

Act 212, Aha Moku Council- Establishes the ‘Aha Moku Council, which serves in an advisory capacity on all matters regarding the management of the State’s natural resources and is designed to help provide government agencies and other organizations with input from affected communities, especially regarding Kanaka Maoli (Native Hawaiian) methods of resource management. The advisory council is established to facilitate the sharing of traditional knowledge with government decision-makers and to create a system of best practices that is based upon the indigenous resource management practices of moku (regional) boundaries, which acknowledges the natural contours of land, the specific resources located within those areas, and the methodology necessary to sustain resources and the community.

Acute Care- Health care delivered to patients experiencing acute illness or trauma.

Affirmative Duty- The state has an obligation to protect, control and regulate the use of Hawai‘i’s water resources for the benefit of its people (Hawai‘i State Constitution, Article 11, §7).

Agricultural Impact Assessment- A study that evaluates the direct and indirect impacts of a development or subdivision on agricultural land and water and the agricultural economy.

Agricultural Protection Zoning- Agricultural protection zoning (APZ) refers to county zoning ordinances that support and protect farming by stabilizing the agricultural land base. APZ designates areas where farming is the desired land use, generally on the basis of soil quality as well as a variety of locational factors; provides standards, such as large minimum lot sizes; and discourages non-agricultural land uses on agricultural lands.

Agri-tourism- The intersection of agriculture and tourism, combining education about agricultural products and the experience of connecting visitors with farmers and ranchers on agricultural land.

Ahupua`a- A land division that typically extends from the uplands to the sea; represents the traditional form of Hawaiian land management.

Ahupua`a-based Watershed Plan- Watershed resource management that recognizes the interconnectedness of the land and water and therefore utilizes the tenets of the ahupua`a management system.

Ahupua`a Management Practices- Natural resource and land use management modeled after the practices of native Hawaiians; essentially manages land and resources from the perspective that all ecosystems are connected- from the top of the mountain to the sea.

Alternative Medicine- Healing arts not taught in traditional western medical schools that promote options to conventional medicine.

Archaeological District- A place (or group of physical sites) in which evidence of past human activity (either prehistoric or at least fifty years of age), has been designated for preservation, research, or both.

Archaeological Impact Survey - A process, whereby a trained professional identifies and assesses the archaeological potential or sensitivity within a proposed study area and assesses development plans for the area to determine the impact the proposed development will have on the site.

Article 12, Section 7, HRS 7.1- From the Constitution of the State of Hawai‘i; this section protects traditional and customary rights of native Hawaiians.

Beach Nourishment- A technique used to restore an eroding beach or to create a new sandy shoreline by placing sand fill, with or without supporting structures, along the shoreline to widen the beach.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)- Construction, land use and engineering practices that minimize the impact of development, and other land use activities, on the natural environment; an example is reducing storm water, through the use of rain gardens and other infiltration devices and practices.

Buffer- Generally refers to the designated area around a land use or geographic feature, deliberately left in a specific condition, typically to protect a natural resource, mitigate development impacts, or protect the character or a community.

Centralized Power-Generating Utility Model- A power-generating utility model, whereby localities generate most of their electricity in large centralized facilities (e.g., coal, nuclear, hydropower, or gas powered plants).

Class ‘A’, low-silt sand- Course sand with no silt.

Clean Water Act - A federal law that establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters.

Cluster Subdivision Design - A form of residential development/subdivision that permits a reduction in minimum lot area and bulk requirements, provided there is no increase in the number of lots or overall density permitted under a conventional subdivision and the resultant land area is devoted to open space, active recreation, preservation of environmentally sensitive areas, or agriculture.

Coastal Non-point Pollution Control Program - Established by Congress in 1990 to encourage better coordination between state coastal zone managers and water quality experts to reduce polluted runoff in the coastal zone.

Community-based Design Techniques - A public design workshop in which urban designers, property owners, developers, public officials, environmentalists, citizens, and other persons or group of people collaborate on the design of a project.

Community Development Corporation (CDC) - A broad term referring to not-for-profit organizations incorporated to provide programs and offer services that often focus on serving lower-income residents or struggling neighborhoods.

Community Facilities Districts (CFD) - A special district that can issue tax-exempt bonds for the planning, design, acquisition, construction, and/or operation of infrastructure or public facilities.

Comprehensive Long Range Multi-modal Plan – A plan that provides a framework to guide transportation decisions and investments that enhance the economy, support local communities, and protect the natural/man-made environment. The plan also addresses mobility in all its forms-the mobility of people, goods, services and information across all transportation modes, including biking, walking, driving, transit, railway, ferries, ships, aviation, and electronic communications.

Concurrency (transportation) - No new development should be approved unless local roads or other transportation facilities that would serve it at certain desired "level-of-service" either exist or will be built at the same time as or prior to the proposed development.

Conservation Easement – A legal mechanism whereby a landowner retains ownership of his land, but grants some right(s), which stipulate that the described land will remain in its natural state and preclude future or additional development. Conservation easements are typically used for the preservation of open space, environmentally sensitive areas, scenic views, wetland buffers, and agricultural land.

Conservation Subdivision Design (CSD) – An approach to laying out subdivisions so that a significant percentage of buildable lands is permanently protected in such a manner as to create interconnected networks of conservation lands. This approach is distinct from “clustering” and “planned unit development” in terms of both the higher open space ratios and in terms of conscious design to forge community-wide networks of open space. Conservation subdivisions are generally “density-neutral”, meaning that the overall number of dwellings built is not different from that done in conventional developments.

Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) - A report documenting cultural values, materials and associations related to an area or a resource. A CIA provides an analysis of the potential effect of any proposed physical alteration on cultural resources, practices or beliefs; the potential of the proposed action to isolate cultural resources, practices or beliefs from their setting; and the potential of the proposed action to introduce elements which may alter the setting in which cultural practices take place.

Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) - A report that analyzes the history and integrity of a cultural landscape, including any proposed changes to its geographical context, features, materials, and use.

Decentralized (Distributed) Power Generation- The small-scale production of electricity at or near customers’ homes and businesses irrespective of size, technology or fuel used - both off-grid and on-grid.

De facto Population - The number of persons physically present in an area, including visitors, but excluding residents living only part-time.

Design Guidelines - A set of guidelines or parameters to be followed in a site or building design and development.

Development Projects - Projects that include a development as defined below:

Development - Any of the following uses, activities, or operations on land or under water:

- (1) Placement or erection of any solid material or any gaseous, liquid, solid, or thermal waste;
- (2) Grading, removing, dredging, mining, or extraction of any materials;
- (3) Change in the density or intensity of use of land, including but not limited to the division or subdivision of land;
- (4) Change in the intensity of use of water, ecology related thereto, or of access thereto; and
- (5) Construction, reconstruction, demolition, or alteration of the size of any structure.

Eco-tourism - Responsible travel that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people.

Educational Tourism – Travel, with the primary purpose of engaging in a learning experience directly related to the location.

Endangered Species - A species or ecosystem that is so reduced or delicate that it is threatened with, or on the verge of, extinction.

Endemic Species – A species whose natural occurrence is confined to a certain region and whose distribution is relatively limited.

Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan (EPSCP) – A plan that defines and schedules the control measures that will be used to minimize a development's erosion, detain excess storm water runoff and prevent off-site sedimentation. An EPSCP should control all anticipated erosion, and prevent sediment and increased runoff from leaving the site.

Ethnographic Inventory Survey (EIS) - The identification and documentation of natural and cultural resources in a delineated area that associated people define as heritage resources. An EIS is typically done by gathering information through interviews with individuals knowledgeable about the area.

Feral Ungulate – Wild, hoofed animals that may be destructive to native plants and animals; examples: goats, deer, and boar.

Flora and Fauna - Plants and animals considered as a group.

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)- An organism whose genetic material has been altered using genetic engineering techniques.

Greenbelts - Extensive area of largely undeveloped or sparsely occupied land established along a natural corridor, such as a river, stream, ridge line, rail-trail, canal, or other route for conservation or recreational purposes or to separate distinct communities.

Greenway – Typically a long, narrow piece of land, often times used for recreation, pedestrian, or bicycle traffic. Greenways can include community gardens and be used to link community amenities (e.g., parks, shoreline).

Green Building - Structures that incorporate the principles of sustainable design – design in which the impact of the building will cause minimal damage to the environment over the lifetime of that building.

Groundwater Recharge - The natural process of infiltration and percolation of rainwater from land areas or streams through permeable soils into water-holding rocks that provide underground storage.

Health and Wellness Tourism- Health and wellness tourism refers to trips that are taken by tourists with the principal purpose being to improve their health and/or well-being.

Heiau- Place of worship; sacred site, temple; shrine.

Heritage Area Plan- A plan that documents the history, significance, and treatment of a *heritage area*; the plan includes detailed guidelines and recommendations for the protection of the environmental and cultural integrity of a designated heritage area.

Heritage Area - A designated area where natural, cultural, historical and scenic resources combine to form a cohesive and distinct landscape arising from patterns of human activity shaped by geography. The focus of the designation is on the protection and conservation of critical resources including the natural, cultural, historical, and scenic resources that uniquely identify an area and give a community a sense of place. Areas typically have the following characteristics:

1. Contains an outstanding example of a particular type of resource;
2. Possesses exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural or cultural themes of the Island's heritage;
3. Offers superlative opportunities for recreation, public use, and enjoyment or for scientific study; and
4. Retains a high degree of integrity as a true, accurate and relatively unaltered example of a resource.

Heritage Tourism – Travel with the purpose of experiencing the places and activities that authentically represent the history, culture and lifestyle of a place.

Historic Districts - A group of buildings, properties or sites that have been listed on the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places or the National Register of Historic Places due to the historical, architectural or cultural significance of the listed resource.

Housing Resource Center – A coalition of public/ private partnerships with the intent to improve or increase affordable housing and assist communities in housing revitalization.

Impervious Surface - A surface through which water cannot penetrate. The amount of impervious surface increases with development and results in the need for drainage facilities to carry the increased run-off.

Impermanence Syndrome - A condition that occurs when development penetrates a farming area and farmers reduce investment in their farms as they anticipate the eventual sale of their land for development. Symptoms include rising farm land values, disinvestment in agricultural operations and an increasing frequency of non-agricultural uses in agricultural areas.

In-fill Development – Development of land that is largely vacant or underutilized within areas that are already largely developed.

Infrastructure- Structures or improvements that serve the common needs of the population. Examples include: water, wastewater and other utilities; streets, roads, bikeways; communications and public facilities such as schools, parks, landfills, fire and police stations.

Injection Wells - Injection wells can be used for a number of purposes. One of these is waste water disposal, in which treated effluent is injected into the ground through large pipes in an effort to avoid polluting fresh water supplies.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) - A process for the management of near shore coastal waters, ecosystems and the shoreline using an integrated management approach that considers all aspects of the coastal zone, including geographical and political boundaries, in an effort to achieve sustainability.

Invasive Species - Non-indigenous species, or 'non-native,' plants or animals that out-compete native species for space and resources thereby adversely affecting the habitats and bioregions economically, environmentally, and/or ecologically. They disrupt by dominating a region, wilderness area, and/or particular habitat from loss of natural controls.

Jobs / Housing Balance - The ratio of jobs to households when both the type (single family, multi-family, rental, etc.) and the quantity of housing opportunities match the job opportunities within an area.

Kama`āina - A longtime resident of Hawai`i; Etymology: Hawaiian kama'āina, from kama child + 'āina land; literally defined as 'child of the land'.

Kupuna - Grandparent, ancestor, relative or close friend of the grandparent's generation.

Lay Net - These are also referred to as “set”, “cross”, “paipai” or “moemoe” net fishing. The lay net is used passively because a panel of net is set in one location and usually not actively tended. Fish are caught as they swim into it and become entangled in the net. The nets are commonly made of monofilament nylon which has been manufactured into netting with floats on one length and weights on the other length.

Land Commission Awards/ Royal Patents - All lands of the king, the government, and the *konohiki* were awarded subject to the rights of native tenants. In 1850, the enactment of the *Kuleana* Act empowered the Land Commission to award fee simple title to native tenants for their plots of land or *kuleana*. The awards were limited to the amount of land actually cultivated, plus small house lots distinct from the cultivated lands. When the Land Commission confirmed an individual's land claim, it issued an award of that land to the claimant. Generally, upon payment of a commutation tax to the government, the minister of the interior conveyed complete title in the form of a royal patent.

Level-of-service Standards (LOS) - Measures of the amount (and/or quality) of a public facility or infrastructure that must be provided to meet a community's basic needs and expectations. Level of service measures are typically quantitative and are expressed as ratios of facility capacity to demand by existing and projected future users. LOS measures the size, amount, capacity or quality of the capital facility.

Linkage - A physical or economic concept pertaining to the time and distance between a land use and support facilities, or between people and their activities.

Livable Community - An urban, suburban, rural, or neighborhood community that:

- (A) Provides safe and reliable transportation choices;
- (B) Provides affordable, energy-efficient, and location-efficient housing choices for people of all ages, incomes, races, and ethnicities;
- (C) Supports, revitalizes, and encourages the growth of existing communities and maximizes the cost effectiveness of existing infrastructure;
- (D) Promotes economic development and economic competitiveness;
- (E) Preserves the environment and natural resources;
- (F) Protects agricultural land, rural land, and green spaces; and
- (G) Supports public health and improves the quality of life for residents of and workers in the community.

Living Wage - A wage and benefits package sufficient to provide the necessities and comforts essential to an acceptable standard of living.

Low Impact Development (LID) - An approach to land development (or re-development) that incorporates a suite of landscaping and design techniques known as “better site design” that attempt to maintain the natural, pre-development hydrology of a site and the surrounding watershed. LID also integrates a range of structural best management practices for road design and storm water and wastewater management systems that minimize environmental impacts.

Mauka - Used as a directional reference; refers to that which is toward the mountains.

Makai – Used as a directional reference; toward or by the sea; seaward.

Marine Managed Area (MMA) / Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) - Any area of the marine environment that has been reserved by federal, state, territorial, tribal, or local laws or regulations to provide lasting protection for part or all of the natural or cultural resources contained therein.

Marine Life Conservation Districts (MLCD) - A type of Marine Managed Area; usually prohibits or only allows for limited fishing and other consumptive uses.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)- A regional transportation policy body, required in urbanized areas with populations over 50,000, and designated by local officials and the governor of the state to ensure that existing and future expenditures of governmental funds for transportation projects and programs are based on a continuing, cooperative, and comprehensive (“3-C”) planning process. Statewide and metropolitan transportation planning processes are governed by federal law.

Mitigation Bank - A mitigation bank is a wetland, stream, or other aquatic resource area that has been restored, established, enhanced, or (in certain circumstances) preserved for the purpose of providing compensation for unavoidable impacts to aquatic resources permitted under federal, state or local wetland regulation.

Natural Area Reserve – Created by the State of Hawai‘i (Natural Area Reserve System- NARS) to preserve and protect representative samples of Hawaiian biological ecosystems and geological formations.

Native Species - A species that occurs naturally in an area (i.e., is not introduced).

New Towns - A form of urban development designed as a unified concept of sufficient scale to provide its residents with a full range, or substantial range, of necessary land uses, public facilities, services, and employment opportunities. New towns typically include multiple pedestrian neighborhoods and they have a substantial employment base with a regional commercial or civic focus.

New Urbanism - The process of reintegrating the components of modern life- housing, workplace, shopping, and recreation- into compact, pedestrian friendly, mixed-use neighborhoods linked by transit and set in a larger regional open space framework.

Neo-traditional Design - An approach to land-use planning and urban design that promotes the building of neighborhoods with a mix of uses and housing types, architectural variety, a central public gathering place, interconnecting streets and alleys, and edges defined by greenbelts or boulevards.

Non-Point Source Pollution (NPS) - NPSP pollution, unlike pollution from industrial and sewage treatment plants, comes from many diffuse sources. NPSP pollution is caused by rainfall moving over and through pollutants and thereby dispersing the pollutants into streams, wetlands, coastal waters and drinking water.

Non-potable Water- Water that is not treated to drinking water standards and is not meant for human consumption.

Open Space- Areas that are essentially free of structures or impervious surfaces and serve the purpose of visual relief and buffering from building and structural mass. Open space areas are typically in a natural state, either publicly or privately owned, and designated for protection of natural resources, nature-oriented outdoor recreation or trail related activities.

Overlay District - An area where certain additional requirements are superimposed upon a base zoning district or underlying district and where the requirements of the base or underlying district may or may not be altered.

Pyramid Zoning - A zoning scheme that allows "lower" less intense uses (such as residences) to be located in "higher" more intensive zoning districts (such as commercial or industrial).

Redevelopment Area- The process by which a developed area is revitalized through the demolition, expansion, or improvement of existing structures.

Regional Water Trust - A non-profit or public/private partnership designed to provide information, support and management of a watershed(s) in a particular geographical area.

Resident Population - Considered to be persons "usually resident" in that particular area (where they live and sleep most of the time).

Resort Development - The creation of an environment for visitors that provides quality accommodations, food and beverages, entertainment, recreational facilities, health amenities, pleasant and restful surroundings and a high standard of service delivered in a personalized manner.

Resort Destination Area - One of the planned resort destination areas of Kā'anapali, Kapalua, Mākena, and Wailea, which is intended as a major tourist destination area, consistent with the general and community plans.

Respite Care - The provision of short-term, temporary relief to those who are caring for family members who may otherwise require permanent placement in a facility outside the home.

Riparian Zones- The land and vegetation on or around a body of water, such as a creek, lake, or other perpetual, natural watercourse.

Sense of Place - The characteristics of a location that make it readily recognizable as being unique and different from its surroundings and that provides a feeling of belonging to or being identified with a particular place, culture or group.

Sinking Fund - Reserved funds created by periodically setting aside certain amounts of money in an account for future replacement of an asset or repayment of a liability.

Siting - The place where a structure or group of structures was, is, or is to be located.

Special Area Management Plan (SAMP) - A management tool used to address difficult resource management issues, or land/water use conflicts in a more integrated manner through the application of comprehensive land and water use planning and management.

Special Management Area (SMA) - The land extending inland from the shoreline as delineated pursuant to Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 205A on the maps filed with the authority as of June 8, 1977, or as amended.

Special Needs - A term used in clinical diagnostic and functional development to describe individuals who require assistance for disabilities that may be medical, mental, or psychological.

Sustainability - Meeting today's needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Tertiary Treatment - Provides a final treatment to waste water to raise its effluent quality prior to being discharged to the receiving environment. Tertiary treatment involves, among others, the removal of nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus and practically all suspended and organic matter from waste water.

Threatened Species - A species likely to become endangered if limiting factors are not reversed.

Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) - A program that can relocate potential development from areas where proposed land use or environmental impacts are considered undesirable (the "sending" site) to another ("receiver") site chosen on the basis of its ability to accommodate additional units of development beyond that for which it was zoned, with minimal environmental, social, and aesthetic impacts.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM)- Various strategies that change travel behavior (how, when and where people travel) to increase transport system efficiency and achieve specific planning objectives.

Transportation Impact Fees - Impact fees are charges assessed by local governments against new development projects to recover the cost incurred by government in providing the public facilities required to serve this new development. Impact fees are only used to fund facilities (e.g., roads, bus stops, transit centers) that are directly associated with the new development.

Transportation System Management - Transportation strategies designed to improve both the movement of people and goods and the operational efficiency of the existing transportation system at minimal cost.

Unaffordability Index – An index that measures how affordable housing is. The index is compiled by the National Association of Realtors, it measures whether a family earning the median family income, as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, could qualify for a mortgage loan on an existing single-family home priced at the national median.

Urban Expansion – New growth areas typically located at the edge of an existing community and often including urban uses, such as housing, commercial, retail or recreation uses.

Visual Clutter - Occurs along urban and rural roadways in the form of excessive street signs, billboards, franchise architecture and power and communication utility poles that could potentially damage a community's "curb appeal" or compromise scenic views.

Voluntourism - Tourism combined with volunteer work; using one's vacation or leisure time to experience another culture or area by volunteering work hours to assist in projects that improve the living standards of an area and its population.

Wastewater Collection Systems - A network of pipes, pumping stations, and appurtenances that convey sewage from its points of origin to a point of treatment and disposal.

Water Source Development Siting Standards – Standards set to ensure that the siting of wells maximizes drinking water quality, customer equity, and the sustainability of the water resource.

Wetland - For regulatory purposes under the Clean Water Act, the term wetlands means "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas."

Wildland – An area or region where the habitat remains in a natural state due to the minimization or prohibition of development and human activities that would alter the landscape and potentially harm the species that rely on the health of the ecosystem.

Xeriscaping - The practice of using native species and hardscape materials to create low-water-use landscaping.

Zero Waste - A philosophy that encourages the redesign of resource-use systems in such a way that waste is reduced to zero.