

THE REGIONAL PLAN FOR THE TRADITIONAL NATIVE TRUST LANDS OF THE AHUPUA'A OF NĀNĀKULI



DECEMBER 2009

DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS



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The mission of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) is to effectively manage the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust and to develop and deliver lands to native Hawaiians. To accomplish this, DHHL works in partnership with government agencies, private landowners, non-profit organizations, homestead associations, and other community groups. Regional plans provide the means to solidify visions and partnerships that are essential to effectively manage Hawaiian Home Lands trust lands for the betterment of native Hawaiian beneficiaries.

This regional plan is one of twenty (20) regional plans that DHHL is developing statewide. Nānākuli is one of the five regions on O’ahu that have been selected for regional planning. In these regional plans, DHHL takes on a leadership role in the region, working to strengthen the growth of the area, developing partnerships to leverage diverse resources and capital investment; and fostering beneficiary participation in determining the future direction of the homestead community. The regional plans provide the Department and the affected homestead community opportunities to assess land use development factors, identify issues and opportunities, and identify the region’s top priority projects slated for implementation within the next three (3) years.

What are Regional Plans?

Regional Plans are part of DHHL’s 3-tiered Planning System (see Figure 1). At tier one is the General Plan which articulates long-range Goals and Objectives for the Department. At the second tier, there are Program Plans that are statewide in focus, covering specific topic areas such as the Native Hawaiian Housing Plan and a Native Hawaiian Development Program Plan. Also at this second tier are the Department’s Island Plans that identify the Department’s Land Use Designations per island which function similar to the counties’ land use zones. The regional plans are located at the third tier in the Department’s planning system which focuses at the community/ regional level. The regional plans apply the goals, policies, and land use designations to specific geographic regions.

- The regional plans are a means to:
- Identify data - people, lands, and infrastructure of homestead communities and the surrounding region;
 - Identify what DHHL and other landowners are planning to do;
 - Provide the primary mechanism for beneficiary input in the development of their homestead communities;
 - Identify issues and potential projects; and
 - Identify Priority Projects determined by the Department and homestead community.

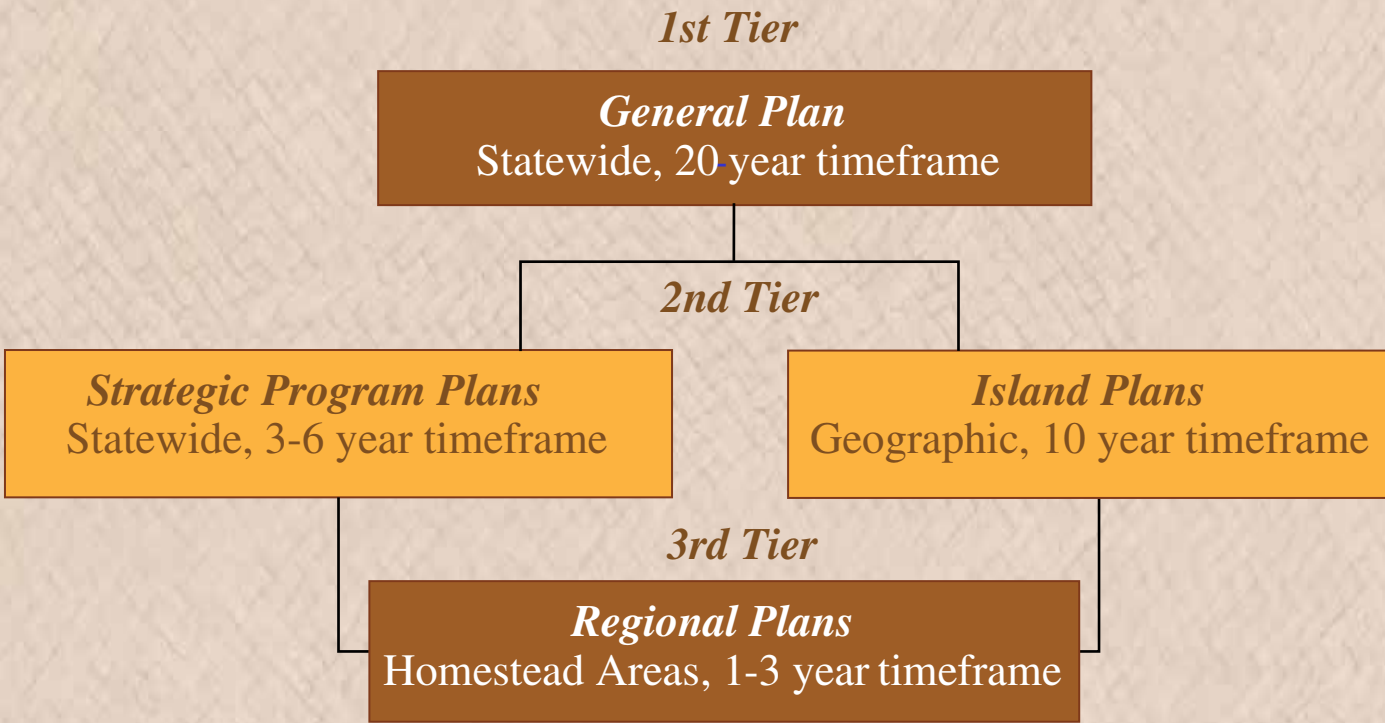


Figure 1. DHHL's Planning System

Regional Plan Process

How are Regional Plan Developed?

The regional plans are developed in conjunction with lessees of the region as well as regional stakeholders (landowners, agencies, other organizations) in a series of planning meetings as illustrated in Figure 2. During these meetings, issues and opportunities that should be addressed in the regional plan are identified and a list of potential projects is developed to address those issues and opportunities. From this list lessees determine by consensus, their top five (5) priority projects that are written up with project details, budget estimates, and other pertinent project planning information. Draft regional plans are then subject to the approval of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, which means that the Commission and Department officially support the priorities identified in the regional plan.

Upon approval, the homestead community, the Department, and other development partners can seek necessary funding and pursue the implementation of the Priority Projects. The Priority Projects are a key component of aligning support and providing focus to efforts to develop the region. Finally, since DHHL knows that regional development is a dynamic process with constantly changing opportunities and emerging issues, regular regional plan updates are built into the planning process. In this way, regional plans are updated as needed, which generally have amounted to biennial updates (one update every two years), in order to keep abreast of changing conditions and new opportunities.

How are Regional Plan Used?

As a compilation of existing plans and proposed projects for the region, the regional plan helps to coordinate the orderly development of regional infrastructure improvements. With the addition of lessee input in the process, the regional plans become a powerful tool to focus energies and efforts, align interests, and secure funding for the top priorities identified in the regional plan. In this way, regional plans have become a critical tool to unify and support our beneficiary community.



Figure 2. The Regional Plan Development and Update Process

DHHL is working in partnership with other government agencies, the private sector, and community organizations to develop its lands and improve community life. DHHL believes that partnerships are an effective way to leverage resources and capital investments, mitigate undesirable impacts of development, coordinate area growth, reduce risks in large scale community projects, and create broad community benefits.

These partnerships allow for better prioritization and coordination of infrastructure improvement and the development of regional public and residential facilities. This coordination helps individual organizations achieve their goals while bringing long-term benefits to the community and region.

DHHL brings to these partnerships:

- Land for development in strategic locations
- Potential use of tax-exempt financing
- Access to legislative appropriations
- Access to federal funding such as HUD, USDA, SBA
- Flexibility in the application of development standards, zoning, and design
- Cultural understanding and resources

DHHL has participated in a number of successful partnerships. A few of these are highlighted here.

1. Residential Partnerships

Through partnerships DHHL has reduced the cost of homes to low-income beneficiaries. DHHL has done this by sharing in the cost of infrastructure, helping to secure tax credits, and using self-help methods of construction. Partnerships in Kapolei resulted in 70 Rent-to-Own units constructed by Mark Development using low-income tax credits and 45 self-help homes constructed with Menehune Development and Honolulu Habitat for Humanity. A partnership with Kauai Habitat for Humanity resulted in 20 homes in Hanapepe and a partnership with Kokua Housing resulted in 41 self-help homes at Laiopua in Kona. In these types of partnerships, DHHL provides the land, secures federal grants, and provides access to, or assistance in, acquiring tax credits, subsidies, or other financing.

2. Infrastructure Partnerships

DHHL has partnered with county governments and utility providers on infrastructure improvements that benefit the entire community. DHHL has participated in water system development with the counties by providing funding, land easements, and access to federal and state programs. Examples include the extension of the Lower Kula Water System on Maui, the Waimea Irrigation System and the Maku'u Water System on Hawaii, and the Waiawa-Waipahu water system on Oahu. DHHL water systems at Anahola on Kaua'i, and Ho'olehua on Moloka'i are interconnected with nearby County water systems providing both parties backup source and storage capacity in the event of emergencies. DHHL has also provided numerous easements over its lands to electrical, water, telephone, and cable companies to service both homestead areas and the general public.

3. Public Facilities Partnerships

DHHL has participated in a number of partnerships involving public facilities and community resources. The most notable partnerships have brought together Hawaiian agencies and non-profit organizations into a multi-service complex where a broad range of programs are housed to serve the public. Such multi-service complexes have been built on Hawaiian Home Lands in partnership with Kamehameha Schools, Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center, Alu Like, Papa Ola Lōkahi, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Hawaiian community organizations, and the counties. These multi-service complexes are housing preschools, offices, meeting facilities, health clinics, and activity centers. For example, the Paukūkalo homestead on Maui is served by a County park on DHHL land next to a community hall, the DHHL district office, the Hawaiian Community Assets' homeownership counseling center, and a Kamehameha preschool. The Keaukaha homestead on Hawai'i is served by a County park and gymnasium next to an elementary school, DHHL and OHA offices, and a Kamehameha preschool. DHHL, private businesses, government agencies, and private foundations have joined together to provide materials for playgrounds constructed by homestead associations and other community volunteers.

Through a series of management partnerships with DLNR and the Nature Conservancy, unique ecosystems and historic sites are being protected. Examples include the Hakalau Forest Reserve, the 'Aina Hou Management Area, the Pālā'au and Mo'omomi preserves, the Kalaupapa peninsula, and the Kamaaoa-Pu'ueo National Historic District where koa forests, endangered plants and animals, and native species are being protected for future generations. Beachfront recreational values are protected through management agreements with the City and County of Honolulu for Makapu'u, Kaiona, Kaupō, Waimānalo, and Nānākuli beach parks. A three-mile stretch of ocean front Hawaiian home lands property at Anahola on Kaua'i is maintained as open space and made part of the County's walking/biking system, which will eventually stretch from Lihū'e to Moloa'a.



Self-Help Housing in Kapolei



Community Center in Waimānalo



Ka Waihona o ka Na'auao Charter School,
Located on the Former Nānāikapono
Elementary School Site in Nānākuli

Regional Demographics

The DHHL Nānākuli Region consists of the lands surrounding the Hawaiian Homesteads in Nānākuli Valley and the southern part of Lualualei. This corresponds to the U.S. Census CDP (Census Designated Place) of Nānākuli.

Total population of the Region is approximately 10,814, of whom more than 40 percent are native Hawaiian. Compared to the general population of O‘ahu and Hawai‘i, the Nānākuli CDP has a higher proportion of younger people.

Overall, the Nānākuli CDP has lagged behind the rest of O‘ahu and Hawai‘i in terms of educational attainment and economic development. Those with a bachelors degree or higher account for less than seven percent of the area’s population, a number that is significantly lower than the proportion of those with bachelors degree or higher on O‘ahu and in the State. Also significantly lower is the per capita income of the area, which is only about 54 percent of the per capita income of the rest of O‘ahu and Hawai‘i. It is thus not surprising that the Nānākuli CDP has a higher percentage of families below the poverty level when compared to the City and State averages.

The Nānākuli CDP has a higher proportion of owner-occupied housing units when compared to the rest of O‘ahu and Hawai‘i. This higher proportion of homeownership may look encouraging, however, these statistics have to be assessed within the context of the substantially lower income level of the Region and the well documented homelessness problem on the Wai‘anae Coast. Moreover, average household size in the Nānākuli CDP is almost double those of O‘ahu and Hawai‘i.

DHHL has a significant presence in the Nānākuli CDP, as approximately half of the total housing units in the Region are on lands owned by the Department (Homestead units). Additionally, almost 60 percent of the Region’s population resides in these Homestead units. DHHL currently owns two Homestead parcels in the area, the Nānākuli Hawaiian Homesteads and the Princess Kahanu Estates. Approximately 80 percent of the total Homestead units are located in the Nānākuli Homesteads. A recent field visit to these two Homestead parcels revealed the somewhat dilapidated condition of some of the older homes at the Nānākuli Hawaiian Homesteads.

General Characteristics				
	Nānākuli*	O‘ahu	Hawai‘i	U.S.
Total Population	10,814	876,156	1,211,537	281,421,906
Median age	27.2	35.7	36.2	35.3
Social Characteristics				
High school graduate or higher	75.5%	84.8%	84.6%	80.4%
Bachelors degree or higher	6.6%	27.9%	26.2%	24.4%
Economic Characteristics				
Median household income	\$45,352	\$51,914	\$49,820	\$41,994
Per capita income	\$11,690	\$21,998	\$21,525	\$21,587
Families below poverty level	19.2%	7.0%	7.6%	9.2%
Housing Characteristics				
Total housing units	2,504	315,988	460,542	115,904,641
Average household size	4.65	2.95	2.92	2.59
Owner-occupied housing units	67.3%	54.6%	56.5%	66.2%
Renter-occupied housing units	32.7%	45.4%	43.5%	33.8%
Median value of single-family owner-occupied homes	\$148,600	\$309,000	\$272,700	\$119,600
Homestead Characteristics				
Homestead units	1,310 (52.3%)	2,897 (0.9%)	5,875** (1.3%)	
Total population in Homestead units	6,273 (58.0%)	14,556 (1.7%)		

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and Profiles of Homestead Communities within the Hawaiian Home Lands Based on Census 2000 Data;

*Data for “Nānākuli” is based on the Nānākuli CDP (Census Designated Place), according to the U.S. Census.

**DHHL 2003 Annual Report, based on total number of residential leases.



Community Leaders and Stakeholders

Waiʻanae Coast Culture and Arts
Agnes K. Cope
Director



Nānākuli - Māʻili
Neighborhood Board #36
Patty Teruya
Chair



Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead
Community Association
Kamaki Kanahele
President



Princess Kahanu Estates
Hawaiian Homes Association
Avery Choy
Interim President



Nānākuli - Māʻili
Neighborhood Board #36
Hanalei Aipoalani
Vice Chair



Nānākuli - Māʻili
Neighborhood Board #36
James Kimo Kelii
Representative at-large



Nānākuli - Māʻili
Neighborhood Board #36
Neddie Waiamau-Nunuha
Representative at-large



NFL YET Hawaiʻi
Mike Kahikina
Director



Other Nānākuli - Māʻili Neighborhood Board
Representative at-large
Representative at-large
Representative at-large
Representative at-large
Representative at-large

Gary Vellese
Cynthia K. L. Rezentes
Kaipo “Paul” K. Pomaikai
Victor Allen Kila
James Manaku

Hawaiʻi Coalition of Christian Churches

Pastor Wade “Boo” Soares

Queen Liliʻuokalani Waiʻanae Unit, Manager

Leilani Collins

MAʻO Farm (youth training program)

Kamuela Enos & Kukui
Maunakea-Forth

Hawaiian Community Development, CEO

Kali Watson

Kamehameha Schools Early Childhood Education Waiʻanae,
Regional Manager

Bobbie Ariyoshi

Ke Ola Mamo, Community Health Outreach Worker

Hallaka Rodrigues

Nānākuli - Waiʻanae Schools Complex, Superintendent

Lisa DeLong

Nānāikuli Elementary, Principal

Wendy Takahashi

Nānāikapono Elementary, Principal

Elden Esmeralda

Nānāikuli High and Intermediate, Principal

Darin Pilialoha

Ka Waihona o ka Naʻauao, Principal

Alvin Parker

The organizations listed below have also been recognized by the Nānākuli community as important leaders and stakeholders:

ʻŌpelu Fishermen

Kaiser Permanente

HCAP

ʻAha Pūnana Leo

Nānāikapono Civic Club

PVT

Alu Like

Sack ʻn Save Foods

The Pacific
American Foundation

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Elected and Appointed Officials



Linda Lingle
Governor



Duke Aiona
Lt. Governor



Daniel K. Inouye
U.S. Senator



Daniel K. Akaka
U.S. Senator



Mazie Hirono
*U.S. Representative
Congressional District 2*



Kaulana H.R. Park
*Hawaiian Homes Commission
Chairman*



Trish Morikawa
*Hawaiian Homes Commission
O'ahu Commissioner*



Francis K. Lum
*Hawaiian Homes Commission
O'ahu Commissioner*



Donald S. M. Chang
*Hawaiian Homes Commission
O'ahu Commissioner*



Haunani Apoliona
OHA Chairperson



Mufi Hanneman
Honolulu Mayor



Todd K. Apo
*City Council Member
District 1*



Colleen Hanabusa
*State Senatorial
District 21*



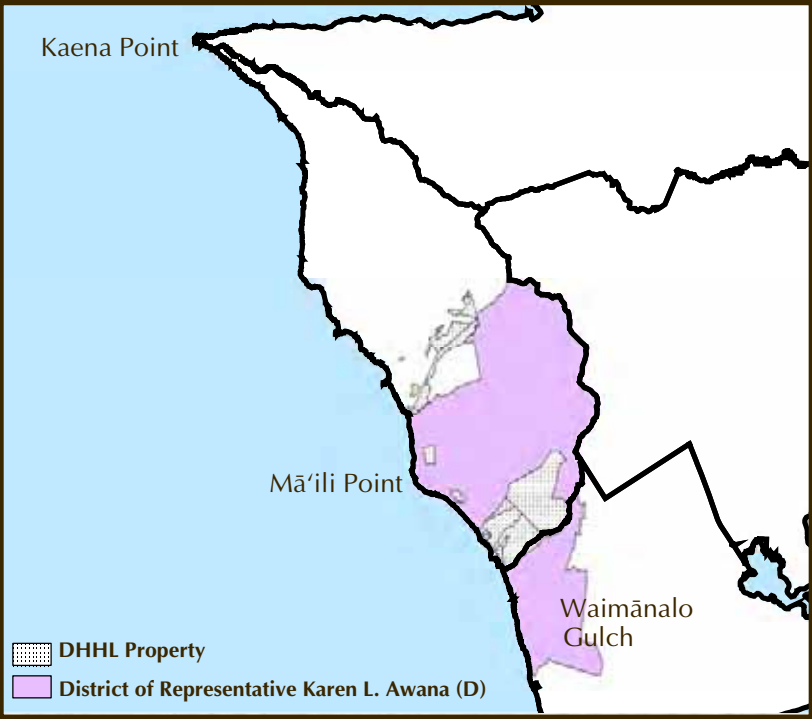
Karen L. Awana
*State House of Representatives
District 44*



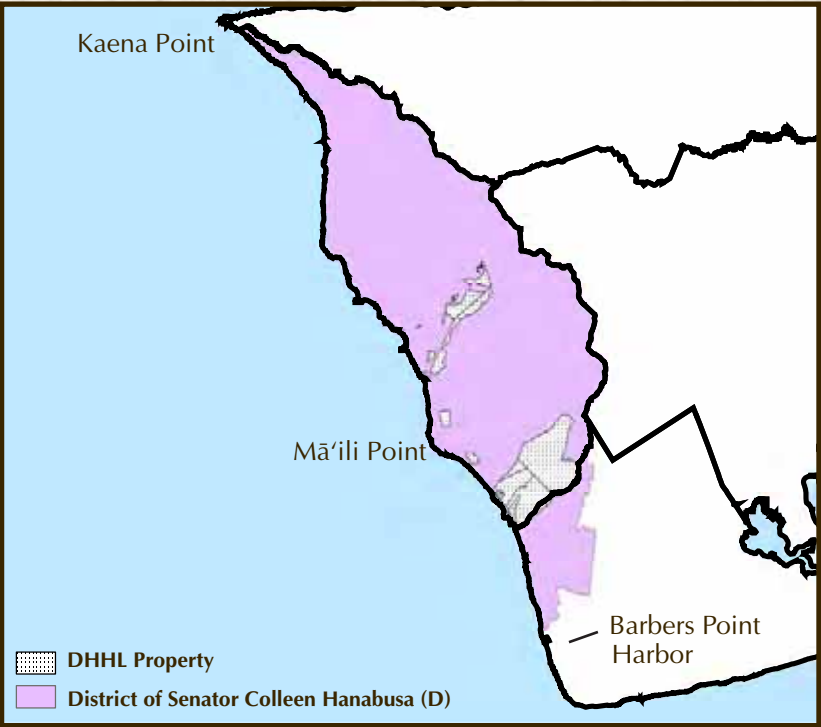
Walter M. Heen
OHA Trustee, O'ahu Chair

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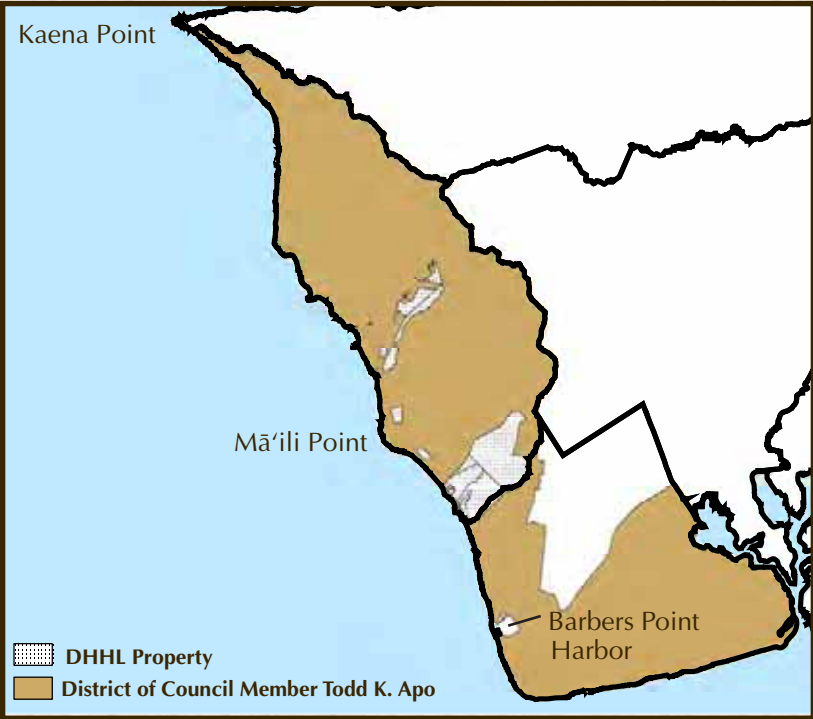
State House of Representatives District 44



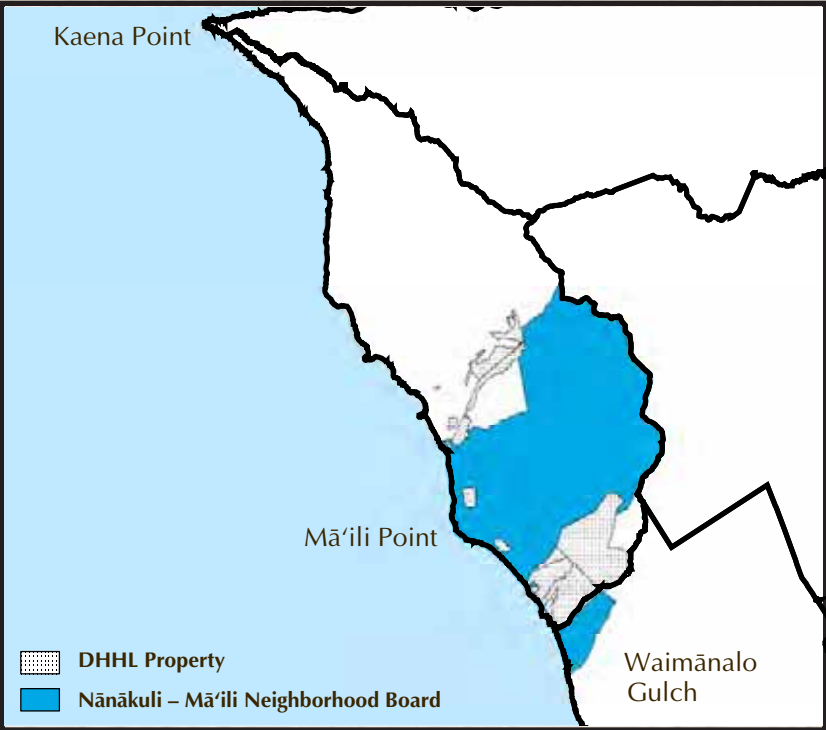
State Senatorial District 21



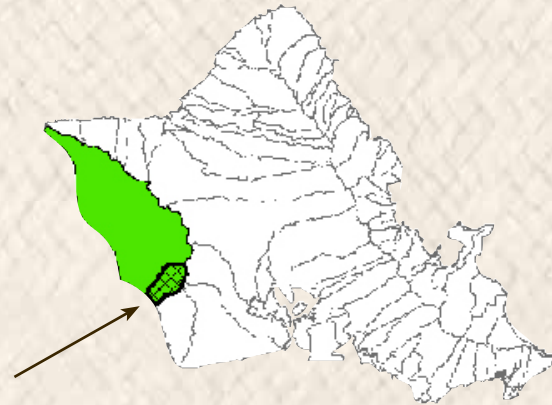
City Council District 1



Neighborhood Board 36



History and Cultural Aspects of the Area



Nānākuli Ahupua'a within Wai'anae District

The Name

Nānākuli literally means “look at the knee,” which is said to refer to the tattooed knee of Ka’ōpuluhulu, an honored priest of chief Kahahana. This chief turned a deaf ear to his advice, and, when asked about his knee, told of his relationship with the chief, thus rebuking him.



Pu'u Heleakalā



Grinding stone at a cultural site in Nānākuli

Wahi Pana (Sacred Sites)

- Pu'u Heleakalā is a hill located on the northwest side of Nānākuli Valley. Pu'u Heleakalā means the “Hill that is the House of the Sun.” It received this name from a mo'olelo, or historic legend, that recounted how the demi-god Māui, as a child, had gone to the top of this mountain to fight the sun in order to slow it down and make the days longer.
- 'Ilihune heiau is located approximately on the Pu'u Heleakalā side of the shore. This small heiau is reported to have been converted to a cattle pen by a rancher.
- Other sacred religious and house sites are also located in upper Nānākuli valley.

Pre-Contact

Population: thinly populated, estimated between 200 to 300 people

Livelihood:

- Dry land agriculture in the upper valley where there is more rain.
- Fishing in the coastal area

Land Use:

- Scattered homes in the upper valley and most likely in the coastal area
- Scattered religious sites



Sacred pre-contact house site with walled enclosures in upper Nānākuli Valley

1800s to mid-1900s

Population:

- Declined sharply, estimated at just over 30 individuals (1800s)
- Started to increase again in the early 1900s.

Livelihood:

- Changing from traditional subsistence to industrial
- Sandalwood extraction

Land use:

- Cattle ranching (mid 1800 - present)
- Sugar plantation (1878 - 1947)
- Hawaiian homesteaders (1920 - present)
- U.S. Military - Camp Andrews (Ceased operations in 1952)



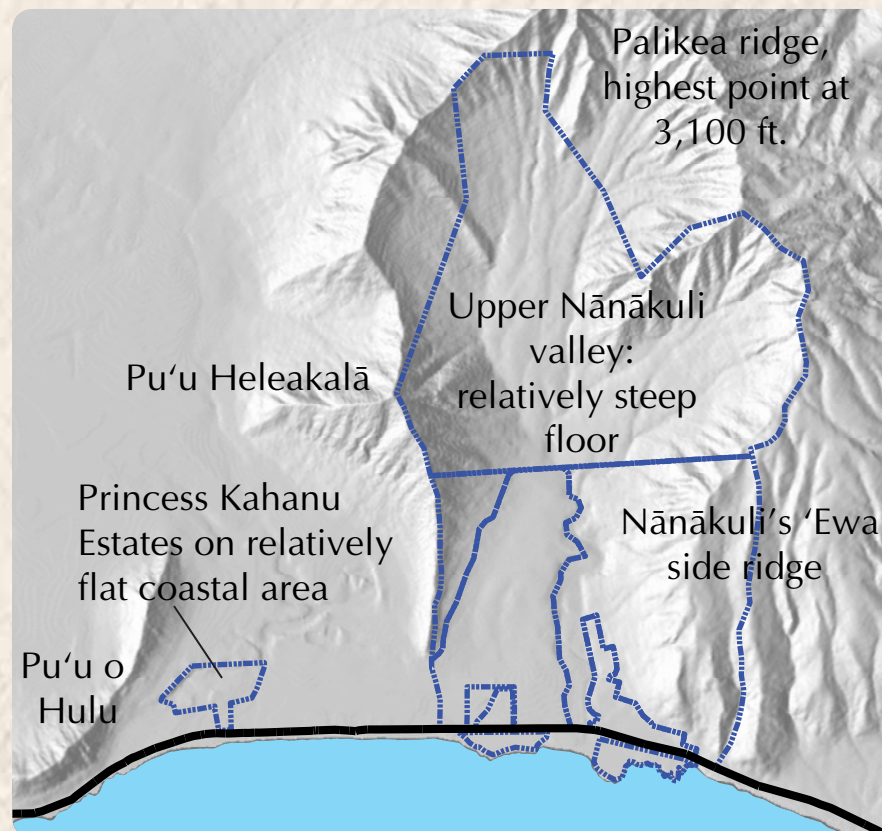
View of Nānākuli Valley
www.panoramio.com/photos/original

Sources: McGrath, et al., 1973; Cordy, 2002; Sterling, E.P and Catherine C. Summers, 1979

Climate

- The Nānākuli region has a generally arid climate
- The coastal area of the region receives 20 inches of rainfall per year
- In Nānākuli valley, rainfall gradually increases from 20 inches per year near the shore to 40 inches per year at the top of Palikea ridge.

Land Forms and Topography



Geology

Nānākuli region is part of the Wai'anae Mountains, which was once a large shield volcano that formed a gently sloping dome. Overtime, the massive volcano began to erode from rain, wind, and wave actions, resulting in wide and gently sloping valleys with dramatic hills dotting low lying areas, thus forming the dramatic landscape features of Wai'anae today.

Soils

- Coastal areas: coral outcrops and soils with thin topsoil over coral or sand
- Lower to mid-level elevation: scattered good agricultural soils especially along the main stream channels
- Upper ridges: steep, stony and rocky mountain lands

Critical Habitat

A critical habitat is an area determined to have essential resources for the continued viability of threatened or endangered species. Several parts of the upper Nānākuli valley as well as the upper portions of 'Ewa side ridges and Pu'u Heleakalā have been designated as critical habitats for 'elepaio birds and some native plants.

Sources:

Soil Survey for the Islands of Kaua'i, O'ahu, Maui, Molokai, and Lanai, State of Hawai'i, 1972; Volcanoes in the Sea: the Geology of Hawai'i, McDonald, et al., 1983; <http://www.state.hi.us/dbedt/gis/data>

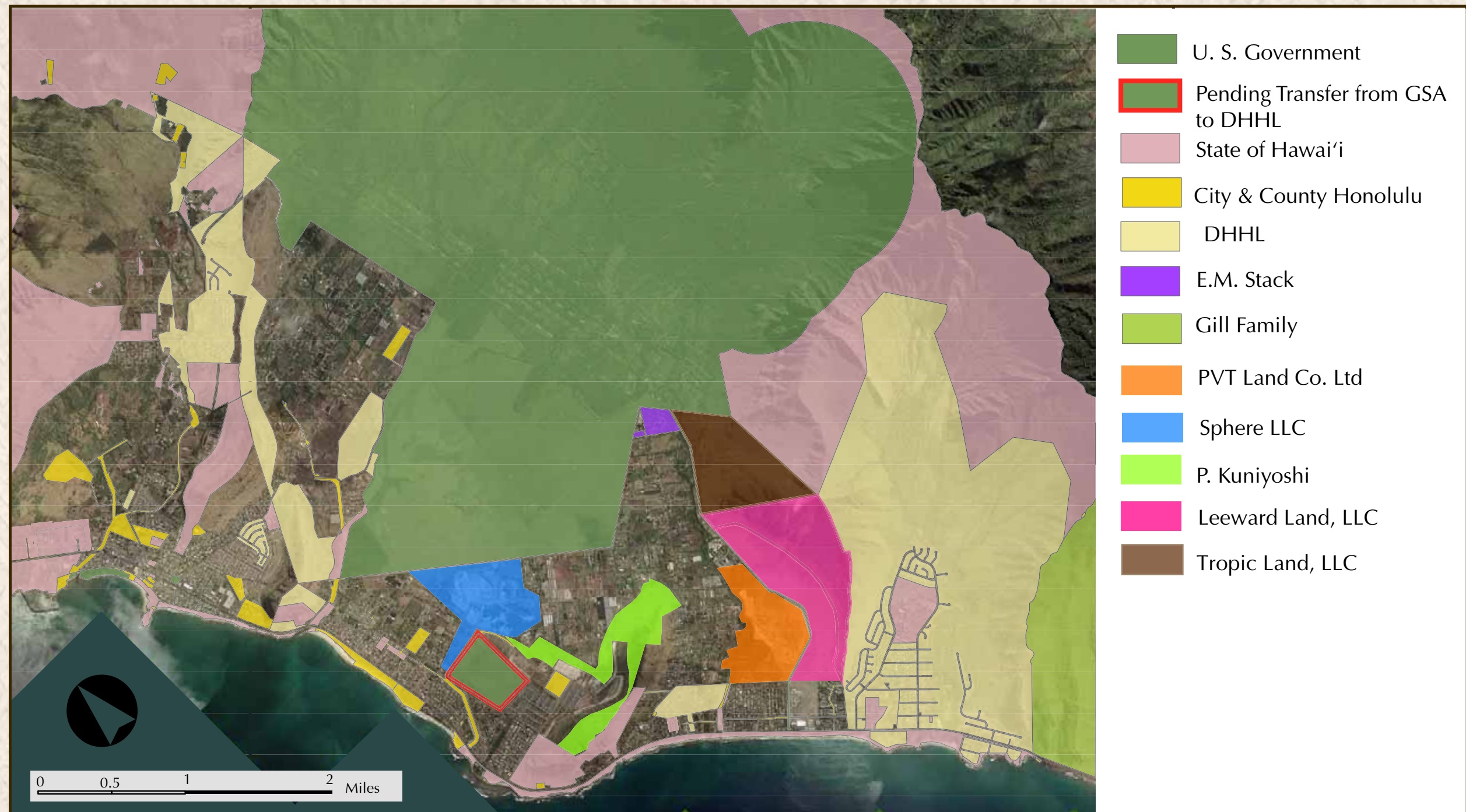
Vegetation

- Pre-contact vegetation cover: Archaeological analysis of pollen and charcoal have indicated that the entire upper valley floor was once dominated by *wiliwili*, *'a'ali'i*, *alahe'e*, and *lama* trees as well as native shrubs and grasses. *Lonomea*, *alahe'e*, and *olopua* trees are thought to have been the dominant vegetation in the uppermost end of the valley.
- Modern vegetation: Vegetation cover is mostly in areas where there are no houses. Grasses and kiawe are found on the lower valley parts of Nānākuli and koa haole as well as remnants of dryland forest vegetation are present on the valley ridges on Nānākuli's 'Ewa side ridges.

Water Resources

- Two streams are found in the Nānākuli region: Ulehawa Stream and Nānākuli Stream. Both streams are "intermittent" or flowing only after significant rainfalls.
- Nānākuli and Lualualei valleys both have limited ground water resources. There are no wells or other water production systems constructed in Nānākuli. Federal and private wells can be found in Lualualei.
- The nearshore waters of Nānākuli and Lualualei are heavily utilized by residents and visitors. Nearshore water quality in both locations is generally good.

Land Ownership



Nānākuli Hawaiian Home Lands



DHHL PARCELS

- A Princess Kahanu Estates**
- 270 single-family residences on 53 acres; approximate population of 1,173
- B Nānākuli Hawaiian Homesteads**
- 1,040 single-family residences on 260 acres; approximate population of 5,100
- C Nānākuli Upper Valley**
- 1,126 acres, currently leased and used by Lyman Ranch
 - TMK 8-9-08:03
- D Future site of Nānākuli Village Center**
- 13.65 acres owned by DHHL, located east (Honolulu side) of drainage ditch; land located on western side of ditch is owned by DOE, site of the new Nānāikapono Elementary School
 - Backbone infrastructure is currently under construction at Nānākuli Village Center
TMKs 8-9-02:01 and 8-9-02:76
- E Former Nānāikapono School Site**
- TMK 8-9-01: 04
 - 17 acres currently leased to 9 different organizations:
 - Honolulu Community Action Program Inc. (HCAP)
 - Wai‘anae Coast Early Childhood Services Inc.
 - Ka Waihona O Ka Na‘auao Charter School
 - Kamehameha Schools
 - INPEACE
 - His Highest Praise Westside Church
 - The Pacific American Foundation
 - ‘Aha Punana Leo Properties Manager
 - Caretaker: Charlie Sakurai
- F Nānākuli Ranch**
- 448 acres currently leased and used by the Rapoza family
 - TMK 8-9-07:02
- TOTAL:**
- **1,310 single-family residences**
 - **1,916.65 acres**
 - **Approximate population of 6,273**

Map of Development Projects



Water

Planned/In Progress

- ① Lualualei Line Booster Improvements
- ② Nānākuli 242 Reservoir
- ③ Waiʻanae District Farrington Highway Water Main Replacement Project

Proposed

- ④ Increase Potable Water Imports from Pearl Harbor Aquifer
- ⑤ BWS Kalaeloa Desal Plant

Drainage

Planned/In Progress

- ⑥ Various City and County Drainage Improvements

Proposed

- ⑦ Waiʻanae District Local Drainage Improvements Plan and Program
- ⑧ Sediment Control Program
- ⑨ Implementation of Flood Study Recommendations for Lualualei

Wastewater

Planned/In Progress

- ⑩ Phased Replacement of Old Sewer Lines

Wastewater - Continued

Proposed

- ⑪ Conversion of Waiʻanae Wastewater Treatment Plant to R-1 Recycled Water
- ⑫ Coordination between City and DHHL for Sewer Connection Program

Roads and Transit

Planned/In Progress

- ⑬ Farrington Highway Intersection Improvements
- ⑭ Leeward Bikeway Project
- ⑮ Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project

Proposed

- ⑯ Farrington Highway Safety Improvements
- ⑰ Farrington Highway Widening
- ⑱ OR & L Railroad Expansion
- ⑲ Waiʻanae Emergency Access Road
- ⑳ Waiʻanae Second Access Highway

Community/Public Facilities

Planned/In Progress

- ⑳ Nānākuli Village Center
- ㉑ Ka Waihona School Expansion
- ㉒ Waiʻanae Coast Comprehensive Health Center - Mālama Recovery Center

Proposed

- ㉓ Nānākuli Public Library

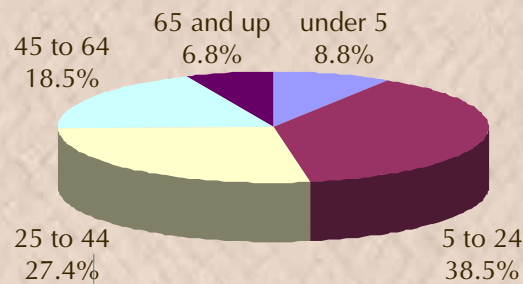
*Note: Projects that are not demarcated on map are either outside of the map boundaries or do not correspond to a specific location.

Development Characteristics and Trends

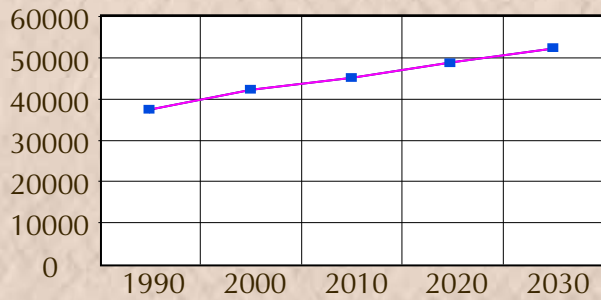
POPULATION BASE AND HOUSING STOCK

The Nānākuli DHHL Area consists of the lands surrounding the Hawaiian Homesteads in Nānākuli Valley and the southern part of Lualualei. This corresponds to the U.S. Census CDP (Census Designated Place) of Nānākuli. The area has a stable population base, and is home to approximately 10,814 people, of whom more than 40 percent are native Hawaiian. DHHL has a significant presence there, as approximately 6,273 people, or 58 percent of the population, live in the Princess Kahanu and Nānākuli Hawaiian Homesteads. Over 50 percent of the total housing units are DHHL units. Those areas are basically built out, and have some aging housing stock and infrastructure.

Age Distribution, 2000
(Nānākuli CDP)

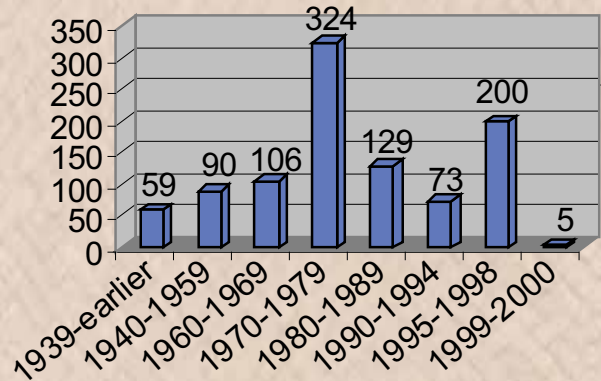


Population Projection
(Wai'anae District)



Sources: U.S. Census & City and County of Honolulu

Numbers of Homes Built by Decade in the
Nānākuli Hawaiian Homesteads



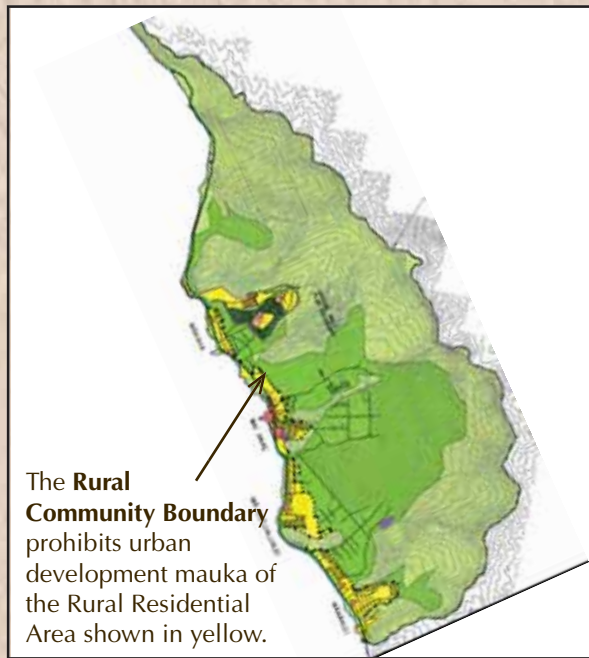
COMMUNITY VALUES

The City and County's Wai'anae Sustainable Communities Plan (WSCP) was created in 2000 by and for the members of the larger Wai'anae District. The Plan was updated in 2009. The WSCP demonstrates the community's desire to preserve the rural landscape and lifestyle while at the same time find ways to create more jobs locally.

WORKFORCE

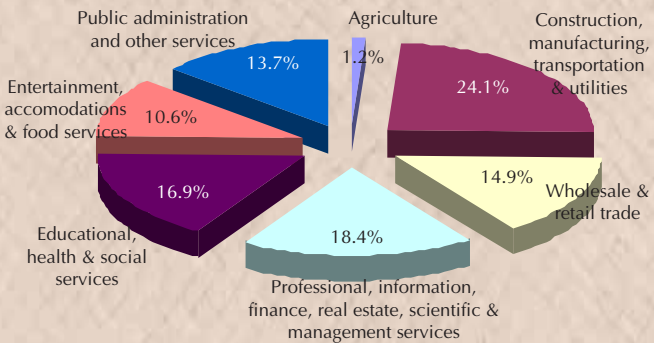
The labor force in the Nānākuli DHHL Area consists of 4,168 residents, or 57.4 percent of the working age citizens. Most of these residents are employed outside of the community and commute an average of 41 minutes to work.

High unemployment rate has been a major problem in Wai'anae. The Draft Leeward Coast Initiative Inventory Report (August 31, 2007) reported that the unemployment rate has been much higher in Wai'anae than the State average and the gap has widened over the past twenty years.



Source: Wai'anae Sustainable Communities Plan, 2009

Employed Civilians by Industry in 2000
(Nānākuli CDP)

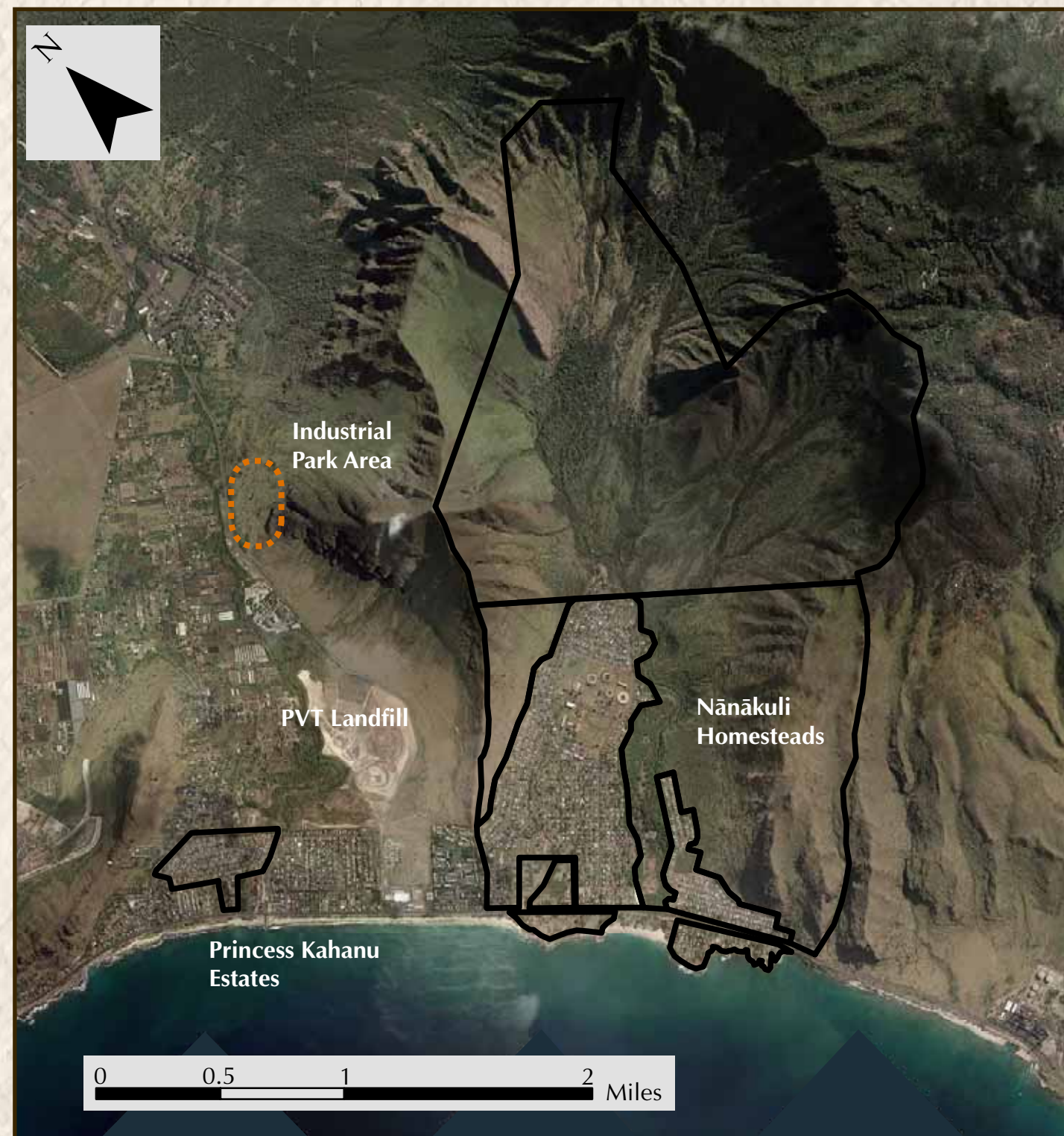


EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

One of the goals of the Wai'anae Sustainable Communities Plan is to increase employment opportunities within the District. Community members believe that having more job opportunities in Wai'anae would increase their quality of life, since it would reduce commute time and traffic. Similarly, increased job opportunities within the Kapolei area could also decrease commute time.

The upcoming opening of the Nānākuli Commercial Center at the planned Nānākuli Village Center complex will add at least 125 new jobs to the area. Additionally, when all sections of the Nānākuli Village Center are completely build, it is projected that at least 75 additional jobs will be created.





LUALUALEI VALLEY LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PARK

The updated Wai‘anae Sustainable Communities Plan (2009) identifies one master planned development for other lands in the Nānākuli region. A privately owned development company has proposed a new light industrial park located mauka of the existing PVT landfill on part of TMK 8-7-09:02 as identified on the adjacent map. The concept behind the 96-acre industrial park is the provision of moderately priced lease rent or fee simple lots for local businesses. In the Sustainable Communities Plan, community members expressed hope that more local jobs would be created when the project is implemented.

Community support for the industrial park has not been unanimous. Some members of the community expressed concerns relating to the location of the park, which is in the back of Lualualei Valley among lands primarily designated for agricultural, open space, and preservation uses. In addition, this area is closely associated with mo‘olelo of Hawaiian “superhero,” Maui, which gives it special cultural significance.



Area mauka from PVT landfill

Infrastructure - Water



Existing Water System

Based on the pumpage records available from the State of Hawai'i Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM), the Honolulu Board of Water Supply (BWS) provided almost all of the water consumed in the Wai'anae District in 2008. In the same year, BWS produced about 9.3 mgd (million gallons per day), of which about 8.1 was consumed. The balance was water lost through leaks in the system. The source of the total water produced by the BWS was roughly 45 percent from Wai'anae water sources and 55 percent from the Pearl Harbor aquifer.

DHHL has a reservation with the CWRM for future water allocations for their developments. Although no significant developments are planned in the near term for DHHL lands in the Wai'anae District, the population of the district as a whole is projected to grow, which in turn will drive up water demands. To meet that demand, the Wai'anae Watershed Management Plan (2006) proposes several projects ranging from increase in potable water imports from the Pearl Harbor aquifer to the development of recycled water from the Wai'anae Wastewater Treatment Plant. The projects that are most likely to be implemented are listed under the "Proposed Water Projects." The following projects are already planned or in progress:

1 Lualualei Line Booster Improvements

Status: The Lualualei Booster Improvement project is still under design; construction is scheduled to begin in 2011.

2 Nānākuli 242 Reservoir

Status: The construction of Nānākuli 242 Reservoir is expected to be completed in December 2009.

3 Wai'anae District Farrington Highway Water Main Replacement Project

BWS has continued to work on the water main replacement projects along Farrington Highway. The current project is taking place on Farrington Highway from Heleakalā Avenue to Ali'inui Drive.

Status: Construction of the project is estimated to be fully completed in June of 2011.

*Note: projects that are not demarcated on map are either outside of the map boundaries or do not correspond to a specific location.

Proposed Water Projects

4 Increase Potable Water Imports from the Pearl Harbor Aquifer

The Wai'anae Watershed Management Plan (WWMP), a City and County comprehensive watershed and water development plan for the Wai'anae District, projects an increase in potable water demand for Wai'anae. To meet this increase, additional water imports from the Pearl Harbor Aquifer Sector have been identified as the most cost-effective short-term solution.

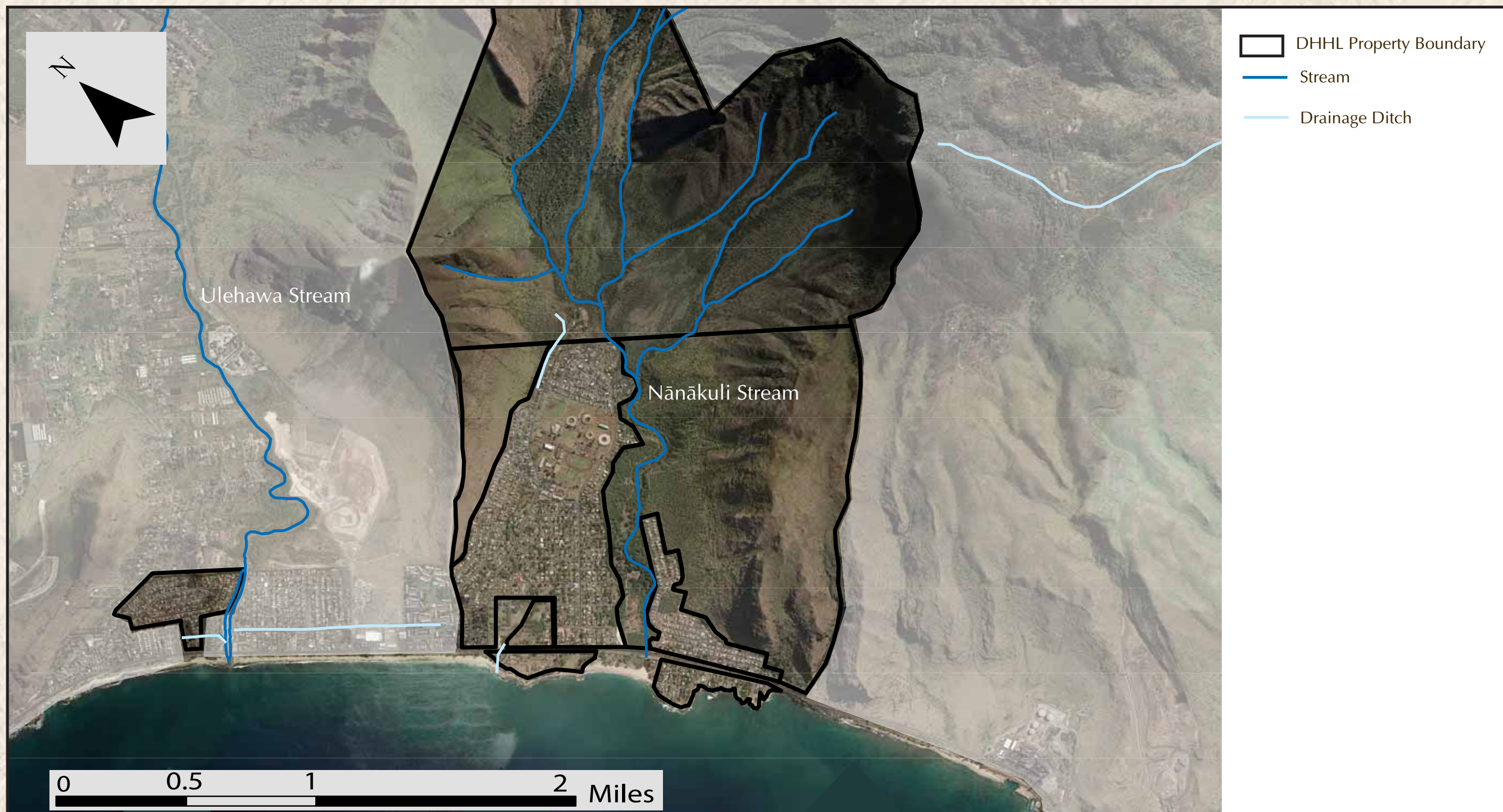
Status: This appears to still be an effective short-term solution that will most likely be implemented. However, as water demand grows in 'Ewa and the Primary Urban Center, an increasing amount of the water from the Pearl Harbor Aquifer will be allocated to those areas, and other water supply options will need to be developed for Wai'anae. This situation also highlights the importance of water conservation programs for the district.

5 BWS Kalaeloa Desal Plant

The BWS has developed preliminary designs for a future brackish water desalination plant at Kalaeloa, on lands conveyed for public benefit from the federal government. The initial phase would produce 5 mgd, expandable to 15 mgd or more. This facility will utilize Reverse Osmosis (RO) membrane filtration to filter high quality basal brackish water from deep wells into fresh water. Once constructed, it should serve to meet the future water needs of the Districts of 'Ewa and Wai'anae.

Status: The final design and construction of the Kalaeloa desalination plant has been deferred. The primary limiting constraint is funding the \$40 million to construct the facility.

Infrastructure - Drainage



Background of Drainage Conditions

There are no perennial streams in the coastal areas of the Wai‘anae District, and the average annual rainfall in the coastal plain is less than 20 inches. Nonetheless, the area has experienced drainage problems and damage as a result of severe storms. Studies conducted in the 1950s showed that the major cause of flooding was the accumulation of sand at the dry stream mouths, which blocked water runoff during heavy rains.

As a result of these studies, the lower reaches of five streams in the District were channelized to improve storm water flow to the ocean. The Wai‘anae ahupua‘a contains the Kaupuni Stream channel, while Lualualei has three such streams: the Mā‘ili‘ili‘i, the Mā‘ili, and the Ulehawa Streams. The fifth channelized stream is the Nānākuli Stream, located in the Nānākuli ahupua‘a.

Localized flooding is still a problem in the District due to the following factors:

- Some areas along Farrington Highway are higher in elevation than *mauka* lands which creates a damming effect for water flowing to the ocean.
- Lack of adequate drainage facilities in subdivisions and existence of unpermitted property walls that divert storm water
- Alteration to the natural drainage swales and ditches
- Clogged storm drains from debris

1 Various City and County Drainage Improvements

The City and County’s Capital Improvement Program in Nānākuli includes a variety of improvements such as repair of cracks along the concrete channels, construction of an access ramp at Ulehawa Stream, construction of a relief system for localized flooding at Hakimo Road and Auyong Homestead Road.

*Note: Projects are not demarcated on map because they are outside of the map boundaries or do not correspond to a specific location.

Proposed Drainage Projects

2 Wai‘anae District Local Drainage Improvements Plan and Program

To successfully mitigate the current drainage problems within the Wai‘anae District, the Wai‘anae Sustainable Communities Plan 2009 (WSCP 2009) proposes a comprehensive approach that combines the following components: (1) construction of flood mitigation measures; (2) creation of programs for the enforcement of rules and regulations relating to drainage systems on residential and agricultural lands; (3) creation of public education programs. The development of these projects and programs should take into account the need for stream environmental protection as well as the need for preservation of the rural character of the area.

Status: The City has recently submitted a proposal to the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) through the “Flood Mitigation Assistance Program” (FMA Program) to prepare a “Drainage Master Plan” for Wai‘anae.

3 Sediment Control Program

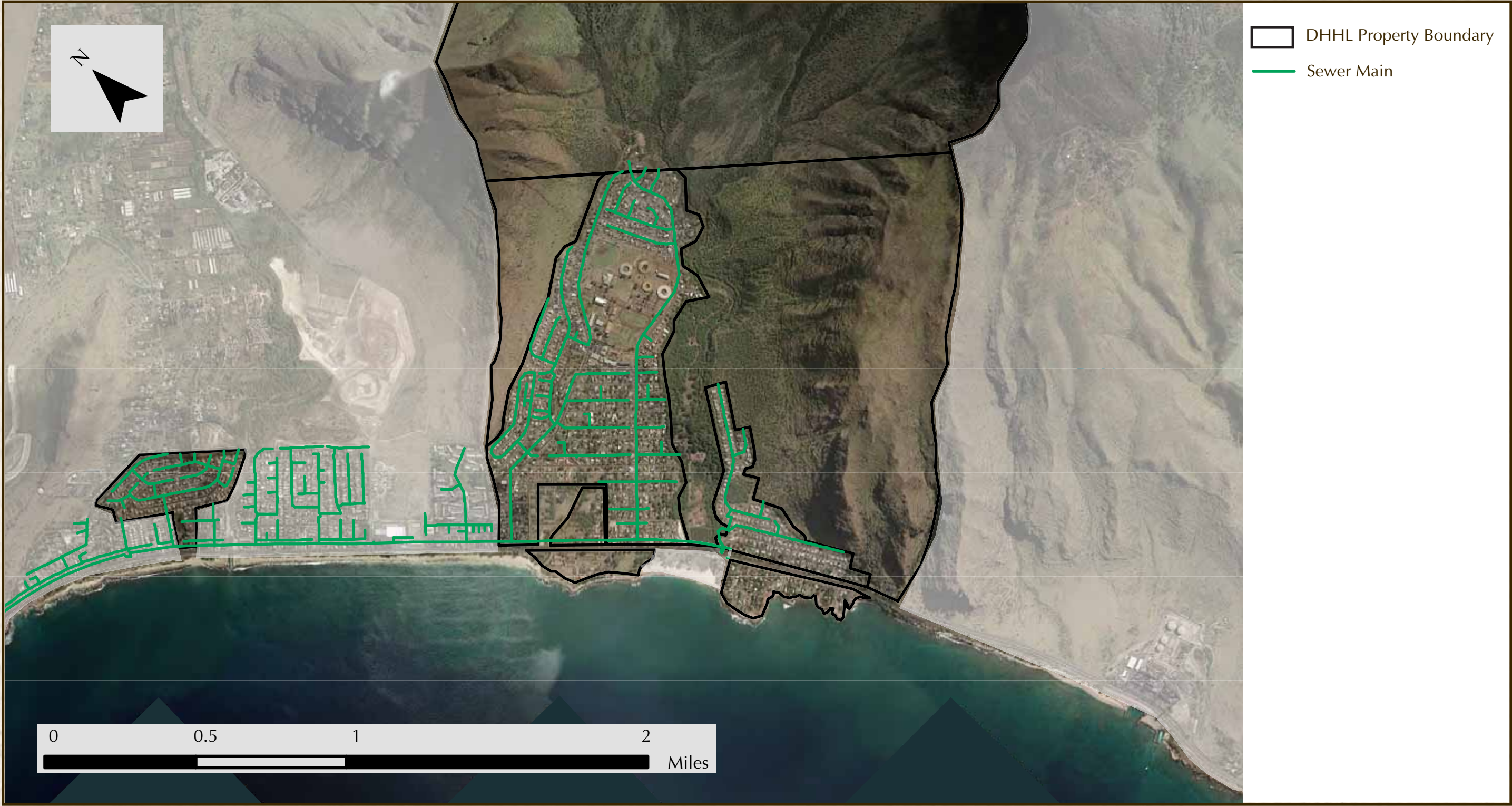
The WSCP 2009 also proposes the establishment of a sediment control program to protect both stream quality and the quality of nearshore waters. Minimally, the WSCP proposes that standards for the creation and use of sediment basins at critical locations on both agricultural and urban lands should be established.

4 Implementation of Flood Study Recommendations for Lualualei

A Flood Study for Lualualei was performed by the US Army Corps of Engineers and the US Department of Agriculture - Natural Resources Conservation Service in 2001. Analysis of flooding in this area found insufficient drainage infrastructure. Sumps without drainage relief were also found to be prevalent in the area.

Status: The implementation of the Lualualei Flood Study recommendations has proceeded very slowly and in a piecemeal fashion. The Navy has secured some funding for design studies to implement a detention basin and the City is working on drainage improvements on Hakimo Road and Auyong Homestead Road.

Infrastructure - Wastewater/Sewer



Existing Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

Wastewater for the Waiʻanae District is collected at the Waiʻanae Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) located north of Puʻu Māʻiliʻiliʻi and south of Waiʻanae Mall. The WWTP has design capacity to treat an average of 5.2 mgd (millions of gallons per day), and a peak flow of 13.8 mgd. In 2007, the Plant treated approximately 3.5 mgd, thus it still has excess capacity for additional flows.

Even though the Treatment Plant has excess capacity, many of the older homes that were initially developed with cesspools have not yet connected to the wastewater collection system. In 2000, that number was approximately 1,180 homes in the Waianae District, many of which are on property that was developed by DHHL. For DHHL homesteaders without sewer connection, the responsibility of hooking up lies with the residents.

① Phased Program for Replacement of Old Sewer Lines

The program for the phased replacement of old sewer lines in Farrington Highway and in the main valley roadways should be continued. The sewer main that services areas between Pōkaʻī Bay and Mākaha Valley is operating at capacity and will need to be upgraded should development and growth continue in Mākaha.

Status: The sewer lines are currently being replaced in various stages.

*Note: Projects are not demarcated on map because they are either outside of map boundaries or do not correspond to a specific location.

Proposed Wastewater/Sewer Project

② Conversion of Waiʻanae Wastewater Treatment Plant to R-1 Recycled Water

The Waiʻanae Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) was recently upgraded to secondary level treatment (R-2 effluent). The ocean outfall located approximately 1.1 miles offshore has also been extended to a greater depth.

R-1 is the highest quality recycled water and is approved for a variety of irrigation purposes. The BWS Islandwide Non-Potable Water Master Plan (2006) preliminarily identified several potential users for R-1 recycled water should it be made available through the upgrade of the current WWTP. Potential users identified include various agricultural operations located *mauka* of the treatment plant, the NAVCAM EASTPAC military facility in Lualualei, and various State and City parks in the vicinity.

No plan is currently in place for further conversion of the R-2 effluent to R-1 quality. The principal constraint for the development of recycled water facilities at the WWTP is the high chloride content of the wastewater due to aging sewer mains that allow for infiltration of seawater.

Status: The Waiʻanae Watershed Management Plan (2006) states that the conversion to R-1 effluent should be part of the overall long-range water resources management plan for the district. The Plan also encourages the City and County of Honolulu to plan for a timely replacement of the old sewer mains.

③ Coordination Between City and DHHL for Sewer Connection Program

The Waiʻanae Sustainable Communities Plan (2009) recommends that the City and DHHL work together to establish a program that will assist DHHL homesteaders to connect to the wastewater collection system. For this purpose, assistance can be provided in the form of small grants or low interest loans to lower income families.

Infrastructure - Roads and Transit



In Progress/Planned Road and Transit Projects

1 Farrington Highway Intersection Improvements at Haleakalā Avenue and Nānākuli Avenue

The Farrington Highway Intersection Improvements at Heleakalā Avenue and Nānākuli Avenue will include the addition of a left-turn lane at both intersections to improve safety and flow of traffic; upgrade of nearby shared use path; and drainage and lighting improvements.

Status: This project is currently in the Environmental Assessment stage. Construction is projected to start in 2011.

2 Leeward Bikeway Project

The Leeward Bikeway will be constructed in two phases: phase I from Waipio Access Point Road to Hawaiian Railroad Society Train Station and phase II from Hawaiian Railroad Society Train Station to Lualualei Naval Magazine Road. The proposed bikeway will share the 40-foot right of way with the existing and planned track restorations of the Hawai'i Railway Society.

Status: This project is currently in the design stage. Phase I construction is projected to start in 2010.

3 Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project

The Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project is a 20-mile elevated rail line project designed to run from East Kapolei through downtown Honolulu to Ala Moana Center. The system will feature electric steel-wheel trains. When completed, this project could be utilized by those people who commute from Nānākuli to Honolulu, although they would have to first travel to Kapolei.

Status: On October 22, 2009, the City awarded the first phase design and construction project to Kiewit Pacific, Co. The first phase rail system will run from East Kapolei to Pearl Highlands near Leeward Community College and is expected to be fully operational in 2012.

Proposed Road and Transit Projects

4 Farrington Highway Safety Improvements

The Farrington Safety Improvements include the construction of a variety of safety improvements on Farrington Highway from Mākua Valley Road to Ali'inui Drive (Kahe Point).

Status: The Farrington Safety Improvements project is currently on the O'ahu Regional Transportation Plan 2030 (ORTP 2030) Long-Range Plan Project List (2016 to 2030), with an estimated capital cost of \$ 69.7 million (in 2005 \$).

*Note: projects that are not demarcated on map are either outside of the map boundaries or do not correspond to a specific location.

Proposed Road and Transit Projects - Continued

5 Farrington Highway Widening

As part of the efforts to relieve traffic congestion along Farrington Highway, the ORTP 2030 proposes widening of Farrington Highway from Hakimo Road to Kalaeloa Boulevard. The Plan proposes to widen the Highway from four to six lanes.

Status: The Farrington Widening project is currently on ORTP 2030 Long-Range Plan Project List (2016 to 2030), with an estimated capital cost of \$ 108.4 million (in 2005 \$).

6 OR & L Railroad Extension

Friends of Pearl Harbor Historic Trail, a non-profit, is advocating a demonstration project with federal funds to expand the OR & L Railroad track from Halawa landing to Nānākuli. The aim of this project is to create an outdoor recreation trail and transportation network, economic revitalization and the creation of local jobs for the communities along the railway, and enhancement of environmental preservation and education.

Status: Senate Bill 1378, which officially recognizes the path from Halawa landing near the USS Arizona Visitors Center through Waipahu as the Pearl Harbor Historic Trail, was signed by Governor Lingle in July 2005. However, OR & L right of way issues must be resolved before the DOT will pursue the repair of the tracks between Fort Weaver Road and Kahe Point.

7 Emergency Access Road

The Emergency Access Road would go from Farrington Highway, up Lualualei Naval Road, and through Kolekole Pass to Kunia Road. The Road would only be opened in times of emergency.

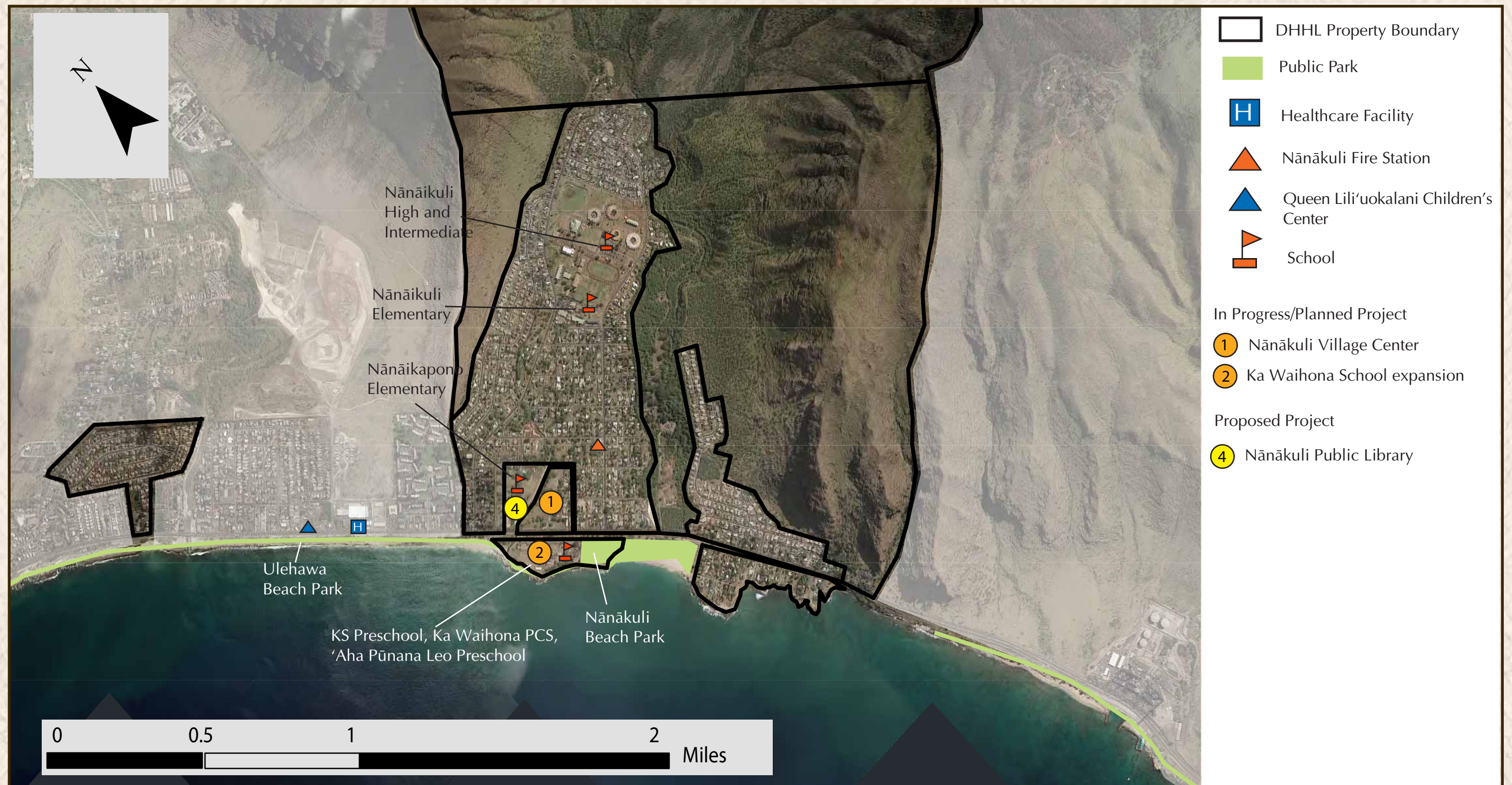
Status: Proposed by the local community, the implementation of the Emergency Access Road is limited by Navy security restrictions.

8 Wai'anae Second Access Highway

The Wai'anae Second Access Highway is proposed from Farrington Highway, up Lualualei Naval Road, through the Wai'anae Mountain Range at Pōhakea Pass, to connect to Kunia Road in the 'Ewa District.

Status: The Second Access Highway is currently on O'ahu Regional Transportation Plan 2030 (ORTP 2030) Long-Range Plan Project List (2016 to 2030), with an estimated capital cost of \$ 423 million (in 2005 \$).

Regional Services



Community Center

- 1

The Nānākuli Village Center is being developed by the Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association. The project consists of the following facilities:

 - The NFL-YET Boys and Girls Club of Hawai‘i
 - The Nānākuli Commercial Center
 - Hale Makana o Nānākuli
 - Agnes K. Cope Learning Center
 - Surfing Hall of Fame

Status: The Boys and Girls Club of Hawai‘i has been completed and is in operation. Funding has been secured for the Nānākuli Commercial Center and Hale Makana. Plans have been finalized for the Learning Center. No plans are currently available for the Surfing Hall of Fame, however, an area within the Commercial Center has been set aside for the museum.

Schools

The State Department of Education (DOE) currently operates 10 public schools in the Wai‘anae District, three of which are in Nānākuli: two elementary schools and one combined intermediate and high school. In addition, there are two private schools and one charter school in the area. Overall, these schools generally have sufficient capacity for the limited growth projected for the District.

School	Grades	Enrollment SY 09-10	Capacity SY 09-10	Percent Capacity	Projected Enrollment SY 10-11
Nānākuli Complex					
Nānāikapono Elem	K – 6	740	990	75%	871
Nānākuli Elem	K – 6	431	795	54%	465
Nānākuli High/Inter	7 – 12	762	1165	65%	948
Charter School					
Ka Waihona o ka Na‘auao	K – 7	574	570	1%	N/A
Private Schools					
Adventist Malama Elem	K - 8	39	60	65%	39
Mā‘ili Bible School	K - 12	95	260	37%	N/A

The figure in red indicates the percentage by which the school was over capacity for the ‘09-’10 school year.

- 2

Ka Waihona School Expansion - Ka Waihona School has plans to expand its facility from the current capacity of 570 students to 810 students by adding two new buildings. The new facilities are expected to be operational in 2015.

Parks

The Wai‘anae District currently has 20 parks in seven different park categories. This number, however, constitutes a shortage especially in the number of Neighborhood Parks and in the total acreage of park lands. Development of adequate public parks is a top priority listed in the Wai‘anae Sustainable Communities Plan (2009). The Plan recommends that at least one more Neighborhood Park and one additional Community Park be developed by the year 2020.

Healthcare Facilities

- **Kaiser Permanente** is located in the Nanaikeola Clinic in Nānākuli. The facility offers regular health care services, including family practice, internal medicine, and pediatrics, along with clinical services such as diabetes education, diagnostic imaging, and nutrition counseling.
- **Queen Lili‘uokalani Children’s Center** offers services for Hawaiian orphans and destitute children.
- **Wai‘anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center (WCCHC)** is an outpatient medical clinic that offers a wide variety of services including counseling for family violence, substance abuse, and diabetes, health and wellness programs, traditional Hawaiian healing, adult day care, and health screening.
- 3

Mālama Recovery Center, is a planned project that will house behavioral health services including treatment and counseling programs for substance abuse. The Center broke ground in September 2009 and is expected to be completed in the Fall of 2010. (*Located outside of map boundaries*).

Police Facilities

The **Honolulu Police Department** services the Wai‘anae District through the Wai‘anae Police Station and the Barbers Point substation. The Wai‘anae Police Station handles a large number of 911 calls and a large number of arrests, typically about 6,000 to 7,000 calls to 911 and 500 to 600 arrests in an average month. This situation calls for an increase in manpower for the Wai‘anae Station as adequate police services are critical for the safety and welfare of the Wai‘anae community.

Fire/EMT Services

The **Honolulu Fire Department** has two fire stations in the Wai‘anae District – one in Nānākuli (Station 28) and the other in Wai‘anae Valley (Station 26). The Nānākuli Fire Station is equipped with an engine, a tanker truck, and an inflatable rescue boat. The Wai‘anae Valley Station is equipped with an engine, a quint (combination pumper/ladder truck), and a tanker. Back-up service is provided by fire stations in Kapolei, Makakilo, ‘Ewa, and Waipahu.

Library

- 4

Nānākuli Public Library - Currently, the nearest public library to the Nānākuli community is the Wai‘anae Public Library located near the Wai‘anae Boat Harbor. In July 2006, Governor Lingle released \$46,000 to finance the Nānākuli Public Library project development report and master plan, which are currently still in progress. No additional funding has been secured for the design and construction of the project.

Issues, Opportunities, and Potential Projects

Issues	Opportunities/Potential Projects
Pedestrian safety and better flow of traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Crosswalks needed at: 1) Nānākuli Avenue and 3rd Rd; 2) La'ikū Street and Waiolu Street in Princess Kahanu● Raised crosswalks needed at: 1) Nānākuli Avenue in the vicinity of 4th and 5th Rd; 2) Waiolu Street fronting Kamehameha Preschool● Repair sidewalks: 1) Connecting Nānākuli Elementary and Nānākuli High/Intermediate School complex along Nānākuli Avenue● Develop a network of crosswalks and sidewalks to facilitate children walking to and from schools within Nānākuli and Princess Kahanu● Consider a roundabout at the intersection of Princess Kahanu Avenue and La'ikū Street● Regulate breakfast/lunch wagons
More community use areas needed especially those that house children, youth, and kūpuna programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Identify:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Existing and proposed new areas for community use- Potential locations for: 1) community-based economic development projects; 2) community gatherings and activities; 3) office buildings to house organizations providing services to the community; 4) kūpuna programs - not sure if the space that will be provided at the Nānākuli Village Center will be sufficient; 5) youth programs● Preliminary ideas for community-use sites: 1) sites with leases that are going to expire in the near future, this includes the lease on the Rapoza Ranch and Lyman Ranch; 2) State or City-owned sites set aside for planned facilities that are not viable anymore such as the Nānākuli Public Library site; 3) State or City-owned beach-front properties
Need to promote community-based economic development opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Preliminarily proposed ideas for community-based economic development projects: 1) a visitors center serving incoming tourists and locals that features Maui stories and other mo'olelo; 2) toll roads; 3) collecting fees/regulating lunch wagons in the area; 4) community-run facilities for gatherings/parties; 5) beach park concessions; 6) golf driving range in Nānākuli Homestead with users coming from Ko'olina resort; 6) OR&L railroad project; 7) collecting fees from use of airspace above Nānākuli; 8) management and use of ocean resources
More housing needed in Nānākuli	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Develop more housing opportunities in the Nānākuli Homesteads area● Kūpuna housing for the whole Wai'anae coast built in Nānākuli valley, similar to Lunalilo Home. When you build a care center for elders, you create a lot of jobs too.

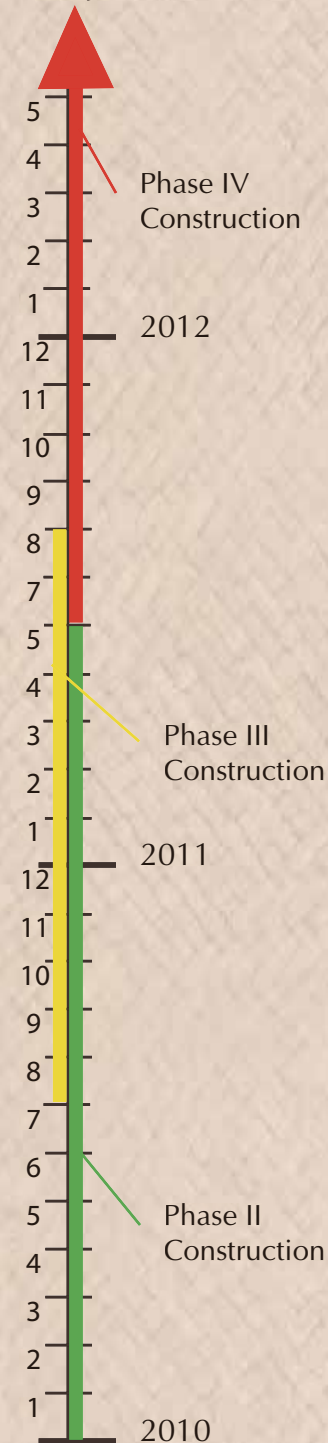
Issues	Opportunities/Potential Projects
Beach parks need improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Repair and maintenance of Nānākuli Beach Park recreation center
Ulehawa Stream and Nānākuli Canal have a lot of debris	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Homesteaders along the canal/ditch are responsible for keeping them clean.● Identify ways to make these homesteaders carry out their responsibility and also identify whether they need assistance.● Organize community workday to clean up debris from drainage ditches. Can also collaborate with non-profit organizations for community drainage improvement projects.
Nānākuli Cemetery is nearing full capacity and in disrepair	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Distribute cemetery guidelines and information brochures to homesteaders● Confirm and identify the site at Series 7 that was set aside for cemetery● Determine if there is a need for additional land for cemeteries
Need to promote agricultural opportunities in Nānākuli	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Identify and coordinate all agencies in order to develop collaborative programs that encourage agriculture along the Leeward Coast● Identify potential sites for agricultural homesteaders. Agricultural operations can follow the Kaupuni Village development model that combines techniques from aquaculture and hydroponic farming that require less acreage● Identification of appropriate sites for programs that train the homesteaders on home-based subsistence farming● Develop a partnership between DHHL and local agricultural operations to teach homesteaders how to successfully run a farming operation. This type of program can also be folded into the homeless transition program.
Improvements needed along the Nānākuli corridor on Farrington Highway	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Improvements such as corridor beautification, undergrounding of utilities, roadway widening, and construction of traffic and safety improvements● Install welcome signage - "Welcome to Nānākuli Hawaiian Homesteads Community"
Concern with hygiene and traffic flow impacts from breakfast/lunch wagons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Regulate manapua trucks and other breakfast/lunch wagons
Landfills impacting Hawaiian Homesteads and cultural heritage pertaining to Maui	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Support community efforts to close PVT and Waimanalo Gulch landfills
Educational programs for adults and youth needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Have support programs that serve teenagers such as Nā Pua No'eau program at the University of Hawai'i that teaches teenagers cultural practices.● Collaborate with other organizations to provide financial and customer education programs



Priority Project: Nānākuli Village Center



Project Schedule



Description - The Boys & Girls Club has been completed and is in operation. The Commercial Center will provide 46,930 sq. ft. of retail space to accommodate native Hawaiian businesses and other local and national restaurants and small shops. The Agnes K. Cope Learning Center (Community Center) will provide 47,000 sq. ft. of space including a banquet hall, a certified kitchen, classrooms, and office space for community organizations. The International Surfing Hall of Fame will be a surfing museum designed by Buffalo Keaulana and George Downing. Hale Makana o Nānākuli is an affordable rental housing project on a 1.8 acre site mauka of the Learning Center. This rental project will target those earning 30-40% of the area's median income.

Location - TMKs 8-9-02:01 and 8-9-02:67

Status - Backbone infrastructure is currently being constructed for the entire site. The Commercial Center and Hale Makana components will start construction in early and mid 2010, respectively. Partial funding has been secured for the Learning Center with further funding to come from the Commercial Center's revenues. Funding is still being sought for the Surfing Hall of Fame.

Potential Partners - DHHL, Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association (NHHCA), Boys & Girls Club of Hawai'i, retail and business owners, local community service providers, and educational organizations.

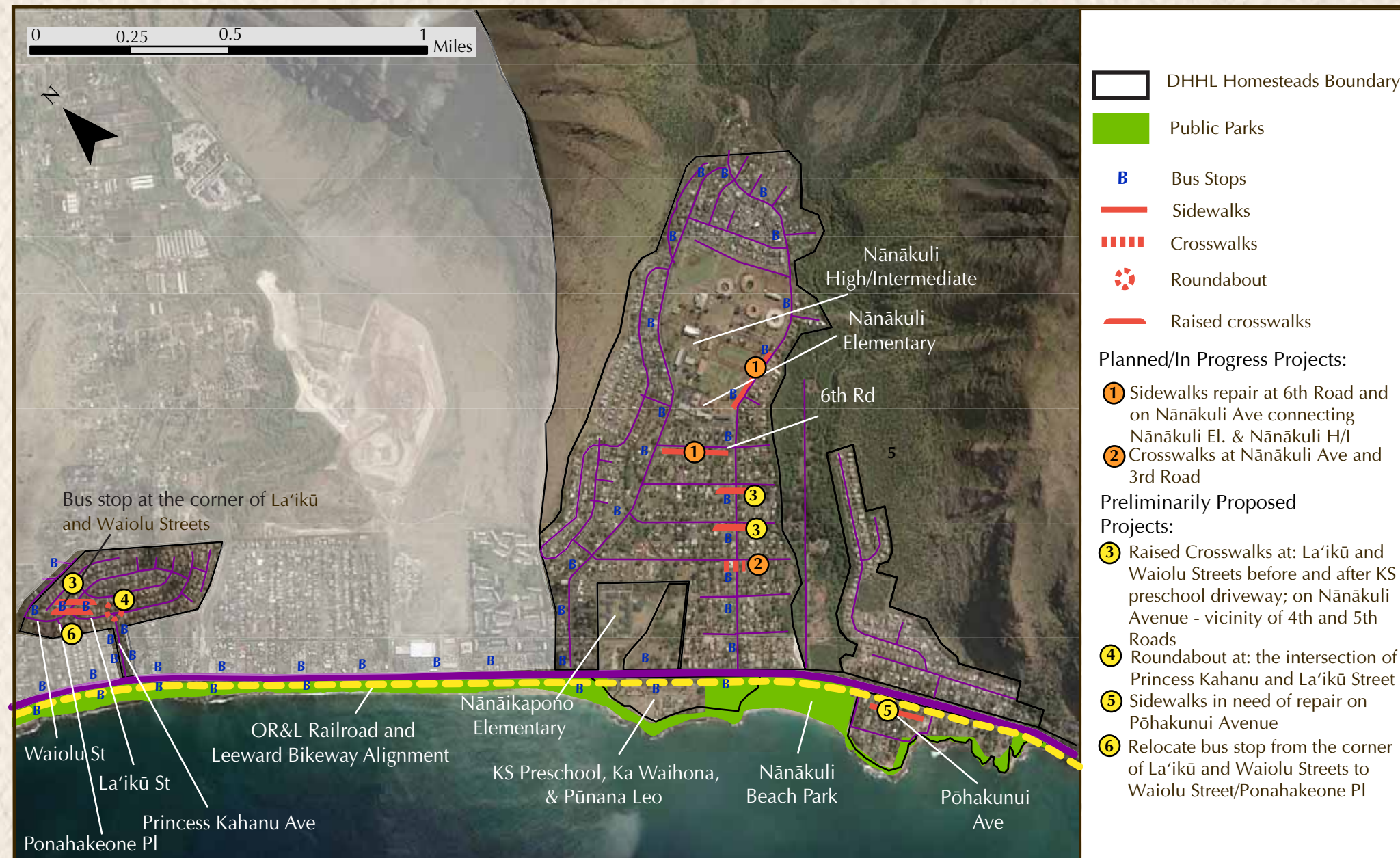
Phasing - Phase I: Boys and Girls Club of Hawai'i & backbone infrastructure construction
 Phase II: Commercial Center construction
 Phase III: Hale Makana construction
 Phase IV: Agnes K. Cope Learning Center & Surfing Hall of Fame construction

Construction Costs -

Phase I: \$ 4.8 Million	Phase III: \$ 13.0 Million
Phase II: \$ 12.5 Million	Phase IV: \$ 13.5 Million
Total Costs: \$ 43.8 Million	



Priority Project: Street Repairs and Maintenance for Health and Safety in the Region



Description - Project to encompass:

- Repair and maintenance of existing crosswalks, sidewalks, and other measures to ensure pedestrian safety;
- Installation of new crosswalks, sidewalks, raised crosswalks, and roundabouts as needed; and
- The development of a network of crosswalks and sidewalks to improve safety for children walking to and from schools.

Location - Various locations in Nānākuli Homesteads and Princess Kahanu Estates (see map)

Status - Based on input from local communities, DHHL is constantly evaluating the need for pedestrian and traffic improvements within Homestead areas. For the Nānākuli region, DHHL has hired a contractor to work on crosswalk installation at Nānākuli Avenue and 3rd Road and sidewalk improvements on Nānākuli Avenue between 6th Road and the school entrances, connecting Nānākuli Elementary and Nānākuli High/Intermediate Schools.

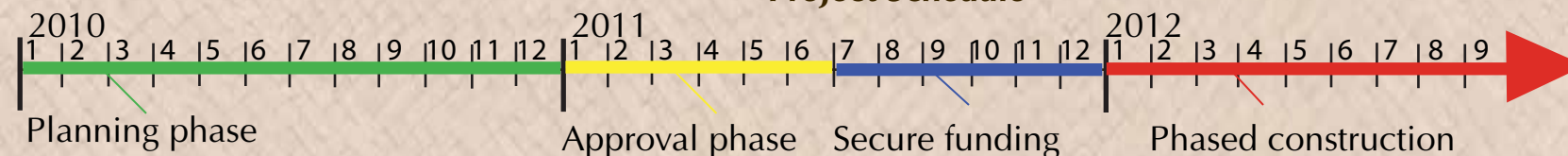
Potential Partners - NHHCA, Princess Kahanu Association, DHHL, KS Preschool, DTS, OTS

Phasing -

Phase I: Planning to identify new measures for pedestrian safety;
 Phase II: Project approval process;
 Phase III: Secure funding
 Phase IV: Phased construction

Cost - \$100,000 - \$200,000

Project Schedule



Priority Project: Farrington Highway Transportation Corridor Coordination and Improvements



Description - To provide coordination among all stakeholders with the ultimate goal of providing relief for Waiʻanae/Nānākuli coast residents which have had to deal with years of constant interruptions along Farrington Highway. Improvements to coordinate include corridor beautification, undergrounding of utilities, utility repairs, roadway widening where appropriate, and construction of traffic and safety improvements.

Location - Farrington Highway from Black Rock to Hakimo Road.

Status - Currently, when work needs to be completed along Farrington Highway, the agency usually schedules a public meeting or addresses the Neighborhood Boards to inform them of their work. There was a recent infrastructure coordination body (City's Government and Public Utilities Task Force) that was created which may be useful in implementing this Priority Project.

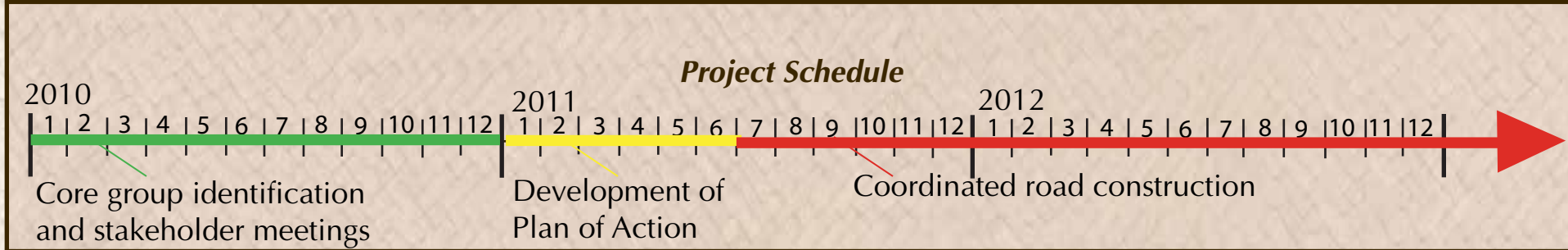
Potential Partners - NHHCA, Princess Kahanu Association, DHHL, DOT, City's Government and Public Utilities Task Force

Phasing -
 Phase I : Identify a core group of homesteaders that can work on this project. DHHL call meeting of stakeholders to determine what can be done to implement the project.

Phase II : Stakeholders develop a Plan of Action for approval/consent by affected agencies

Phase III: Coordinated road construction

Cost - DHHL costs for coordination and dissemination of information: \$20,000/year



Priority Project: Cemetery Repair and Expansion



Description - The Nānākuli Cemetery has been maintained by the Cemetery Committee of the Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association (NHHCA), which includes a handful of dedicated volunteers. The Cemetery is in dire need of repairs and improvements. The volunteers have developed an educational brochure which needs to be reproduced and distributed to lessees so they know who to contact and what to do in order to use the Cemetery. A cemetery directory/site map and other signage needs to be constructed and illegally dumped materials and other excess dirt needs to be cleared off the site. The priority at this time, however, is the repair of the rockwall enclosing the Cemetery. The volunteers are concerned that the Cemetery is nearing capacity. Therefore, another priority is to begin planning and development of the new Cemetery site which was set aside in the Series 7 subdivision.

Location - TMKs 8-9-03:005 and 8-9-16:111

Status - Community volunteers maintain the Nānākuli Cemetery. They need manpower and funding assistance.

Potential Partners - NHHCA, DHHL

Phasing - Phase I: Dissemination of cemetery guidelines, identification of needed repairs and improvements, and initiation of a planning process for the development of Lot 168 as a future cemetery.

Phase II: Approval process

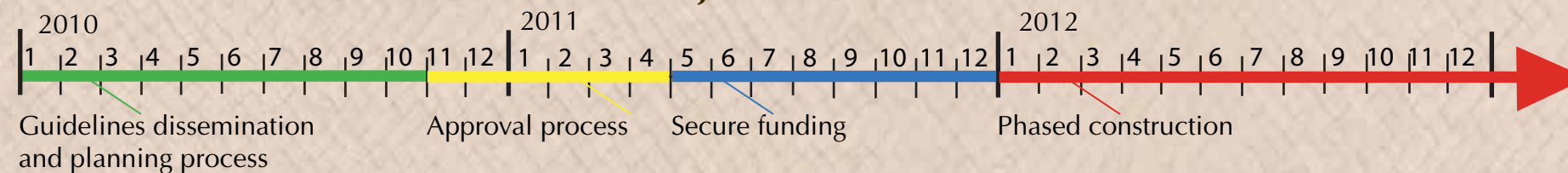
Phase III: Secure funding

Phase IV: Phased construction:

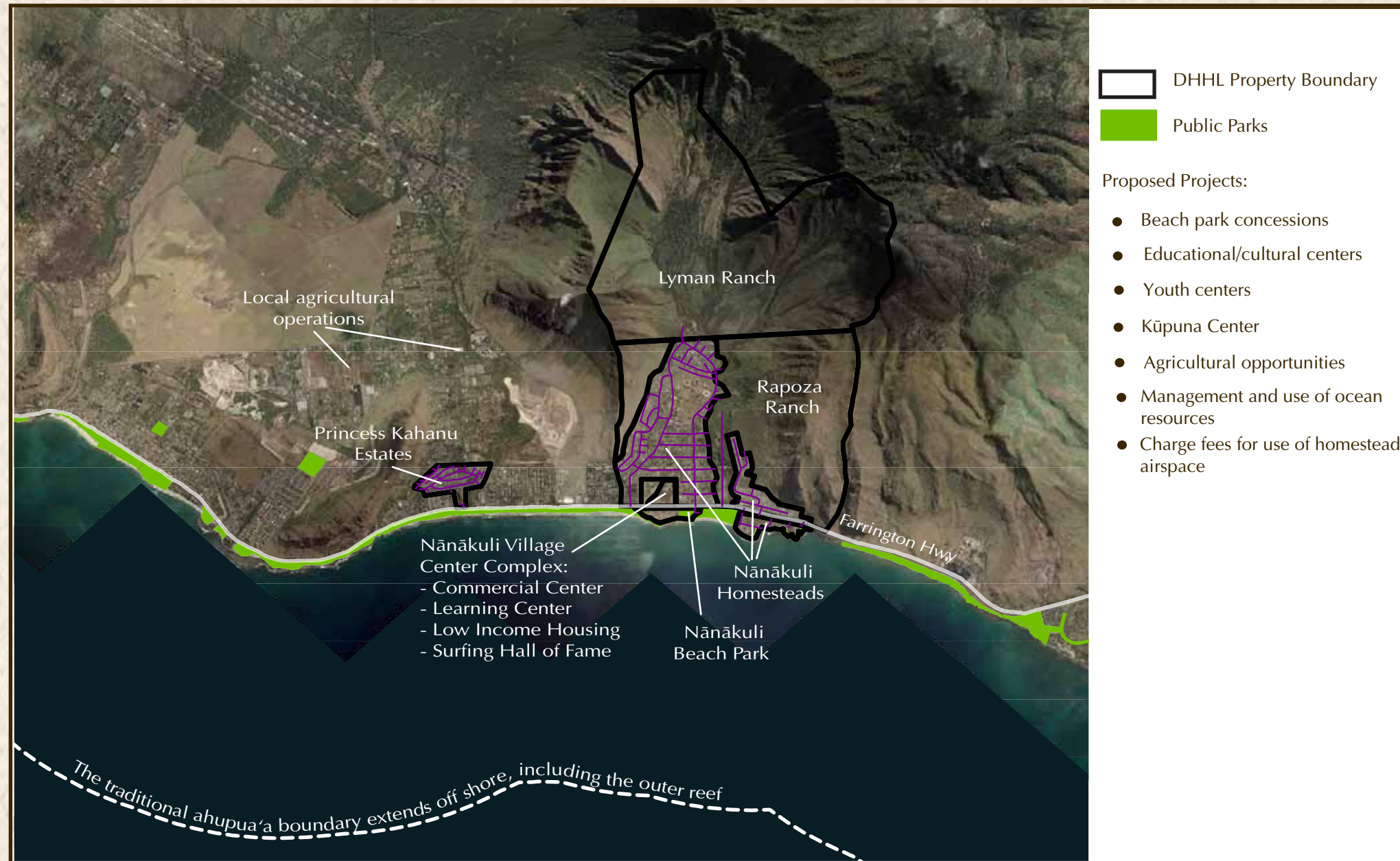
- Repairs and improvements to existing Cemetery
- Lot 168 construction as a cemetery.

Cost - Not yet determined

Project Schedule



Priority Project: Identify and Plan Community Use Areas



Description - In the absence of an O'ahu Island Plan, homesteaders have identified the need to identify "community use" areas within the region. Some areas are currently being used for community activities and services and other areas have the potential for future community use. This project will engage homesteaders in mapping areas for existing and future community use. In particular, homesteaders are interested in identifying areas for community-based economic development projects, the provision of kūpuna center and the development of community centers within the ahupua'a.

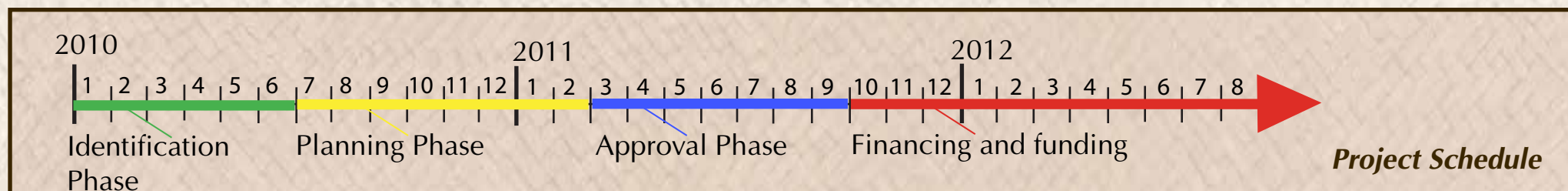
Location - The Nānākuli ahupua'a

Status - Some elements of what is described in the paragraph above will be implemented through the development of the Nānākuli Village Center.

Potential Partners - DHHL, NHHCA, Princess Kahanu Association, local agricultural operators, appropriate community organizations

Phasing - Phase I: Meeting with beneficiaries and community organizations in order to identify and map existing and potential community use areas
 Phase II: Planning for community use areas, agricultural opportunities, and community-based economic development projects;
 Phase III: Approval process
 Phase IV: Financing and funding

Cost - Not yet determined





DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS