaina Recovery Survey

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

This project is connected to activities involving revegetation, reforestation, watershed management, and agriculture, as investment into those sectors will stimulate green workforce development and job opportunities.

Next Steps

- Fund and support recovery projects related to reforestation, watershed management, landscape restoration, and agriculture
- Create ‘āina-based educational opportunities
- Provide equitable access to education, workforce and professional development, programs for P-20
- Work together among partners to

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.4** Economic opportunity through innovation and collaboration

Maui ERC Project Crosswalk

[Developing and Integrating a Maui Workforce Ecosystem](#)

develop job opportunities for local workforce

- Innovation and entrepreneurship, mentorship program, and sustainable tourism practices and programming

Project Details



Cost Estimate:

TBD



Potential Funding Sources:

- County, State and federal
- Hawaiʻi Community Foundation
- Local community groups
- U.S. Department of Agriculture



Project Leads:

- County Department of Agriculture
- State Department of Education
- University of Hawaiʻi



Project Partners:

- County Department of Public Works
- County Department of Planning
- State Department of Agriculture
- State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism
- State Department of Land and Natural Resources
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Farms
- Hawaiʻi Green Growth
- Hawaiʻi Tourism Authority
- Kupu
- Living Pono
- The Nature Conservancy
- Ulupono Initiative
- Watershed Partnerships

Preservation, Revitalization and Reconstruction of Historic and Cultural Spaces

Purpose

Almost all of Lahaina’s historic buildings were damaged or completely destroyed in the August 2023 wildfire. Building foundations and some historic building materials remain; though significant planning, funding, coordination, and community engagement is needed to rebuild these historic structures. The fires also destroyed several of Lahaina’s museums, the Na ‘Aikane o Maui Hawaiian cultural center, as well as many irreplaceable historical artifacts. A new museum space in Lahaina would provide a space to share the history of Lahaina and house artifacts, while a multicultural center would provide a space to learn, practice culture and strengthen the spiritual, mental and physical health and well-being of individuals, families, and communities. Lahaina has a rich history and culture, and it important to preserve and revitalize these historical and cultural spaces for the community.

Project Description

This project will honor the culture and history of Lahaina by partnering with Lahaina community members, supporting government agencies, historic property owners, and community groups involved in historic and cultural preservation and restoration. This project includes key efforts such as:

Complexity

High

Phase

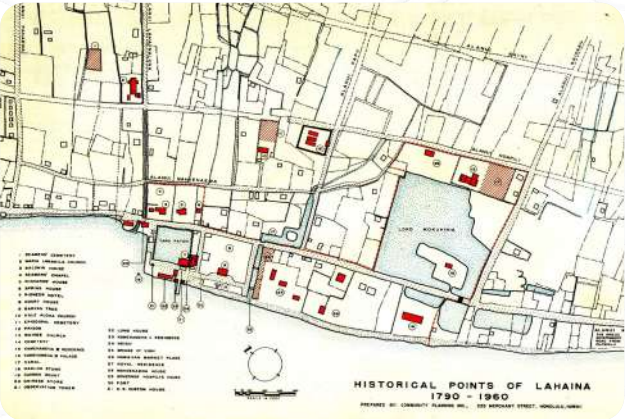
Planning

Cost

Medium

Public Participation

Involve



Historical Map of Lahaina, Maui, Hawai‘i

- Preservation and/or reconstruction of historic buildings in Lahaina lost to the fire
- Creation of a museum in Lahaina to share the history of Lahaina with the community and visitors
- Establishment of a multicultural center for community members to gather and celebrate culture and heritage
- Recording oral histories from survivors and residents of Lahaina and Kula to capture their experiences and memories before the fire, the day of, and after the fire
- Possible feasibility study to designate Lahaina as a National Heritage Area

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

Gaining consensus between groups, identification of leadership, funding, economic viability, and long-term funding and maintenance. Additionally, there are competing opinions on post-contact building/site restoration, shoreline management area (SMA) requirements, updated shoreline setbacks, and other land use controls for Front Street’s redevelopment.

Next Steps

- Continue progress on reconstruction of historic buildings in Lahaina
- Scope, plan and construct museum in partnership with community organization
- Scope, plan and construct multicultural center in partnership with community organization
- Continue efforts with current Lahaina oral history project
- Track Lahaina National Heritage Area Act and support as needed

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

- **Goal 2.3** Responsible stewardship of resources, culture, and character
- **Action 3.08** Develop a cultural overlay map identifying the location of important historical events, known burial sites and archaeological resources, and known above-ground resources. Create a cultural overlay district to protect cultural assets and establish an efficient review process for property owners.
- **Action 3.26** Obtain funding and implement cultural and educational programs to perpetuate Hawaiian heritage

Project Details



Cost Estimate:

TBD



Potential Funding Sources:

- County, State and federal
- Hawai‘i Community Foundation
- Hawai‘i Museums
- Historic Preservation Fund
- Income tax credit
- Local community groups
- Office of Hawaiian Affairs
- Save America’s Treasures
- Smithsonian



Existing Funding Sources:

- Certified Local Government Funds
- FEMA Public Assistance



Project Leads:

- County Department of ‘Ōiwi Resources
- Private and Local Organizations



Project Partners:

- County Archaeologist
- County Department of Planning
- State Department of Land and Natural Resources
- Bishop Museum
- Historic Building Property Owners
- Jodo Mission
- Kamehameha Schools
- Kumu Pono Associates
- Kūpuna Council
- Lahaina Restoration Foundation
- Lahaina Strong
- Na ‘Aikane o Maui
- National Park Service
- Smithsonian
- University of Hawai‘i
- U.S. Department of Interior

Ke Ola Hou





Purpose

Ke Ola Hou will provide long-term stability to an established program that incubates and accelerates well-being for members of the community. For programming to take place, the State Department of Health released a request for proposals in September 2023 regarding potential interest in providing behavioral health, traditional healing, cultural practitioner, translation and interpretation services and general wellness-related services. These will be the prioritized providers upon requesting provider presence at the resilience center upon opening, and any remaining space will be offered publicly and shared with other interested parties.

A community survey was provided with responses from 122 members of the community, including 115 full-time residents. Of these participants, 57% identified mental health as a service they are in need of to support their path to resilience, 45% identified stress and trauma coping services as programs they would participate in, and 74% responded that it was very important for them to have a say in the development of the new healing and resilience center.

Project Description

This project will create an affordable program and administrative space in West Maui for nonprofit and government organizations to provide health, education and human services to wildfire survivors. It is meant to be a multipurpose center for resilience, mental health assessment and therapy, as well as a community resource gathering

| Complexity | Phase | Cost | Public Participation |
|--|---|--|--|
|  Medium |  Implementation |  Medium |  Inform |



Ke Ola Hou Logo



Temporary Location of Ke Ola Hou

space. Services and activities range from quiet walks, gardening and conversations, to group activities like kanikapila, lei making, variety of classes, and social and community gatherings. There will also be healing help, from lomilomi to emotional support or professional therapists and many different opportunities to talk story.

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

This project is dependent on construction and timelines for renovations. Construction costs are somewhat variable and are consuming a large amount of the allocated budget. There is a limitation to 5 years for the identified interim space per the landowner.

Next Steps

- Long-term programming scoped and funded
- Partnerships established and funding secured for a physical space rental (current lease is for 5 years)

Project Details

- **Cost Estimate:**
First Year: \$1.7 million
First 5 years: \$5.5 million
- **Potential Funding Sources:**
 - Community Grant – Ola Ke Kanaka – Physical, Spiritual, Mental & Emotional Health
- **Existing Funding Sources:**
 - \$1.4 million secured from the County budget
 - Kaiser: \$300,000
 - American Red Cross

- **Project Leads:**
 - County Department of Human Concerns
 - State Department of Health
- **Project Partners:**
 - Alano Club
 - American Red Cross
 - Kaiser Permanente
 - Na Mea Ike 'Ia
 - Rotary Club

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

• Goal 2.5 Safe, healthy, livable communities for all

“

We need to solve the mental health crisis in Lahaina and on Maui.”

”

Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey

West Maui Hospital

Purpose

Currently there is no major medical facility in West Maui and this addition will serve up to 70,000 residents, employees and visitors in West Maui. The nearest Hospital is 45 minutes to over an hour away and the highway experiences frequent congestion and closures due to accidents, fire and waves overtopping roadway.

Project Description

This project will provide construction funding and land acquisition for a Critical Access Hospital in West Maui that will include 25 acute and sub-acute beds, five emergency room (ER) bays and three operating rooms (ORs). It is being lead privately by the West Maui Hospital Foundation.

Complexity

High

Phase

Design

Cost

High

Public Participation

Consult



Land of WMHMC



Current Rendering of WMHMC

Interdependencies and Roadblocks

The project needs funding for construction and backing from a hospital group to make it a reality.

Next Steps

- Secure hospital group backing and funding for design and construction

Alignment with West Maui Community Plan (WMCP)

» **Goal 2.5** Safe, healthy, livable communities for all

“

“We need a hospital on the west side, this is long overdue.”

Community Quote from Long-Term Planning Recovery Survey

Project Details




Cost Estimate:
\$120 million




Potential Funding Sources:
Community Facilities Direct Loan, Grant and Loan Guarantees



Existing Funding Sources:
State Special Purpose Revenue Bond: \$20 million



Project Lead:
Private



Project Partners:
TBD

8. Next Steps

The projects and programs identified in the LTRP span a wide variety of types, purposes and paths towards implementation, operation and maintenance. Some are construction projects, such as the Kuhua Street Extension, Rebuild West Maui Senior Center and R-1 Recycled Water Expansion. Some have significant planning components, such as the Rebuild Lahaina Plan, Wai and Watershed Planning and Creation of a Cultural Corridor. Others include heavy program and partnership development and will be ongoing for years to come, such as Wildfire Risk Reduction and Mitigation, Agriculture Planning and Long-Term Food Security and Green Workforce Development. Regardless of the project type, successful planning, implementation and management of each recovery project depends on proper coordination and tracking of scoping, funding, timing, permitting, and public engagement. Within this ongoing long-term recovery effort, each identified recovery project is in one of four general project stages:

- Planning - Projects in the **planning** stage include a concept and may need additional definition or details. They need to be defined and scoped before appropriate resources and funding can be considered. Studies and plans are often required to take these projects to the next stage, providing details and vetting the project idea with the public and potential implementation partners and regulators. Such planning efforts typically draw from community demographic information, assessment of needs, coordination with strategic partners, and overall visioning efforts to help define community and project priorities.
- Design - Projects in the **design** stage are at the point of defining critical details, such as material, cost, timing, location, or funding, before implementation or construction. At this stage, potential limitations and constraints, as well as potential cost savings and benefits, are identified through engineering and design, providing a more accurate estimate of potential costs. A clear understanding of funding availability and requirements is critical at this stage. Another crucial component is acquiring the proper permitting. All these steps can impact the timing and scope of a project but if done properly, provide a more efficient allocation of resources.
- Implementation - Projects in the **implementation** stage have already been programmed and funds may have been allocated or spent. Construction may be underway or new programs and efforts are starting up. Monitoring and controlling the project progress is critical at this stage to ensure that the final design is properly being followed, intended benefits are being achieved and funding and permitting requirements are being met.
- Operation and maintenance - The last stage of the project is **operation and maintenance**. In this stage, a facility or program is operational, but additional resources may be needed to successfully continue the operation. Proper operation requires continued investment of resources be taken into consideration.


Throughout the recovery effort, project priorities, goals and support may change, and this plan provides a framework to help the County track and adapt to changing conditions while moving through implementation. The County has taken or is planning the following steps in the long-term recovery process:

1. The County held two public open houses on October 23 and October 26, 2024, to receive community feedback on the Draft LTRP. The plan was also made available online for review on comment between October 21 and November 15, 2024.
2. Community feedback on the Draft LTRP was compiled, reviewed and used to produce the revised LTRP dated December 2024.
3. Project-specific community engagement will be held, as necessary, informed by the Public Participation levels indicated on each project’s summary sheet in Section 7. This will further the community’s understanding of recovery projects and gather support to move through the process toward implementation.
4. The County will track the progress of recovery projects and provide updates for the public via Maui Recovers, Ola Lahaina and other means to ensure transparency and access to the community.
5. Briefings and one-on-one meetings with County departments, directors, State officials, and stakeholders will continue throughout the long-term recovery process. It is especially important for the County to hold multidisciplinary work sessions to engage departments that may not be the project’s lead agency but could be a necessary partner in the process.
6. Identification of funding opportunities will be a vital component of the long-term recovery process. Projects may need multiple funding sources to be implemented, and the County will develop a defined strategy to access funds throughout the process.
7. County recovery projects should match community and State priorities. This will require continued coordination by all stakeholders and regular review of the County’s 6-year Capital Improvement Program.
8. Grants management is extremely important with the influx of funding from outside sources. Funds management is required to maintain grants and retain funding throughout the project’s life cycle. Additional staff may be needed to manage grants for recovery projects.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| ATIIP | Active Transportation Infrastructure Investment Program |
| BEAD prorgam | Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program |
| BHSE | Behavioral Health Service Expansion |
| CDBG – DR | Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Relief |
| CDP | census-designated place |
| CEDS | Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy |
| CERT | Community Emergency Response Team |
| CEMSP | Comprehensive Environmental Monitoring and Sampling Plan |
| CFPCGP | Community Food Projects Competitive Grant Program |
| County | County of Maui |
| CWPP | Community Wildfire Protection Plan |
| CWRM | Commission on Water Resource Management |
| DBEDT | Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism |
| DCM | Disaster Case Manager |
| DCMP | Disaster Case Management Program |
| DEM | Department of Environmental Management |
| DLNR | Department of Land and Natural Resources |
| DOBOR | Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation |
| DOCARE | Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement |
| DOE | Department of Education |
| DOH | Department of Health |
| DOT | Department of Transportation |
| DPW | Department of Public Works |
| DWS | Department of Water Supply |
| EDA | U.S. Economic Development Administration |

| | |
|---------------|--|
| ERC | Economic Recovery Commission |
| EMD | Environmental Management Division |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| HEER | Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response |
| HI-EMA | State of Hawaiʻi Emergency Management Agency |
| HSPLS | Hawaiʻi State Public Library System |
| HTDC | Hawaiʻi Technology Development Corporation |
| HWMO | Hawaiʻi Wildfire Management Organization |
| HUD | U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development |
| IMT | Incident Management Team |
| LID | Low Impact Development |
| LIHTC | Low Income Housing Tax Credits |
| LTRP | Long-Term Recovery Plan |
| MEDB | Maui Economic Development Board |
| MEMA | Maui Emergency Management Agency |
| MFD | Maui Fire Department |
| MGFSP | Micro Grants for Food Security |
| MHAF | Maui Homeowner’s Assistance Fund |
| MPD | Maui Police Department |
| mph | mile(s) per hour |
| NEA | National Endowment for the Arts |
| NHHBG | Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant |
| NHLD | National Historic Landmark District |
| NPS | National Park Service |
| NRCS | Natural Resources Conservation Service |



| | |
|--------------|---|
| NREL | National Renewable Energy Lab |
| OED | Office of Economic Development |
| R-1 | The highest grade of recycled water |
| RACES | Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services |
| RAISE | Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity |
| RCN | Reconnecting Communities and Neighborhoods |
| RSF | Recovery Support Function |
| RTP | Recreational Trails Program |
| SBDC | Small Business Development Centers |
| SEOCN | Screening, Eligibility and Outreach Care Navigator Branch |
| SHPD | State Historic Preservation Division |
| SMA | Shoreline Management Area |
| State | State of Hawai'i |
| SVDP | Saint Vincent Depaul |
| TBD | to be determined |
| TCP | Traditional Cultural Properties |
| TDS | Temporary Debris Storage |
| TVR | transient vacation rental |
| USACE | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers |
| USDA | U.S. Department of Agriculture |
| WIFIA | Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act |
| WMBC | West Maui Business Center |
| WMCP | West Maui Community Plan |
| WUI | Wildland Urban Interface |

Hawaiian Word Definitions

The following definitions are adapted from [Ulukau: The Hawaiian Electronic Library](#).

‘āina: land, earth.

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

Great Māhele: the great land division

‘ike: to see, know, feel, greet, recognize, perceive, experience, be aware, understand

kanikapila: to play or make music

kaua‘ula: a strong wind from the mountains, occasioned by the breaking over of the trade winds; often destructive at Lahaina

keiki: child

kona: leeward sides of the Hawaiian Islands

kuleana: right, privilege, concern, responsibility

kūpuna: plural; elder, grandparent or older person

lāhui: nation, race, tribe, people, nationality; great company of people

lele: to fly, to jump

lo‘i kalo: irrigated terrace of taro

lomilomi: to rub, press, squeeze, crush, mash fine, knead, massage; masseur, masseuse

mālama ‘āina: care of the land

makai: to or toward the ocean

mauka: to or toward the inland

mauka to makai: ridge to reef

moku: district, island, islet, section

mo‘o: lizard

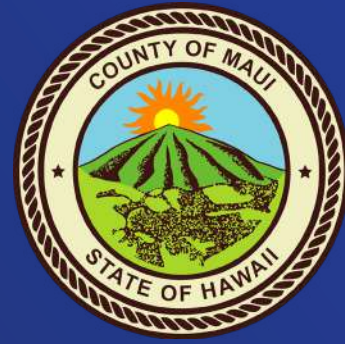
‘Ōiwi: indigenous, native

Pae aina o Hawaii: Group of islands; the Hawaiian Archipelago

pono: goodness, uprightness, morality, moral qualities, correct or proper procedure, excellence, well-being, prosperity, welfare, benefit, behalf, equity, sake, true condition or nature, duty; moral, fitting, proper, righteous, right, upright, just, virtuous, fair, beneficial, successful, in perfect order, accurate, correct, eased, relieved; should, ought, must, necessary

‘ulu: the breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*), a tree perhaps originating in Malaysia and distributed through tropical Asia and Polynesia

wai: water



Appendix A. Maui Economic Recovery Commission

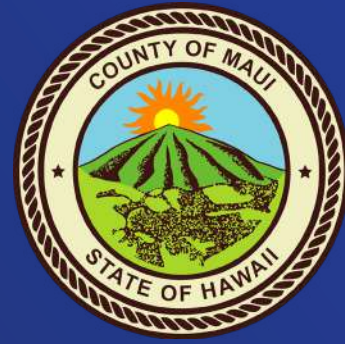
The Maui Economic Recovery Commission (ERC), is a dynamic coalition of community leaders dedicated to shaping a brighter economic future for Maui and Hawai'i. Launched in January 2024, the ERC brings together influential stakeholders from various sectors to collaborate, innovate, and uplift Maui after the challenges posed by the 2023 fires. The ERC has now evolved into a Maui-led group and its implementation phase.

The ERC is the joint State-County Economic Recovery Support Function (RSF) in the National Disaster Recovery Framework. This group is comprised of 100+ members focused on building foundations, bringing focus, and taking action. ERC members participated in a new collaborative format to develop sustainable business practices and enduring relationships as they learned, brainstormed, conceptualized, actualized, and aspired with each other through in-person and weekly virtual meetings from early January through mid-September 2024. The ERC is now in its project implementation phase.

The ERC projects include:

- The Healing Journey (Maui Economic Recovery through Community Healing)
- Story Mapping and Abundance Planning for Economic Recovery
- Lahaina Business Park
- Regaining Lahaina's Harbor for Economic Resilience
- Pathways to Prosperity: Health, Housing, and Economic Diversity for All
- Expanding R-1 Water to Lahaina
- West Maui Water Management Plan
- Wai Dashboard
- Designing Permitting Processes for Accelerated West Maui and Kula Recovery: A Project for Rebuilding
- Developing and Integrating a Maui Workforce Ecosystem
- Advancing an Agricultural, Natural Resource & Food Systems Workforce Task Force

For more information on the Maui ERC and the 11 projects, visit <https://www.mauinuistrong.info/mauierc>.



Appendix B. Community Vulnerability Considerations (SVI, CEJST, EJScreen)

Introduction

This appendix describes three screening tools developed and used by federal agencies to understand community vulnerability using a nationally consistent approach and datasets. These tools include the U.S. Council on Environmental Quality's [Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool \(CEJST\)](#), the Center for Disease Control and Prevention and Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry's (CDC/ATSDR) [Social Vulnerability Index \(SVI\)](#), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) [Environmental Justice Screen \(EJScreen\)](#). The purpose of this appendix is to define social characteristics, vulnerabilities, and environmental justice (EJ) considerations of the burn area, consisting of Lahaina Census-Designated Place (CDP) (Lahaina), with those of the county and state using the three tools. These tools each have different approaches and strengths that serve to provide context and substantiate applications for funding and community assistance needs.

Though these are not the only tools available to communities to screen and assess place-based vulnerabilities and disadvantages, the three presented here are publicly accessible and the most widely used tools developed by federal agencies. These statistics are based on national datasets and are to be used as an indicator of community vulnerability when compared to state or national indicators. The unique characteristics of high costs and higher than national average earnings in Hawai'i and Lahaina may not reflect the constraints of local communities. These tools are helpful for federal and state funding opportunities and reporting but should complement local community knowledge and engagement.

The methodologies by which disadvantage is characterized and calculated vary depending on agency objective, which is reflected in each tool. Therefore, it is instructive to compare the results across tools. Lahaina consists of three census tracts, which were individually screened and compared across each of the three tools for more detailed insight into the community (Figure B-1).



Figure B-1. Lahaina CDP with Identified Census Tracts

Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool

CEJST is used by federal agencies to identify disadvantaged communities that will benefit from programs included in the Justice40 Initiative, as per presidential Executive Order 14008. The tool helps identify communities that have been “marginalized by society, overburdened by pollution, and underserved by infrastructure and other basic services.”¹

The most recent CEJST was developed in 2022 using various datasets. Results are provided at the census tract level using tract boundaries from 2010. A tract is considered disadvantaged if it meets the [respective threshold](#) for any of eight categories of burden.¹ Federally Recognized Tribes, including Alaska Native Villages, are also considered disadvantaged communities, as are census tracts that are surrounded by disadvantaged communities at or above the 50th percentile for low income.

Each category includes a threshold related to income or high school education, in addition to environmental criteria:

- The Climate Change category considers expected loss rates for agriculture, expected buildings, and population, and projected future flood and wildfire risks, combined with low income.
- The Health category considers asthma, diabetes, heart disease, and low life expectancy, combined with low income.
- The Legacy Pollution category considers abandoned mine lands, Formerly Used Defense Sites, and proximity to hazardous waste facilities, Superfund sites, and Risk Management Plan facilities, combined with low income.
- The Water and Wastewater category considers underground storage tanks and releases and wastewater discharge, combined with low income.
- The Energy category considers energy costs and particulate matter (PM 2.5) in the air, combined with low income.
- The Housing category considers historic underinvestment, housing costs, lack of green space, lack of indoor plumbing, and lead paint, combined with low income.
- The Transportation category considers diesel particulate matter exposure, transportation barriers, and traffic proximity and volume, combined with low-income populations.
- The Workforce Development category considers linguistic isolation, low median income, poverty, and unemployment, combined with low high school education rates.

Screening Lahaina’s three census tracts using CEJST shows that none of them are burdened by any of the eight categories and, therefore, would not be considered disadvantaged according to this tool’s criteria (Table B-1). In part, these results may reflect disproportionately large number of higher-income earners and education rates compared to lower income and education rates.

¹ White House Council on Environmental Quality (WHCEQ). 2022. [Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, Technical Support Document](#). Version 1.0. November.

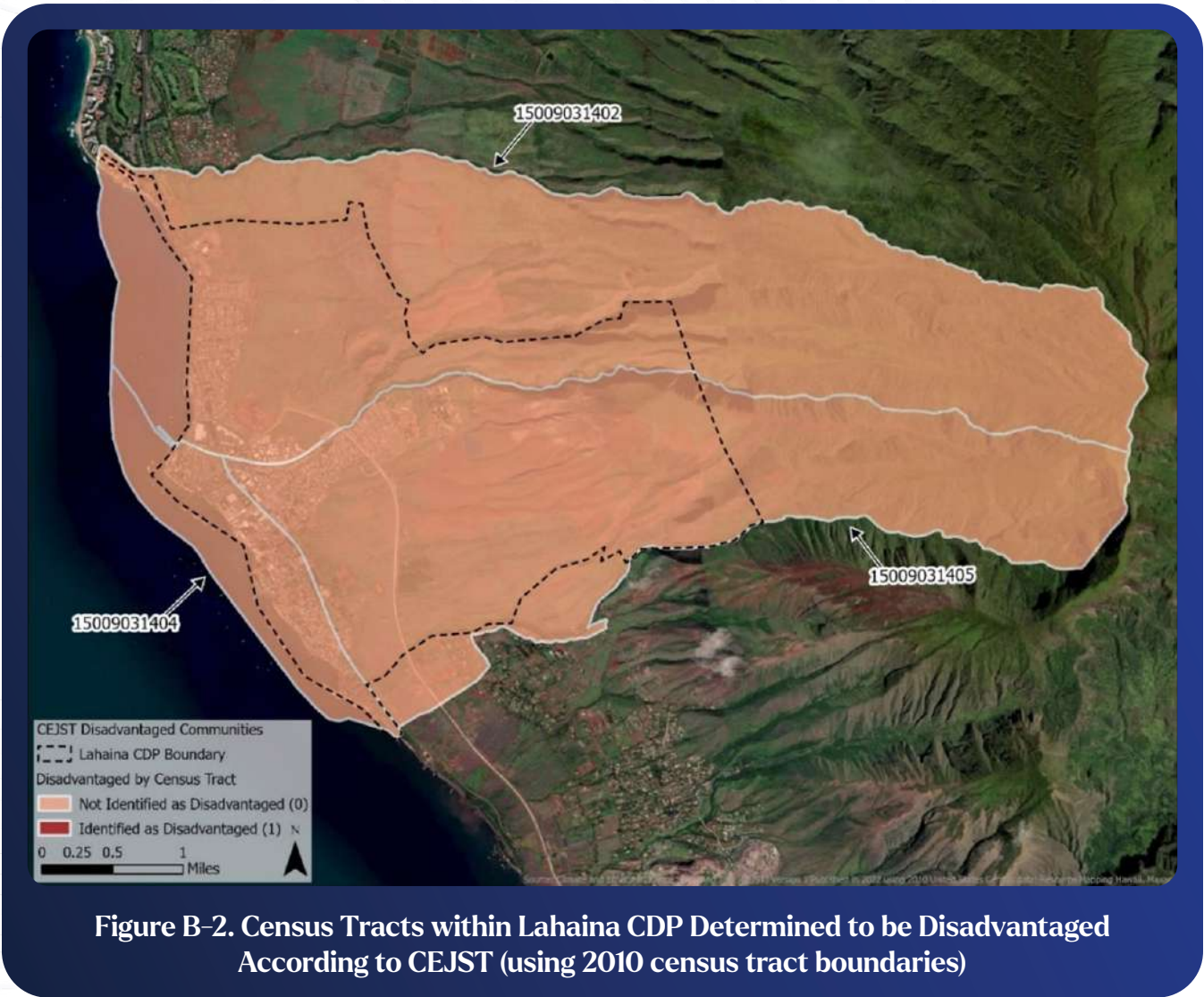
This can overshadow any disadvantaged households and does not demonstrate the level of inequality that may exist within each census tract.

Figure B-2 shows the disadvantage status of each census tract according to CEJST.2 Each tract is determined to be disadvantaged if any of the eight categories listed in Table B-1 are burdened, if none are burdened the tract is not considered disadvantaged.

Table B-1. CEJST Categories Exceeded for Lahaina CDP Census Tracts

| Census Tract 2010 ID ^[a] | Total Categories Burdened | Climate Change | Health | Legacy Pollution | Energy | Water and Wastewater | Housing | Transportation | Workforce Development |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------|------------------|--------|----------------------|---------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 15009031402 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| 15009031404 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| 15009031405 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |

^[a] All of these census tracts include areas outside of town limits. Tracts were excluded if less than 1% of the tract area falls within the town.



2 White House Council on Environmental Quality (WHCEQ). 2024. [CEJST Explore the map](#).

Social Vulnerability Index

The SVI is an index, database, and mapping tool that helps to identify socially vulnerable communities. Social vulnerability, according to SVI, refers to the demographic and socioeconomic factors that adversely affect communities that encounter hazards and other community-level stressors.³ The tool helps planners and health officials identify and prepare communities that may need additional support before, during, or after natural or human-caused disasters.

The most recent SVI was produced using 16 variables from 2020 census data.³ Original SVI results can be viewed at the county level as well as the census tract level.

SVI assesses the following four themes individually, which are then combined into an overall score:

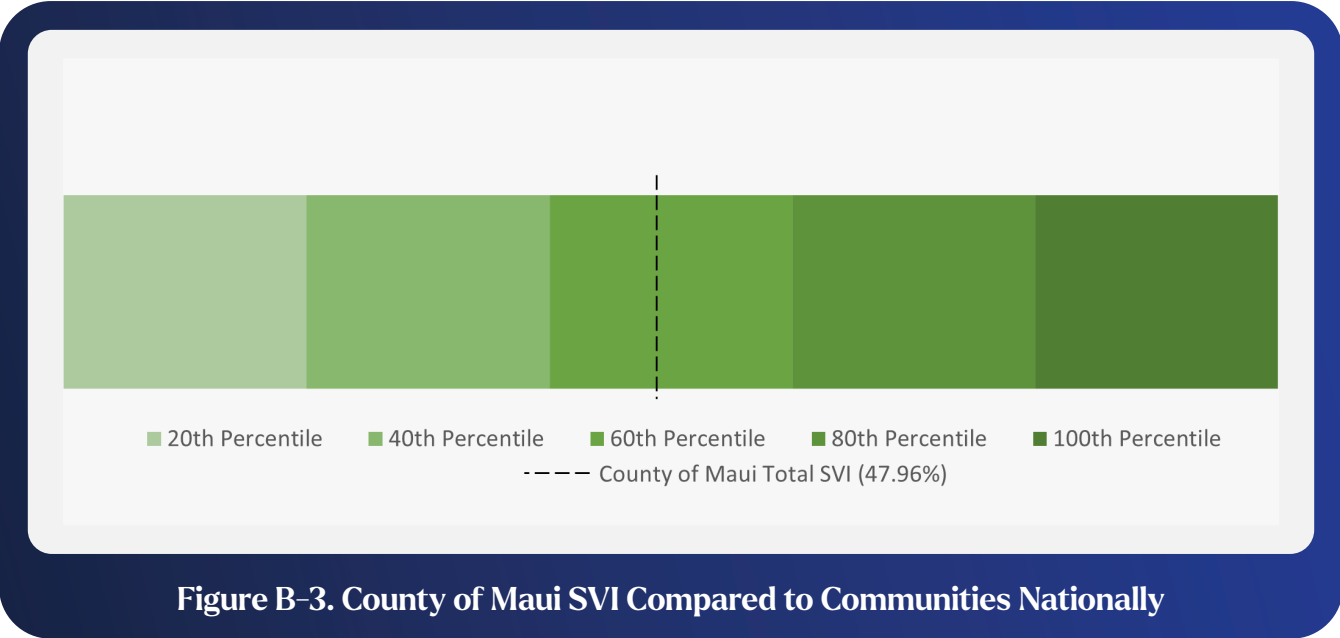
- Socioeconomic Status considers poverty, unemployment, housing cost burdens, and high school education rates.
- Household Characteristics consider people over 65 and under 17, people with disabilities, single-parent households, English-speaking abilities, and uninsured people.
- Racial and Ethnic Minority Status considers people of color.
- Housing Type and Transportation considers housing in mobile homes, structures with 10 or more units, group homes, crowded conditions (more people than rooms), and households without a vehicle.

A higher index value indicates greater vulnerability. Communities can also be compared using percentiles, which indicates the percentage of communities against which the assessed community scores more highly (i.e., a ranking of 0 [=0%] indicates least vulnerability, while 1 [=100%] indicates greatest vulnerability).

At the county level, Maui’s SVI falls within approximately the 60th percentile of vulnerable communities nationally (Figure B-3), with an overall SVI of 47.96%.⁴

3 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (CDC/ASTR). 2022. [CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2020 Database Documentation](#).

4 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (CDC/ASTR). 2024. [CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index \(SVI\) Map](#).



Scores related to the four themes and overall SVI for Lahaina CDP, the County of Maui, and the State of Hawai'i are shown in Figure B-4, as well as a breakdown of the four themes and overall SVI for each census tract in Figure 5. Compared to the County of Maui and the State of Hawai'i, Lahaina ranks relatively more vulnerable on all SVI themes, except for Racial and Ethnic Minority Status.

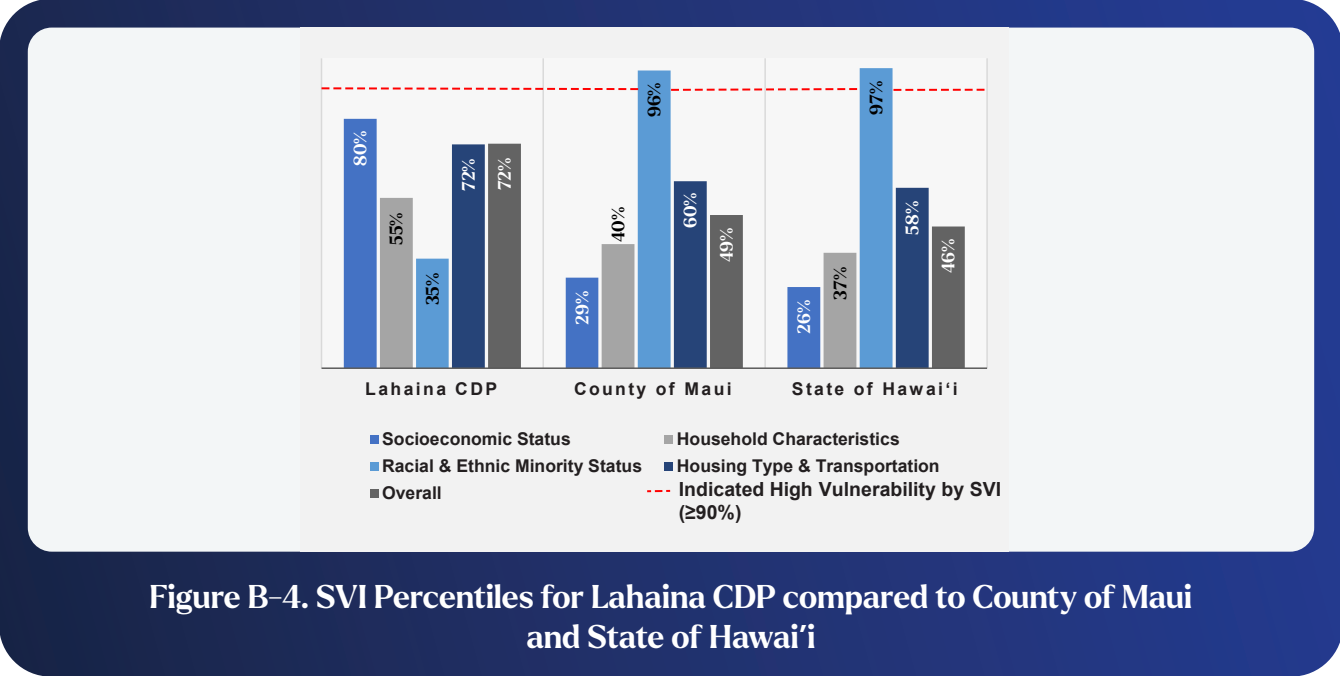
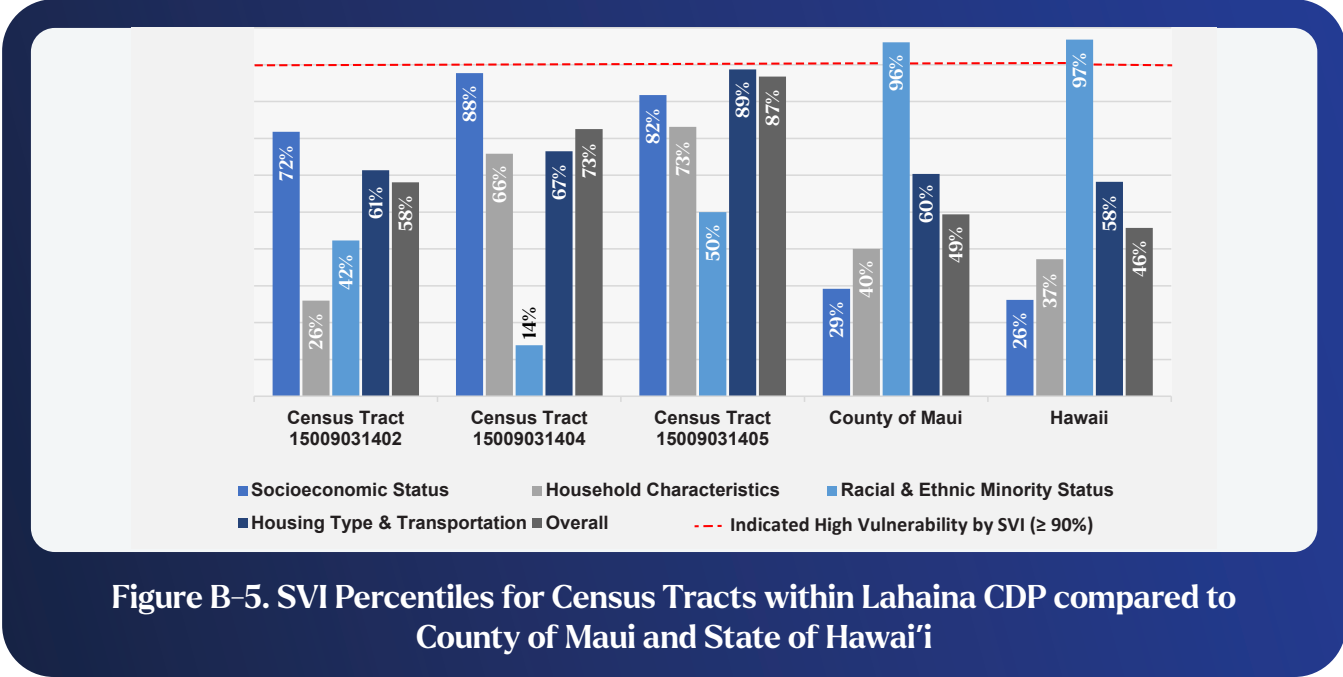


Figure B-6 shows census tract-level SVI results for Lahaina where each census tract is color-coded according to overall State of Hawai'i percentiles. Each has a different percentile ranking indicating geographic variation in social vulnerability throughout Lahaina, such as a higher Racial and Ethnic Minority Status or Household Characteristics in one census tract over another, which can be seen in Figure B-5.

Each of the Lahaina census tracts rank as more vulnerable overall and across most SVI themes than the county or state, except for Racial and Ethnic Minority Status for all census tracts and Household Characteristics in census tract 15009031402 (Figure B-5). The lower score for Racial and Ethnic Minority Status, for example, indicates that there is a lower percentage of minorities, including but not limited to Hispanic or Latino (of any race), Black and African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander; and people of two or more races, in the census tract than there is in the county or state. As a standalone indicator, this does not identify the relative level of disadvantage for that specific population, which may be greater than the census tract average. However, taken together with the other themes, the SVI score factors the other vulnerabilities into an area's total, which gives the census tract a higher overall score than the county or state.

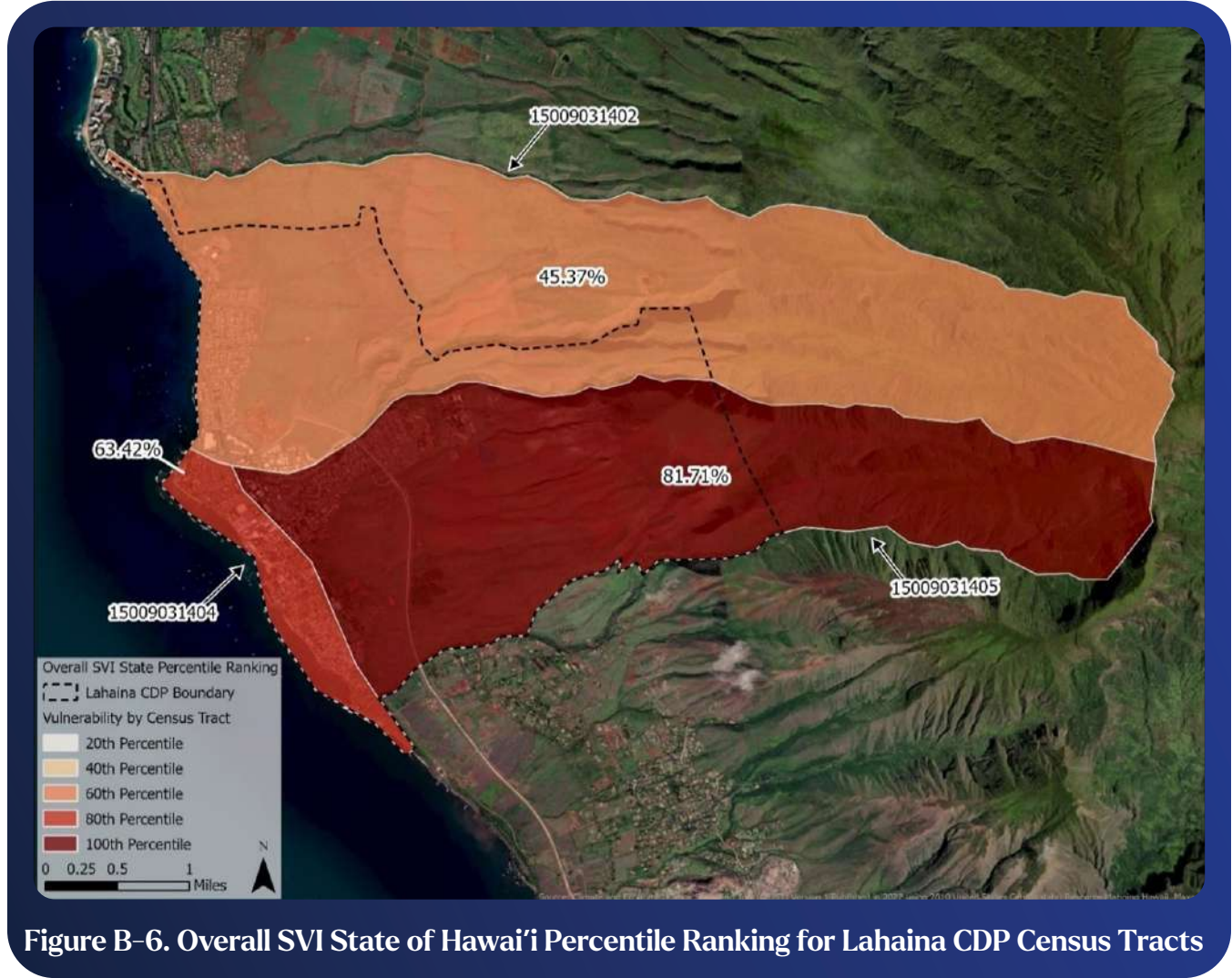


EJScreen

EJScreen is a mapping and screening tool developed by the EPA that assesses a community's relative vulnerability to specific environmental hazards by combining environmental and socioeconomic indicators.⁵ EJScreen's demographic and socioeconomic indicators point out vulnerabilities unique to specific populations that other screening tools do not. The most recent tool was developed in 2024 using various datasets including American Community Survey (ACS), CDC Places, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). For early applications of EJScreen, the 80th percentile is used as a preliminary benchmark to determine vulnerability.

Two separate indices, EJ and supplemental, are derived for the following 13 different environmental indicators:

⁵ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2024. [EJScreen Environmental Justice Mapping and Screening Tool: Technical Documentation for Version 2.3](#) July.



- Particulate Matter 2.5
- Ozone
- Nitrogen Dioxide
- Diesel Particulate Matter
- Toxic Releases to Air
- Traffic Proximity
- Lead Paint
- Superfund Proximity
- RMP Facility Proximity
- Hazardous Waste Proximity
- Underground Storage Tanks
- Wastewater Discharge
- Drinking Water Non-Compliance

An EJ index combines a single environmental factor with two socioeconomic indicators: low income and people of color populations. The supplemental indices use a similar approach but instead combine a single environmental factor with five socioeconomic indicators: low income, unemployment, limited English, less than high school education, and low life expectancy populations.

A higher index value indicates greater vulnerability. Communities can also be compared using percentiles, which indicates the percentage of communities against which the assessed community scores more highly. EJScreen results are developed at the census block level and can also be exported at the municipal, county, and state levels.

For most indicators and indices, Lahaina falls within the least vulnerable 25% of communities compared to the state and the nation, except for people of color, limited English-speaking households, underground storage tanks, flood risk, and lack of health insurance, for which it is in the most vulnerable 25% in the nation (Tables B-2 through B-6).⁶ Compared to the state, Lahaina is in the most vulnerable 25% for population under age 5, underground storage tanks, flood risk, and lack of health insurance. Furthermore, EJ vulnerability can be viewed at the tract-level which allows users to see more closely where these vulnerabilities are occurring. For example, census tract 15009031404 is considered a food desert, indicating limited access to healthful foods. To have food desert status, an area must meet both low-income and low-access criteria. It is important to note, however, that the presence of certain resources, like a high-end grocery store, in an area of low- or mixed-income does not mean that it is socially or economically accessible. In addition, even within the same census tract, there are often physical obstructions to access, such as roads or terrain, that cannot be fully understood through a census tract level indicator.

Table B-2. Lahaina CDP Relative Vulnerability for Socioeconomic Indicators

| SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS | PERCENTILE COMPARED TO STATE OF HAWAI'I | PERCENTILE COMPARED TO NATION |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Demographic Index | Middle 50% | Middle 50% |
| Supplemental Demographic Index | Middle 50% | Middle 50% |
| People of Color | Middle 50% | Most Vulnerable 25% |
| Low Income | Middle 50% | Middle 50% |
| Unemployment Rate | Middle 50% | Middle 50% |
| Limited English Speaking Households | Middle 50% | Most Vulnerable 25% |
| Population Less Than High School Education | Middle 50% | Middle 50% |
| Population Under Age 5 | Most Vulnerable 25% | Middle 50% |
| Population Over Age 64 | Middle 50% | Middle 50% |
| Limited Life Expectancy | Middle 50% | Least Vulnerable 25% |

⁶ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2024. [EPA's Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool \(Version 2.3\)](#).

Table B–3. Lahaina CDP Relative Vulnerability for Environmental Indicators

| ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS | PERCENTILE COMPARED TO STATE OF HAWAI'I | PERCENTILE COMPARED TO NATION |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) | Middle 50% | Middle 50% |
| Diesel Particulate Matter | Middle 50% | Least Vulnerable 25% |
| Toxic Releases to Air | Least Vulnerable 25% | Least Vulnerable 25% |
| Traffic Proximity and Volume | Least Vulnerable 25% | Middle 50% |
| Lead Paint | Middle 50% | Middle 50% |
| Superfund Proximity | Least Vulnerable 25% | Least Vulnerable 25% |
| RMP Facility Proximity | Least Vulnerable 25% | Least Vulnerable 25% |
| Hazardous Waste Proximity | Least Vulnerable 25% | Least Vulnerable 25% |
| Underground Storage Tanks | Most Vulnerable 25% | Most Vulnerable 25% |
| Wastewater Discharge | Least Vulnerable 25% | Least Vulnerable 25% |
| Drinking Water Non-Compliance | Least Vulnerable 25% | Least Vulnerable 25% |
| Flood Risk | Most Vulnerable 25% | Most Vulnerable 25% |

Table B–4. Lahaina CDP Relative Vulnerability for EJ Indexes

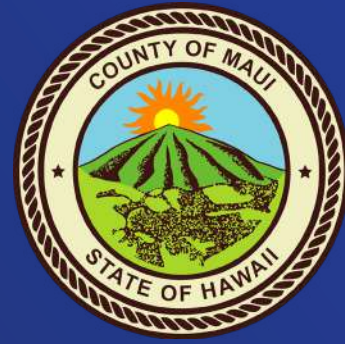
| EJ INDICES | PERCENTILE COMPARED TO STATE OF HAWAI'I | PERCENTILE COMPARED TO NATION |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) EJ Index | Middle 50% | Middle 50% |
| Diesel Particulate Matter EJ Index | Middle 50% | Least Vulnerable 25% |
| Toxic Releases to Air EJ Index | Least Vulnerable 25% | Middle 50% |
| Traffic Proximity EJ Index | Least Vulnerable 25% | Middle 50% |
| Lead Paint EJ Index | Middle 50% | Middle 50% |
| Superfund Proximity EJ Index | Least Vulnerable 25% | Least Vulnerable 25% |
| RMP Facility Proximity EJ Index | Least Vulnerable 25% | Least Vulnerable 25% |
| Hazardous Waste Proximity EJ Index | Least Vulnerable 25% | Least Vulnerable 25% |
| Underground Storage Tanks EJ Index | Middle 50% | Middle 50% |
| Wastewater Discharge EJ Index | Least Vulnerable 25% | Least Vulnerable 25% |
| Drinking Water Non-Compliance EJ Index | Least Vulnerable 25% | Least Vulnerable 25% |

Table B–5. Lahaina CDP Relative Vulnerability for Supplemental Indexes

| SUPPLEMENTAL INDICES | PERCENTILE COMPARED TO STATE OF HAWAI'I | PERCENTILE COMPARED TO NATION |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) EJ Index | Middle 50% | Middle 50% |
| Diesel Particulate Matter Supplemental Index | Middle 50% | Least Vulnerable 25% |
| Toxic Releases to Air Supplemental Index | Middle 50% | Least Vulnerable 25% |
| Traffic Proximity Supplemental Index | Middle 50% | Middle 50% |
| Lead Paint Supplemental Index | Middle 50% | Middle 50% |
| Superfund Proximity Supplemental Index | Least Vulnerable 25% | Least Vulnerable 25% |
| RMP Facility Proximity Supplemental Index | Least Vulnerable 25% | Least Vulnerable 25% |
| Hazardous Waste Proximity Supplemental Index | Least Vulnerable 25% | Least Vulnerable 25% |
| Underground Storage Tanks Supplemental Index | Middle 50% | Middle 50% |
| Wastewater Discharge Supplemental Index | Least Vulnerable 25% | Least Vulnerable 25% |
| Drinking Water Non-Compliance EJ Index | Least Vulnerable 25% | Least Vulnerable 25% |

Table B–6. Lahaina CDP Relative Vulnerability for Critical Service Gaps

| CRITICAL SERVICE GAPS | PERCENTILE COMPARED TO STATE OF HAWAI'I | PERCENTILE COMPARED TO NATION |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Broadband Internet | Middle 50% | Middle 50% |
| Lack of Health Insurance | Most Vulnerable 25% | Most Vulnerable 25% |



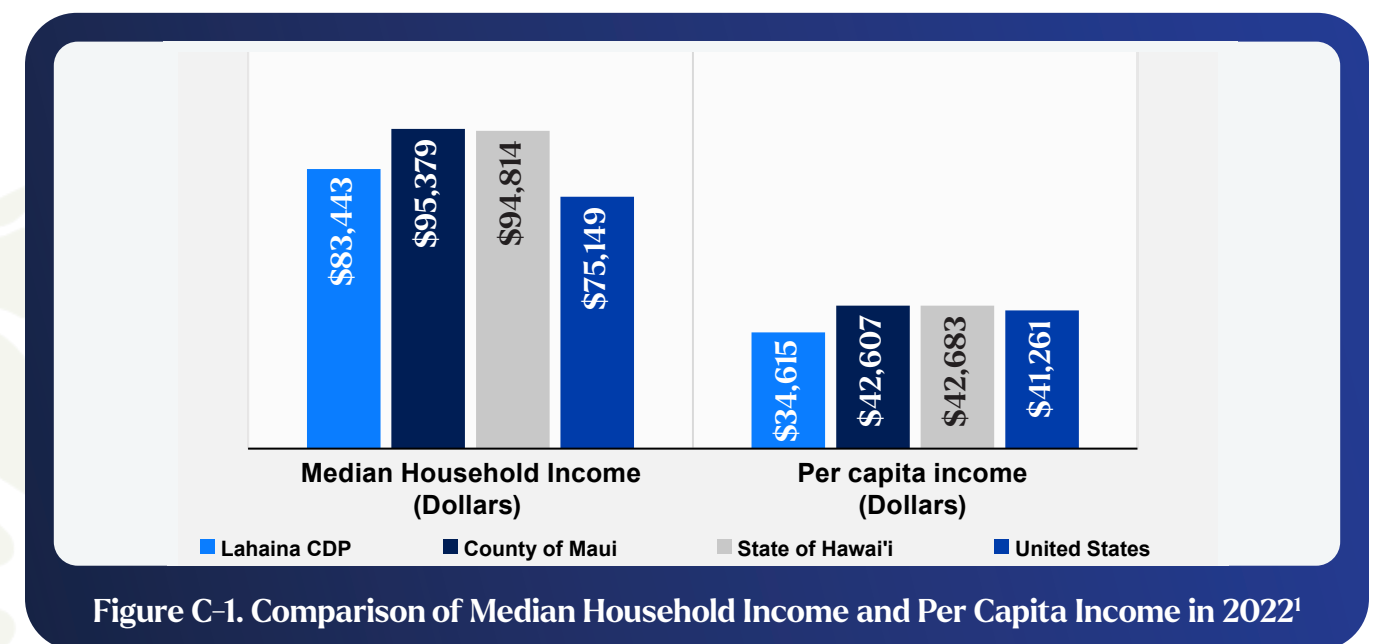
Appendix C. Brief Economic Analysis

Introduction

This analysis utilizes demographic and employment data from the U.S. Census Bureau to provide an overview of the economic conditions in the Lahaina Census-Designated Place (CDP) (Lahaina) relative to the County of Maui (County), State of Hawai'i (State), and United States (U.S.). The analysis includes an evaluation of household income dynamics and an introduction to the key trends in employment by sector, commuting patterns, and housing characteristics. The information provides the recent historical changes and current conditions of the economic environment for residents, workers, and businesses in Lahaina to contextualize the anticipated impacts of the August 2023 wildfire disaster. Definitions for indicators used in this evaluation can be found in this [American Community Survey \(ACS\) 2022 Subject Definitions](#).

Income Dynamics

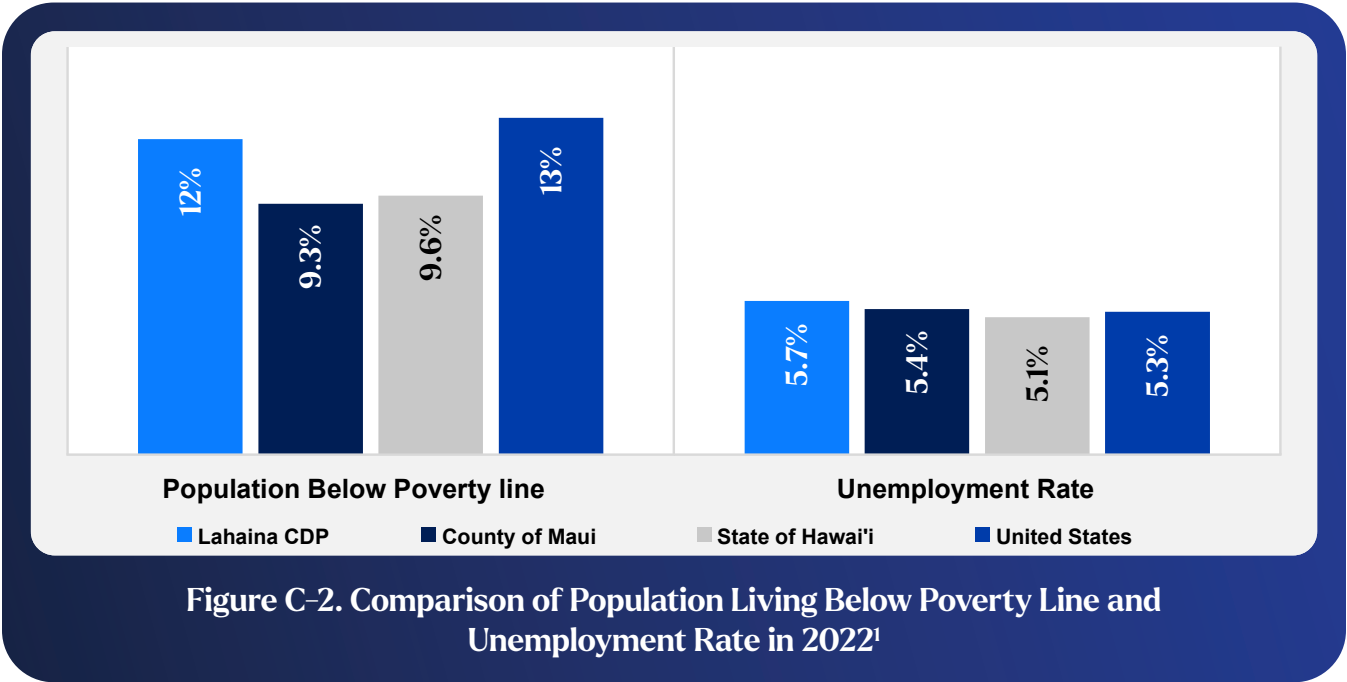
The median household income in Lahaina in 2022 was \$83,443, more than 10% lower than the median income for both the County and State, but 10% higher than the U.S. (Figure C-1).¹ Similarly, the per capita income for residents of Lahaina in 2022 was \$34,615, almost 20% lower than the per capita income for the County, the State, and the U.S. In Lahaina, the average household size is 3.53 persons, compared to 2.96 persons in the County and 2.92 persons in the State; in the U.S., the average household size is 2.50 persons.² The difference in household size, median household income, and per capita income between Lahaina, the County, the State, and the U.S. illustrates the number of income earners per household in Lahaina required to support the household as an economic unit. To compare, in Lahaina, there are an average of two employed workers per household, while it is 1.52 employed workers in the County, 1.39 employed workers in the State and 1.26 employed workers in the U.S. This comparison emphasizes the importance of creating job opportunities in Lahaina.



¹ U.S. Census Bureau. 2024. [DP03 Selected Economic Characteristics](#). ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, 2022.

² U.S. Census Bureau. 2024. [DP04 Selected Housing Characteristics](#). ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, 2022.

In 2022, 11.7% of Lahaina’s population was living under the poverty line, which was approximately 25% higher than the rate at the County and State levels, though slightly below the U.S. poverty rate of 12.5% (Figure C-2).¹ The unemployment rate of the worker population in Lahaina was slightly higher at 5.7% than at the County (5.4%), State (5.1%), and U.S. (5.3%) levels.

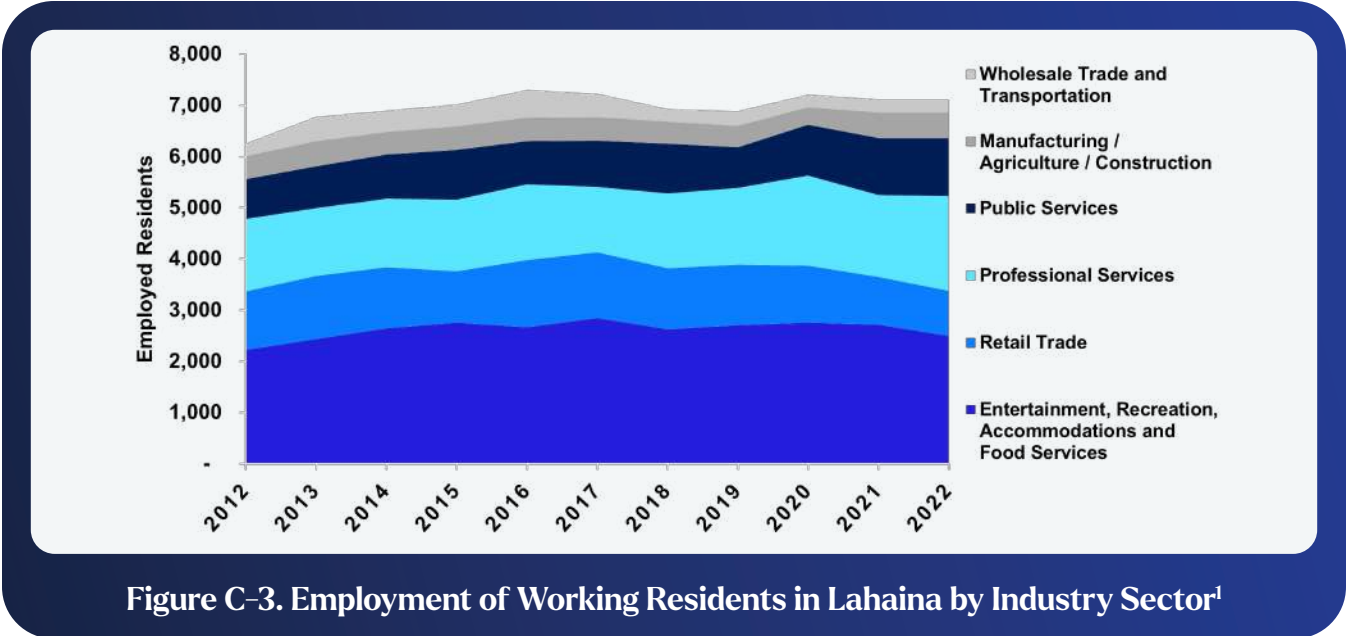


Key Trends

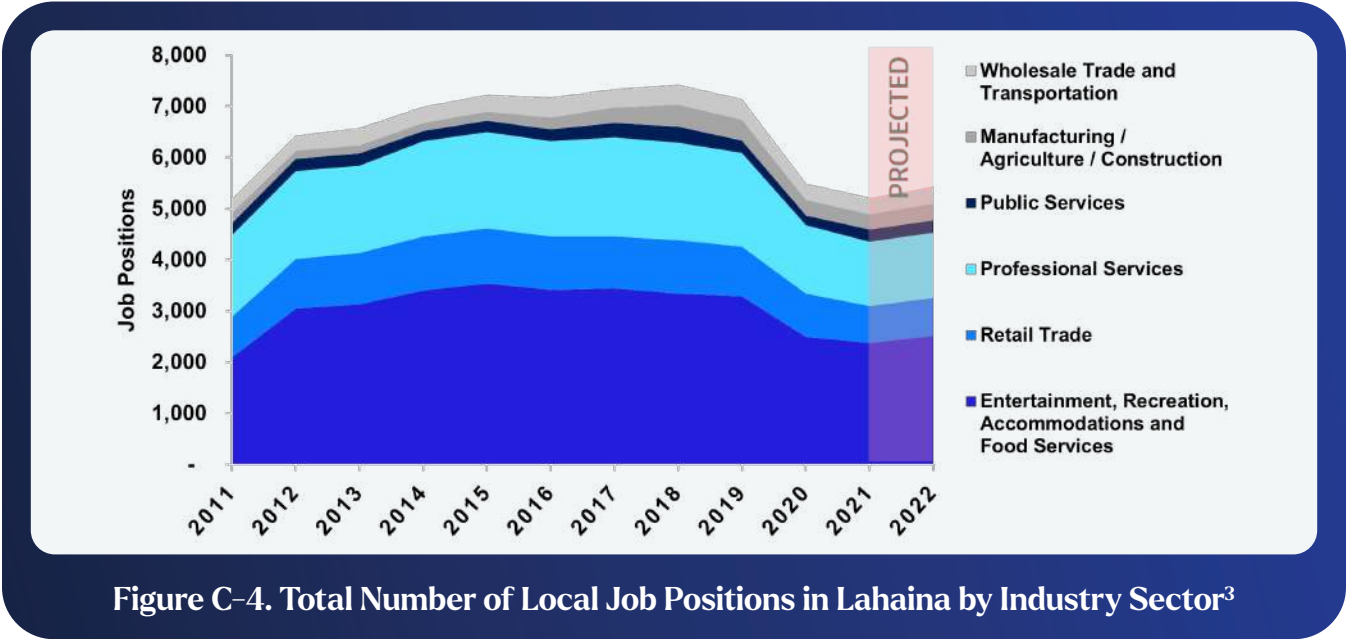
The analysis evaluates and compares the trends in the key economic indicators for Lahaina, the County, the State, and the U.S. to illustrate the potential impacts of the recent economic disruption to the community in Lahaina. The key economic indicators include the employment by industry sector, the commuting trends of workers in the region, and housing availability and affordability. Evaluating these economic indicators provides the context for understanding the susceptibility of the regional economy to a disruptive event and how the residents and businesses in Lahaina would be affected by the changes in their employment, mobility, and housing.

Sector Employment

In 2022, 35% of workers living in Lahaina were employed in tourism-dependent industries, which include the arts, entertainment and recreation, and accommodation and food services sectors.¹ These sectors make up the greatest source of employment for the residents of Lahaina. The percentage share of workers in these industries exceeded the average for the County (23%) and State (16%). Tourism-dependent businesses made up over 270 of 860 total new jobs taken up by residents of Lahaina since 2012. Despite the growth in population and employment in Lahaina through 2022, several sectors experienced a decline in employment since 2012, including the wholesale and retail trade sector and the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector. Manufacturing, professional services, construction and transportation sectors showed modest increases over the same period. The total employment and the employment by sector (represented by the various shaded areas) from 2012 to 2022 for the residents of Lahaina is shown on Figure C-3.



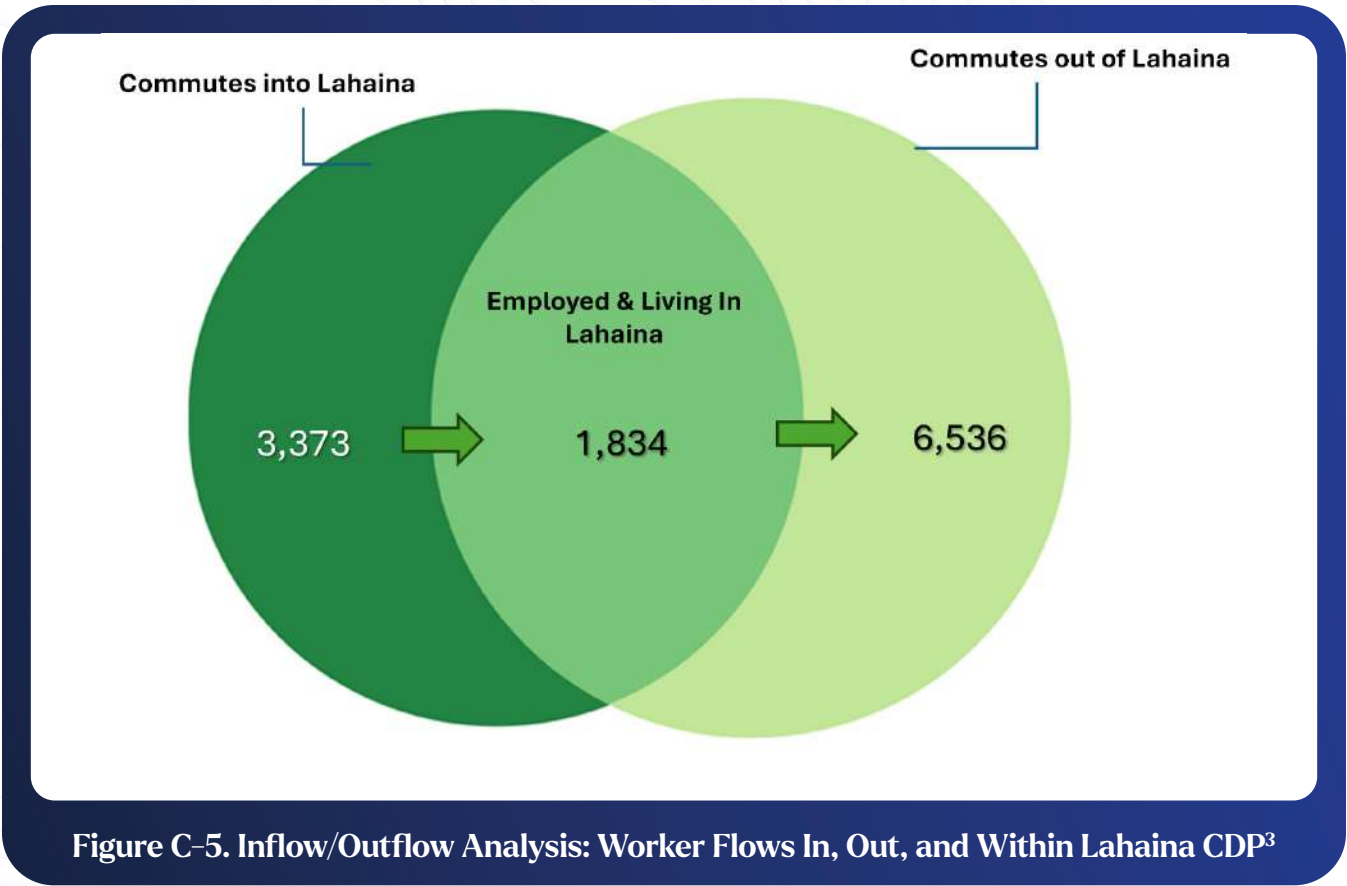
While education, health care, and social assistance services make up the second largest employer for the residents of Lahaina, there remains a major gap between the availability of teachers, nurses, and social workers and the needs of the community. While almost 940 residents of Lahaina (13% of workers) are employed in the education, health care, and social assistance services sectors, only approximately 230 of those positions are within Lahaina.³ In 2021, employment opportunities in Lahaina had fallen by 30% since their peak of 7,400 in 2018 because of the economic impacts of the COVID pandemic and localized economic conditions (Figure C-4), resulting in residents increasingly seeking employment opportunities outside of Lahaina.



³ U.S. Census Bureau. 2024. LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (2002-2021). Washington, DC: [U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program](#), LODS 8.1.

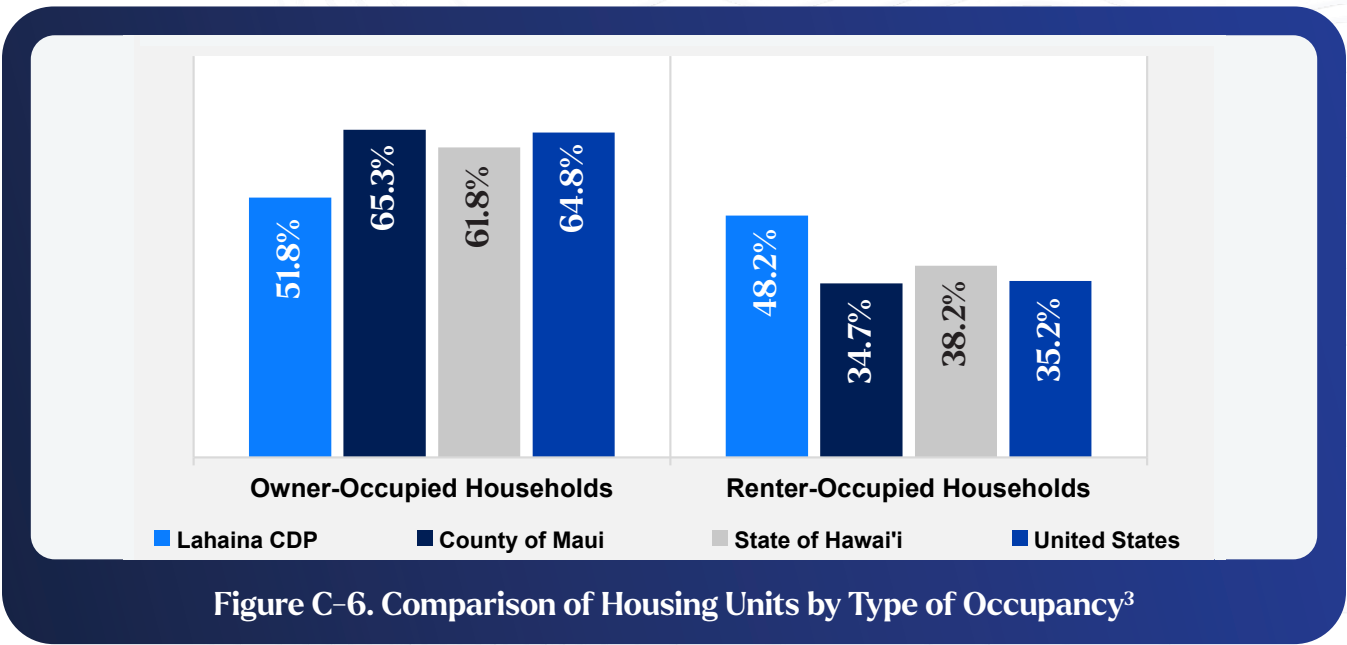
Commuting Trends

In 2022, working residents constituted 55% of the total resident population of Lahaina with the percentage of working residents trending downward slightly from 58% in 2012.¹ Over the same period, the percentage of working residents in Lahaina employed locally fell from 54% to 42%.³ The mean commute time for working residents increased from 14 minutes in 2012 to 19 minutes in 2022, almost 40%, indicating a growing divide between home and employment for residents.⁴ For comparison, in the County, the mean commute time for working residents grew from 21 minutes to 23 minutes, an increase of 11%, over the same period. In 2021, the number of working residents of Lahaina totaled 7,115, while the number of job positions located in the town of Lahaina totaled 5,207.³ Nearly 3,373, or 65%, of the job positions in Lahaina were staffed by workers living outside of the area, while 6,536 of the working residents of Lahaina were employed outside of the area (Figure C-5). The commuting and employment data illustrate the interdependencies between the residents and businesses of Lahaina and the wider regional economy.



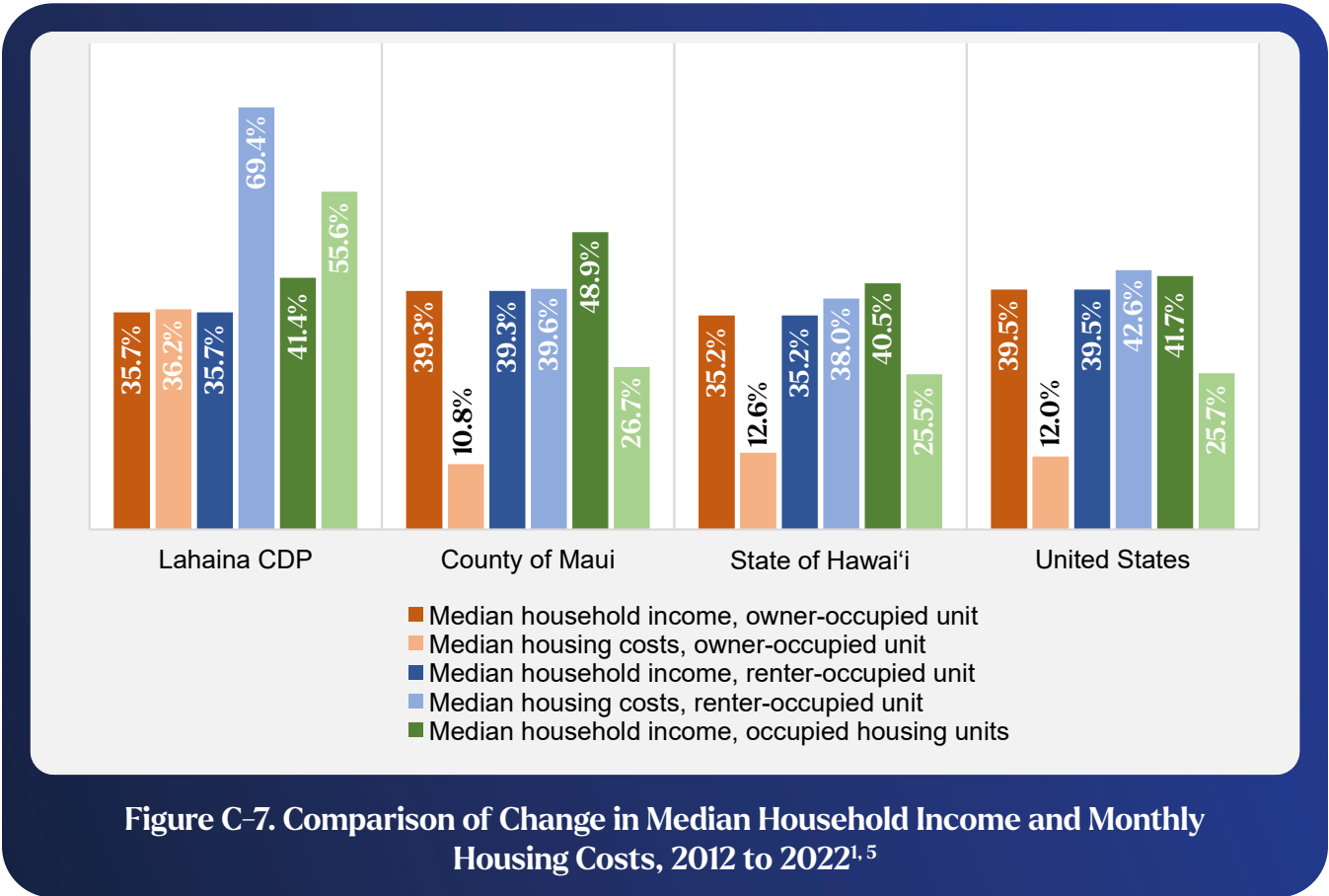
Housing Availability and Affordability

The housing characteristics in Lahaina illustrate the diversity in homeownership trends and living arrangements. In 2022, 52% of housing units in Lahaina were owner-occupied compared with 65% of housing units in the County, 62% of housing units in the State, and 65% of housing units in the U.S. (Figure C-6).² In Lahaina, the average household size of owner-occupied housing units is 3.80 persons, while renter-occupied housing units measure 3.25 persons. As discussed in Section 2, in Lahaina, household income is highly dependent on household size, relative to the average in the County, State, and U.S.



⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. 2024. [S0801 Commuting Characteristics by Sex](#). ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, 2012 to 2022.

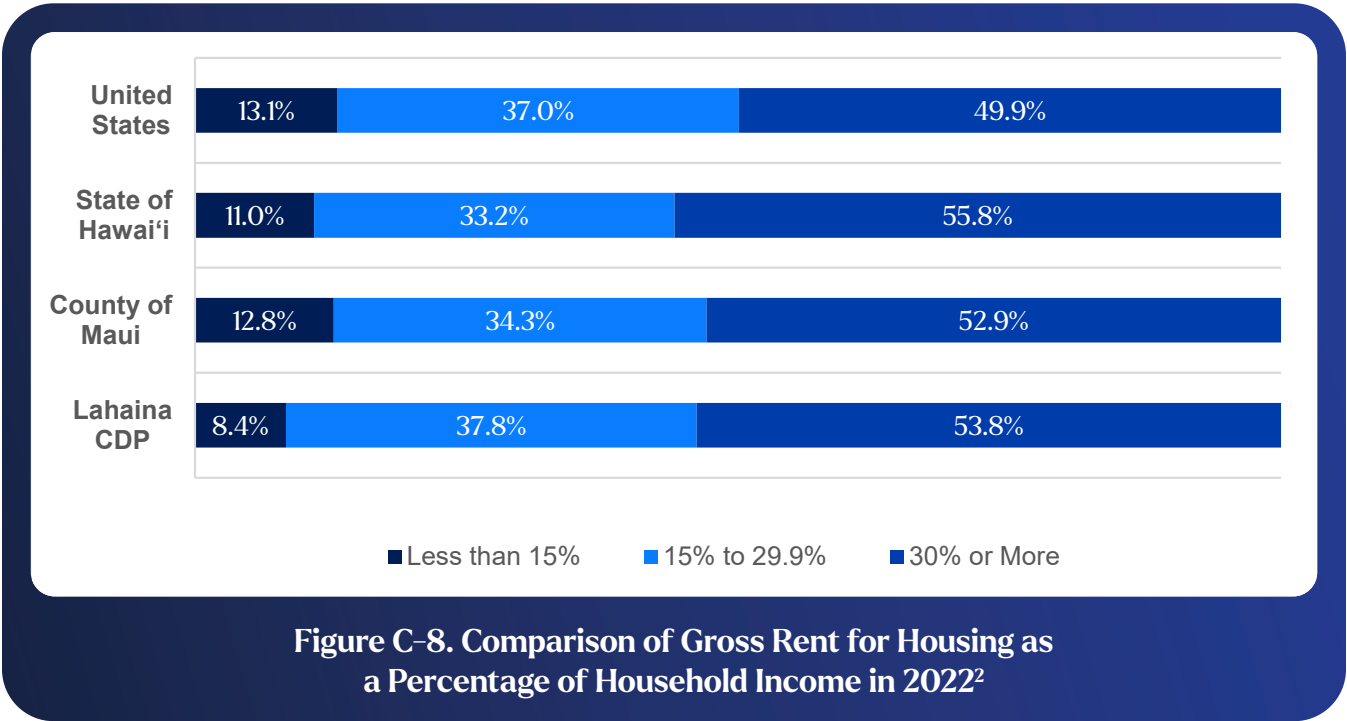
Relative to the County, State, and U.S., the increase in median monthly housing costs for owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units in Lahaina have far outpaced the growth in their median household income from 2012 to 2022 (Figure C-7).⁵ In the County, State, and U.S.,



homeowners experienced an increase in median household income over monthly housing costs by a margin of 20% to 30%, while homeowners in Lahaina broke even on their household income and housing costs. While the increase in median monthly housing costs for renters exceeded the growth in their median household income in Lahaina, the County, the State, and U.S., renters in Lahaina experienced a nearly 70% increase in housing costs, while their household income only increased by 36%. For comparison, the median monthly housing costs for renter-occupied housing in the County, State, and U.S. increased by 40%, 38%, and 43%, respectively, over the same period. Given the shortage of long-term rental housing and homes for sale in Lahaina and the surrounding areas, the housing costs for the residents of Lahaina would be expected to continue outpacing their household income. In Lahaina, for 54% of renter-occupied housing units, gross rent exceeded 30% of household income, a threshold where households are considered “cost burdened” (Figure C-8).² In comparison, the percentage of “cost burdened” renter-occupied households in the County, State and the U.S. was 53%, 56% and 50%, respectively. The phenomenon would be exacerbated for residents in Lahaina by the current economic circumstances, driving more households to become “cost burdened.” The result can be the displacement of residents to other areas of the County and beyond to pursue available housing and employment opportunities,

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau. 2024. [S2503 Financial Characteristics](#). ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, 2012 to 2022.

an increase in commuting time and costs for residents to reach better-paying employment, and/or a greater percentage of the resident population trying to live from less discretionary income.



Summary of Key Trends

The resilience of the economy in Lahaina can be predicted from the trends of its structural elements, including the distribution of employment by sector, the trend in housing costs for renters and homeowners, and the disparity in household income. Evaluating these metrics provides insight into how the residents and businesses in Lahaina would be affected by a shock to the system, such as a natural disaster. The combination of employment opportunities within the tourism-dependent sectors in Lahaina and throughout the County, the financial risk of renters and new homeowners exposed to rising housing costs, and the downward pressure on household incomes can result in long-lasting consequences for the community in Lahaina. The shortage in the affordable housing supply and the shrinking employment opportunities in Lahaina could be expected to displace residents from Lahaina to other areas of the County, cascading into the challenges of housing affordability, ability to maintain households, and adequate employment.

Tax Revenue Impacts

The fires at Lahaina are anticipated to affect the level of tax revenues generated by residential and commercial properties and transient accommodations and by the general excise tax (GET) on business revenues. The County collects tax revenues based on the assessed value of real property and the sale of goods and services by businesses. The tax revenues generated by properties are based on the property classification and the taxable assessed value of the property (Table C-1).

Table C-1. Real Property Tax Rates by Property Classification in the County of Maui, as of July 2023⁶

| PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION | TAX RATE (PER \$1,000 OF ASSESSED VALUE) |
|---|--|
| Owner-occupied Tier 1: up to \$1,000,000 | \$1.90 |
| Owner-occupied Tier 2: \$1,000,001 to \$3,000,000 | \$2.00 |
| Owner-occupied Tier 3: over \$3,000,000 | \$2.75 |
| Non-owner-occupied Tier 1: up to \$1,000,000 | \$5.85 |
| Non-owner-occupied Tier 2: \$1,000,001 to \$4,500,000 | \$8.00 |
| Non-owner-occupied Tier 3: over \$4,500,000 | \$12.50 |
| Apartment | \$3.50 |
| Hotel and Resort | \$11.75 |
| Time Share | \$14.60 |
| TVR-Short-term Rental Home | \$11.85 |
| Long-term Rental Tier 1: up to \$1,000,000 | \$3.00 |
| Long-term Rental Tier 2: \$1,000,001 to \$3,000,000 | \$5.00 |
| Long-term Rental Tier 3: over \$3,000,000 | \$8.00 |
| Agricultural | \$5.74 |
| Conservation | \$6.43 |
| Commercial | \$6.05 |
| Industrial | \$7.05 |
| Commercialized Residential | \$4.40 |

TVR = transient vacation rental

Based on the tax assessment data of real property published by the County, the assessed value of real property has steadily grown from 2019 to 2023.^{7, 8} Over this period, the assessed value of properties classified as short-term rentals or TVR grew by 82%, outpacing the growth in the taxable value of owner-occupied properties (43%) and all other property types (34%). In 2023, TVR properties in the County made up 17% of properties but 25% of total assessed value, as compared to owner-occupied properties making up to 35% of properties and 25% of total assessed value and non-owner-occupied properties making up to 23% of properties and 24% of total assessed value (Table C-2).⁹ Based on the tax rates and the total assessed value of these types of properties, TVR properties and rental properties make up a significant contribution of property tax revenues for the County; for comparison, based on their assessed value, the property tax revenues from hotels, resorts and time shares are approximately only half of the revenues from TVR properties.

6 County of Maui. 2023. [Resolution No. 23-129, FDI](#). May.

7 County of Maui. 2024. [Maui County 2024 Summary of Taxable Properties by Land Class](#). April.

8 County of Maui. 2020. [Maui County 2020 Summary of Taxable Properties by Land Class](#). April.

9 County of Maui. 2024. [Assessment Summaries as of 4/18/2024](#). April.

Table C-2. Property Characteristics and Taxable Assessed Value of Real Property in County of Maui in 2023

| PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION | NUMBER OF PROPERTIES | SHARE OF TOTAL PROPERTIES | TOTAL ASSESSED VALUE | SHARE OF ASSESSED VALUE |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Short-term Rental/ TVR | 13,700 | 17% | \$18,733,318,200 | 25% |
| Owner-occupied | 28,491 | 35% | \$18,758,782,900 | 25% |
| Non-owner-occupied | 18,478 | 23% | \$17,700,551,200 | 24% |
| Other Residential | 4,315 | 5% | \$3,175,471,800 | 4% |
| Non-residential | 16,672 | 20% | \$15,476,967,500 | 21% |
| Total | 81,656 | 100% | \$73,845,091,600 | 100% |

The August 2023 wildfires are anticipated to affect the level of tax revenues generated by rental and owner-occupied properties and transient accommodations. In the West Maui tax zone (Zone 4), which includes Lahaina, the mix of properties results in a portfolio where the tax base is skewed more to TVR properties and non-residential properties (which includes hotels/resorts, commercial/industrial and agricultural/conservation properties).⁹ Compared to the County, TVR properties make up 32% of properties and 33% of total assessed value, while owner-occupied properties make up 20% of properties and 9% of total assessed value and non-owner-occupied properties make up to 20% of properties and 19% of total assessed value (Table C-3).

Table C-3. Property Characteristics and Taxable Assessed Value of Real Property in West Maui in 2023

| PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION | NUMBER OF PROPERTIES | PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PROPERTIES | TOTAL ASSESSED VALUE | SHARE OF ASSESSED VALUE |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Short-term Rental/ TVR | 6,507 | 32% | \$8,172,742,800 | 33% |
| Owner-occupied | 3,918 | 20% | \$2,385,591,700 | 9% |
| Non-owner-occupied | 4,062 | 20% | \$4,656,100,000 | 19% |
| Other Residential | 1,018 | 5% | \$507,540,000 | 2% |
| Non-residential | 4,561 | 12% | \$9,415,950,400 | 37% |
| Total | 20,066 | 100% | \$25,137,924,900 | 100% |

Property assessment data indicate properties in West Maui (Zone 4) represent 25% of the properties and 34% of the total taxable assessed value in the County (Figure C-9). The properties destroyed in the 2023 wildfires represent a loss of approximately 11% of existing residential properties in the region. Considering the financial impact on the County’s budget, the properties destroyed or damaged in the Lahaina Fire represent about 3% of the County’s property tax base, indicating a minor adjustment on their total property tax revenues. The tax revenues from the impacted properties in Lahaina would likely not be recovered until their reconstruction.

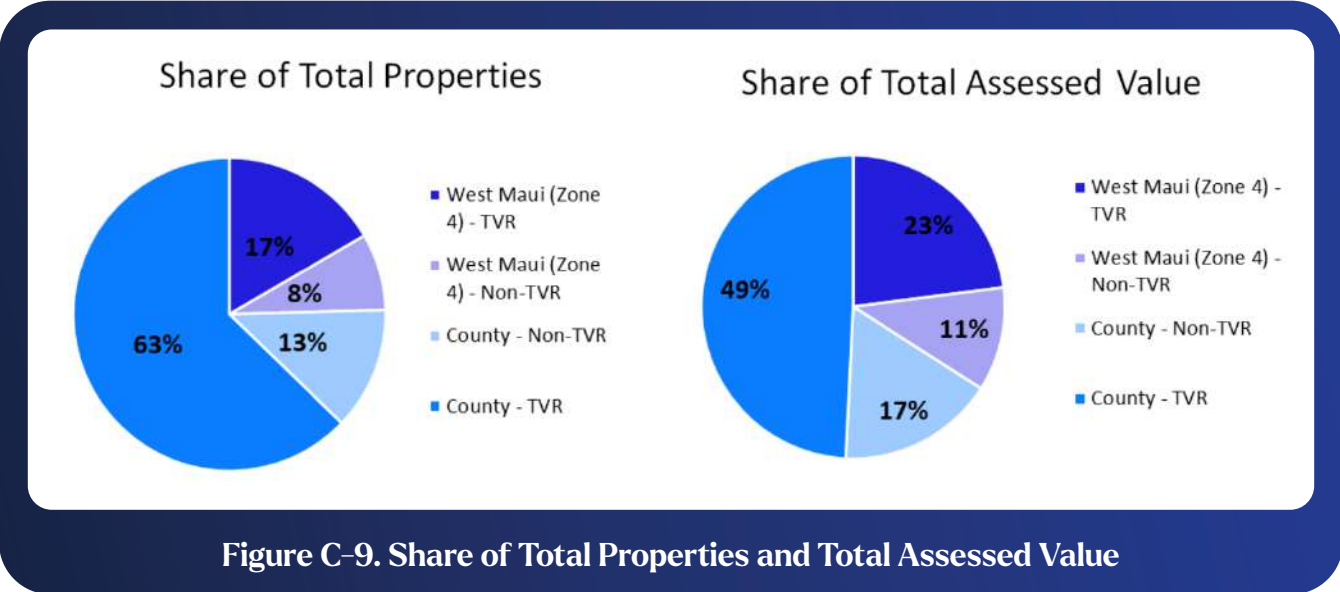


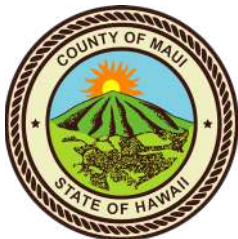
Figure C-9. Share of Total Properties and Total Assessed Value

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The County assesses a Transient Accommodations Tax (TAT) on the rental proceeds and/or fair market value of TVR properties at a rate of 3% tax in addition to the State’s tax rate of 10.25%; at almost 9% of tax revenues, it represents the second largest General Fund revenue source, following real property taxes.¹⁰ In addition to property tax, as of January 2024, the County levies a surcharge of 0.5% on top of the State’s rate of 4% for the GET assessed on business revenues from residents and tourists.¹¹ Changes in spending by households and visitors in Lahaina and the County, notable amidst the drop in visitors and displacement of residents in West Maui following the 2023 wildfires, and business disruptions are expected to negatively impact GET revenues.

A proposed bill from the Mayor calls for the phase out of TVRs in order to make these units available for long-term housing; this may likely reduce the tax revenues generated by the TAT.¹² There are 7,000 TVR units in the County with nearly 2,200 in West Maui. In West Maui, TVR units are proposed to be phased out by July 1, 2025, with all other units countywide by January 1, 2026, if the bill is approved. For fiscal year 2024, the County adopted a balanced budget of \$1.1 billion with the TAT revenues valued at \$60 million and property tax revenues valued at \$535 million.¹⁰ In March 2024, the Mayor’s office proposed a balanced budget for fiscal year 2025 valued at \$1.3 billion with TAT revenues valued at \$60 million and property tax revenues valued at \$586 million.¹¹ The reduction or phasing out of TVR properties would be expected to significantly reduce these revenues, likely resulting in a budget deficit based on current published projections.

¹⁰ County of Maui. 2023. [Fiscal Year 2024 Operating and Capital Budget: Revenue Overview](#). p. 114. September.
¹¹ County of Maui. 2024. [Fiscal Year 2025 Mayor’s Proposed Budget](#). p. 75. March.
¹² County of Maui. 2024. [Mayor Bissen moves to repeal decades-old TVR rule to expand long-term housing inventory](#). May.



County of Maui Office of Recovery

200 S. High Street
Wailuku HI 96793

<https://www.mauirecovers.org/officeofrecovery>