



## Section 1: Introduction

Ua mau ke ea o ka ‘āina i ka pono.

*The very life of the land is perpetuated in the proper relationship of humans and nature.*

Hawai‘i State Motto

### 1.1 Executive Summary

#### 1.1.1 What is a CDP, and what can it do?

“CDP” is short for “Community Development Plan.” CDPs are the forum for community input into County policy at the regional level and the delivery of County services to the community. They generally employ four types of strategies and require considerable coordination and collaboration to be implemented successfully:

1. **Detail County policy**, particularly for land use and development. CDPs can direct settlement where the community wants it and protect cultural resources, public access, and valuable areas like the coast, agricultural land, and forests. County land use policies are implemented primarily through the County’s actions on permit applications.
2. **Direct County actions** related to land and open space protection, water, roads, transit, emergency services, and parks. These CDP strategies are implemented through County legislative and administrative processes like budgeting, capital improvements, and code amendments.
3. **Guide the policy and actions of State and federal agencies**, whose work impacts resource protections, public access and trails, settlement patterns, and education. It is assumed that the CDP Action Committee, County agencies, and County, State, and federal elected officials will collaborate to encourage agencies and other organizations to advance these CDP strategies.
4. **Focus and guide community action** in pursuit of community goals. These CDP strategies will be led by the community with support from a broad range of organizations and agencies.

For more information about the purpose and scope of the Ka‘ū CDP, see Appendix 1 and Section 2: Applicability below.

Hawai‘i County Community Development Plans are adopted by ordinance. This document – the Ka‘ū Community Development Plan – is what will go before the County Council for adoption. All other Ka‘ū CDP documents are supporting materials that are not adopted into law.

#### 1.1.2 How does the Ka‘ū CDP strengthen Ka‘ū?

Complete, sustainable, vibrant communities do three fundamental things. First, they protect the public trust – the natural and cultural resources that are fundamental to community character and a strong community and local economy. Second, they provide public facilities and services to residents and businesses. And third, they grow local businesses that provide goods, services, and jobs. The Ka‘ū Community Development Plan serves as a road map to achieve those three ends.

First, strategies in Section 4 of the CDP focus on protecting and enhancing Ka‘ū’s rich heritage of natural and cultural resources, including coastal areas, agricultural land, mauka forests, scenic resources, ecosystems, historic and cultural features, and public access and trails. Four basic approaches are used:

land preservation, land use policy protections, governmental initiative, and collaborative action by landowners, nonprofits, and the community.

Second, Section 5 prioritizes improvements in water systems, roads, mass transit, emergency and health services and facilities, waste management, education, and parks. These improvements will require County, State, and community leadership.

Third, the Ka'ū CDP supports economic development in three ways. First, it establishes firm foundations for growth through the protections and improvements in Sections 4 and 5 and by providing room for development in Section 3. Second, the CDP outlines strategic steps to seize sector-specific market opportunities. Third, the CDP provides a road map to guide coordinated, community-led economic development strategies.

The Land Use Policies in Section 3 of the CDP tie the environmental, infrastructure, and economic elements of the CDP together by clearly segregating protected areas (coastal areas and mauka forests), agricultural land, and settled areas.

### **1.1.3 What, specifically, does the Ka'ū CDP do?**

As noted in Section 1.1.1 above, CDPs do a range of things and are implemented in a variety of ways. Listed below are the specific strategies included in the Ka'ū CDP, clustered by the four sections of the CDP introduced in Section 1.1.2 above. In the list below, policies defined when the CDP is adopted begin with terms like “protects,” “preserves,” “ensures,” “concentrates,” “identifies,” and “allows for.” Strategies that require follow-up action begin with terms like “guides,” “prioritizes,” “supports,” and “advances.”

The Ka'ū Community Development Plan:

#### *Protects and Enhances Natural and Cultural Resources (Section 4)*

- Guides the expansion of lands held in public trust
- Protects coastal areas, agricultural land, and mauka forests from development
- Protects open space, areas with natural beauty, and scenic view planes
- Guides the development of programs to strengthen protections for coastal and agricultural lands as well as open space and view planes
- Preserves historic resources
- Guides the restoration of historic sites and buildings, the retention of village and town character, and the documentation of oral, written, and video histories
- Supports the preservation of village and town character and guides the enhancement of communities' unique sense of place
- Ensures appropriate public access to the shoreline and mauka forests
- Guides the development of a regional network of trails
- Guides collaborative stewardship and enhancement of coastal and forest ecosystems, cultural resources, agricultural lands, public access, and trails



*Advances Preferred Conservation and Settlement Patterns (Section 3)*

- Concentrates future development in the existing towns, villages, and subdivisions
- Identifies specific commercial and industrial areas in Pāhala, Nā'ālehu, and Ocean View
- Advances redevelopment and growth management with brownfield assessments, a County-wide affordable housing plan, and community-based development strategies.

*Strengthens Infrastructure, Facilities, and Services (Section 5)*

- Prioritizes the improvement of existing potable water systems and wastewater systems to support infill growth
- Prioritizes formalizing and improving emergency alternative routes
- Prioritizes flood prevention
- Prioritizes the maintenance of County roads as well as safety improvements along Wood Valley, Kamā'oa, Ka'alu'alu, and South Point Roads and Māmalahoa Highway
- Guides road and park improvements in Mark Twain and Green Sands
- Prioritizes bus system improvements, including a Ka'ū loop route, an Ocean View route, evening trips to Hilo and Kona, and bus shelters
- Prioritizes new fire stations, a helipad, and upgraded emergency equipment
- Prioritizes police station improvements, a new substation in Ocean View, and the maintenance of four police officers on each shift
- Prioritizes civil defense sirens, a hazard mitigation plans, and the Kahuku Park Community/Senior Center, Gym, and Shelter
- Prioritizes the Ocean View and Pāhala transfer stations as well as green waste drop-off and mulch pick-up sites
- Prioritizes and guides education improvements, including the development of a school and library in Ocean View
- Guides the development of skate parks and an ATV park
- Prioritizes community input during infrastructure project planning and design

*Build a Resilient, Sustainable Local Economy (Section 6)*

- Preserves opportunities to live off the land
- Guides the implementation of regional economic development strategies
- Guides the development of a regional education, enterprise development, and research network
- Guides regional strategies to increase “buying local”
- Guides efforts to strengthen the local agriculture value chain

- Allows for the diversification of agriculture-based businesses and rural uses on agricultural and rural lands
- Guides the development of local, renewable, distributed energy networks and prioritizes greater public review of commercial renewable energy projects
- Guides exploratory efforts to secure community payments for ecosystem services
- Guides the expansion of the regional network of health and wellness services
- Guides the development of a regional ho'okipa network – a place-based approach to community tourism.

In addition, a large number of CDP objectives and strategies intersect at Punalu'u, which has a rich ecological, historical, and cultural legacy and is dear to the hearts of most residents. The CDP outlines a community-driven, collaborative process for planning the future of Punalu'u.

#### **1.1.4 Where did the Ka'u CDP come from?**

The Ka'u CDP was developed in three stages, which are described in Appendix 2. Each stage was driven by extensive community input and concluded with a clear decision by the CDP Steering Committee, the volunteer advisory committee charged with recommending a CDP to the County.

During the first stage, community members identified core community values and a vision of what they'd like to see in Ka'u in 2030, as summarized in Sections 1.2.4 and 1.4.1 below. At the end of that stage, the Steering Committee affirmed a Values and Visions Statement that has since served as a compass point guiding the planning process.

Next, a detailed profile of the community (Appendix 3) was developed based on community knowledge and expertise as well as existing data, reports, and studies. Section 1.3 below summarizes the community assets and challenges identified in the profile. That stage concluded when the Steering Committee integrated the Values and Vision Statement with the Community Profile to develop the twelve Community Objectives that the CDP is designed to achieve (listed in Section 1.5.1 below).

In the third stage, extensive research was conducted to identify the range of strategies that could be used to achieve those objectives. From those strategies, a combination of policies and actions was identified that, when implemented together, will realize the community's vision for the future. Those strategies were compiled into the preliminary "working draft" of the CDP. The Ka'u CDP Steering Committee reviewed that draft, discussed it, and made recommendations for revisions.

Next, the broader community and stakeholders had the same opportunity, and the Steering Committee used that input to make further revisions before it was satisfied that the CDP truly reflects community preferences.

#### **1.1.5 How can I learn more about the Ka'u CDP?**

The following sections are designed to orient the reader to the CDP:

- Table of Contents, starting on page iii
- 1.1.6 CDP Support Documents, starting on page 5
- 1.2 Majestic Ka'u: Land, Community, and Livelihood, starting on page 7



- 1.3 Ka’ū Tomorrow: Community Vision, starting on page 9
- 1.4 Ka’ū Today: Community Assets and Challenges, starting on page 11
- 1.5 From Vision to Action, starting on page 14.

Section 2 briefly introduces the four types of CDP strategies and the legal applicability of each.

The remaining sections organize CDP strategies by focus area:

- Section 3: Advance Preferred Conservation and Settlement Patterns
- Section 4: Protect and Enhance Natural and Cultural Resources (coastline, agricultural lands, mauka forests, scenic areas, ecosystems, cultural assets, public access, and trails)
- Section 5: Strengthen Infrastructure, Facilities, and Services (water, roads, transit, emergency & health facilities & services, transfer stations, education, and parks)
- Section 6: Build a Resilient, Sustainable Local Economy (agriculture, renewable energy, ecosystem services, health & wellness, education & research, visitor, and retail)
- Section 7: Pursue Potential Synergistic Projects (Punalu’u).

Each of the sub-sections in Sections 3 through 7 starts with a brief synopsis of that element of the CDP.

#### **1.1.5.1 Navigating the CDP**

Internal cross-references have been inserted to simplify navigation within the document.

It also includes “Bookmarks,” which can be seen by opening the Bookmark navigation pane in Adobe Acrobat Reader: View/ Navigation Panels/ Bookmarks.

After following an internal link, it is easy to return to the previous point in the document by using either the Bookmark navigation pane or the “Previous View” button, which can be added to the “Page Navigation” toolbar in Acrobat Reader.

Note also that some of the formatting is required to keep the document compliant with the American with Disabilities Act (ADA). For example, complete hyperlinks have to be inserted so that reading machines for the visually-impaired can correctly interpret Internet addresses.

#### **1.1.6 CDP Support Documents**

The Ka’ū CDP is currently organized as follows:

##### **The Ka’ū Community Development Plan (this document)**

##### **Appendix**

1. CDP Purpose and Scope
2. Planning Process
3. Community Profile
4. Background Analysis
  - A. Natural and Cultural Resource Management Analysis
  - B. Community Building Analysis
  - C. Local Economic Development Analysis
  - D. Preferred Future Growth Patterns

5. CDP Strategy Rationale
6. Land Use Policy Guide
7. Guidance to Agencies
8. Community Implementation Tools
  - A. Community-Based, Collaborative Action Guide
  - B. Action and Monitoring Matrix

Hawai'i County Community Development Plans are adopted by ordinance. This document – the Ka'ū Community Development Plan – is what will go before the County Council for adoption. All other Ka'ū CDP documents are supporting materials that are not adopted into law.

The intent is to keep the CDP as concise and accessible as possible, leaving supporting material and analysis in the appendix. Appendices 6, 7, and 8 are designed to facilitate and expedite CDP implementation. Appendix 6 is a quick-reference guide for land use planners. Appendix 7 is a summary of action to be taken by County, State, and federal agencies and other organizations. Appendix 8 includes detail about each of the Community-Based, Collaborative Actions included in the CDP as well as tools to guide and monitor those actions.

Other materials in the appendix set the context for and provide the detailed analysis and rationale behind the body of the CDP. For an explanation of each CDP policy and advocacy item, see Appendix 5.



Discovery Harbour "Speakout" event to gather community input  
(April 19, 2015)



## 1.2 Majestic Ka'ū: Land, Community, and Livelihood<sup>1</sup>

### 1.2.1 People of the Land

Even though Ka'ū was one of the original settled areas in the Hawaiian Islands, it remains a vast, remote landscape. The modern district of Ka'ū encompasses 922 square miles, with over 80 miles of virtually undeveloped coastline. Nearly two-thirds of its total land area is in the Conservation District, a fraction of a percent is settled, and the remainder is largely agricultural.

For the people of the district, Ka'ū is more than just a home. For some, Ka'ū is a place where their ancestors flourished for centuries and where the spirits of their native past live on. For others, agricultural employment drew them to emigrate from foreign lands. Here they raised their children and learned to love the land and sea as their own. Still, others have come in search of a simpler way of life, drawn by inexpensive land and a host of personal stories that testify to the magical attraction that draws people to places where they feel at home. Together, these groups form the modern communities of Ka'ū.

Regardless of their background, the people of Ka'ū share a strongly held belief that the district's future is tied to the preservation of its current way of life – its rural lifestyle, its strong family ties, and its protection of the natural and cultural resources that sustain that way of life. There is an almost militant sense among many residents that Ka'ū needs to protect the places and resources it values as the basis for building a future on what already is, as opposed to what someone else would make it.

### 1.2.2 Na 'Ohana Resilience

Embedded in this understanding is an innate awareness that the three pillars of rural life – land, community, and livelihood – are inseparable. In *The Polynesian Family System in Ka'ū*, Mary Kawena Puku'i referred to this as the “management of the household,” known in Hawaiian as the institution of 'ohana. According to Tūtū Puku'i, features of 'ohana include a cohesive force tied by ancestry to the 'āina, genuine community spirit of mutual benefit, economic exchange regulated by relationships, and voluntary giving of food, possessions, services, and communal labor.



The 'ohana system sustained generations of families in Hawai'i and remains a vital force that gives the people of Ka'ū their resilience. People live off the land, and the medium of exchange is reciprocity. The people of Ka'ū grow food in gardens, gather it from the shoreline and forest, fish for it in the ocean, and hunt for it mauka. More importantly, the people of Ka'ū share what they have. Bounty from the garden or hunt is shared with 'ohana, which includes far more people than those connected by blood. As one resident put it, “Only in Ka'ū. We share, that's the Ka'ū style – with our family, our neighbors, everyone.”

These practices feed families, bring communities together, and create a means for sharing cultural wisdom from one generation to the next. By sustaining and nurturing this relationship with 'āina that families have used to survive and thrive in Ka'ū for generations, the local economy is built on the foundation of the region's unique natural, cultural, and social assets.

---

<sup>1</sup> The narrative in this section and others that follow was, in part, inspired by and borrowed from the introduction to the 2005 Ka'ū Community Plan drafted by Charlene Hart and Keith Yabusaki.

### 1.2.3 Create and Share Ho‘owaiwai

Na ‘ohana resilience in Ka‘ū creates genuine wealth. In Hawaiian tradition, wealth is not simply the accumulation of money and goods. Rather, genuine wealth – ho‘owaiwai – is mālama ‘āina (caring for the ‘āina, that which feeds), the ability to make it in difficult times with the help of community, and the chance to share with others and to leave a legacy for future generations.

### 1.2.4 Core Values

These elements of the community character are strongly reflected in core community values. Early in the CDP process, extensive community input was gathered about what residents love most about Ka‘ū (see Appendix 2), and the Ka‘ū CDP Steering Committee summarized these core values as follows:

**VALUES**

This grouping of values comments captures the people/place/lifestyle connection in Ka‘ū.

**‘ĀINA or NATURAL RESOURCES** (natural beauty, beaches, open space, coastline, mountains, land, access, ocean, outdoor recreation, weather)

**‘OHANA** (people, community, family, schools, safety, aloha, diversity, church)

**COUNTRY or RURAL LIFESTYLE** (quiet, lifestyle, country, small, agriculture, isolation, little traffic, culture, uncrowded, history, freedom, pace)

These values summarize what the CDP must absolutely preserve.





## 1.3 Ka'ū Tomorrow: Community Vision

### 1.3.1 Issues and Priorities

Early in the CDP process, extensive community input was also gathered about what Ka'ū should look like in 2030. The Ka'ū CDP Steering Committee summarized this community vision into six clusters of key issues and priorities:

#### KEY ISSUES AND PRIORITIES

This grouping of topics illustrates the top issues identified in responses to the 20-year vision question.

**LOCAL ECONOMY** (jobs, retail, services, dining, entertainment, agriculture, renewable energy, housing, tourism, local business)

**RECREATION** (facilities, youth recreation, parks, programs)

**EDUCATION** (more schools, improved schools, adult/vocational/higher education)

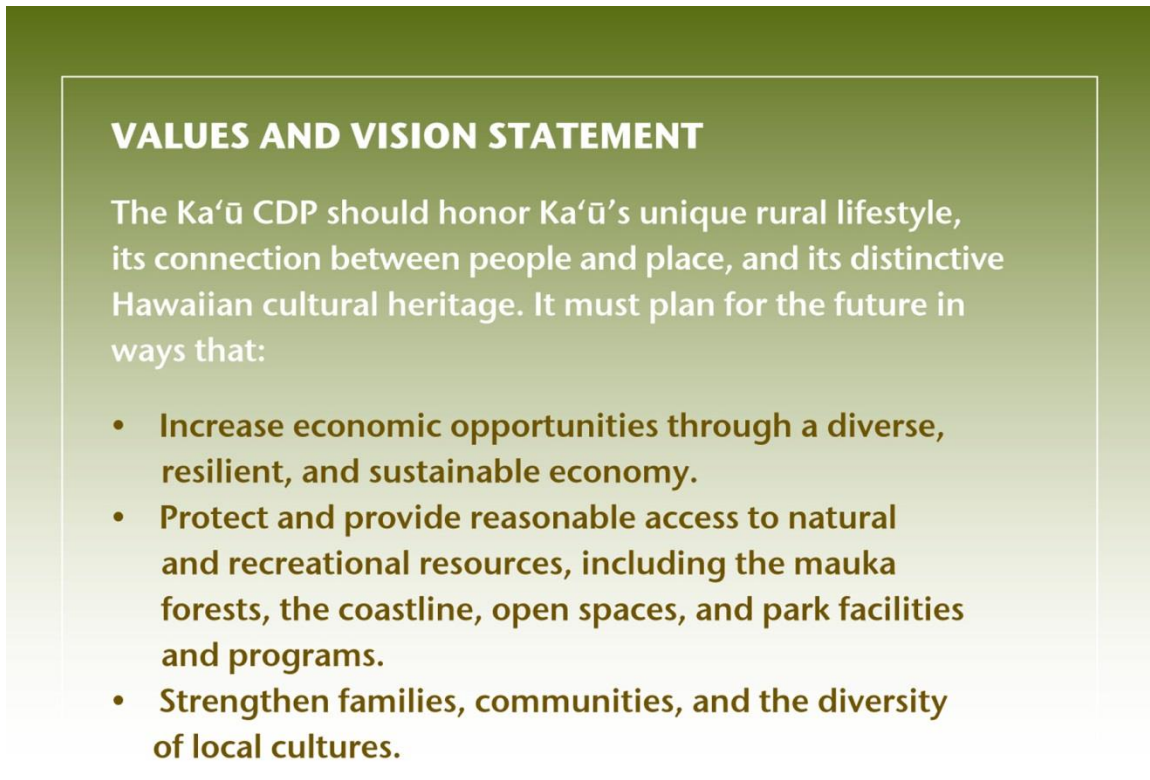
**HEALTH CARE** (hospital, other medical facilities, services)

**'ĀINA** (access, natural resource protection, coastline, natural beauty)

**PUBLIC SERVICES** (water, roads, mass transit, public safety, solid waste/recycling)

### 1.3.2 Values and Vision Statement

Building on core community values and these six priorities, the CDP Steering Committee adopted the following Values and Vision Statement:



**VALUES AND VISION STATEMENT**

The Ka'ū CDP should honor Ka'ū's unique rural lifestyle, its connection between people and place, and its distinctive Hawaiian cultural heritage. It must plan for the future in ways that:

- **Increase economic opportunities through a diverse, resilient, and sustainable economy.**
- **Protect and provide reasonable access to natural and recreational resources, including the mauka forests, the coastline, open spaces, and park facilities and programs.**
- **Strengthen families, communities, and the diversity of local cultures.**

Importantly, though economic development was clearly the community's highest priority for the future, the five additional priority areas focused on areas related to quality of life and place – recreation, education, healthcare, 'āina, and public services. Though greater economic opportunity is critical, the people of Ka'ū do not want to sacrifice their other values and priorities for the sake of the economy.

This balance is well-reflected in the Values and Vision Statement, which emphasizes the need to “honor Ka'ū's unique rural lifestyle, its connection between people and place, and its distinctive Hawaiian cultural heritage.”

Importantly, many of the same themes resonate when the people share what they love about Ka'ū and what hopes they have for its future:

- Preserve our lifestyle rooted in the unity of land, community, and livelihood
- Building a future on what already is, as opposed to what someone else would make it
- Continue to create and share ho'owaiwai.



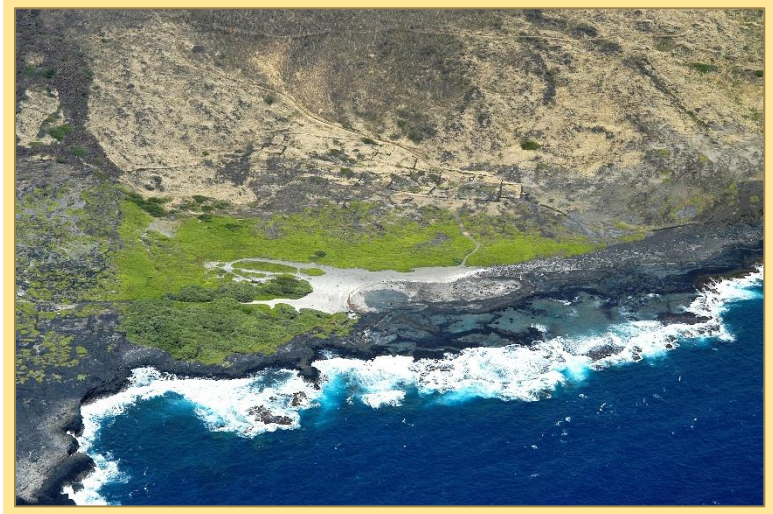
## 1.4 Ka'ū Today: Community Assets and Challenges

To achieve the community's vision while preserving its core values, one must first be clear about the current state of affairs. To that end, research was undertaken to compile and organize what is known about current conditions in Ka'ū. There were two tracks for this effort (see Appendix 2). One employed data analysis, mapping, and research into past studies and plans. The other invited a community conversation to tap into oral histories and local expertise. The products of these two tracks were edited into a single document – the Community Profile – which is provided in its entirety in Appendix 3. Findings from the Community Profile are organized in the next section into categories that reflected issues of concern to Ka'ū residents and assets likely to support long-range goals.

### 1.4.1 Assets

#### 1.4.1.1 *Natural and Cultural*

- Ka'ū is a World Heritage Site of global significance.
- Dramatic geological features expressed in the landscape.
- Mauka forests, rich in biodiversity and native species habitat.
- Prevalence of springs, seeps, and ponds along the coast fed by groundwater.
- Pristine coastline and off-shore waters supporting unique habitats and ecosystems.
- Rich archaeological features, especially along the coast.
- Large extent of natural areas already protected.
- Tradition of recreational and cultural access to natural resources.
- Existing and proposed trail systems promise to increase connections to and through unique natural landscapes.



#### 1.4.1.2 *Settlement Patterns*

- Historic settlements, ranch lands, mauka forests, and shorelines that exemplify rural character and lifestyle.

#### 1.4.1.3 *Infrastructure, Facilities, and Services*

- Elementary, Intermediate, and High Schools in Nā'ālehu and Pāhala.
- Hospital and clinics in Pāhala, Nā'ālehu, and Ocean View, providing clinical, emergency, and long-term care.
- County Park Facilities: Kahuku Park, Wai'ōhinu Park, Nā'ālehu Park & Community Center, Whittington Beach Park, Pāhala Park & Community Center, Pāhala swimming pool, Punalu'u lifeguard tower, Punalu'u Beach Park.

- Both the County and the Boys and Girls Club offer after-school programs in Pāhala, Nā'ālehu, and Ocean View.

#### **1.4.1.4 Economic Development**

- Access to healthy local food from the ocean, mauka forests, and agricultural lands.
- 'Ohana traditions of self-reliance and sharing.
- Agricultural tradition and capacities (coffee, mac nuts, truck farms).
- Co-op to assist in the management of old freshwater resources previously used for plantation agriculture.
- Potential for renewable energy production.
- Global significance as an eco-tourism destination because of the unique landscape and cultural heritage.

### **1.4.2 Challenges**

#### **1.4.2.1 Natural and Cultural Resources**

- Mauka forests are threatened by feral animals and invasive flora and fauna.
- Shoreline and off-shore resources lack coordinated management.
- Mauka and makai access is sometimes limited and/or unmanaged.
- Unregulated human activities – off-road vehicles, unsanitary waste, rubbish – threaten sensitive coastal and mauka forest areas, including historic and cultural sites.
- Natural disasters – lava flow, vog, wildfire, earthquakes, tsunami, hurricanes, flooding – are a consistent threat.

#### **1.4.2.2 Settlement Patterns**

- Open space, working agricultural lands, and the coastline are vulnerable to inappropriate development.
- The bulk of build-out potential is in the pre-code subdivisions of Ocean View, Discovery Harbour, Green Sands, and Mark Twain, which mostly lack infrastructure and entitlements to create viable village centers.
- Potential for existing and new developments to build out in ways that could undermine the community's unique character and rural lifestyle.

#### **1.4.2.3 Infrastructure, Facilities, and Services**

- Long commutes for school children from Ocean View.
- Limited opportunities for adult, vocational, and higher education.

- Undefined strategies for locating and funding emergency facilities; rural road networks; water and other infrastructure; schools, clinics, and other public facilities; and parks.

#### **1.4.2.4 *Economic Development***

- Barriers to agricultural sustainability, including land tenure, water, and infrastructure.
- Available workers far exceed available jobs in Ka'ū, so many people commute to Kona or Hilo for work.
- Because of limited retail, service, and entertainment businesses in Ka'ū, the majority of local dollars are being spent outside the community.
- Limited capture of high volume visitor traffic.



## 1.5 From Vision to Action

### 1.5.1 Community Objectives

Building on the community's values and vision as well as insights from the Community Profile (see Appendix 3), the Steering Committee established the following Community Objectives:

#### ENCOURAGE SUSTAINABLE SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

- Objective 1: Encourage future settlement patterns that are safe, sustainable, and connected. They should protect people and community facilities from natural hazards, and they should honor the best of Ka'ū's historic precedents: concentrating new commercial and residential development in compact, walkable, mixed-use town/village centers, allowing rural development in the rural lands, and limiting development on the shorelines.
- Objective 2: Preserve prime and other viable agricultural lands and preserve and enhance viewsapes that exemplify Ka'ū's rural character.

#### CONSERVE AND MANAGE NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

- Objective 3: Protect, restore, and enhance ecosystems, including mauka forests and the shorelines, while assuring responsible access for residents and for visitors.
- Objective 4: Protect, restore, and enhance Ka'ū's unique cultural assets, including archeological and historic sites and historic buildings.
- Objective 5: Establish and enforce standards for development and construction that reflect community values of architectural beauty and distinctiveness.
- Objective 6: Encourage community-based management plans to assure that human activity doesn't degrade the quality of Ka'ū's unique natural and cultural landscape.

#### ENHANCE COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

- Objective 7: Identify viable sites for critical community infrastructure, including water, emergency services and educational facilities to serve both youth and adults.
- Objective 8: Establish a rural transportation network, including roadway alternatives to Highway 11, a regional trail system, and an interconnected transit system.

#### BUILD A RESILIENT LOCAL ECONOMY

- Objective 9: Preserve and greatly enhance nā 'ohana economy.
- Objective 10: Encourage and enhance agriculture, ranching, and related economic infrastructure.
- Objective 11: Increase the number and diversity of income sources for residents, including jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities that complement Ka'ū's ecology, culture, and evolving demographics.
- Objective 12: Establish or expand retail, service, dining, and entertainment centers in rural villages and towns capable of supporting Ka'ū-appropriate growth.



Throughout the CDP, references to “Community Objectives,” “CDP Objectives,” or “objectives” are referring to these Community Objectives adopted by the Steering Committee.

### 1.5.2 Identifying CDP Strategies

The Community Objectives are the foundation of the CDP. All of the CDP strategies are designed to implement one or more of the objectives. Appendix 2 explains the process followed to identify strategies to achieve Community Objectives.

To make that process as transparent as possible, supplements to Appendices 4A, B, and C include a “strategy identification matrix” that was developed using (and makes specific references to) the comprehensive content included in that appendix. The matrix summarizes current policies and actions that are aligned with community objectives, remaining policy and action gaps, and the new policy, advocacy, and community-based, collaborative action needed to achieve community objectives.

In addition, Appendix 5 includes summaries of the rationale behind each of the CDP policies and advocacy strategies. Each rationale is based on the process represented in the corresponding strategy identification matrix.

To keep the CDP as concise as possible, only limited information from the appendix is repeated, though references direct the interested reader to relevant sections of the analysis.

### 1.5.3 Types of CDP Strategies

The process of identifying CDP strategies made it clear that strategies fall into three basic categories:

1. Those that are the responsibility of County government
2. Those that are governmental responsibilities but not the County’s – they fall under the jurisdiction of the State or the federal government
3. Those that are not core functions of government and require community leadership and initiative.

To focus and expedite CDP implementation, the CDP strategies are organized into those categories. Because the CDP is most fundamentally a County policy document, County responsibilities are further organized into two aspects of land use policy and County actions, which include regulatory changes, infrastructure improvements, and programs.

However, the County cannot achieve Community Objectives on its own. Those objectives will not be achieved without coordinated effort from other levels of government and the community. Therefore, the CDP also clearly outlines steps that need to be taken outside of County government.

Section 2 of the CDP elaborates on these types of strategies in more detail, including the legal implications of each.

### 1.5.4 From Strategies to Action

The clear distinctions between the different types of CDP strategies are also important because they leave leadership and control where they belong – in the community’s hands. Government policy and actions in the CDP are based on *Community Objectives*. Their focus is primarily on protecting critical resources and providing basic infrastructure, which serves as a foundation upon which the community can build.

From there, things are in the community's hands. That's important in any community, but particularly crucial in Ka'u, the home of fiercely proud, independent, and self-sufficient people who do things in their own way, in their own time, and only as they can – Ka'u Style!

Appendix 8 is designed to support the community-led CDP implementation process.

