

South Kohala Community Development Plan

WAIMEA TOWN PLAN

SUMMARY BACKGROUND DATA – December 20, 2007

By: AC/Townscape

PURPOSE: To provide summary background data for the Waimea Town Plan. This draft will be submitted to the Waimea Focus Group for review, and will be discussed at the next focus group meeting scheduled for **January 26, 2008**. The draft will also be submitted to the South Kohala Steering Committee.

SOURCES: The information and ideas in this Working Paper came from: (1) two Waimea Focus Group meetings of October 19, 2007 and November 16, 2007, (2) the draft “South Kohala Community Profile” developed by Townscape during the period of June – September 2007, and (3) Follow-up research and consultation with various stakeholders.

Insert Map of Waimea area

2 SUMMARY OF THE PLANNING AREA

2.1 Brief Background and History of the Waimea Area

Because of its fertile soils and food productivity, Waimea was a coveted location and was the site of many interisland and intrainland battles between Hawaiian Chiefdoms. Sometime between the 16th and 17th century, one such interisland battle took place, involving the army of Kamalalawalu, chief of Maui and the army of Lonoikamakahiki, chief of Hawai'i Island. Kamalalawalu first sent scouts to Kawaihae to spy on the region. The Maui army marched to the plains of Waimea. To their dismay, they were met with a great force of Hawai'i Island warriors. Armies from Waimea, Kohala, Kona, Hamakua, Hilo, and even as far away as Puna, and Ka'u, assembled in Waimea to repel the invading Maui troops. It was said that the host of Hawai'i warriors was so great that they covered the grassy plains of Waimea like “locust”. (Cordy, 2001)

After the first westerner, Captain James Cook, discovered the Hawaiian archipelago in 1778, more and more western settlers arrived in Hawai'i. Waimea soon became a desirable location for western missionaries to live. In August of 1823, one of the first missionaries to arrive in South Kohala was Asa Thurston. Thurston ventured into the mountain areas of Waimea and soon discovered that the cooler climate of the Waimea area was more comfortable for newcomers not accustomed to the tropical heat and climate of Hawai'i.

At 24 years of age, Lorenzo Lyons and his 18 year-old wife Betsy Lyons arrived in Kawaihae in 1832. Shortly after his arrival in Waimea, Lyons preached his first sermon in Hawaiian. He is credited with translating many church hymns into Hawaiian and also for composing hymns in Hawaiian as well. He was adoringly known by local folks as Makua Laiana (Father Lyons), the lyric poet of the mountain country (haku mele o ka'aina mauna). Many of the historical accounts in the region come from the journal entries of Father Lyons. (Puakō Historical Society, 2000)

South Kohala is unique, in the fact that as the rest of Hawai'i was profoundly impacted socially and economically by the rise of large sugar plantations and the in-migration of immigrant labor, South Kohala had no such large scale plantations. During this time period, South Kohala, and in particular Waimea, had been more greatly influenced economically and socially by the ranching and cattle industries rather than sugar plantations. The origins of the Paniolo or 'Hawaiian Cowboy' can be traced all the way back to the gift of five cows and one bull that Kamehameha had received from Captain George Vancouver of England in 1793. For ten years, a kapu on hunting had been placed on the small herd. From these six cattle, large herds of cattle were born. In 1838, Kamehameha III asked Spanish-Mexican Vaqueros from California to teach Hawaiians how to manage wild cattle. The vaqueros became known as "paniolo."

One of the most noted ranchers was a New Englander, John Palmer Parker. He first visited the island in 1809 on a stop over to China and then returned in 1815. A year later, Parker married Kipikane, a daughter of a local chief. In 1847, the legendary Parker Ranch was founded when John Palmer Parker purchased two acres of land in the Waimea area for

\$10. Parker Ranch is one of the largest privately owned ranches in the world and is a major landowner in South Kohala to the present day.

Several other notable Paniolo contributed to Parker Ranch's growth and expansion. These Paniolo included the descendants of several notable families in the area including the Lindsey, Purdy, Bell, Stevens, and Spencer families. These families are also commonly known as the "Foundation Families" of Parker Ranch. From their initial beginnings in the early 19th century, these families grew to become large in number and had great influence on the shaping of Parker Ranch and Waimea.

Alfred Wellington Carter's assumed stewardship of Parker Ranch from the beginning of the 20th century to the 1950s is credited with the further building, maintaining, and preservation of Parker Ranch. Carter made significant improvements to the internal management of the Ranch as well as improving the quality of beef that the Ranch produced. He improved the shipping of cattle and made it more economically feasible. Carter also devoted Ranch resources to the education of Ranch employees and their children. He also provided interest free home loans to Ranch employees and was instrumental in getting veterinary service for North and South Kohala and improved medical service for the Waimea community. During his tenure as head of Thelma Parker's trust, Parker Ranch land holdings grew to 327,000 acres including the acquisition of the 95,000 acre ahu 'ili of Waikoloa which included most lands in South Kohala south of Waimea Town. (Bergin, 2004)

During World War II Parker Ranch played an integral part in hosting 50,000 marines, as they prepared for the battles in Iwo Jima and Okinawa. Waimea had a huge tent city at one point which became known as Camp Taraw. During their stay in Waimea, the military had constructed an entertainment center which was renamed Kahilu Hall and an airstrip that was later put to commercial use. (<http://www.kamuela.com/history.asp>)

Richard Smart, son of Thelma Parker, and last remaining heir to the Parker Dynasty, took over Ranch operations from Hartwell Carter, son of A.W. Carter during the middle of the 20th century. (Bergin, 2004) Through the remaining years of his life, Smart faced significant

challenges when running the Ranch, including the decline in Hawai'i's agriculture and cattle industries and the rise of the tourism industry in the State.

Richard Smart died in 1992. In his will, Smart bequeathed most of Parker Ranches assets to found the Parker Ranch Trust Foundation. The Parker Ranch Trust Foundation's mission is to "Provide perpetual support for designated beneficiaries engaged in healthcare, education, and charitable support through the sound management of Trust assets while remaining mindful of the needs of the Kamuela community and its unique quality of life." Smart designated five beneficiaries: The North Hawai'i Community Hospital, Lucy Henriques Medical Center, Parker School Trust Corporation, Hawai'i Preparatory Academy, and the Richard Smart Fund of the Hawai'i Community Foundation.

Waimea has also been bolstered by the philanthropic influx of Dr. Earl Bakken, creator of the first battery powered pacemaker. Dr. Bakken moved to Hawai'i in 1989. In 1996 he helped to dedicate the North Hawaii Community Hospital. Dr. Bakken also helped to establish Tutu's House, "a safe place for people of all ages to learn share and explore health and healing of the mind, body, and spirit" (www.tutushouse.org); and a non-profit organization known as "Five Mountain," all of which have served to enrich and anchor a healthy, engaged community.

2.2 Existing Natural and Cultural Resources

2.2.1 Climate

Within the planning area, the mountains of Kohala, Mauna Kea, and Mauna Loa greatly influence the climate. The Kohala Mountain summit is below the inversion layer, so the moisture falls on the windward side and extends over the summit area. Waimea, although on the leeward side of the mountain, receives some of this rainfall and fog as well the strong winds because of its location in the saddle of Kohala and Mauna Kea. Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa extend above the inversion layer causing the winds to flow around rather than over the mountain. Waimea receives between 20 – 80 inches of rainfall each year. The variation in rainfall in the Waimea area happens over a distance of about only four miles. The eastern side of the town receives the majority of the rainfall while the western side of the town is much drier.

2.2.2 Geology

The Waimea Plain sits within the saddle of the Kohala Mountains and Mauna Kea where the Hawi and Hāmākua Volcanic series merge. Ash deposits, cinder deposits, and lava flows from previous Mauna Kea eruptions are the originating material for many of the soils in the region including the fertile farmlands of Waimea. (Waimea-Pa‘auilo Watershed Plan and Environmental Assessment) The thick soil in the Waimea area significantly increased the intensity of the October 2006 earthquake. The peak ground acceleration (PGA) measured on hard lava at `Anaeho`omalua was 0.18g, even though that location was almost directly over the earthquake. The largest PGA measured anywhere was 1.0g at the Waimea Fire Station, more than 33 km (21 miles) away from the epicenter but on thick soil. (http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/volcanowatch/2007/07_01_11.html)

The south side of the Kohala Mountain is considerably more gently sloping and smooth. The town of Waimea, pasture lands, and farm lands exist on these gentle slopes. The Kohala Mountain rift zone extends southeastward from its summit into the district in the vicinity of Waimea. The last eruptions were moderately explosive and formed a series of large cinder cones (pu‘u) that stud the Kohala Mountain surface above Waimea. The pastures and pu‘u immediately above Waimea Town have been identified as a vista of exceptional natural beauty. This area is best defined by running an imaginary line from the top of the trees below Hoku‘ula west to the trees at Hawai‘i Preparatory Academy and east to the tree line above Church Row.

2.2.3 Cultural and Historical Resources

Below, Table 2.2 Lists the historical sites of Waimea.

PANIOLO & AGRICULTURAL				
	Site	Date	Structures	Significance
1	Parker Ranch Race Track	1901	Horse Barn (1915); Attendant House and Stallion Barn (1930).	
2	Additional Parker Ranch Structures	Various Dates	Mana Complex (1847); Spencer Home (1875); Manager’s House (1885); Kahilu Hall (1918).	
3	Parker Ranch Slaughter House	early 1940’s		Stone wall enclosure that formed Minuke Ole pen.
4	Pukalani Complex	Late 1800s to	This complex of buildings consists of: <i>Pu‘u Hihale Complex, Breaking Pen Stables, Carriage Barn (Surgery Barn),</i>	These series of buildings were essential to Parker Ranch’s ranching operations. Possibility of incorporating these complex of

			<i>Black Smith Stable, Pukalani Stables</i>	buildings into a heritage community with a heritage center / museum.
5		1905	Stables, Stallion Barn, and Blacksmith Shop (1905); Carriage Barn (1920); Attendant Home, Saddle Shop and Quonset Hut (1945); Attendant Home (1955).	Carriage Barn was converted to Surgery Barn in 1975.
6	Breaking Pen	1905		Coffee shack and stone wall enclosure.
7	Pu'u Hihale Complex	late 1800's	Viewing lanai (1900); Cowboy Gang Stables (1930, remodel 1985); Bucking and Grooming Chute (1944).	Stone wall corral with walls 8' high by 6' wide. Cattle branding viewing lanai. Chute built for the Marine Rodeo. Referred to as the "Paniolo Heiau" and is considered the most significant Paniolo historical site in Waimea.
8	Waimea Stables	1960	Stone wall that preexisted the stables by 50-100 years.	Converted to a working corral in 1985.
9	Kemole Corral	1930		Rebuilt often.
10	Pu'u Kikoni Corral	1930		Rebuilt often.
11	Pu'u Kikoni Dairy Site	1920		Called New Dairy.
12	Pali Moolikapapa ? Dairy Site	late 1800's	Creamery (late 1800's); Corn Silo (1914); Corral (1920+).	Later became a working corral.
13	Mana House Complex			Covered in Naughton's work.
14	Makahalau Complex		Corn Crib and Silo (1914); Cowboy Camp House (1920); Makahalau Stables and Corral (1920); Purebred Bull Barns (1935).	Was once a village like Mana.
15	Hawaihoe Liue Cabin	1930's		Became the home for section chief Seichi Morifuji and was kept as a recreational cabin for ranch employees.
16	Lālāmilo Field System			Identified in 1976 as a veritable treasure of 400+ acres of state pastor lands, house sites, hearths and stone enclosures.
17	Waiku'u Complex		Corn Silos (1914); Cooking ovens (1915); Large Barn, Corn Crib and Cowboy Stable Barn (1920); Attendant Corral, Homes and Quonset Huts (various dates).	Ovens of both Russian and Portuguese origin.

CHURCHES

	Site	Date	Structures	Significance
18	Imiola Church	1857		Only site in Waimea listed on National Register of Historic Places. Use of Koa wood both structurally and for decoration.

				Built by Reverand Loenzo Lyons.
19	Keolamaula	1931		

HOMES

	Site	Date	Structures	Significance
20	Frank Spencer House	1850		Combined styles and the use of Koa wood. Home of Judge Bickerton and served as an early court house and hotel. Associated with several of Waimea's prominent families.
21	Anthony Smart House	1830's		Original location in Waiemi.
22	Purdy House	1840		Built by Harry W.W. Purdy who was one of Waimea's earliest foreign adventurers and a contemporary of John Palmer Parker.

STORES

	Site	Date	Structures	Significance
23	Oda Store	around 1900		Built by I.Oda, one of the earliest Japanese businessman. Oldest commercial building still standing in Waimea.
24	Chock In(n)	1908		One of the last surviving stores that was built near the turn of the century.

2.3 Major Trends: Land Use / Development and Demographics

2.3.1 Population

Figure 2.1

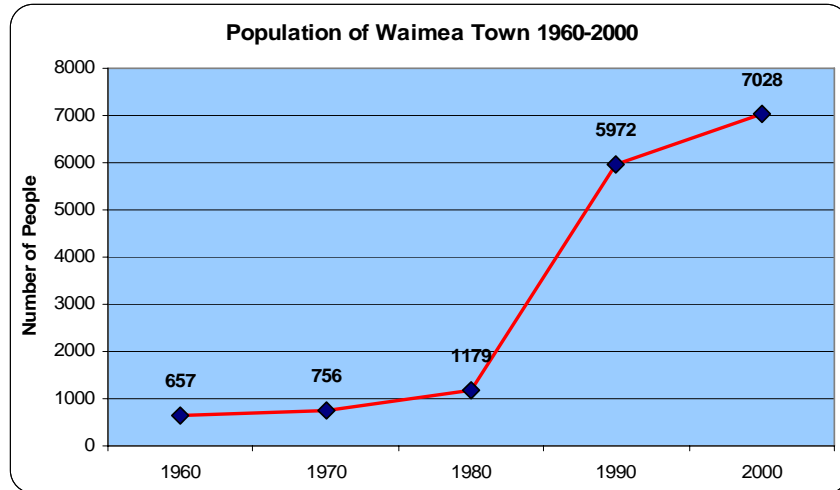
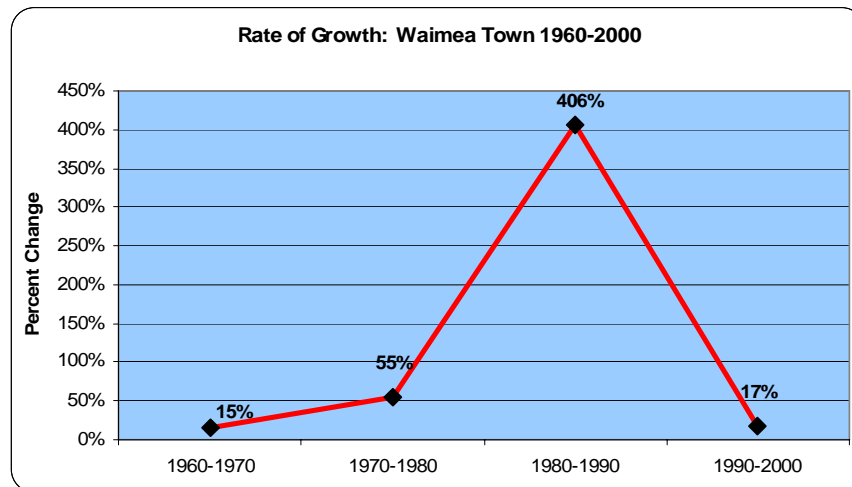


Figure 2.2



As can be seen in the figures above, the town of Waimea saw a dramatic increase in population between 1980 and 1990. The population of Waimea sky-rocketed during the 1980s, increasing by over 400%. In fact, the total population growth in Waimea from 1980-1990 exceeded the total population growth of the entire South Kohala district. During the 1980s Waimea's population increased by 4,793 people while the district's population only increased by 4,533 people during the 1980s. Two possible scenarios can be used to explain this unusual occurrence. Either residents of South Kohala who lived in other parts of the district besides Waimea migrated out of South Kohala or residents living in other parts of South Kohala outside of Waimea decided to move into Waimea. Between 1990 and 2000, the population boom of the 1980s in Waimea seemed to have cooled off as the population of the town increased by only 17%.

Marginal Population Increase in Waimea 1960-2000

Year	Population	Marginal Change
1960	657	---
1970	756	99
1980	1179	423
1990	5972	4793
2000	7028	1056

Source: US Census,

Table 2.3 shows future population projections for the entire district of South Kohala with Projection A being the most conservative estimate and projection C being the least conservative estimate. Assuming that Waimea will still make up about 50% of the districts population in the year 2020 and assuming projection C holds true, then the estimated future population for the Waimea area will be about 13,300 people which is almost twice the current population.

Table 2.3

Area	2000 Population	2020 Projection A	2020 Projection B	2020 Projection C
South Kohala	13,131	23,947	24,426	26,625
County of Hawai'i	148,677	213,452	217,718	237,323

Source: County of Hawai'i Planning Department

2.3.2 Land Use

The development pattern in Waimea Town is linear from east to west, and concentrated along Māmalahoa Hwy. and Kawaihae Rd. Much of the other residential and commercial development in Waimea is concentrated along the Kawaihae Highway at the western edge of town and Māmalahoa Highway at the eastern edge of town. Development along the highway is spread out over six miles. Several important developments along the highway include the North Hawai'i Community Hospital and the W.M. Keck Observatory. In part, because of the town's spread out development pattern along the major highway corridor, traffic congestion is a problem as residents who need to commute to the town center for daily necessities such as shopping or banking, compete with commuters who are traveling between Hilo and Kona.

Most of the commercial development is primarily concentrated around the Waimea Town Center, the main shopping center in Waimea. Appropriately named, this shopping center is located in the center of Waimea town at the intersections of Māmalahoa Hwy., and Kawaihae Rd. The shopping center includes a supermarket, bank, and other smaller shops which cater to both local residents and tourists. Also located within close proximity to the commercial centers of Waimea are several of Waimea’s 12 schools including the Parker School on Lindsey Road and Waimea Elementary and Middle School on Māmalahoa Hwy. Hawai’i Preparatory Academy, one of the largest private schools in the state, has its main campus located on the West end of town along Kawaihae Rd.

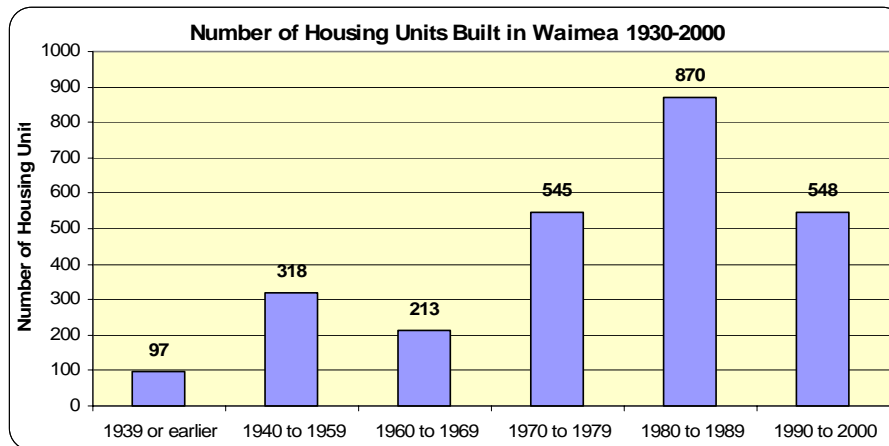
Most of the Parker Ranch lands, are located to the south of the district along Māmalahoa Highway. The Parker Ranch corporate headquarters along with the race track is located along Māmalahoa Hwy. Located just south of the Waimea Town Center is the historic Pukalani Stable Complex. Also located to the south of town is the Waimea –Kohala Airport along with Lālāmilo agricultural farm lots. To the north of the town center are views of the Kohala Mountains and various Pu’u that dot the mountains’ slopes.

Current and Future Development

	Name of Development	Land Owner/ Developer	Description	Development Status
1	DHHL Lālāmilo Homesteads	DHHL	442 house lots on 160 acres. Development will also include a community center, parks, general agriculture, preservation area (19.1 acres), open space areas (44.5 acres) Phase 1 includes 34 in-fill house lots. The remaining planned house lots will be built in Phases 2 & 3.	Construction of Phase I began in '05
2	DHHL Pu'ukapu Homesteads	DHHL	Unspecified numbers of: house lots on 88 acres, farm lots on 598 acres, pasture lots on 4,797 acres; Community Pasture (529 acres), Pasture & Farm Lease (5,573 acres), Public Service Facilities (40 acres), Water / Forest Reserve / Conservation (165 acres)	TBD
	DHHL Honoka'ia Homelots	DHHL	The project is actually located in the neighboring Hamakua district, but is within close proximity to Waimea. The minimum lot sizes are designed to be 10 acres. The entire project area is about 2,500 acres	Preliminary planning and research
3	HPA campus consolidation	Hawai'i Preparatory Academy	The school is considering relocating the lower and middle schools from their current sites to a site on the Kohala side of the existing waste transfer station. Access to the proposed campus relocation would be from the Kawaihae Rd.	TBD
4	Okada Farm Subdivision	Okada Farms	The farm is planned to be subdivided into one acre agriculture parcels. Currently, the farm is the largest contiguous farm in Waimea.	TBD
5	Waimea Parkside	Kaloko Development Inc.	40-lot subdivision on a 9.18 parcel near Lindsey Road	Under construction
6	Parker Ranch 2020 (Waimea Town Center Plan)	Parker Ranch	240 lots have been subdivided; 80 homes have been constructed; plan is currently being revised.	80 homes have been constructed
7	Holoholo Kū	Kamuela Assoc. LLC	44 single family condominium ranch homes were completed in 2002. A total of 132 housing units were originally planned for the site.	TBD
8	Luala`i at Parker Ranch	Kaomalo LLC, Schuler Homes Inc., Parker Ranch	322 residential units, parks, and open space on 75 acres of land.	Phase I completed in 2002
9	Magoon Property	Magoon Estate Ltd.	Property across from Waimea school is under consideration for a possible mixed-use commercial and	In planning

			residential development	stage
10	Pu'ū'ōpēlu Project	Parker Ranch	13 different parcels that range in size from 1.5 to 4 acres. Parcels are currently zoned by the County as either Ag -1a or Ag-5a lots	TBD
11	Waimea District Park	Hawai'i County	As part of the Parker Ranch 2020 Plan, Parker Ranch is looking to allocate 21.5 acres of its land for a County regional park facility. Currently the land adjacent to the south of the Lalamilo Farmlots is the leading candidate for the site of the future regional park.	TBD
12	Lālāmilo State Land	State DLNR	DLNR entered a 35-year lease agreement with FR Cattle Company on 9,000 acres of ranch land. The area has several archeological sites and also sites of unexploded ordinances from previous military training exercises.	TBD
13	Parker School Expansion	Parker School Trust Corporation	The school is looking at plans for expansion. Sites for future expansion have not currently been specified.	TBD
14	North Hawai'i Community Hospital	North Hawai'i Community Hospital	A 1993 master plan calls for the development of single story office buildings behind the hospital, a large auditorium, classrooms, kitchen, and offices. Parker Ranch has donated lands for the hospital's expansion plans.	TBD
15	Waimea Trails and Greenways	No specific owner	The greenway system will provide an alternative mode of transportation. The greenway system is intended that pedestrian, equestrian, and bicycle, uses. Currently, the project is managed by the County of Hawai'i Department of Public Works and a citizen advisory group known as the Waimea Trails and Greenway Committee.	Acquiring Easements
16	Anna Ranch (Wai'auia Ranch)	Anna Ranch	Trustees of the ranch are engaged in strategic planning to preserve the ranches historic sites and possibly establish a historic museum.	In Progress
17	Waiuluulu Watershed	U.S. NRCS	NRCS is planning to preserve and increase water quality in the Waiuluulu Watershed. Watershed areas include flood areas in Waimea Town and Lalamilo.	TBD
18	Waimea Parkside	Private	40-unit PUD on 9 acres; project was under construction in 2006	Under Construction

HOUSING



From 1970-2000 almost 1,400 homes were built in Waimea. Currently, there are approximately 2,900 housing units in Waimea

New Residential Building Permits Issued by the HI Co. Planning Department for Waimea (2003-2006)

Year	Waimea "Dry Side"		Waimea "Wet Side"		Waimea South of Māmalahoa Hwy.	
	Number of Permits	Number of Units	Number of Permits	Number of Units	Number of Permits	Number of Units
2003	4	4	57	81	58	58
2004	7	6	66	65	12	12
2005	11	11	65	63	46	45
2006	3	3	29	29	38	38
Total	25	24	217	238	154	153

There was a total of **396** residential building permits issued by the County for the Waimea area for **415** residential units from 2003-2006. The large majority of permits were issued for the “Wet Side” or east side of Waimea Town, while relatively little building permits were issued for the “Dry Side” or west side of Waimea Town.

Current and Future Road Projects

Waimea Town Center Connector Roads is designed to start from Kamāmalu Street, near the Waimea Civic Center, to Māmalahoa Highway, near the Parker Ranch Race Track. The connector road is part of the Parker Ranch 2020 Plan and is designed to include along side it a linear park and bikeway and pedestrian pathway. The project will cost approximately \$13.1 million to build and construction for part of the project is underway. ((DHHL Lālāmilo Pu’ukapu Community Development Plan, 2006)

Kawaihae Bypass Road is planned to start on the Māmalahoa Highway near the Waimea Airport. It will link up with the Queen Ka’ahumanu Highway and at Kawaihae Harbor. The road is designed to relieve traffic anticipated from the further development of the resort areas, vehicles traveling between East Hawai’i and West Hawai’i, and increased vehicle and cargo traffic from Kawaihae Harbor. The Draft EIS has started in 2006 and planning for the project should finish by the end of 2007. (DHHL Lālāmilo Pu’ukapu Community Development Plan, 2006) In meetings with the County Department of Public Works, DPW officials plan on beginning construction of the road in 2014.

Māmalahoa Highway – Kawaihae Road Connector Project also known as the **Lālāmilo Connector Road** will connect the Kawaihae Road to Māmalahoa Highway near the Lālāmilo Farm Lots. The road will start on the Māmalahoa Highway near the Parker Ranch Race Track near where the planned Waimea Town Center Connector Road ends. The road will travel in a northwesterly direction, intersecting Kawaihae Road near the South Kohala Distribution Road. The cost for this project is estimated to be over \$10 million. No timeframe for completion has been set for this project. (DHHL Lālāmilo Pu’ukapu Community Development Plan, 2006)

Waiaka Bridge and Intersection Replacement Project is planned to widen and realign the bridge over the Waiaka Stream. The scope of the project also includes reconstruction of

the adjacent intersection at the Kohala Mountain Road and Kawaihae road and installation of various safety related improvements. Construction is scheduled to begin in 2011 and will be funded by State and possibly Federal funds. (DHHL Lālāmilo / Pu'ukapu Community Development Plan, 2006)

Waimea Bypass Road was initially proposed by the State DOT in the 1960s. The purpose of the proposed Waimea Bypass Road is to help reduce traffic traveling between East and West Hawai'i through Waimea Town. The road is designed to start from the Māmalahoa Highway near Mud Lane and will connect with the Kawaihae Bypass Road. (DHHL Lālāmilo / Pu'ukapu Community Development Plan, 2006) In meetings with the County Department of Public Works, DPW officials plan on beginning construction of the road in 2012. The project may be funded by State and Federal funds.

Lindsey Road Extension is included in part of the plans for the Waimea Town Center Connector Roads. The project extends Lindsey road from its intersection with Māmalahoa Highway to the proposed Waimea Bypass Highway. Parker Ranch has agreed to allow the construction of the Lindsey Road Extension to pass through the southern border of Parker Ranch development. Construction for the road has not been scheduled due to the uncertainty of County funding. (DHHL Lālāmilo Pu'ukapu Community Development Plan, 2006)

Waimea Trails and Greenways creates a corridor through Waimea town along the Waikoloa Stream consisting of trails and greenways. This project is intended to encourage alternative forms of transit other than by car for trips within Waimea Town by providing accessible pathways to connect residential areas with schools, and commercial areas. The trail will extend along Waikoloa Stream from the South Kohala View Estates on the west and travels northeast, through the Waimea Nature Park to the State land north of Church Row. The project will also consist of a 17-acre trail head, picnic area, and parking area located on the State land near the Waimea Transfer Station. The first phase of the project, by the Waimea Nature Park, has been completed and is open the public. The project will be federally funded. (DHHL Lālāmilo Pu'ukapu Community Development Plan, 2006)

2.4 Critical Problems and Issues

During the course of several months, three issues were identified as priority issues. The three issues were:

1. Save the pu'u
2. "Slow Growth" Policies and Controls
3. Walkways and Bikeways