WEST MAUI
PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

COUNTY OF MAUI
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

WEST MAUI COMMUNITY PLAN

Recreation Network Technical Resource Paper

September 25, 2019

Table of Contents

Introduction....4
Countywide Policy Plan & Maui Island Plan....4
West Maui Community Plan....4
Existing Conditions....5
Parks Planning....5
West Maui Parks....5
Public Participation Trends....8
Key Challenges....9
Parks Viewed as Accessory, Not Part of County's Infrastructure....9
Lack of a Varied and Integrated System and Park Features and Facilities....9
Visitor Impacts....9
Parking at Beach Parks....10
Maintaining Character of Līpoa Point and Honolua Bay....10
Need for an Acquisition Process and Plan....10
Planning Related Concepts & Strategies....11
System Planning....11
Parks as Critical Components of Communities....11
Integrate Parks with Land Use and Transportation....12
Parks for Sustainability and Resilience....12
Possible Opportunities & Actions....13
Develop Master Plans and Management Plans....13
Acquire New Lands for Parks and Open Space....13
Coordinate with Other County Departments....14
Coordinate with the State to Document Government Trials....14
Implement the Pali to Puamana Master Plan....14
References and Related Plans and Studies....15
Appendix A....16

Figures:

Figure 1. Maui County Parks and Facilities Acres by Type 7

Tables:

Table 1. Maui County Parks and Recreation Facilities Inventory.....6

Introduction

Parks, recreation facilities, greenways and open space are integral components of a livable community. They are more than simply places to play sports, walk the dog, or have a picnic with family. Parks and open space provide opportunities to improve our health, they contribute to the scenic beauty of the island, and they are a part of the social infrastructure that builds strong communities. They also can provide environmental services and resilience to climate change and sea level rise. Parks contribute significantly to the quality of life for all residents, provide an array of benefits that reach beyond their borders, and have the potential to greatly contribute to the sustainability of communities.

Over the coming decades, as West Maui's resident and visitor populations grow, it will be important to create new parks of all sizes and types and expand the overall recreation network, while maintaining and improving the County's existing parks system. Improvements to the park system also provide opportunities to enhance livability, to improve community health, and to improve sustainability.

Countywide Policy Plan & Maui Island Plan

Improving parks and public facilities is one of the key strategies (Strategy G) identified in the Countywide Policy Plan (CWPP) to achieve the Plan's future vision. The Maui Island Plan (MIP) addresses parks in Chapter 6 Infrastructure and Public Facilities. The MIP identifies three objectives, with corresponding policies and actions, to achieve the goal of "*a diverse range of parks, wilderness areas, and other natural resource areas linked by a network of greenways, bikeways, pathways and roads that are accessible to all.*"

The MIP parks objectives include:

1. More effective, long-range planning of parks and recreation programs able to meet community needs.
2. Achieve parks and recreation opportunities to meet the diverse needs of our community.
3. An expanded network of greenways, trails, pathways, and bikeways.

The MIP identifies numerous policies and actions to improve the island's park system, including developing a county parks and recreation functional plan, changes to County ordinances, strengthening inter-agency coordination and public-private partnerships, and strategic land acquisition for parks and shoreline access, among others.

West Maui Community Plan

Parks-related objectives, policies, and actions in the 1996 West Maui Community Plan (WMPC) are, for the most part, specific to West Maui. Some of the actions have been implemented and many are in-progress or on-going. The update of the WMCP will be consistent with the MIP and CWPP, and will address parks primarily from the perspective of promoting livable and healthy communities

that provide a variety of parks, community gathering areas, and an interconnected recreation network. The WMCP will provide specific recommendations for new or improved parks and recreation facilities and will be consistent with the Department of Parks and Recreation West Maui District Plan.

Existing Conditions

Parks Planning

The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) is preparing a System Plan of Maui County that will define the future recreation, facility, and park needs, create an overall strategy for park planning, and identify specific capital improvement or land acquisition needs throughout the County. The System Plan will consist of seven District Plans, including the West Maui District Plan, which focus on the individual needs of each of these areas. The DPR is in the process of developing the West Maui District Plan. It will address existing and future needs for parks, recreation facilities, recreation programs, trails and bikeways, and other related resources. The plan provides a blueprint for the improvement and growth of the parks and recreation system in West Maui. The Planning Department will work with the DPR to coordinate the efforts of the West Maui Community Plan and West Maui District Plan.

West Maui Parks

County

West Maui currently has 32 County park sites and facilities, including the Lahaina Aquatic Center and Lahaina Civic Center. This inventory includes three pocket parks, four neighborhood parks, one community park, 12 beach parks, nine special use sites, and one beach park access. The inventory of Maui County parks and recreation facilities (see Table 1 and Figure 1) includes a variety of sites that are scattered throughout the West Maui Region. Total parks acreage comprise 335 acres, with park sites ranging in size from .025 acres (shoreline access) to more than 148 acres (a large undeveloped site in Launiupoko).

Table 1. Maui County Parks and Recreation Facilities Inventory

Name	Location	Type	Size
Shoreline Access #201	Lahaina	Beach Park - Access	0.025
D.T. Fleming Park	Kapalua	Beach Park - High Intensity	3.290
Hanakaʻōʻō Park	Lahaina	Beach Park - High Intensity	4.689
Launiupoko Park	Lahaina	Beach Park - High Intensity	5.697
Launiupoko Open Space Park	Lahaina	Beach Park - High Intensity	115.07
Pāpalaua Wayside Park (Ukumehame Beach Park)	Olowalu	Beach Park - High Intensity	6.720
Puamana Park	Lahaina	Beach Park - High Intensity	1.415
Wahikuli Wayside Park	Lahaina	Beach Park - High Intensity	8.020
Honokōwai Park	Lahaina	Beach Park - Medium Intensity	3.211
Pohaku Park (S-Turns)	Nāpili-Honokōwai	Beach Park - Low Intensity	0.388
Ukumehame Beach Park	Olowalu	Beach Park - Low Intensity	3.750
Front Street Park	Lahaina	Beach Park - Low Intensity	0.494
Kahekili Beach Park (Airport Beach Park)	Lahaina	Beach Park – Low Intensity	3.000
Lahaina Civic Center	Lahaina	Facility - Community	20.631
Lahaina Recreation Center	Lahaina	Facility - Sports	37.648
Kahananui Village Park	Lahaina	Pocket Park	0.157
Kelawea Mauka Park	Lahiana	Pocket Park	3.563
Kahana Ridge Subdivision Park	Lahaina	Pocket Park	1.750
Ainakea Park	Lahaina	Neighborhood Park	2.213
Kauhale Mahinahina Park	Lahiana	Neighborhood Park	0.432
Paunau Park	Lahaina	Neighborhood Park	0.350
Wahikuli Terrace Park	Lahaina	Neighborhood Park	2.082
Nāpili Park	Nāpili-Honokōwai	Community Park - Sports	11.336
Nākālele Point Light Station	Kapalua	Special Use	4.860
Ukumehame Firing Range	Olowalu	Special Use	44.857
Kamehameha Brick Palace	Lahaina	Special Use - Cultural Resource	0.107
Kamehameha Iki (Armory Park)	Lahaina	Special Use - Cultural Resource	1.797
Lahaina Banyan Court	Lahaina	Special Use - Cultural Resource	1.940
Lahaina Courthouse Park	Lahaina	Special Use - Cultural Resource	0.280
Maluʻuluolele Park	Lahaina	Special Use - Cultural Resource	10.440
Hale Aloha Church	Lahaina	Special Use	0.390
Hale Paʻahao (Prison)	Lahaina	Special Use	0.820
		Total Acreage	**301.422**

In addition to County owned sites, West Maui's parks system also includes parks and open spaces owned by other agencies or private entities. Although the County is not managing these sites, they provide recreational opportunities that contribute to the region's system of parks and open space. State of Hawaii and private open spaces and trails are discussed below.

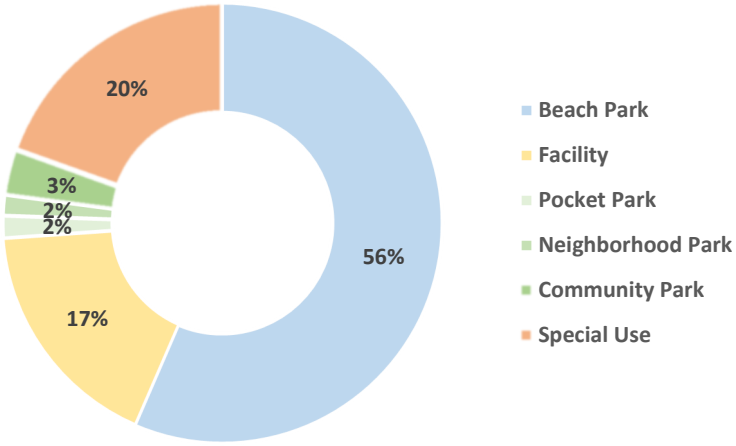


Figure 1 Maui County Parks and Facilities by Type

State

While the State of Hawaii does not have any State Parks in West Maui, the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) manages large acreages of land in the region. The bulk of this land is the West Maui Forest Reserve and West Maui Natural Area Reserve systems, encompassing ma uka (upland) areas of the region. According to the DLNR Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW), the purpose of the Forest Reserve System and Natural Area Reserve System is to provide recreational and hunting opportunities; aesthetic benefits; watershed restoration; native, threatened, and endangered species habitat protection and management; cultural resources; and fire protection.

Through the Na Ala Hele Trail and Access Program, the State makes many of its conservation lands available to the public. There is one Na Ala Hele trail in West Maui, the Lahaina Pali Trail. The trail is part of the historic trail that once circled Maui, and runs from a point near Maalaea Harbor, over the ridge, to the Papalaua Wayside Park in Ukumehame. The DLNR also has an extensive inventory of other historic government trails that are not currently improved or accessible by the public but represent a potential future recreation opportunity.

The State acquired approximately 245 acres of land at Honolua Bay and Līpoa Point in 2014, following tremendous effort by the community and State political leaders to prevent development of the agricultural lands surrounding Honolua Bay. The DLNR is in the process of developing a management plan for these lands.

Private

There are a number of privately owned parks, trails, and beach accesses that are in general public use that are not listed on the inventory, but they contribute to the region's recreation system. Of particular note are the trails owned and managed by Kapalua Resort. The Honolua Ridge Trail and Mahana Ridge Trail system connects the Maunalei Arboretum to the Kapalua Resort and includes

more than 10 miles of trails. The Village Walking Trails includes a network of walking trails that follow the established cart path located on the former Village Golf Course. And finally, the Coastal Trail runs north from Kapalua Bay Beach across sand dunes at Oneloa bay to D.T. Fleming Beach Park. Other privately owned parks and trails that are open to the public include Kahekili Beach Park the Launiupoko trail system.

Public Participation Trends

One of the most important things to understand is how people use parks and recreation facilities in West Maui. Information on this topic came from a scientific survey of countywide residents in 2016 contracted by the DPR. Based on the survey, a list of key trends and findings for West Maui is described below.

- **Swimming in the ocean and walking** are the most popular activities with participation rates of about 75%. The participation rate for ocean swimming is highest for West Maui of all the county's districts. Of the activities in the top 10, four are ocean related – ocean swimming, diving/snorkeling, ocean sports, and surfing.

- **Picnicking, parties/celebrations, and diving/snorkeling** also are popular activities. The participation rate for diving/snorkeling is noticeably higher in West Maui than the county-wide rate, along with ocean sports and surfing.

- **Beach parks, park shelter and picnic areas, and walking trails are the three most popular facilities used.** The use of beach parks and park shelters is higher for West Maui than the rate for the county as a whole.

- **Community events, farmer's markets, and cultural events are the most popular "programs."** These are the top three for all of the districts, with some districts exhibiting higher rates for cultural programs and community events.

- **Recreation participation is motivated by three reasons - to enjoy the outdoors and nature, to be with family and friends, and to exercise to improve health**. More than 80% of respondents agreed with these reasons.

- **The most cited reason for non-participation in programs or parks is lack of time.** This is consistent with other districts in the county. West Maui residents expressed slightly higher rates than the county as a whole for "sites are too far from my home" and "times are not convenient." Conversely, concerns over safety and security were significantly lower in West Maui than the county-wide average.

- **People appear to be generally satisfied with the quality of parks**. About half of respondents rate the quality of parks as good to excellent. The quality of recreation centers is slightly lower.

- **ADA access and operations hours of parks are the highest rated attributes.** About one-third of respondents rated this quality as either four or five (with five as the highest).

Conversely, the **condition of restrooms is the lowest rated quality**, with about 18% of respondents rating it as "very dissatisfied" (rating one). The condition of restrooms is consistently mentioned as a problem in all jurisdictions across the country, according to DPR.

Key Challenges

Parks Viewed as Accessory, Not Part of County's Infrastructure

Parks in Maui County have historically been treated as accessory components of developing communities, rather than essential elements like roads, water lines and fire stations. While the County requires dedication of parkland or fees in lieu for new developments, the requirement is sometimes waived, especially for affordable housing projects. When parks are developed they are often not integrated into the surrounding community. There is often very poor connectivity between parks and residential neighborhoods, which are home to the park users. In the past, the DPR and Planning Department have not collaborated on community planning and parks planning, resulting in communities with inadequate parks and parks that are not integrated within communities.

Lack of a Varied and Integrated System and Park Features and Facilities

The County's parks and recreation system in West Maui is lacking a variety of park types and facilities. This lack of sufficient neighborhood parks is apparent in the participation trend in the previous section that cites "lack of time" and "sites are too far from my home" as primary reason for not using parks. West Maui is a coastal community and has several beach parks. There are also several special use parks related to the historic resources in Lahaina town. The Lahaina Recreation Complex is the largest park facility in West Maui, including sports fields, an aquatic center and a skate park.

Community, neighborhood and pocket parks, however, are limited throughout the region and open space natural parks and greenways do not exist. And, community centers are really only social halls and don't serve as a community gathering space for educational events, halau, and other recreational programming. The existing parks and facilities are not linked or part of an integrated system that promotes health, walking, and biking. The parks also lack features often found in developed parks such as benches, trees, paved walking paths, and play structures. These features add to the functionality and appeal of parks and cater to the needs of various park users.

Visitor Impacts

West Maui has a large visitor population, with approximately 118 visitors to every 100 residents, and this ratio has a significant impact on the region's parks, especially beach parks. West Maui parks are heavily used by residents and visitors alike, resulting in crowding, impacts to natural and cultural resources, and strain on facilities. This crowding can have a negative impact on visitor experience and resident quality of life. Commercial activities at parks have recently been curtailed in order to

limit the impacts on parks, but DPR will have to consistently cite those trying to operate commercial activities within parks without a permit.

Parking at Beach Parks

Parking at West Maui beach parks is currently inadequate to meet the demand during peak periods. These parking lots are at capacity and overflowing into surrounding neighborhoods throughout the year. Since most trips across the entire island are conducted in a personal vehicle, and tourists must rent a car to get around the island, overflowing parking lots are natural consequence. This capacity issue could be addressed by providing more parking and more multi-modal methods to reach beach parks (e.g. bus routes, shuttles from hotels, and bike/pedestrian paths). More beach parks are a priority for the DPR and residents alike. Developing these parks may take pressure off of existing parks facilities.

Maintaining Character of Līpoa Point and Honolua Bay

Rich with cultural resources, scenic amenities and historic significance, this 250-acre area was conveyed to the State of Hawai‘i in 2014 and master planning and protection plan for this area is underway. During the public engagement process and previously during protection efforts, participants clearly stated that Līpoa Point should remain as open space and areas for low-intensity recreation, while Honolua Bay should remain protected for habitat, subsistence fishing, and ocean recreation.

Need for an Acquisition Process and Plan

The DPR does not currently have a plan or formal acquisition process for new parks in Maui County. As a result, purchase of lands is not coordinated, organized, or directed at the types of parks that are most needed by each region. Further, the County is not critically evaluating the ongoing costs for planning, developing and maintaining the parks land they acquire. The County would benefit from DPR developing an evaluation process for lands that the County is seeking to purchase for parks. And, in West Maui, they should prioritize the types of parks most needed by the community including neighborhood parks and new and expanded beach parks throughout the region.

Planning Related Concepts & Strategies

System Planning

Going forward, parks development and acquisition should be accomplished in accordance with a plan that fits within greater parks and recreation system across the entire county. The DPR is already beginning to develop a system plan, including long-range plan for the West Maui district, and will emphasize responding to the needs identified through the 2016 survey and within the West Maui Community Plan update process.

Parks as Critical Components of Communities

As previously mentioned, parks are often thought of as an accessory to a neighborhood or community, rather than a vital part of a vibrant, healthy community. In the future, Maui County should view parks as a necessity, and plan for, develop and maintain them as if they were as important as stormwater systems or roads. Elevating the priority of parks ensures that they are built in a way that is consistent or complementary of existing plans and supports the vision of the community that they will serve.

Parks for Everyone

Parks developed in the future should have something for everyone, and should be accessible to everyone. They should be just as easy for keiki and kūpuna to access as they are for abled adults with access to their own vehicle. Parks are, often literally, a level playing field where all income levels, ethnicities, physical abilities, genders and age groups can feel welcome and enjoy nature and fresh air.

Parks for Health

Parks and trails make communities healthier by giving residents a safe place to play, exercise and lead an active life. Whether it is organized sports like little league, football, or pickleball, an after-school game of tag, or a morning dog walk, having places to recreate outdoors makes communities stronger, healthier and more resilient.

Parks as Gathering Areas

Parks bring people together. Every weekend West Maui parks are filled with ‘ohana celebrations, barbeques and bounce houses. Hawai‘i’s climate makes it possible to enjoy our parks year round, so parks become residents’ extended back yards. And, with a historic emphasis on developing large ball fields, many parks are filled with games and practice for various sports year-round. In the future, developing additional neighborhood parks will take the pressure off of existing parks for gatherings, and additional beach parks will ensure that all beach parks are less crowded.

Parks as Cultural Heritage

Many of the parks in West Maui also serve as important cultural landmarks, especially in historic Lahaina Town. Some of these parks are more carefully preserved and enhanced than others. Two areas that should receive additional attention going forward are Malu‘uluolele and Kamehameha Iki Parkson Front Street. Malu‘uluolele Park is home to the culturally significant inland fishpond Mokuhuina and island Moku‘ula. Managed by the DPR through an Executive Order from the State of Hawai‘i, this park is currently fenced and closed to the public. The DPR is engaging with the community to come up with a long-term plan for Malu‘uluolele Park along with other Lahaina Historic District properties managed by the DPR.

Integrate Parks with Land Use and Transportation

Trails and greenways can be used to remove traffic burden from already over-crowded streets. If greenways are designated near places and on routes where people travel to get to and from work, commuters are more likely to opt for a more scenic and healthful method of getting to their job. A bicycle is far less expensive to maintain and operate than a car. But the route to get from their home to job must be as safe or safer on a bicycle or as a pedestrian as it is in a car.

Throughout the West Maui Community Plan public engagement process, participants called for development of the West Maui Greenway trail project. This system would utilize abandoned cane haul roads to create a 25-mile multi-use trail from Līpoa Point to Olowalu. County of Maui Department of Public Works is currently coordinating with the proponents of the trail to determine feasibility and next steps. With identified traffic issues within the region, a safe, convenient greenway system could alleviate the pressure on the transportation system caused by local trips.

Furthermore, developing parks and trails is much easier to accomplish when a new commercial, residential or mixed-use project is being developed, than an after-the-fact retrofit. Special attention should be paid to designating sections of trails or greenways during the permitting process for large projects, especially when those projects are adjacent to existing trails systems. And, neighborhood parks should be identified, sited and developed to be within a 5-minute walk of most places within the new development.

Parks for Sustainability and Resilience

Maui is dependent on outside resources to survive. Parks and trails can help make the island more sustainable by creating opportunities for people to travel by foot and on bicycles to their everyday needs. This lessens the need for gasoline which must be shipped to the island, and reduces emissions that harm air quality.

Parks and open space also provide environmental benefits like stormwater treatment and control. Grasses, shrubs and trees slow down the flow of stormwater and allow it to percolate into the ground instead of running off into streams, damaging coral reefs and water quality. Placing parks and open space in strategic areas can provide recreation for a community while also improving

water quality. This partnership also provides a great opportunity to educate youth and the general public about green infrastructure.

With sea level rise and other effects of climate change, many communities are utilizing parks and open space to make their communities more resilient. While placing houses near a shoreline puts lives, expensive property and infrastructure in danger, putting a park in the same place would buffer the homes and infrastructure beyond it from the damage caused by sea level rise while also allowing the community to enjoy coastal areas. Parks are also green spaces that can protect communities from the effects of wildfire. If properly maintained, these open spaces become a wall that is difficult for a fire to penetrate. In fact, green spaces around homes are called defensible space and may serve as protection for a home in most fires while simultaneously stopping the fire from spreading.

As West Maui changes in the coming years, effort should be made to place parks and open space in areas to soften the effects of climate change, reduce the island's impact on climate change, and protect air and water quality.

Possible Opportunities & Actions

Develop Master Plans and Management Plans

The DPR is currently in the process of developing a long-range plan for the West Maui district. While that process is underway, the DPR is working on management plans for some of the historic district's more sensitive parks properties including Banyan Tree Park, Malu'uluolele Park, and Kamehameha Iki Park. And, with the purchase of more than 100 acres in Launiupoko, the DPR is engaging in a master planning process to determine the best type of recreational use and facilities for that area.

Over time, the DPR should start critically evaluating its process for acquiring lands, placing more emphasis on acquiring lands for the types of parks needed. In West Maui, the DPR has identified a need for more beach parks and neighborhood parks. The DPR's planning process for West Maui should identify specific areas that are lacking these types of parks and define a process for improving inventory in those areas.

Acquire New Lands for Parks and Open Space

While purchase of large tracts of land for bigger projects are typically supported by the public and receive a lot of attention, the DPR has identified a need for smaller, neighborhood scale parks, and more and expanded beach parks in West Maui. In the coming years, the DPR should take steps to identify and purchase properties for neighborhood and beach parks in key areas throughout the region.

Simultaneously, the DPR needs to consider reasonable staffing levels and the County budget should be adjusted to support the current and future level of parks needs, along with the on-going maintenance costs for these properties. Parks that are run down, damaged or unsafe will not attract

users. For parks and open space to be useful to their surrounding community, the Department needs to adequately staff and maintain them.

Coordinate with Other County Departments

Parks, open space, trails, and recreational programs are an essential part of a community's infrastructure. The DPR needs to be a part of the planning process from long-range planning to permit processing to building. While Planning and Public Works departments often coordinate on projects, DPR is not always included. In the future, DPR should participate in these pre-application discussions. For the West Maui Community Plan update process, DPR has coordinated with the Long-Range Planning Division to ensure that the plan reflects DPR's recent efforts in the region. They will continue to be a partner throughout the update process, providing guidance and support to the various reviewing bodies.

Coordinate with the State to Document Government Trials

In 1892 Queen Liliuokalani approved law that determined that the ownership of all public highways, including trails, shall be owned by the Hawaiian Government in fee simple. This law is the Highways Act of 1892. Chapter 264-1(b), Hawaii Revised Statutes, furthers the intent of the law by stating that all trails in the State declared to be public rights-of-way by the Highways Act of 1892 are declared to be public trails. What this means is that if the State can document the existence of a trial prior to 1892, the State may claim the trail for public use. This applies even if the trail does not currently physically exists on the ground. The DLNR has an extensive inventory of these historic government trails in West Maui. This inventory represents a tremendous potential public recreational resource. The County should coordinate with the State to document and map the government trails with the ultimate goal of developing a network of trails throughout the West Maui region.

Implement the Pali to Puamana Master Plan

This master plan is a proposed realignment of Honoapi‘ilani Highway ma uka of its current position between the pali at Papalaua Park and Puamana Park, comprising eight miles of the highway. The plan was completed in 2005, and since this portion of Honoapi‘ilani Highway will be heavily impacted by sea level rise in the coming years, it is time for this project to be completed. It will likely be significantly more expensive than the projected $108.8 million, but it is the primary route between West Maui and Central Maui and without realignment it will likely be underwater before the end of the West Maui Community Plan's planning period. Once the road is moved, the lands ma kai of the realigned road are slated to be open space and park lands to buffer against the effects of sea level rise and climate change while providing recreational amenities for residents and visitors. Completion of this project will not only ensure a safe passage to and from West Maui, but it will increase the public's access to ma kai lands and the ocean.

References and Related Plans and Studies

County of Maui, Department of Planning. (2010) *Countywide Policy Plan, General Plan 2030*.

County of Maui, Department of Planning. (2014) *Land Use Forecast Island of Maui*.

County of Maui, Department of Planning. (2012) *Maui Island Plan, General Plan 2030*.

County of Maui, Department of Planning. (2014) *Socio-Economic Forecast Report*.

National Recreation and Park Association Open Space Blog. (2019) *Parks + Green Infrastructure = Healthy Communities.*

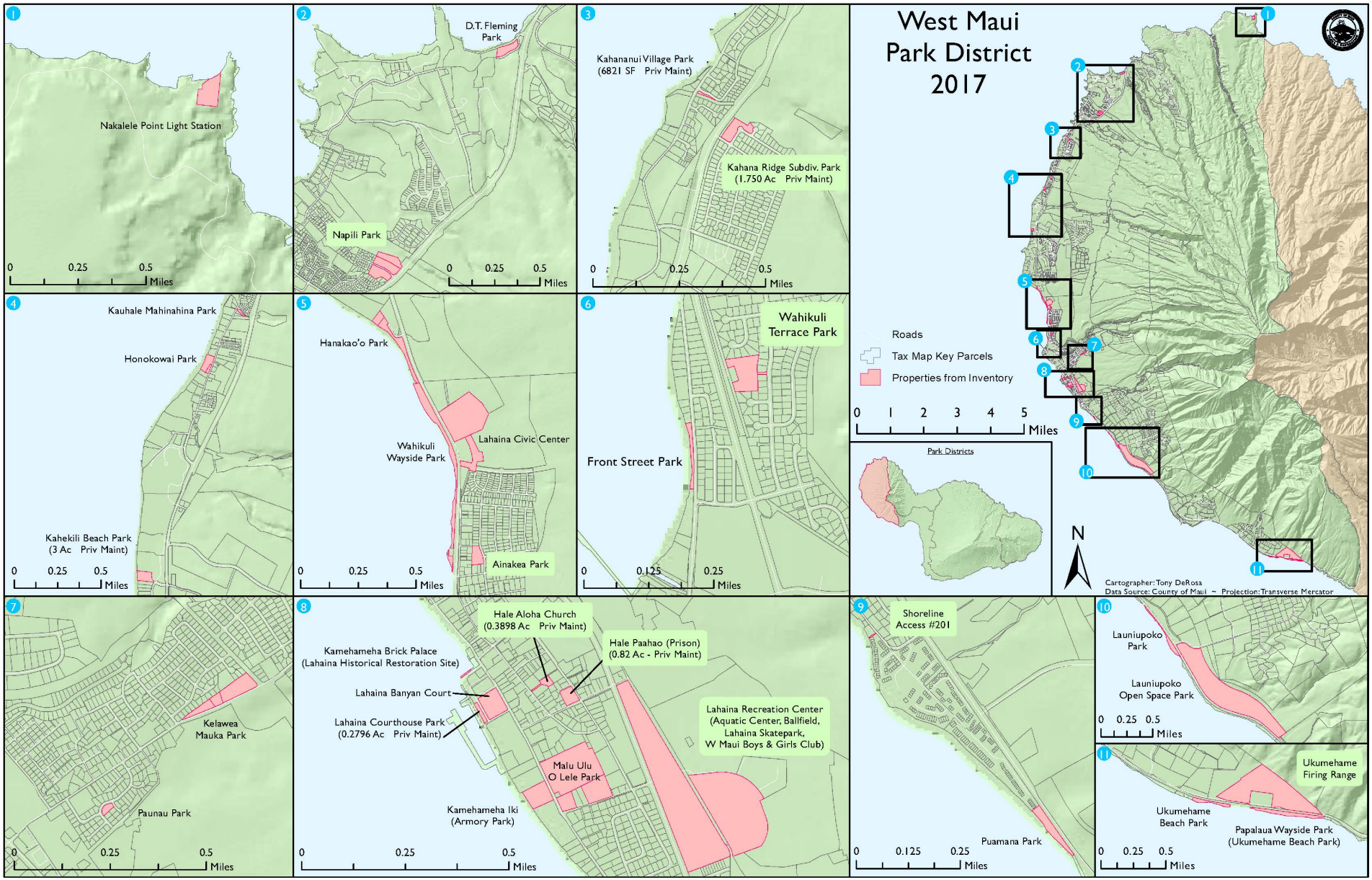
Oceanit. (2005) *Shoreline Access Inventory Update*. Prepared for the County of Maui Department of Planning.

R.M. Towill Corporation. (2005) *Pali to Puamana Parkway Master Plan*. Prepared for the County of Maui Department of Planning.

R.M. Towill Corporation. (2007) *Public Facilities Assessment Update County of Maui*. Prepared for the County of Maui Department of Planning.

SMS. (2017) *Needs and Preferences Survey*. Prepared for the County of Maui Department of Parks and Recreation.

Appendix A


West Maui
Park District
2017
Roads
Tax Map Key Parcels
Properties from Inventory
0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
Park Districts
N
Cartographer: Tony DeRosa
Data Source: County of Maui ~ Projection: Transverse Mercator
1
Nakalele Point Light Station
0 0.25 0.5 Miles
2
D.T. Fleming Park
Napili Park
0 0.25 0.5 Miles
3
Kahananui Village Park (6821 SF Priv Maint)
Kahana Ridge Subdiv. Park (1.750 Ac Priv Maint)
0 0.25 0.5 Miles
4
Kauhale Mahinahina Park
Honokowai Park
Kahekili Beach Park (3 Ac Priv Maint)
0 0.25 0.5 Miles
5
Hanakao'o Park
Wahikuli Wayside Park
Lahaina Civic Center
Ainakea Park
0 0.25 0.5 Miles
6
Wahikuli Terrace Park
Front Street Park
0 0.125 0.25 Miles
7
Kelawea Mauka Park
Paunau Park
0 0.25 0.5 Miles
8
Hale Aloha Church (0.3898 Ac Priv Maint)
Hale Paahao (Prison) (0.82 Ac - Priv Maint)
Kamehameha Brick Palace (Lahaina Historical Restoration Site)
Lahaina Banyan Court
Lahaina Courthouse Park (0.2796 Ac Priv Maint)
Lahaina Recreation Center (Aquatic Center, Ballfield, Lahaina Skatepark, W Maui Boys & Girls Club)
Malu Ulu O Lele Park
Kamehameha Iki (Armory Park)
0 0.25 0.5 Miles
9
Shoreline Access #201
Puamana Park
0 0.125 0.25 Miles
10
Launiupoko Park
Launiupoko Open Space Park
0 0.25 0.5 Miles
11
Ukumehame Firing Range
Ukumehame Beach Park
Papalaua Wayside Park (Ukumehame Beach Park)
0 0.25 0.5 Miles

County of Maui
Department of Planning
Long Range Division
2200 Main Street, Suite 601
Wailuku, HI 96793

Phone: (808) 270-7214
Web: www.co.maui.hi.us
Email: wearewestmaui@mauicounty.gov

Community Planning Web Page: www.wearemaui.org