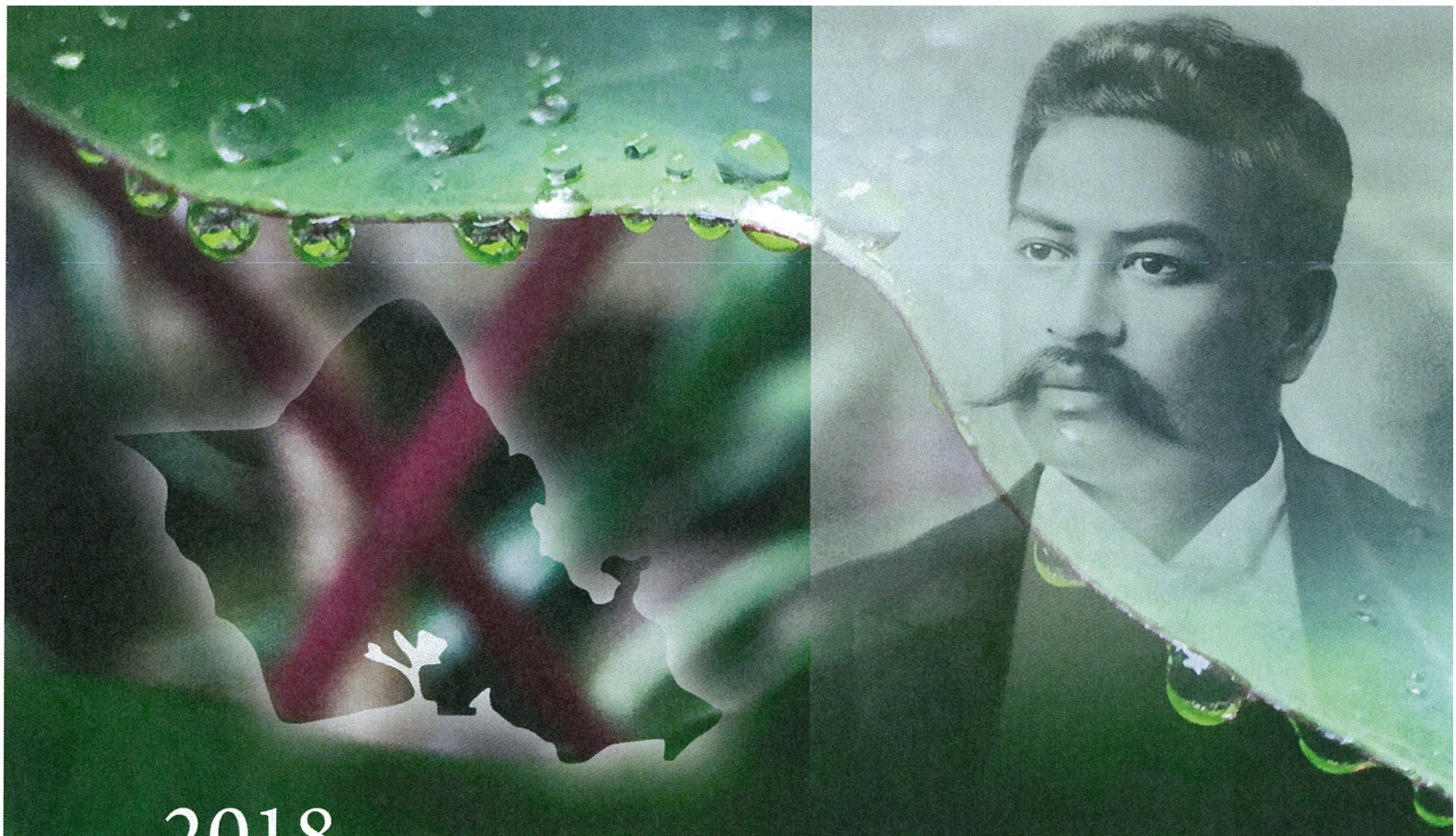


2018

WAIʻANAE LUALUALEI

REGIONAL PLAN

HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION · DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

Executive Summary

Regional plans build a sense of community and capacity, stimulate partnerships for development and improvements, and put homestead lessees in the "driver's seat." The Hawaiian Homes Commission's approval of 22 Regional Plans across the State means that all homestead communities have the same opportunity. The 22 regional plans provide a platform for beneficiaries to talk as neighbors and 'ohana about their common issues and concerns. The regional plans empower beneficiaries with a recurring opportunity, to convene as neighbors and friends in order to identify and solve their own problems. Regional plans tap the ingenuity of homestead lessees and ensure that they are an integral part of the solution. Working with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) Planning Office staff and consultants, the plan identifies priority projects to respond to issues and areas of concern within existing and planned homestead areas. The plan may focus on a particular homestead community or several homestead communities in the region. At a minimum, the regional plan documents current conditions and trends and identifies a prioritized list of projects important to the community.

Vision. The vision provides a unified direction for homestead, Departmental and Commission actions in Wai'anae and Lualualei, and is as follows:

The Homestead Communities of Wai'anae and Lualualei are communities that prioritize the safety and wellbeing of our keiki, kūpuna, and 'ohana, strengthened by internal and external collaborations and driven towards self-sufficiency.

Planning Area. The Wai'anae & Lualualei Planning Area (approximately 2,525 acres[1]) is located in the ahupua'a of Wai'anae, Wai'anae District, City & County of Honolulu, island of O'ahu. The O'ahu Island Plan (2014) land use designations include[2]:

- Community Use (85 acres)
- Conservation (265 acres)
- Industrial (3 acres)
- General Agriculture (95 acres)

[1] This total includes 1,520 acres within Lualualei of which DHHL continues to assert ownership until full compensation is received for the value of the land wrongfully taken from the Trust and lost income due for past use.

[2] See Section 4.1, Table 2 for a more detailed geographic breakdown of land use.

- Subsistence Agriculture (190 acres)
- Special District (105 acres)
- Residential (255 acres)

Planning Process. This Plan updates the 2010 *Wai'anae and Lualualei Regional Plan*. The Regional Plan Update process emphasized a community-based approach through individual homestead and broader regional community meetings with DHHL beneficiaries and stakeholders. Meetings were publicized through mail-outs of meeting notices and coordination with homestead leaders and associations. This process included meeting with smaller groups such as community associations and organizations to allow for more open dialogue and input around opportunities, issues, and priorities as well as provide space for questions.

The process also included Kou Mana'o Questionnaires to garner broader input for those unable to attend meetings, which were mailed to lessees and made available online.

See Section 1.5 (below) for a detailed timeline of stakeholder meetings held throughout the Regional Plan Update process.

Priority Projects. The communities' priority projects, found in Section 6, reflect the community's desires to coordinate and improve disaster and emergency preparedness; identify, plan, and improve community use areas; maintain and improve homestead infrastructure; increase safety and communtiy enforcement; and increase capacity for community-based projects.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of a Regional Plan

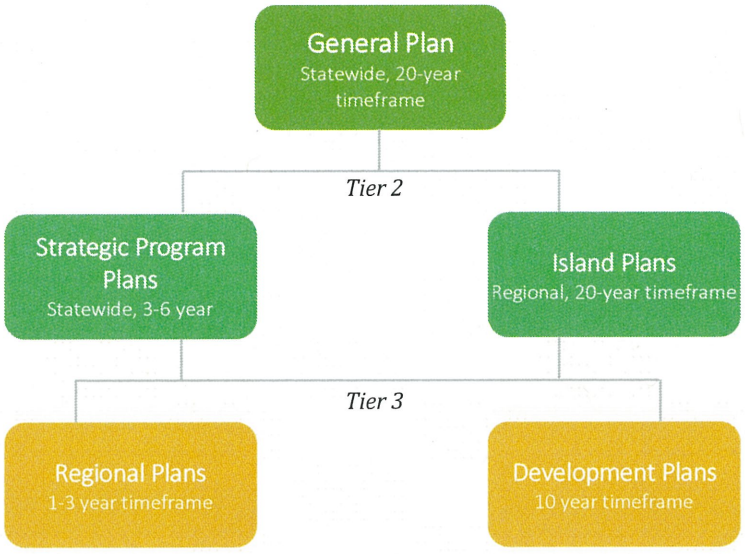
The mission of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) is to manage the Hawaiian Home lands trust effectively and to develop and deliver lands to native Hawaiians. DHHL partners with others toward developing self-sufficient and healthy communities. Towards this end, DHHL works with government agencies, private landowners, non-profit organizations, homestead associations, and other community groups. Regional plans provide the means to work closely with existing lessees and native Hawaiian beneficiaries to clarify visions and build partnerships.

This regional plan is one of 22 regional plans that DHHL is updating statewide. These regional plans assess land use development factors, identify issues and opportunities, and identify the region's top priority projects slated for implementation within the next five years.

1.2 Planning System

Regional Plans are part of DHHL's three-tiered Planning System. 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 Development Program Plan and Water Policy 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.

Figure 1: DHHL's Planning System



The role of the Regional Plans within the planning system includes:

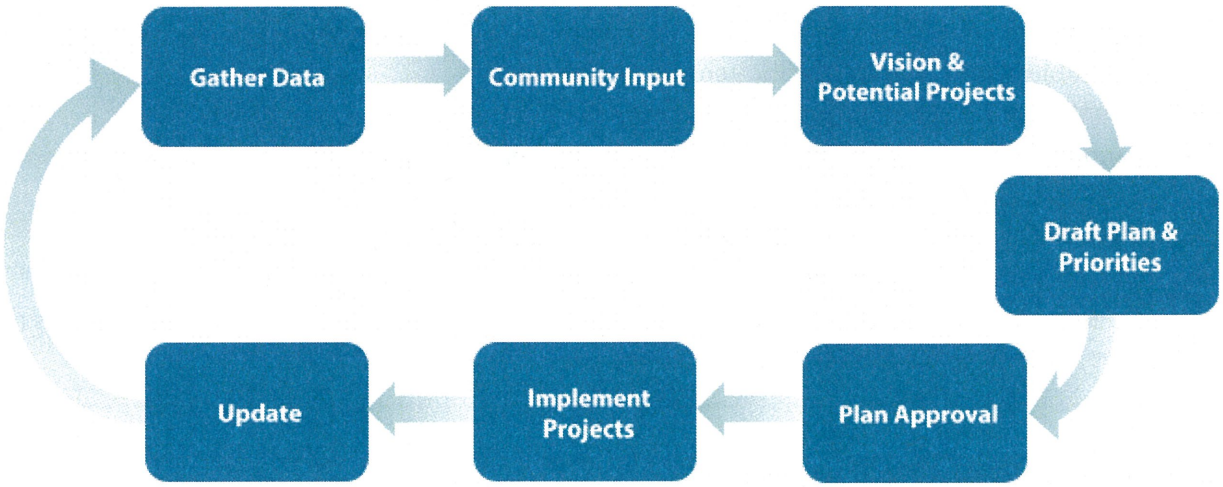
- Apply the goals, policies, and land use designations of the general plan, program plans, and applicable island plan to specific geographic regions;
- Directly involve the community in planning their region;
- Compile comprehensive information about the region to provide a factual basis to identify needs and opportunities;
- Evaluate changes needed, if any, to the island plan as it applies to the region;
- Identify potential resources (e.g., partners, funding sources) to facilitate implementation;
- Identify priority projects that are important to the community and implementation steps to move these projects forward.

1.3 Regional Planning Process

The development of regional plans involves seven steps (see Figure 2):

1. **Gather Data.** Pertinent data to describe existing conditions and trends include history of the homestead, land use, infrastructure, natural features, historic/cultural features, surrounding uses, development trends.
2. **Gather Community Input to Identify Issues and Opportunities.** Existing homesteaders, native Hawaiian beneficiaries, and other stakeholders are invited to a facilitated meeting to discuss issues and opportunities for the region.
3. **Create a Long-Term Vision and Identify Potential Projects.** The input from the community on the issues and opportunities provide the basis to craft a draft vision statement that is reviewed and modified as necessary to the satisfaction of the community. Potential projects consistent with this vision are identified and prioritized by community consensus.
4. **Review a Draft Plan and Priorities.** Project details, budget estimates, and other pertinent project planning information are written up as part of a draft plan for review by the community.
5. **Approve the Plan.** Draft regional plans are then subject to the approval of the Hawaiian Homes Commission.
6. **Implement Priority Projects.** Upon approval, the homestead community, the Department, and other development partners can seek necessary funding and pursue the implementation of the Priority Projects.
7. **Update.** 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.

Figure 2: The Regional Plan Development and Update Process



1.4 Stakeholders and Partners

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 and public residential facilities. This coordination helps individual organizations achieve their goals while bringing long-term benefits to the community and region.

1.5 Community Planning Process

Often times homestead associations are interested in developing capital improvement projects within their communities in order to provide needed social services and enrichment opportunities for their community. The need for these desired projects is often captured in DHHL Regional Plans. While the characteristics of projects proposed in each region are as diverse and unique as the DHHL communities in each region across the state, the overall planning and development process for these projects in most instances is the same.

Successfully implementing any type of land development project requires several basic foundational elements prior to beginning. This includes a strong organization that works well together and has high levels of participation in regular association business, ensuring that projects are selected based upon agreed criteria rather than individual preferences, creating a project plan and building large amounts of social capital within and outside of the community. Figure 3 briefly

describes these elements of organizational capacity and project planning in more detail. The top level represents the steps that the homestead association (project proponent) should complete.

Most organizations go through five main stages of an organization's developmental lifecycle:

1. **Stage One: Imagine and Inspire.** The organization is not yet formalized, but individuals are inspired and united by a common vision or idea.
2. **Stage Two: Found and Frame.** The organization becomes formalized. Governing documents have been drafted and adopted by its members. The organization receives its non-profit status.
3. **Stage Three: Ground and Grow.** Organizations in this stage focus on establishing systems of accountability to its members as well as growing its internal capacity to provide more services or a higher quality of service to its members.
4. **Stage Four: Produce and Sustain.** This is the stage in which the organization is at its peak and is primarily concerned with how it can sustain its level of service over time.
5. **Stage Five: Review and Renew.** The organization re-invents itself in order to adapt to new existing conditions. The primary question the organization is concerned with at this stage is: "How can we do it better?" The organization revisits its mission, vision, services, and management structure.

Social capital can be defined as the networks of relationships among people who live and work in a particular society, enabling that society to function effectively. A homestead association from time to time should assess its social capital both internally among its members as well as among external stakeholders and potential partners in order to determine the level of potential support and/or opposition to a proposed land development project. Figure 3 illustrates the various social circles that should be supportive of a land development project. Often times, a development idea starts with a core group of individuals on an association board and gradually that idea should be shared with and incorporate the ideas of others in larger social circles of people in order to grow social capital and build support for a development project.

Lastly, Figure 3 illustrates that the association's assessment of its life cycle and existing social capital should be incorporated into a program plan. A program plan clearly articulates a community vision or need, identifies criteria for selecting programs or projects to fulfill that vision or need, and selects appropriate projects and programs based on that criteria. Programs/projects should be selected based on strong community support for the initiatives and the association's organizational capacity.

Once an association has outreached with its community to identify its vision and goals, established criteria for selecting projects that help them accomplish their vision and goals, and selected project(s) that have strong community support, then the association can begin with the actual physical master planning and development of the project(s). Figure 4 illustrates the process of master planning and land development on Hawaiian Home Lands.

The top level represents the steps that the homestead association (project proponent) should complete.

- The project proponent should focus their time and attention to ensure that the community's **vision and needs** are integrated into the project.
- The project proponent should conduct a site and infrastructure assessment of the location in which they would like to implement the project in order to ensure that the location is appropriate for what they would like to do.
- A master plan should integrate and synthesize the community's vision and needs with the site and infrastructure assessment. A master plan should also include a financial plan that forecasts initial development costs, long-term operational costs, and how those costs will be financed over time.
- An EA or EIS needs to be prepared in accordance with HRS Chapter on the Master Plan. If federal funds are used for the project, then a federal EA or EIS may need to be completed in accordance with the rules and standards of the federal funding agency.
- Once Chapter 343 and federal environmental regulations are complied with, then the project proponent can proceed with obtaining the necessary permits, approvals, and proceed with construction.

The next two levels below the top level, include various DHHL staff reviews and HHC approvals the Project Proponent will need at each step.

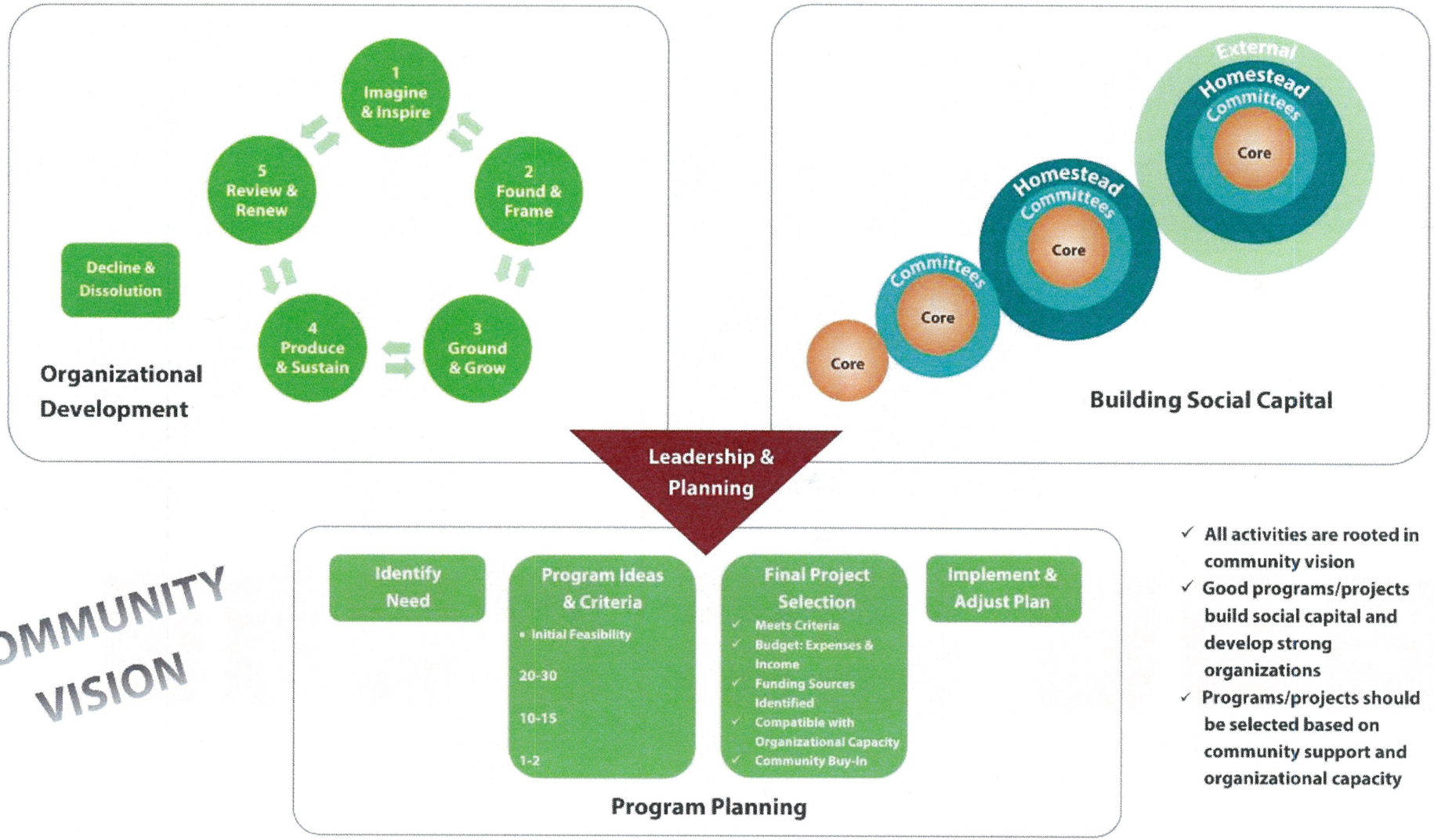
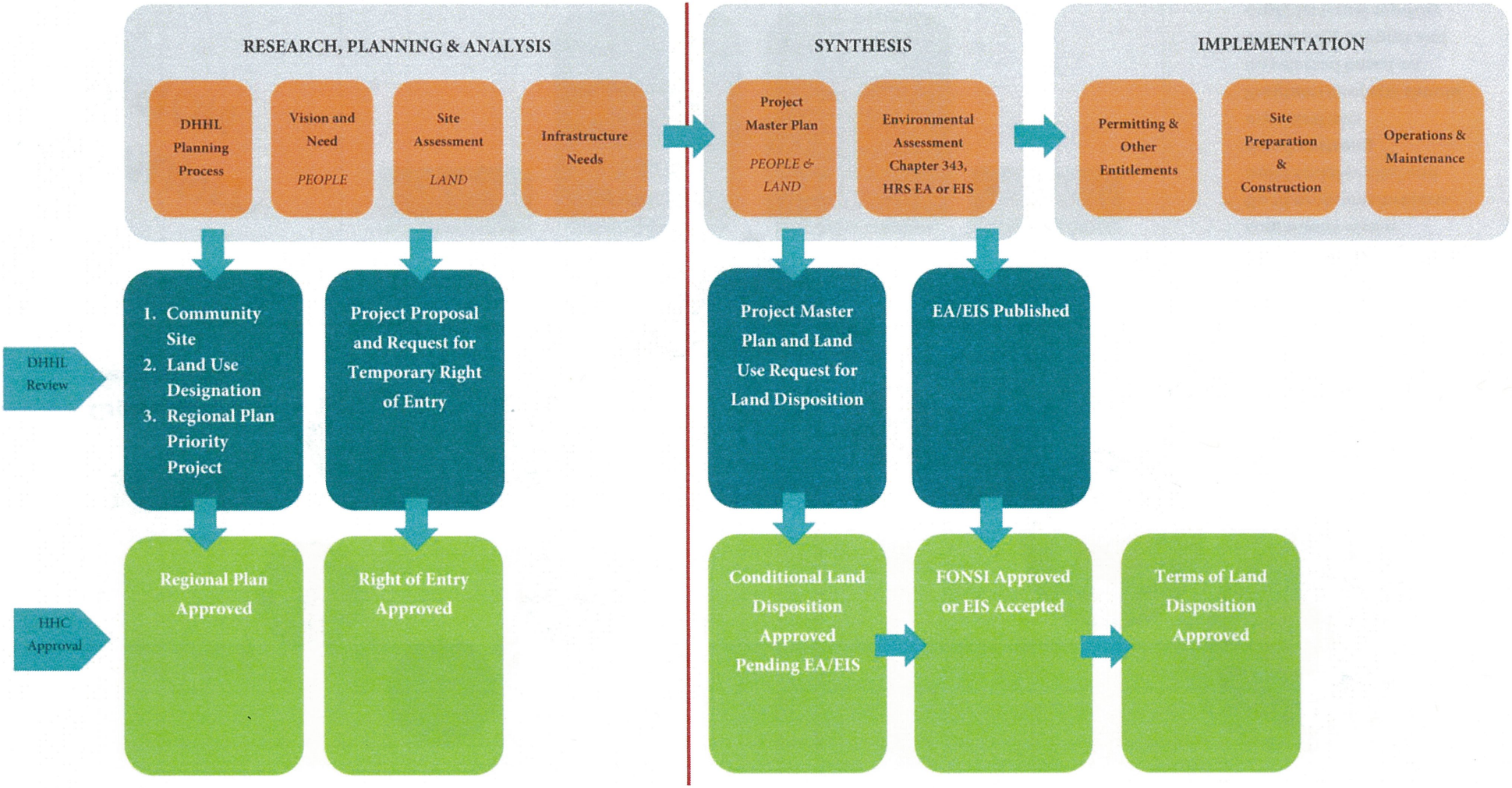


Figure 3: Community Organization & Development

Figure 4: Master Planning and Land Development Process on Hawaiian Home Lands



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2 Vision and Values

"The Homestead Communities of Wai'anae and Lualualei are communities that prioritize the safety and wellbeing of our keiki, kūpuna, and 'ohana, strengthened by internal and external collaborations and driven towards self-sufficiency."

This vision statement captures a desired end-state for the Wai'anae and Lualualei Homestead communities. Taken together, it articulates the homesteaders' vision of a successful homestead community. This vision provides a unified direction for homestead, Departmental, and Commission actions in Wai'anae and Lualualei and provides important context for the Regional Plan Priority Projects that follow. The vision provides a steady beacon of light that remains strong, no matter what storms may roll in.

2.1 Guiding Principles

The Vision Statement was based on the following values and guiding principles:

- Community Spaces
- 'Ohana
- Keiki
- Respect and Care for Our Kūpuna
- Safety
- Self-Sufficiency

Community Spaces

Community spaces (known as "non-homesteading areas") are vital to the wellbeing and connectedness of any community. These are places where our keiki, kūpuna, 'ohana, and other community members can play, learn, interact, and grow. Community spaces can serve as venues for education across all stages of life, including early childhood education, adult skills training and education, and Hawaiian education (e.g. 'Ōlelo Hawai'i). These spaces can also provide economic development opportunities for the community.

Ultimately, the hope is that facilities available for community use will address the needs and desires of that community over the long term. This requires planning, human and financial resources, and collective effort in order to ensure long-term viability.

'Ohana

Health begins with one's 'ohana. Families—whether nuclear, extended, or broader—provide us with support and allow us to thrive. Policies and priorities must reflect a commitment to holistic family wellbeing in our communities.

Keiki

Our keiki are the next generation—they are those who will take our places in society, in our communities, and in our families. They are that which brings us together. We must ensure that our keiki are provided proper care, education, and opportunities for growth, as our futures depend on them. We must provide them with hope.

However, many factors threaten our keiki today: drug addiction, disconnect from their culture, unsafe community conditions, and lack of educational opportunity, among others. We must work against these factors and towards a safe and healthy future for our children and youth.

Respect and Care for Our Kūpuna

An 'ōlelo no'eau reveals to us the importance of honoring our kūpuna: *I ka wā ma mua, ka wā ma hope.* This translates, "In the time in front (the past), the time in back (the future)." With our eyes looking to that which has come before us, we are better equipped to approach the future. Our kūpuna hold this knowledge for us, and we honor them by giving deference to their wisdom. We seek to uphold the kūpuna in our communities by ensuring that they are cared for, listened to, and respected.

Safety

We must work to ensure all members of our communities are safe, from our children to our elders. Safety hinges upon all aspects of a community, including its infrastructure, its policies and laws, and the people that inhabit it. Offenses such as theft, robbery, drug abuse, and reckless driving have no place in our communities and are threats to the wellbeing of all.

We must also be prepared in the event of any disaster, natural or man-made. This involves having viable emergency evacuation routes and plans, proper community education and resources, and necessary policies in-place to ensure the safety of all.

Self-Sufficiency

When a community can support itself, fewer (if any) resources are needed from external sources. Local individuals, families, and businesses become more sustainable, and costs are often driven down. Self-sufficiency can also play a large role in a community's preparedness for and resilience during disasters.

Communities can be self-determinant and self-sufficient in a number of ways. Food self-determination for Wai'anae & Lualualei would require a significant investment in agricultural

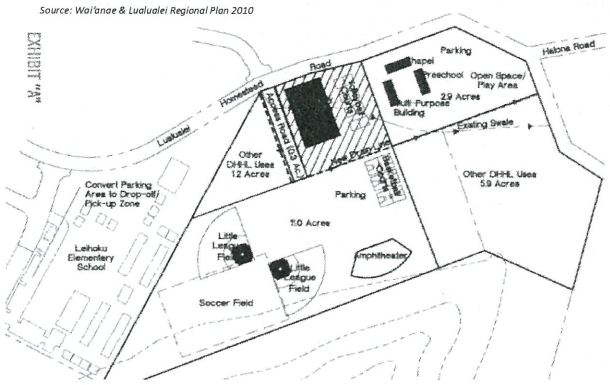
resources and training, while also requiring that some top-down changes occur (e.g. our communities' water sources). Energy self-determination would require investments in renewable resource technologies and a commitment by homestead, community, and broader leaders to foster these investments.

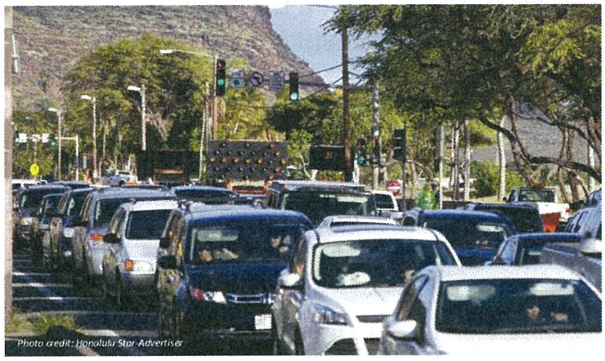
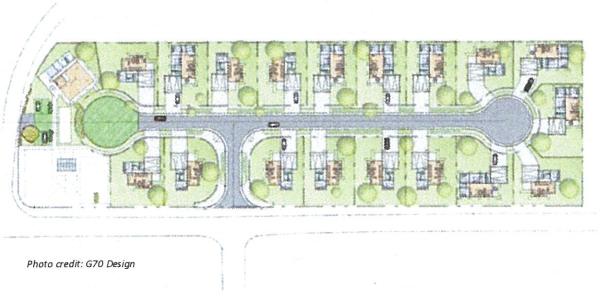
At the micro level, when we can feed our own families, we are self-sufficient. All other forms of community self-determination must grow from this.

2.2 Previous Planning Efforts

A Regional Plan for Wai'anae & Lualualei was developed in 2010. This plan included a list of potential projects, with five of those considered priority. The status of these five Priority Projects is summarized below.

As stated by homesteaders along the Wai'anae Coast, these "previous" Priority Projects will not be replaced by this plan. Rather, the 2018 plan serves to update and supplement the below planning efforts.

Project Description	Status
Wai'anae Kai Community Development  	Wai'anae Kai Hawaiian Homestead Association met with the Wai'anae Economic Development Council, a nonprofit focused on community economic development on the Wai'anae Coast and Ulu Mau Development LLC, a company providing construction services for Wai'anae Coast projects in an effort to develop the community center.
Kaupuni Community Center 	This project was broken into four phases. Phase I of the project was completed in 2011 and included: lighted basketball courts, retaining walls along the slope on the northwestern edge of the park, concrete stairs along the retaining wall, pedestrian pathways connecting the retaining wall and Pūnana'ula Street, and perimeter walls along Kāneaki Street and around the end of Pūnana'ula Street. Phases II-IV have been planned, but funding has not been committed for construction. • Phase II – multipurpose field • Phase III – community center • Phase IV – t-ball field, volleyball court, keiki lot

Project Description	Status
Wai'anae Transportation Corridor Coordination and Improvements  Photo credit: Honolulu Star-Advertiser	HDOT opened the turning lane on Farrington Highway at Haleakalā Avenue and Nānākuli Avenue in January 2018 in order to improve the only corridor through Nānākuli. The Nānākuli Contraflow, initially put in place to mitigate the effects of the construction for the turning lanes project, is set to operate until Summer 2018 with options to continue. The contraflow, which costs HDOT approximately $600,000 annually to operate, is just a fraction of the cost and inconvenience of what it would take to add additional lanes. In the future, the extension of the fifth lane to Hakimo Road will also alleviate traffic congestion, but the HDOT recommends maintaining the contraflow for now. However, it is ultimately the choice of the community whether or not the contraflow will continue. Additional funding has been appropriated for improvements to the Wai'anae Transportation Corridor.
Going Green in Wai'anae  Photo credit: G70 Design	DHHL's Kaupuni Village was developed with many green features that can be evaluated and used as a prototype for future development of energy and water efficient homes.

Project Description	Status
Agriculture/Aquaculture Production and Food Security  	The promotion and development of agricultural uses on Hawaiian Home Lands is one of the Chair's top priorities. Under a new Agriculture Peer-to-Peer grant, Ka'ala Farm Inc. received funding to provide practical hands-on training for homestead lessees to utilize their homestead lots for food production. Subsistence agricultural homesteads are now codified in Administrative Rules in an effort to revive the agricultural program and put beneficiaries on the land.

2.3 Methods & Approach



The planning process emphasized a community-based approach through individual homestead and broader regional community meetings with DHHL beneficiaries and stakeholders. Meetings were publicized through mail-outs of meeting notices and coordination with homestead leaders and associations. This process included meeting with smaller groups such as community associations and organizations to allow for more open dialogue and input around opportunities, issues, and priorities as well as to provide space for questions. The process also included Kou Mana'o Questionnaires to garner broader input for those unable to attend meetings, which were mailed to lessees and made available online.





The timeline for this plan was as follows:

September 7, 2017: *Homestead Leaders Meeting #1.* DHHL and HACBED met with leaders from homestead communities in Nānākuli and Wai'anae to review the regional plan update process and

schedule. The meeting allowed for leaders to ask questions and discuss past priority projects. See Appendix A for meeting summary.

October 5, 2017: *Homestead Leaders Meeting #2.* DHHL and HACBED met with leaders from homestead communities in Nānākuli and Wai'anae to follow-up on the previous meeting and schedule smaller meetings with individual homestead organizations and associations and confirm the timeline. See Appendix A for meeting summary.

November 30, 2017*: Wai'anae Valley Homestead Community Association Meeting*. The purpose of this meeting was to review the regional plan update process with the meeting participants and discuss issues and opportunities and begin developing priority projects to address the concerns. See Appendix A for meeting summary.

December 7, 2017. *Wai'anae & Lualualei Community-wide Meeting.* The purpose of this meeting was to review the regional plan update process with as many individuals as possible from the Wai'anae and Lualualei communities, and to discuss issues and opportunities and begin developing priority projects to address the concerns. See Appendix D for meeting summary.

December 18, 2017: *Hawaiian Homes Commission Meeting*. This meeting, held at Wai'anae High School, was an opportunity for DHHL to give updates to the Wai'anae Coast community. Homesteaders were also able to provide feedback and learn more about the Regional Plan Update process. See Appendix B for meeting summary.

January 23, 2018: *DHHL Regional Plans Stakeholders Meeting.* The purpose of this meeting was to provide updates on the regional planning process and feedback received to regional stakeholders. DHHL and HACBED also heard about stakeholders' priorities, issues, and concerns in the Wai'anae Coast region. See Appendix C for meeting summary.

January 24, 2018: *Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association and Wai'anae Kai Homestead Association Meeting.* HACBED and DHHL met with both Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association and Wai'anae Kai Homestead Association to provide updates and to discuss issues, opportunities, and priority projects. See Appendix B for meeting summary.

Spring 2018*: Kou Mana'o Questionnaire*. Kou Mana'o—"your input, thoughts, intentions, desires"—Questionnaires were developed based on information from the above talk story sessions. These questionnaires were distributed in-person, via mail, and electronically via email, DHHL's website, and HACBED's website. Regional stakeholders and community leaders played a vital role in ensuring that mana'o was gathered from as many voices as possible, which are lifted up in this Regional Plan.

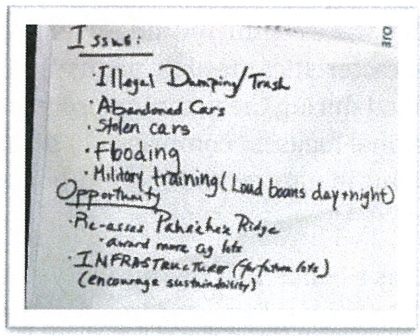
April 19, 2018: *Initial Draft SpeakOut Presentation to Wai'anae & Lualualei Community.* HACBED and DHHL presented a draft Regional Plan to the Nānākuli Homestead communities. The meeting took the form of a come-and-go "SpeakOut," in which community members were encouraged to learn about the Regional Plan, the information presented therein, and leave as much feedback as desired. See Appendix D for a summary of the meeting and community feedback.

June 7, 2018: *Final Leaders SpeakOut Presentation.* HACBED and DHHL presented a finalized version of the Wai'anae & Lualualei and Nānākuli Regional Plans to community leaders. This

meeting gathered final feedback, comments, questions, and needed edits. See Appendix D for a summary of the meeting.

Photos of Speakout posters from June 7, 2018 Meeting





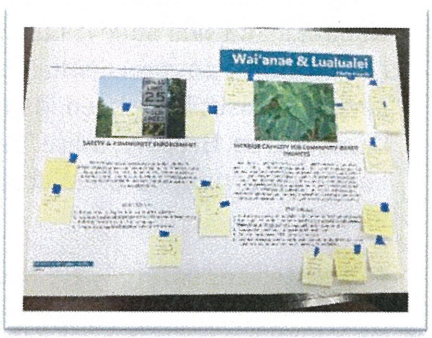
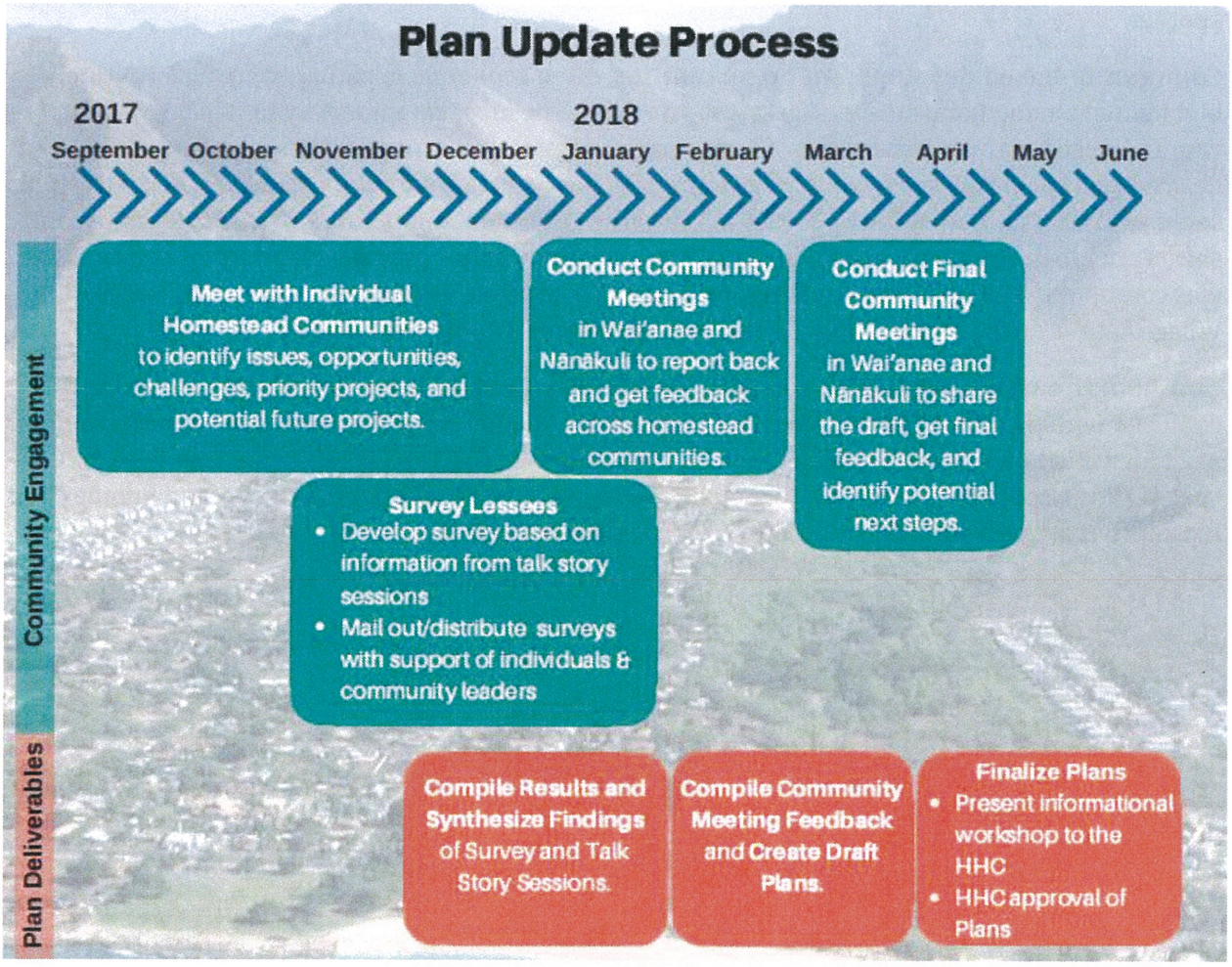


Figure 5: Wai'anae & Lualualei Regional Plan Timeline



2.4 Cross-Region Focuses

Given the communities' proximity, the planning processes for the 2018 DHHL Regional Plans for Nānākuli and Wai'anae & Lualualei were conducted side-by-side. And although the two communities possess distinct characteristics, desires, populations, and potential opportunities, several focuses have been identified during the planning process that cut across the entire Wai'anae Coast region. Broadly, these "regional focuses" comprise (1) homesteader safety, (2) community-based opportunities, often economic in nature, and (3) non-homesteading areas for community benefit.

Homesteader safety was raised as a concern at nearly every community meeting across the Wai'anae and Nānākuli regions. The issues discussed touch every aspect of life on the Wai'anae Coast—from transportation (e.g. Farrington Highway repairs and improvements) to emergency preparedness. Shared safety concerns also include crime and drug use issues, enforcement of laws regarding abandoned and stolen vehicles, and safe spaces for keiki to learn and play. Broadly, each of these communities' Priority Projects also touches upon homesteader safety in one form or another.

Community-based development opportunities, often economic in nature, were also routinely highlighted among homesteaders' greatest priorities. The most common way in which this issue was addressed was via discussions of community spaces—which ones exist, which ones are desired, and the resources it would take to improve or begin a community space. These spaces can serve as kīpuka for community growth, as they are venues for community gathering, learning, and sharing of ideas. Another way in which the issue of community-based development was discussed was community self-sufficiency and opportunities for revenue generation, such as the Nānākuli Village Center or the Wai'anae Kai Community Development opportunities.

Non-homesteading areas, often colloquially referred to as "community use" areas (not to be confused with the official DHHL Land Use Designation "Community Use Area"), are a third common need identified by Wai'anae Coast homestead communities and broader stakeholders alike. These spaces, discussed throughout this document, are important to these communities for a number of reasons but are currently limited in number, size, and availability.

3 Planning Area

3.1 Location

The Wai'anae & Lualualei Planning Area is located in the ahupua'a of Wai'anae, Wai'anae District, City & County of Honolulu, island of O'ahu. It includes approximately 2,525[3] discontiguous acres owned by DHHL, designated in the U.S. Census as Wai'anae Hawaiian Home Land (including Kaupuni Village), Wai'anae Kai Hawaiian Home Land, Lualualei Hawaiian Home Land, and Mā'ili Hawaiian Home Land.

The O'ahu Island Plan (DHHL, 2014) designated the lands in the Planning Area into the following land use categories (see Figure 6 – DHHL Planning Area and DHHL Land Use Designations):

- Community Use
- Conservation
- Industrial
- General Agriculture
- Subsistence Agriculture
- Special District
- Residential

The Wai'anae and Lualualei Planning Area can be classified into the following areas, also noting each area's lessee counts:

- **Wai'anae.** As of April 2018, this area contains 419 residential and 11 subsistence agricultural leases, for a total of 430 leases.
- **Lualualei.** As of April 2018, this area contains 149 residential and 31 subsistence agricultural leases, for a total of 180 leases.
- **Kaupuni.** As of April 2018, this area contains 19 residential leases.

In the future, community members have expressed interest in separate Regional Plans for Wai'anae and Lualualei. DHHL and community stakeholders will work together to explore this possibility.

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[3] This total includes 1,520 acres within Lualualei of which DHHL continues to assert ownership until full compensation is received for the value of the land wrongfully taken from the Trust and lost income due for past use.

The Planning Area also includes the following areas:

- **Ka'ala Farm.** This area comprises a Native Hawaiian Cultural Center on 93 acres on TMK 8-5-05:36.
- **Wai'anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center and Former City Baseyard Site.** This area comprises 7.4 acres on TMKs 8-6-01:22, 40, 41, 46, & 57.
- **Wai'anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center Site 2.** This area comprises 19.8 acres on TMKs 8-6-01:25, 26, 27, & 28.
- **Former Voice of America Site (Future Site of Kamehameha Schools' Ka Pua Program).** Kamehameha Schools has entered into a long-term license agreement on approximately 40 acres on this site to develop its Ka Pua program. This area comprises 89 total acres on TMK 8-7-10:7.

3.2 Demographics[4]

Table 1: Wai'anae and Lualualei Planning Area Demographics

Wai'anae and Lualualei Planning Area - Characteristics	Statistic
Population	
Total Population	22,542
Native Hawaiian alone	25.1%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander in combination with other race(s)	65.3%
Bachelor's Degree or higher	10.3%
Median Age	31.9
Economics	
Median Household Income	$58,807
Families Below Poverty Line	19.0%

3.3 Existing Service Providers in the Planning Area

For a list of service providers and many programs currently offered or planned in the Wai'anae & Lualualei Planning Area, please see Appendix C. This appendix contains summaries of DHHL's meetings with regional stakeholders, which include local, state, and national political representatives; local neighborhood boards; Boys and Girls Club of Hawai'i; Wai'anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center; Ka'ala Farms; Kamaile Academy; the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA); Wai'anae Economic Development Council; Papa Ola Lōkahi; Kamehameha Schools; Queen Lili'uokalani Trust; and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL).

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[4] U.S. Census Bureau. Tables DP03, DP05, B19301, S1702: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2011-2015. 2015. Geographic Areas: Wai'anae CDP and Mā'ili CDP.

3.4 Regional History

The name Waiʻanae means waters (wai) of the striped mullet (ʻanae). As a location, Waiʻanae refers to both the larger district, which encompasses the western coast of Oʻahu, as well as the specific ahupuaʻa. Traditionally, the area was designated as a moku, which included a narrow piece of land that extended across the middle of the island, known as Waiʻanae uka.

The most sacred place in Waiʻanae is generally considered to be Mount Kaʻala, easily recognizable as the highest point of the Waiʻanae ahupuaʻa. The peak reaches 4,040 feet, which is also the highest point on Oʻahu.

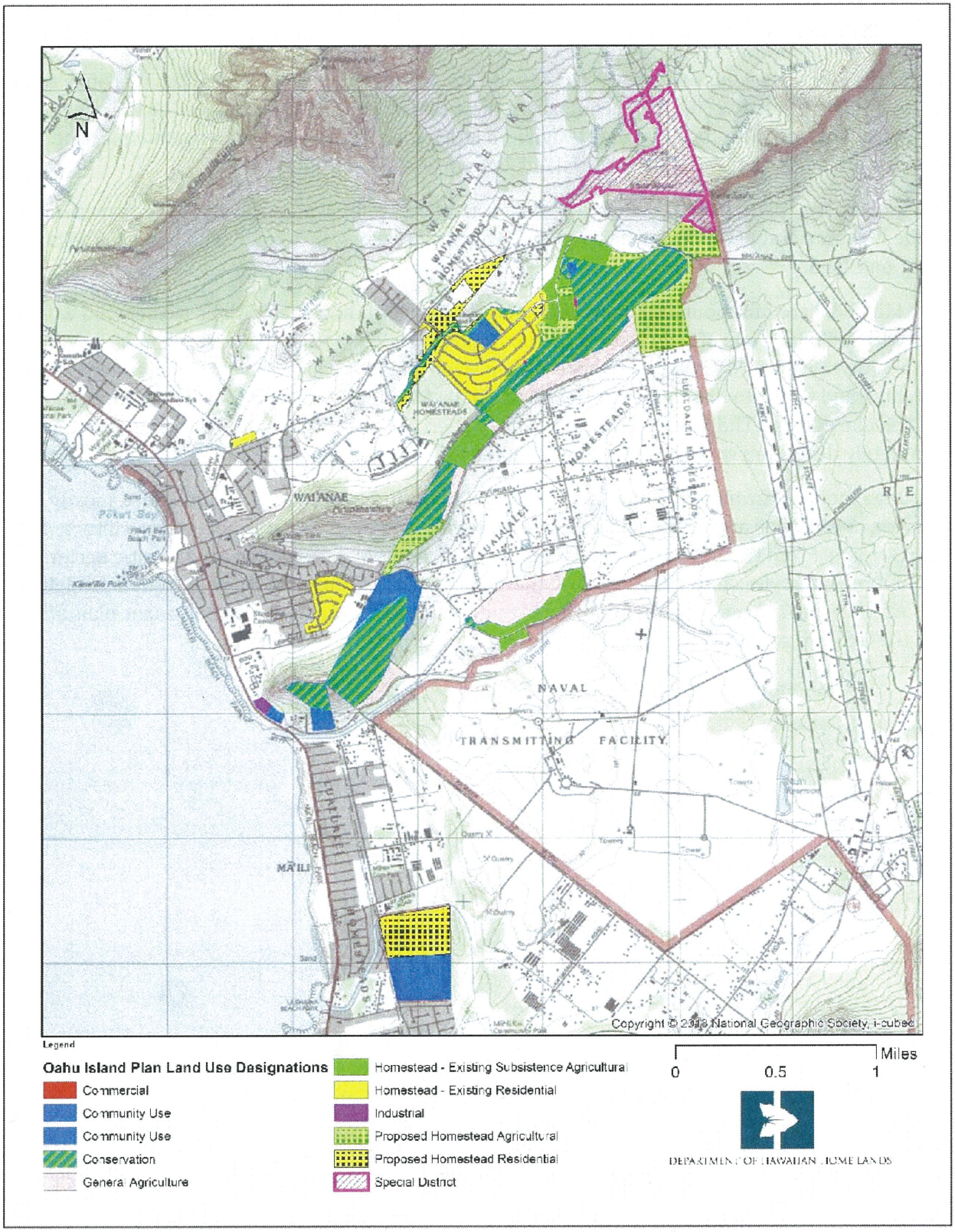
Puʻu Māʻiliʻiliʻi are hills bounding the lands of Māʻili. Puʻu ʻo Hulu was said to be a chief who was in love with Māʻiliʻiliʻi, one of twin sisters, but he could never tell the sisters apart when he saw them. A moʻo (mythical lizard) was said to have turned them all into hills, so Puʻu ʻo Hulu remains there watching and trying to distinguish his loved one. Puʻu Pāheʻeheʻe Heiau is located on the makai end of Pāheʻeheʻe Ridge. The heiau is believed to have been a walled heiau of two or three divisions, completely destroyed with the enlargement of the Oriental Cemetery.[5,6,7,8,9]

Waiʻanae moku is estimated to have held between 4,000 and 6,000 people pre-contact, mostly residing in Waiʻanae and Lualualei ahupuaʻa. Residents practiced fishing, dryland agriculture, and kalo farming. From the 1800s to the mid-1900s, however, Waiʻanae moku saw a drastic decline in population. Lifestyles shifted from traditional subsistence to industrial, which included sandalwood extraction. From the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, cattle ranches, sugar plantations, and the U.S. military were also major land users.

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[5] John R. K. Clark. *Hawaiʻi Place Names.* Honolulu: University of Hawaiʻi Press, 2002.
[6] Edward J. McGrath and Bob Krauss. *A Child's History of Hawaii.* Hawaii: Island Heritage Publishing, 1973.
[7] Ross Cordy. *The Rise and Fall of the Oʻahu Kingdom.* Honolulu: Mutual Publishing, 2002.
[8] Elspeth P. Sterling and Catherine C. Summers. *Sites of Oʻahu.* Honolulu: Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, 1978.
[9] J. Gilbert McAllister. *Archaeology of Oʻahu.* Honolulu: Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, 1933.

Figure 6: Map - DHHL Land Use Designations, Wai'anae & Lualualei



4 Existing Land Uses

4.1 Total Lots and Acreage

In an effort to address the indignities faced by the Native Hawaiian population after the overthrow of the monarchy in 1893, Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole in the capacity of U.S. Congressman passed legislation for the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1921 (HHCA) which set aside lands for native Hawaiians.

As of 2018, the Planning Area encompasses a total of 630 leases on approximately 2,525 acres. Tables 2 and 3 detail the Wai'anae and Lualualei Planning Area's acreage and leases.

Table 2: Planning Area Acreage

DHHL Land Use Type	*Wai'anae (Acres)*	*Lualualei (Acres)*	*Total (Acres)*
Commercial	0	0	0
Community Use	10	75	85
Conservation	75	190	265
Industrial	0	3	3
General Agriculture	0	95	95
Subsistence Agriculture	50	140	190
Special District	95	10	105
Residential	130	125	255
TOTAL	360	638	**998**

Table 3: Planning Area Leases

Lease Type	*Wai'anae*	*Lualualei*	*Kaupuni Village*	*Total*
Residential Leases	419	149	19	**587**
Agricultural Leases	11	31	0	**42**

4.2 Industrial and Commercial Uses

A three-acre area along Farrington Highway adjacent to the existing sewage treatment plant was utilized by the County as a base yard and maintenance facility for County vehicles. However, when the lease expired, the County decided not to pursue a renewal and vacated the property. The capital improvements, including roadways, maintenance bays and a caretaker house, are still located on-site. The area has been designated as Industrial, based on potential future uses taking advantage of the existing onsite improvements.

There are no areas designated for Commercial Use in the Wai'anae and Lualualei Planning Area.

4.3 Homestead Uses

Residential Homesteads. As of 2016, residential homesteads in the Wai'anae and Lualualei Planning Area (Kaupuni Village, Wai'anae Valley, and Wai'anae Kai) comprised 3,779 homesteaders who reside on a total of 587 residential leases.

Subsistence Agriculture. As of 2014, there were 42 Subsistence Agriculture lots (11 in Wai'anae and 31 in Lualualei) on 90 acres in the Wai'anae & Lualualei Planning Area.

Military. 1,520 acres in the Wai'anae & Lualualei Planning Area are currently utilized by the military at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Lualualei Annex. DHHL continues to assert ownership over these lands until full compensation is received for the value of the land wrongfully taken from the Trust and lost income due for past use.

Waitlist. As of April 30, 2018, on the island of O'ahu, there are 10,690 applicants on the waitlist for a residential lease and 3,690 applicants on the waitlist for an agricultural lease.

Note: 71 percent of the 851 acres of available DHHL land on O'ahu is located on the Wai'anae Coast (located in Wai'anae Valley, Lualualei, Mā'ili, and Nānākuli).

4.4 Community Uses

There are approximately 85 acres proposed for Community Use. These include Community Use lands benefiting the community as a whole as well as uses benefitting the homestead communities specifically.

Approximately 57 acres will benefit the community as a whole. These include existing uses that will be retained with no changes, such as the Wai'anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center, a church, and a water storage facility, as well as the Kamehameha School's Learning Center (Ka Pua) in Mā'ili. The existing Kaupuni Neighborhood Park located within the Wai'anae Homestead benefits the community at large through the year 2022, while it is being managed by the County under the current lease terms. However, the Wai'anae Homestead Community may assume control of the Park as a community center once the lease expires.

Approximately 27 acres currently benefit the homestead communities directly. These include a communal area in Kaupuni Village—the Kaupuni Community Center—as well as an area proposed for development by the Wai'anae Kai Homestead.

4.5 State and County Land Use Districts

Generally, the Island Plan land use designations are consistent with the State Land Use Districts, the County General Plan designations, and County zoning. Where they may be inconsistent, DHHL may preempt the State Land Use Law and county land use regulations pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act section 204.

To compare these maps, see publicly available State and County LUD maps—found online at the State of Hawai'i[10] and City & County of Honolulu[11] websites, respectively—and community LUD maps, found in the 2012 Wai'anae Sustainable Communities Plan.[12]

4.5.1 State Land Use Districts

The State Land Use (SLU) Urban District encompasses the small amount of DHHL-designated Industrial lots in the Wai'anae & Lualualei Planning Area. The SLU Urban District also includes some of the Planning Area's Existing Homestead Residential lots and Community Use Areas.

The State Land Use Agricultural District encompasses the Planning Area's DHHL-designated General Agriculture and Special District areas. Some DHHL Community Use, Subsistence Agriculture (Existing and Proposed), Homestead Residential (Existing and Proposed), and Community Use are contianed here, as well.

The State Land Use Conservation District aligns with DHHL-designated Conservation lots. In additon, this District contains DHHL-designated Subsistence Agriculture lots (Existing) and Community Use lots.

4.5.2 County Community Plan (Wai'anae Sustainable Communities Plan 2012)

The Wai'anae Sustainable Communities Plan (WSCP) 2012 designates certain lots as Rural Residential, the locations of which are consistent with some DHHL-designated Homestead Residential lots (Existing) in the Wai'anae & Lualualei Planning Area. WSCP Rural Residential areas contain some DHHL-designated Community Use areas and the Planning Area's only DHHL-designated Industrial lot.

Although there is some inconsistency, the WSCP Preservation areas are roughly consistent with the DHHL-designated Conservation lots. WSCP Preservation lands also contain DHHL Subsistence Agriculture (Existing and Proposed) and Community Use lots.

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[10] http://files.hawaii.gov/luc/maps/oahu_slud_2012.pdf
[11] http://cchnl.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Viewer/index.html?appid=bc24f3eb50f94f698d830aed9c428548
[12] http://www.oahumpo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Waianae-Sustainable-Communities-Plan-2012.pdf

The WSCP Agriculture areas contain DHHL-designated General Agriculture lots, Homestead Residential lots (Existing and Proposed), Subsistence Agriculture lots (Existing and Proposed), Community Use lots, and Special District areas.

4.5.3 County Zoning

County Agricultural zoning districts (AG-2) are consistent with DHHL-designated General Agriculture and Special District areas. These AG-2 districts also contain Homestead Residential lots (Existing and Potential), Subsistence Agriculture lots (Existing and Potential), and Community Use areas. County Residential districts (R-5) are consistent with some Homestead Residential lots (Existing). County Preservation districts (P-1) contain DHHL-designated Conservation areas and Subsistence Agriculture lots (Existing). County Industrial districts (I-2) align with the DHHL Industrial area. County Business districts (B-2) contain DHHL-designated Community Use areas.

4.5.4 Surrounding Land Ownership

DHHL's landholdings are located within rural areas with active farming. Some locations, like the land in Mā'ili, are located downwind from existing farms with livestock. Farming and animal husbandry can generate nuisance odors that should be considered when evaluating the type of development proposed in the region.

Lands within the Wai'anae Planning Area are also utilized by the military. Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Lualualei Annex is within the vicinity of the Planning Area, which may cause intermittent noise disruption to residential homestead areas.

5 Infrastructure

5.1 County Water System

A majority of DHHL landholdings in Lualualei and Wai'anae valleys receive between 20 to 33 inches of rain annually. The upper portion of the valleys, where a majority of the undeveloped lands are located, receive between 33 to 48 inches per year. This is not considered sufficient to support agriculture without irrigation or catchment systems. In addition, due to its location leeward of both the Ko'olau and Wai'anae mountain ranges, a rain shadow is created reducing the amount of water flowing into the lower portions of the valleys from the mauka regions. Therefore, successful agricultural activities on DHHL land within the Wai'anae planning area are expected to require irrigation. Approximately one fourth of the water produced along the Wai'anae Coast comes from Wai'anae Valley. The limited groundwater resources within the Wai'anae planning region are currently utilized by Federal, County Board of Water Supply (BWS) and private water systems.

BWS has storage and transmission facilities in both Wai'anae and Lualualei Valleys. However, more than half of the potable water supplied by BWS to the Wai'anae Coast is from outside sources (primarily the Pearl Harbor Aquifer, located within the 'Ewa Moku). Long-term improvements to both transmission and storage may be necessary to meet the needs of the Wai'anae Coast, especially if the Pearl Harbor Aquifer water is reallocated to the meet the growing needs of 'Ewa Moku.

DHHL has distinct water rights as described in the Strategic Program, Water Policy Plan, that may be pursued to meet the needs of DHHL and beneficiaries along the Wai'anae Coast.

5.2 County Wastewater System

The Wai'anae District is serviced by the Wai'anae Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) operated by the County's Department of Environmental Services (ENV). According to the City and County of Honolulu, the WWTP has the design capacity to treat an average of 5.2 mgd and a peak capacity of 13.8 mgd of sewage. The 2015 annual average flow was 3.56 mgd, and the 2015 daily max flow was 4.57 mgd.[13] The Department of Planning and Permitting is currently accepting applications for new sewer connections. The existing sewage conveyance system does not extend into DHHL's lands that

[13] Waianae Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements and Upgrade. Waianae, Oahu, Hawaii, [1] 8-6-001: 044. City and County of Honolulu Dept. of Design and Construction, Wastewater Branch. September 2016.

have not already been developed for residential homesteading along the Lualualei side of Pu'upāhe'ehe'e.

However, DHHL's non-residential lands located on the Wai'anae side of Pu'upāhe'ehe'e are close to the existing system. The undeveloped parcel in Mā'ili is less than a 1/4 mile from Farrington Highway along existing roadways with transmission line in place. The close proximity to existing utilities makes the Mā'ili parcel a good candidate for development.

As of 2016, Hawai'i prohibits the creation of new cesspools, and efforts are underway to replace existing ones with alternative sewage solutions. However, residents of the Wai'anae Coast are concerned at the costs potentially incurred and the practicality of such solutions. This will remain a topic of discussion for the foreseeable future, especially with the threat of sea level rise inundating cesspools and causing environmental leakage.

As a note, some in the Wai'anae & Lualualei homestead communities have inquired about the possibility of using gray water—water from baths, sinks, washing machines, and other appliances—for various home and agricultural uses. This will also be a topic of ongoing conversation.

5.3 Road System – Existing and Planned

Homestead areas in the Wai'anae and Lualualei Planning Area include both State and County (City & County of Honolulu) roads. The Planning Area as a whole contains County, State, Federal, and Private roads.

Farrington Highway, a State Highway, is the the major highway in this area. From its southern terminus, Farrington Highway is a four-lane road until Mākaha Valley Road in Wai'anae, at which point it narrows to two lanes. From Mākaha Valley Road, the highway remains two lanes until its northern terminus at Ka'ena Point.

Recently, fifth or "turning" lanes were added at the highway's intersections with Haleakalā Avenue and Nānākuli Avenue, both in Nānākuli. Turning lanes exist at other points along Farrington Highway, as well.[14]

Wai'anae Valley Road and Lualualei Homestead Road are the major mauka-makai roads in this area.

The Wai'anae Coast Emergency Access Road and related proposed roads have been an important topic of discussion over the past years. For more information, see Section 5.3.2 below.

Moving forward, many homesteaders have identified the importance of road ownership and the responsibility of government entities to maintain the roads they own. This will be a topic of ongoing conversation between DHHL and other relevant government entities, including the City & County of Honolulu, the State of Hawai'i, and Federal entities.

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[14] http://hidot.hawaii.gov/highways/farrington-highway-intersection-improvements/

5.3.1 In Progress & Planned Road and Transit Projects

Bridge Replacements

See Section 5.3.3, below.

Various Improvement Projects along Farrington Highway

See Section 5.3.3, below.

Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project

Status: Construction on the proposed 20-mile elevated rail line, running from East Kapolei to Ala Moana Center, has begun but has experienced delays. According to the Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation (HART), as of December 2017, the overall project is approximately 44% complete. Construction progress is estimated at 40%, and design progress is estimated at 68%.[15] The rail line is estimated to be operational by 2025.

5.3.2 Proposed Road and Transit Projects

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 designated under the Highway Safety Improvement Program on the ORTP 2040, on both its Mid-Range (2019 to 2029) and Long-Range (2030 to 2040) Projects Lists.

Wai'anae Coast Emergency Access Road (WCEAR)

The City constructed four road segments in the mid-2000s linking existing roads in Wai'anae Coast communities, allowing an alternative route in case of Farrington Highway closures. Currently, Kolekole Pass is not being considered as an option for an Emergency Access Route due to the risk of landslides.

Status: DHHL has received an allotment of $6 million from the Hawai'i State Legislature and the Honolulu City Council. These funds can be used only for the development of the WCEAR due to legislative language, and they must be encumbered by the end of 2018. In the future, this road will tentatively be connected with the Wai'anae Coast Parallel Route (see below).

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[15] http://hartdocs.honolulu.gov/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-21593/201801-monthly-progress-report-highlights.pdf

Several community meetings have been held regarding the WCEAR, including a meeting at the Nānākuli-Mā'ili Neighborhood Board #36 and a May 17, 2018 meeting held by DHHL. The topic will also be discussed at the Hawaiian Homes Commission Meeting on June 19, 2018.

The next segment of the WCEAR is the Nānākuli Extension connecting Helelua Street to Nānākuli Avenue, which will directly affect DHHL lands and beneficiaries. Elected officials have appropriated funding for the next segment, and DHHL is the expending agency. Alternatives for the Nānākuli Extension **as of the May 17, 2018 WCEAR meeting held by DHHL** are listed below. Additionally, current information on the WCEAR and the Wai'anae Coast Parallel Route can be accessed via DHHL's WCEAR webpage.

- Route Alternative No. 1 by Joanne Naone's Lot
- Route Alternative No. 1A Previous Extension through Charmaine Naone's Lot
- Route Alternative No. 2 Helelua Street to Nānākuli Door of Faith Church
- Route Alternative No. 2A Mōhihi Street to Nānākuli Door of Faith Church
- Route Alternative No. 3 Helelua Street to Mokiawe Street
- Route Alternative No. 4 Helelua Street to Ulei Loop
- Route Alternative No. 5 Lualualei Naval Road to Nānākuli Avenue
- Route Alternative No. 6 Helelua Street to Nānākuli Door of Faith Church (makai of Route Alternative No. 2)

Wai'anae Coast Parallel Route

A second access highway for Wai'anae—termed the "Wai'anae Coast Parallel Route"—would run parallel to Farrington Highway and would ideally be located above Kawao Avenue (informally termed "6th Road"), the upper boundary of the Catastrophic Tsunami Zone for Nānākuli Valley. The inundation map for the Wai'anae and Lualualei Region can be seen in Figures 7 and 8, below. The O'ahu Regional Transportation Plan 2040 (ORTP 2040) identifies this as an Illustrative Project. The Parallel Route's exact specifications, including route, have yet to be determined.

Status: This project will occur in phases, as all funds needed (est. $1.269 billion) cannot be secured at once. The first phase is estimated at $80 million. Early talks with Nānākuli PVT Landfill are ongoing (the start of the landfill's fenceline is above Kawao Avenue). DHHL received $3 million from the Hawai'i State Legislature for design and construction of the Wai'anae Coast Parallel Route.

It should also be noted that when addressing the potential of an alternative route that would run past Nānākuli and eventually connect with the H-2, HDOT administrators said that this would not happen and that it would not be in the best interest of community members in the region. The reasons provided were several. First, the cost to tax payers to build such a road would be too high. Second, an increase in access to the region of that magnitude would signal developers to begin developing more land and building more homes in the region. This would quickly increase home prices and the cost of living in the region, making it difficult for many long-time community members to continue living in the

region. Third, such a route would not improve commute times into Honolulu because it would connect with H-2 behind the H-1-H-2 merge. It is even possible that commute times would increase because the aforementioned increase in development would also lead to an increase in the number of people commuting to Honolulu.

Hakimo Road Improvements

Although HDOT is unable to move forward with any plans on Hakimo Road until the corridor study is completed, HDOT is looking into the possibility realigning the road to make it more accessible to commercial vehicles. With the current alignment, it is very difficult for large commercial vehicles to turn onto Hakimo. HDOT is exploring the possibility of condemning property at the corner of the road to ease vehicle passage and allow more space for turning. This could eventually decrease the number of commercial vehicles driving down smaller residential roadways, which is currently a major concern of community members.

TheBus Service Expansion

The ORTP 2030 Mid-Range Plan Project List (2006 to 2015) listed expanded bus service to Wai'anae, including increased Express service.

Status: As of December 2014, the CountryExpress! Route C has linked Mākaha Beach to Ala Moana Center, including stops along the Wai'anae Coast. Such expansions will continue to occur.

5.3.3 Farrington Highway Improvement Projects

Ulehawa Stream Bridge Rehabilitation

Rehabilitate bridge to meet current design standards. This includes bridge strengthening, widening, improving shoulders, and upgrading railings.

Department of Transportation, Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (DOT STIP), FY 2015-18, Project #OS-2.

Maipalaoa Bridge Replacement

Replace the existing bridge with a concrete structure that meets current bridge standards. *DOT STIP, FY 2015-18, Project #OS-3.*

Mākaha Bridges #3 & #3A Replacement

Replace two timber bridges in the vicinity of Mākaha Beach Park. For both bridges, this includes widening the paved shoulders on the makai side from 3 feet to 10 feet and widening the mauka side from 1 foot to 10 feet. This is to accommodate bicyclists and pedestrians. *DOT STIP, FY 2015-18, Project #OS-4.*

Intersection and Traffic Control Device Improvements

Includes Farrington Highway + Nanaikeola Street intersection. *DOT STIP, FY 2015-18, Project #OS-64.*

Farrington Highway Corridor Study

Aims to identify recommendations for second access into and out of the area, reducing congestion, increasing capacity, and improving safety. *DOT STIP, FY 2015-18, Project #OS-66.*

DOT administrators indicated that they are looking at three primary factors when assessing the corridor:

1. Maximizing vehicular, pedestrian, and cyclist mobility
2. Minimizing environmental and community impact
3. Minimizing cost to tax payers

The DOT is scheduled to complete the corridor study early in 2019.

5.4 Impacts of Future Proposed Infrastructure Facilities

Infrastructure can serve to support the Wai'anae and Lualualei homestead communities (e.g. community use facilities). However, the impact of existing and future large-scale infrastructure facilities on or near DHHL trust lands can also adversely affect the quiet enjoyment of existing homesteaders and the future ability of DHHL to utilize trust lands for purposes consistent with the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act (HCCA). (Refer above to Section 4.5.4 - Surrounding Land Ownership and Uses.)

The Wai'anae and Lualualei homestead communities have appealed to the Department to oppose development on DHHL lands or in close proximity to DHHL lands that will hamper future development of DHHL lands for HHCA purposes or for the quiet enjoyment of agricultural/homesteading properties. Based on beneficiary input, this plan recommends that DHHL actively advocate that the City & County of Honolulu or any other entity direct future development incompatible with HHCA purposes well away from DHHL Wai'anae and Lualualei lands.

5.5 Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness

Homesteaders have consistently identified climate change and disaster preparedness priorities for their communities. According to the Wai'anae Sustainable Communities Plan (WSCP, 2012), "Coastal areas may eventually be affected by sea level rise. In response, all planning for these areas should consider both the known and potential effects of sea level rise" (p. 3-13). NOAA rates the area from Nānākuli to Ka'ena in its highest category of vulnerability for sea level rise, and a large

body of research asserts the dangers of climate change for Hawai'i and other island communities. As such, DHHL has taken into account the potential effects of climate change in its planning efforts, ensuring that its development, advocacy, and funding are in line with the most current climate-centered practices.

The topic of disaster preparedness in homestead communities has been prevalent as well, brought into especially sharp focus by a false missile alert on January 13, 2018. Even before this event, however, threats of tsunamis, hurricanes, and other natural disasters have loomed large over the Wai'anae Coast given its unique susceptibilities. Among its characteristics are a geographic separation from the rest of O'ahu, as well as possessing only one thoroughfare for outbound ground transportation—Farrington Highway—which suffers from limited capacity. As this is the case, DHHL has also considered potential alternatives to Farrington Highway, including the Wai'anae Coast Emergency Access Road and the Wai'anae Coast Parallel Route (see Section 5.3.2, above).

Of course, the topics of climate change and disaster preparedness are intimately linked, as highlighted by the O'ahu Regional Transportation Plan 2040 (ORTP): "Due to its island nature, the impacts of climate change on O'ahu could be significant, most especially increased storm severity, including flooding, tidal surges, high winds, and their impacts on transportation infrastructure as well as the predicted rise in both sea level and groundwater table." DHHL is thus considering all pertinent factors, including some not mentioned here, in its planning for homestead communities throughout Hawai'i.

Of note, legislation was proposed during the 2017-2018 session that would require a sea level rise analysis in environmental impact statements before building projects. This bill, HB2106, was signed by Governor Ige and will become Act 17, taking effect upon approval.

An existing resource for community members is the Wai'anae Coast Disaster Readiness Team (WCDRT) website at www.waianaeready.com. The WCDRT was formed in 2014 by concerned community members and has created a great resource in the form of a website for others in the community. The website has information on various ways residents can be better prepared for disasters including how to build a disaster kit and how to write an emergency plan. The WCDRT and www.waianaeready.com are also great examples of community-lead initiatives. For more information on the WCDRT, please visit their website.

For a map of anticipated tsunami impact zones in Mā'ili and Wai'anae, please see Figures 7 and 8 – Tsunami Hazard Zone Maps, below.

For a map of emergency facilities and current/potential emergency evacuation routes for the Wai'anae and Lualualei region, please see Figure 9 – Emergency Facilities Map below.

(Note: this information **may not** be up-to-date following the publication of this document. For emergency planning purposes, please refer to regularly updated information sources, such as those produced by the City & County of Honolulu or the State of Hawai'i.)

Figure 7: Map – Tsunami Hazard Zones, Wai'anae Region

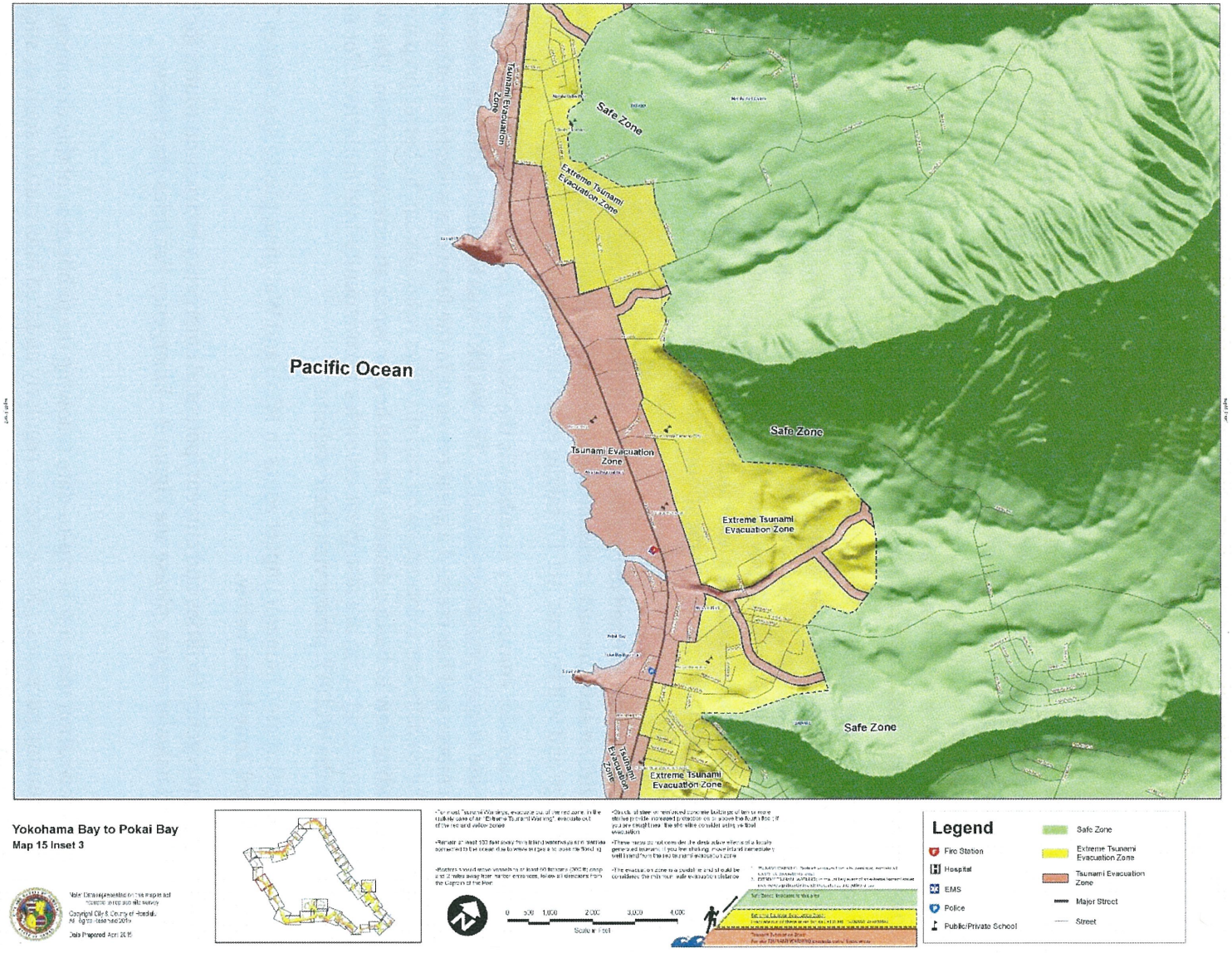


Figure 8: Map - Tsunami Hazard Zones, Mā'ili Region

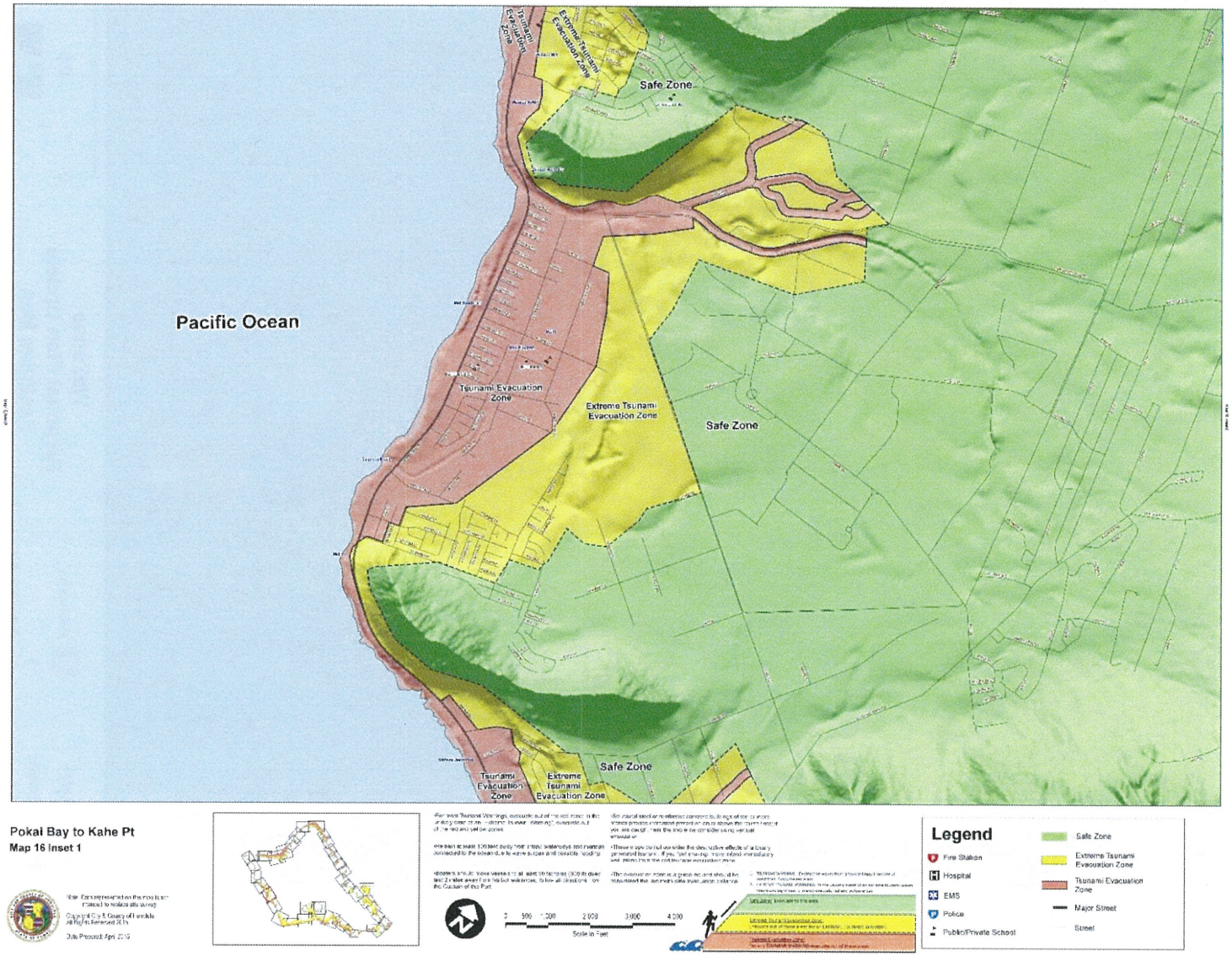
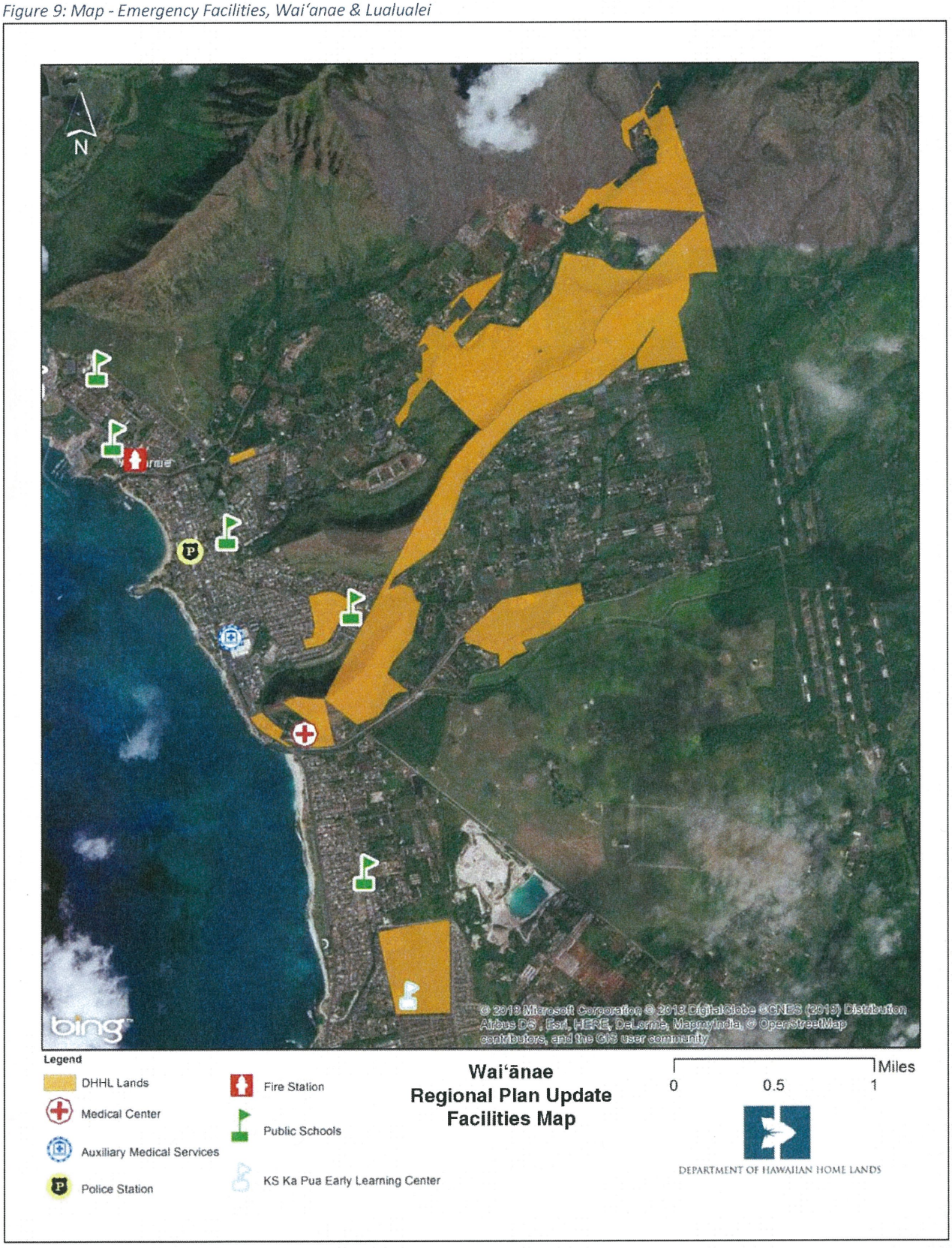


Figure 9: Map - Emergency Facilities, Wai'anae & Lualualei



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6 Priority Projects

Wai'anae & Lualualei homesteaders that attended the Regional Planning meetings, as well as those who submitted Kou Mana'o Questionnaires, discussed regional issues and opportunities. The various issues and opportunities identified by beneficiaries were then consolidated into a list of potential projects.

Appendix E includes all of the potential projects. The details of the five priority projects described on the following pages— elevated to priority projects by community consensus—were evaluated and expanded upon by DHHL, their consulting team, and key stakeholders.

Please note, the five projects listed below are NOT listed in order of importance or priority. Instead, the projects have been listed in order of geographic focus with place-specific projects listed first, moving to regionwide issues, and finally moku-wide issues listed last. Again, this document is in no way saying that the projects listed first should be addressed first and the projects listed last should be addressed last. Through the planning process, representatives from communities within the region have identified ALL of these projects as priorities. With this information, individual communities now have the ability to address each project in a way that is most appropriate for their community members.

Although the Wai'anae/ Lualualei and Nānākuli homestead communities possess distinct characteristics, desires, populations, and potential opportunities, several shared focuses were identified during the joint Regional Planning process. Broadly, these "regional focuses" comprise (1) homesteader safety, (2) community-based opportunities, often economic in nature, and (3) non-homesteading areas for community benefit. These are reflected in the Wai'anae & Lualualei Priority Projects below. (See Section 2.4, Cross-Region Focuses for more details.)

For an overview of the issues and opportunities currently being considered by Wai'anae Coast stakeholders (e.g. businesses, nonprofits, and government entities), please see Appendix C.

6.1 Increase Capacity for Specific Community-Based Projects

Community-based projects and economic development for the Wai'anae & Lualualei homestead communities means providing sustainable opportunities for all to support ourselves and our communities—keiki, 'ōpio, mākua, kūpuna, and 'ohana. Economic development can be accomplished by a variety of means, but some of the most viable and attractive to the Wai'anae & Lualualei homestead communities include:

- Management of community use spaces for revenue generation (e.g. commercial kitchens, event spaces - see Section 6.2)
- Community-owned and community-led commercial development that elevates and supports local businesses
- Capacity building within local organizations, associations, and communities to effect desired change and coordinate among multiple entities
- Sustainable culture-oriented, often ʻāina-based opportunities that provide connection to place, education, healthy food, and self-sufficiency

Ideas from homesteaders to accomplish the above have included commercial kitchens, pay-for-use community centers, home businesses and cottage industries, home food production such as backyard aquaculture or gardening, increasing the number of animals allowed on homestead property, and supporting locally-owned and operated commercial businesses. Fortunately, Hawaiʻi's local, state, and national elected officials have identified business and economic development on the Waiʻanae Coast as a priority over the coming years.

Economic development for the Waiʻanae & Lualualei communities can also include services provided to community members, which in turn strengthen resiliency and sustainability. Discussed in Section 6.2 (above), kūpuna housing is an increasingly important factor across the Waiʻanae Coast. It is crucial to provide spaces for kūpuna to "age in place," pass their knowledge to the next generation, and continue to learn and interact with those around them. We as communities must locate and advocate for these potential spaces for our kūpuna. Spaces for kūpuna and other affordable housing have been identified by homesteaders and others, who are continually advocating for their use.

Issues surrounding affordable housing were also among homesteaders' most pressing questions, especially as cost of living rises and residential areas become more crowded. Although a measure to allow micro-housing units on homestead lands did not pass during the 2018 legislative season, the idea still garners support among Waiʻanae Coast residents and representatives. Conversations have been ongoing within DHHL and in concert with other entities. DHHL is currently conducting beneficiary consultation on proposed administrative rules to expand residential lease offerings to include multi-family housing and a pilot program on qualifying lots to build a supplemental dwelling unit. There is also recognition at a high level that "affordability" must be considered differently for the Waiʻanae Coast versus Honolulu, in that many factors differ between the two residential areas.

Finally, there is both local and national priority placed on issues of homelessness and affordable housing, including veteran homelessness. For example, the Hawaiʻi State Legislature passed legislation in 2018 allocating $50 million for ʻOhana Zones on three Oʻahu sites, which entail centralized areas in which homeless individuals and families can live. These designated locations will provide access to sanitation, clean water, and wrap-around services including medical care, financial literacy, and employment training.

Articulation of these concerns is not to say that homestead communities unanimously support economic development in any form. Homesteaders have voiced reasonable concerns: for example, increases in traffic due to commercial development; opposition to increases in industrial areas and landfills; and hesitancy to create additional tourist attractions. These factors are only some that

must be addressed before proceeding with community-based economic development in the Wai'anae & Lualualei homesteads.

This Priority Project also includes "community action," which can take a number of different forms responsive to communities' needs. Some actions, such as altering the name associated with a homestead community or voting on the formation of a community association, can be considered immediately. Others are ongoing processes and may never see full resolution, such as community measures to reduce crime and safety concerns (e.g. Neighborhood Watch - see Section 6.4).

Several potential and ongoing projects have already been identified, including potential development at spaces in Wai'anae Kai and elsewhere, the Kaupuni Neighborhood Park in Wai'anae Valley, reassessment at Pāhe'ehe'e Ridge, community processes involving potential name change and association formation at Freitas Dairy, a community columbarium, and others.

6.1.1 Objectives

- Opportunities for culture-based, community-led economic development in the Wai'anae & Lualualei homestead communities.
- Strengthened financial, resource, and cultural sustainability of our communities as a result of community economic development.
- Community and organizational capacity built to ensure the impact of community economic development for generations.
- Meaningful opportunities for everyone, from keiki to kūpuna, to participate in and contribute to the development of our homestead communities.

6.1.2 Implementation Actions

Implementation Actions *(in no particular order)*	**Kūleana** *Who will help to implement?*
Explore potential increase in number of animals allowed on homestead properties.	***Community*** assess feasibility of increase in number of animals on homestead properties. Especially consider means to mitigate impact of animals on neighboring homes and families (noise, odor, etc.).
	Community demonstrate consensus, organize information, and present desires to DHHL. Maintain lines of communication with DHHL regarding the issue.

Implementation Actions *(in no particular order)*	**Kūleana** *Who will help to implement?*
Support continued development of subsistence agriculture on existing lots within the Wai'anae & Lualualei homestead communities, including the continued development of Subsistence Agriculture lots.	***Community*** engage DHHL regarding feasibility of subsistence agriculture on existing lots within the Wai'anae and Lualualei homestead communities, including continued development of Subsistence Agriculture lots.
	Community engage DHHL regarding feasibility, impact, and importance of the Subsistence Agriculture program in Wai'anae and Lualualei.
Explore construction of a columbarium for the Wai'anae and Lualualei homestead communities.	***Community*** perform due diligence regarding potential project: • Where will it be located? • What resources (partnerships, finances, land, etc.) would be needed?
	Community demonstrate consensus, organize information, and present desires to DHHL. Maintain lines of communication with DHHL regarding the issue.
Building on Actions found in Section 6.2 (below), plan and execute community involvement and outreach for potential non-homesteading areas for specific purposes, including: • 'Āina-based programs • Keiki spaces and programs • Kūpuna programs and services	***Community*** perform necessary planning and outreach efforts to DHHL and other regional stakeholders.
	Community communicate, coordinate, and collaborate with potential community partners currently doing relevant work (see Section 3.3 and Appendix C).
Implement small-scale community programs and actions, scaling up as necessary by seeking grant and technical assistance support from outside sources.	***Community*** plan and implement necessary project steps.
	Community communicate, coordinate, and collaborate with potential community partners currently doing relevant work (see Section 3.3 and Appendix C).
	Community seek financial and technical assistance support from external sources.

Implementation Actions *(in no particular order)*	**Kūleana** *Who will help to implement?*
Coordinate and implement specific projects and programs.	***Freitas Dairy*** gather lessee input in collaboration with other existing homestead associations and organizations and, if desired, plan and execute steps required for: • Potential homestead name change • Potential formation of community association
	Kaupuni Village explore viability of lessees assuming responsibility of neighborhood community center. Some community members have suggested the following initial action steps: • Forecast revenue generation to fund operation of center, e.g. with lease of adjacent land or space rental • Form 501(c)(3) nonprofit
	Pāhe'ehe'e Ridge continue to advocate for and explore reassessment of the Pāhe'ehe'e Ridge homestead community for additional homestead lots. (See the 2014 DHHL O'ahu Island Plan, Section 4.1.3.4.)
	Wai'anae Kai, in partnership with current and potential homestead associations and organizations such as Wai'anae Kai Homestead Association and Wai'anae Coast Neighborhood Board, continue to explore development of DHHL Community Use land adjacent to Wai'anae Kai homesteads, identifying necessary processes, permitting, resources, partners, and actions.
	Wai'anae Valley, in partnership with current and potential homestead associations and organizations such as Wai'anae Valley Homestead Community Association and Wai'anae Coast Neighborhood Board, advocate and explore ways to continue the improvement of Kaupuni Neighborhood Park, including: • Development of future, separate DHHL Regional Plans for Wai'anae Ahupua'a and Lualualei Ahupua'a. • Create community accountability measures to prevent vandalism • Explore needed funding and permitting for Phases II-IV of improvement project

6.2 Improve Community Access to Non-Homesteading Areas[16]

Non-homesteading areas, utilized by communities in ways other than living, are vital to the wellbeing and connectedness of the Waiʻanae & Lualualei homestead communities, as well as to the Waiʻanae Coast as a whole. Potential spaces within the Waiʻanae & Lualualei homestead communities have been identified, each with varying levels of feasibility. These include ʻUlu Ke Kukui (current lease ending in October 2018, zoned as Proposed Residential by DHHL), spaces near the Waiʻanae Coast Comprehensive Health Center (zoned Community Use, Conservation, Industrial, and General Agriculture by DHHL), lots at the top of Kaneaki Street (zoned as Proposed and Existing Subsistence Agriculture by DHHL), a site in Waiʻanae Kai (zoned as Community Use by DHHL), and others. While some of these spaces have not been officially designated as Community Use areas[1], for various reasons, some community members have expressed that all could serve as productive non-homesteading areas.

These non-homesteading spaces can serve as venues for education across all stages of life, including early childhood education, adult skills training and education, Hawaiian education (e.g. ʻŌlelo Hawaiʻi), and kūpuna programs. These spaces can also provide economic development opportunities for the community, including revenue generation, ʻāina-based activities, and youth development programs.

Some homesteaders have even expressed a desire to assume partial or full control over Hawaiian Home Lands and existing facilities, including Kaupuni Neighborhood Park. Homestead communities outside the Waiʻanae Coast have attempted this, sometimes with much success. Throughout DHHL's and its affiliates' experiences with homestead communities, several key lessons have been learned by those involved in such undertakings:

1. The need for a full-time project leader from the community.
    a. Especially in the early stages of the project, the management of the space will require a significant amount of time and effort. For example, if upgrades and repairs need to be made to facilities, someone will need to take the lead on a long list of responsibilities including negotiating contracts, pricing out purchases, managing funds, scheduling repairs, etc. All of this work will essentially require a full-time position.
2. A strong and supportive board of directors is essential.
    a. In addition to the person identified above, the project leader will need the support of a well-organized board of directors. Board members will need to provide support in a variety of ways including connecting the community to skilled labor through their business networks, providing expertise in the areas of property management and construction, helping to disseminate information throughout the community, etc.

Technical assistance providers can help to provide additional skills needed for the project.

    a. Technical assistance providers can also help to decrease the risk of the project by bringing additional experience and expertise. For example, if a business plan for the

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[16] *Note*: the term "Community Use" refers to a specific land use designation determined by DHHL. See *Figure 6: Map - DHHL Planning Area, Waiʻanae & Lualualei* to see which areas are currently officially designated for Community Use. Areas often referred to as "potential community use areas"—land upon which homestead communities could participate in activities besides homesteading—will be referred to here as "non-homesteading areas."

project is needed to acquire a loan, having an experienced organization with financial experience could prove to be an important asset.

Communities within the Wai'anae and Lualualei homesteads may consider using these lessons learned and best practices to help them consider next steps, especially resources needed, in the potential management of a space.

The need for non-homesteading spaces has been recognized not only by homesteaders but also by regional nonprofit, government, and private-sector stakeholders. See Appendix C for an overview of the issues and opportunities currently being considered by Wai'anae Coast stakeholders.

Ultimately, the hope is that non-homesteading use areas will address the needs and desires of the Wai'anae & Lualualei homestead communities over the long term. This will require planning, human and financial resources, and collective community effort in order to ensure long-term viability.

6.2.1 Objectives

- Maintained and improved DHHL-designated Community Use and non-homesteading areas in Wai'anae & Lualualei.
- Availability of needed Community Use and non-homesteading areas, redesignated underused or unused areas.
- Growth in the Wai'anae & Lualualei communities as a result of community centers that will provide:
    - Safe places to learn and play for keiki
    - Opportunities to age in place for kūpuna
    - Gathering spaces for individuals and families
    - Opportunities for cultural learning and well-being for the entire homestead community
- Non-homesteading areas available, cultivated, and utilized, which will lead to increased community financial sustainability (see Section 6.5).
- Non-homesteading areas that provide safety in case of a disaster or emergency, stocked with emergency supplies and easily accessible by viable roadways and evacuation routes (see Section 6.1).

6.2.2 Implementation Actions

Implementation Actions *(in no particular order)*	**Kūleana** *Who will help to implement?*
Educate community regarding land use process and current land designations for Community Use.	***DHHL*** conduct educational outreach to communities regarding Community Use land designation, especially concerning keiki, kūpuna, and ʻāina-related land uses.
	DHHL engage and involve homesteaders in ongoing and upcoming land use conversations concerning the Waiʻanae and Lualualei homestead communities.

Increase understanding of land use in the following categories:
• DHHL-designated Community Use areas (see *Figure 6: Map - DHHL Planning Area, Waiʻanae & Lualualei*) that community would like to:
  ○ See used differently, or
  ○ Assume greater community control
• Areas NOT designated Community Use that community would like to see switched to Community Use
• Unused or unencumbered land, e.g. agricultural and ranch land, that could be redesignated
	Homestead communities initiate discussions with DHHL regarding specific areas that fall into these categories.

	DHHL work with ***homestead communities*** to determine potential steps to be taken, if any.
	DHHL educate community on required criteria and process for communities to apply for management of Hawaiian Home Lands.

6.3 Homestead Infrastructure & Maintenance

Several infrastructure- and maintenance-related needs were identified by Wai'anae and Lualualei homesteaders. These include safety-related concerns, such as the need for installation of raised crosswalks, speed bumps, wider streets, and calming measures to reduce speeding and increase driver and pedestrian safety. These also include cost-related issues, such as the added cost burden of adopting new sewage system requirements.

Homesteaders identified needs for reassessment in many communities. Wai'anae Valley homesteaders raised concerns regarding the recent removal of bus stops on Kumaipo Street, and whether the road would ever be reassessed for the addition of bus routes. Pāhe'ehe'e Ridge homesteaders and others expressed a desire for the Pāhe'ehe'e Ridge area to be reassessed for homesteading use, specifically more agriculture lots and necessary infrastructure to do so.

Other concerns were related to maintenance. These included concerns general to all communities in Wai'anae & Lualualei (e.g. removal of abandoned vehicles, prevention of illegal dumping), and concerns that were community-specific (e.g. Kaupuni Village residents' difficulties in having their homes repaired by now-defunct contractors; flooding on roadways in Pāhe'ehe'e Ridge). Several communities also voiced a need for increased visitor parking, which relates to issues of roadways clogged by abandoned vehicles mentioned above.

Many related infrastructure projects are being considered or underway by the Hawai'i DOT (see Section 5.3 for more details). Recent legislation has implications on these issues, as well. Perhaps most notable is legislation passed in 2018 that reduces red tape surrounding the removal of abandoned vehicles, making removal easier and quicker. The bill also requires the City & County of Honolulu to remove abandoned vehicles within ten days. The bill is pending Governor Ige's approval and will take effect no later than July 10, 2018 if signed into law. It also broadens the definition of abandoned ("derelict") vehicles as any lacking current registration.

(Note: DHHL would like to remind homesteaders that if you see illegal dumping, abandonment of vehicles, trespassing, or other offenses, please report to the appropriate City or State agency as soon as possible. In this way, you can be the eyes and ears of your homestead communities.)

In addition, the U.S. military, which plays a large role in the abandonment of vehicles in Hawai'i, has increased the strictness with which it tracks and prosecutes these violations by its personnel. The military has also instituted a new vehicle turn-in program at Schofield Barracks.

Measures necessary to combat identified issues and advance opportunities—in addition to general repair and maintenance of homestead and regional roadways—will require coordination among multiple entities including the State, the City & County, the Department of Transportation, DHHL, and private stakeholders, among others.

6.3.1 Objectives

- Clog-free residential roadways, creating safer environments for both drivers and pedestrians.

- Decreased traffic and increased road safety using roadway improvements and traffic-calming measures.
- Safer pedestrian environments in homestead areas.
- Areas re-assessed for homesteading use, such as unused or underused areas and Pāhe'ehe'e Ridge.

6.3.2 Implementation Actions

Implementation Actions *(in no particular order)*	**Kūleana** *Who will help to implement?*
Explore and potentially support various infrastructural methods to calm traffic and reduce speeding in homesteads, such as: • Speed bumps • Sidewalks • Raised crosswalks • Street widening	***Community*** initiate or continue conversations with DHHL regarding potential traffic-calming measures for homestead roadways.
	DHHL continue to work with the City & County of Honolulu to assume responsibility for proper roadway maintenance and improvement within homesteads.
Increase cross-departmental coordination and regular progress reports on roadway maintenance, improvements, and other pertinent information related to roadways.	***Community*** advocate to DHHL and relevant stakeholders (elected officials, City and State departments, and contractors) regarding roadway coordination and communication.
	DHHL advocate to its regional partners and affiliates, including elected officials, City and State departments, and contractors regarding roadway coordination and communication.

Implementation Actions *(in no particular order)*	**Kūleana** *Who will help to implement?*
Increase removal of: • Abandoned and stolen vehicles clogging residential roadways • Illegal dumping by supporting legislative action, calling for police enforcement of newly passed legislation (e.g. HB2442), and serving as the "eyes and ears" of community enforcement.	***Community*** advocate to elected officials and law enforcement agencies regarding continued enforcement of existing measures and, if necessary, creation of new measures to prevent these issues.
	Community contact local law enforcement immediately if illegal dumping, vehicle abandonment, trespassing, or other offenses are witnessed.
Explore and potentially support means to reduce cost burden associated with sewage systems in homestead communities, including the establishment of a grant program to assist lessees on Hawaiian home lands with cesspool upgrade, conversion, or connection costs (e.g. HB1722 and SB2717).	***DHHL and community*** explore the idea of different water and sewage rates for subsistence ag purposes on existing lots.
	DHHL and community initiate or continue conversations with elected officials and other relevant stakeholders regarding feasibility of such measures.

6.4 Safety & Community Enforcement

Safety hinges upon all aspects of a community, including its infrastructure, its policies and laws, and the people that inhabit it. On this last point, the Wai'anae & Lualualei homestead communities have indicated a readiness to enforce safety-related policies and regulations, and a goal is to establish the necessary community education and frameworks to do so.

Speeding and unsafe driving have been identified as particularly important issues along Kaneaki Street and other residential homestead streets. Specific safety-related policies that these homestead communities identified included a reduction of homestead speed limits from 25 miles per hour to 15 miles per hour; other non-infrastructure traffic calming measures, such as community education and signage; and designation and regulation of parking zones to reduce crowding on roads. HDOT administrators were also able to offer suggestions, recommendations, and information that could be useful to community members. First, homesteaders are able to send formal request for speed reducing measures to the appropriate entity, which for non-Farrington roadways is usually City & County of Honolulu. Second, if the community is not well aligned on a request, it is very unlikely that the request will be approved. For example, if someone requests a speed limit reduction while others are saying that they want the speed limit to remain the same, this sends very mixed signals to the City & County and makes it difficult for them to implement any changes. Third, in addition to requesting a decrease in speed limits, community members are also able to request a wide range of speed calming measures including, but not limited to, raised sidewalks, lane delineators, and traffic circles.

As a response to community input, the legislature passed Senate Bill 2582. This bill, known as "Kaulana's Bill" and drafted to honor Kaulana Warner, would increase a judge's ability to increase sentencing for individuals who commit hit-and-runs with harm to pedestrians.

An increased police presence along the Wai'anae Coast has also been requested in order to preserve pedestrian safety and reduce speeding in response to reports of ATVs and other recreational vehicles on surface roadways along the Wai'anae Coast. This is illegal, but it is left up to HPD to catch violators and enforce laws. Wai'anae Coast legislators are also urging the city to convert the Wai'anae Police Station from a subdistrict into its own district station, which would help improve outreach and services to our community.

Finally, factors creating unsafe conditions within homestead communities such as drug use, theft, and vandalism must be addressed by both authorities and the community itself. Many homesteaders called for the revival of a Neighborhood Watch or other similar programs, in which residents serve as the "eyes and ears" of law enforcement on the Wai'anae Coast.

6.4.1 Objectives

- Safer homestead environments for all residents as a result of:
    - Preventing speeding and reckless driving
    - Creating safer environments for pedestrians
    - Clearing residential roads to increase visibility and driver/pedestrian safety
- Safer homestead environments for all residents by recognizing that safety starts with our families and neighbors.

6.4.2 Implementation Actions

Implementation Actions *(in no particular order)*	**Kūleana** *Who will help to implement?*
Explore opportunities to educate and advocate to our community regarding road safety and needed measures.	***Community*** consider creation of community-led education initiatives on various topics related to safe driving.
	Community seek and establish community partners, if desired, to aid with community roadway and safe driving education.
Explore and lift up various non-infrastructural methods to calm traffic and reduce speeding in homesteads, such as: • Decrease of homestead speed limits from 25MPH to 15MPH • Banning commercial vehicle traffic through residential areas • Designation and enforcement of no-parking zones • Implementation of signage and other technology to improve safety, such as speed indicator signs and "Stop Ahead When Flashing" signs	***Community*** initiate or continue conversations with DHHL regarding potential traffic-calming measures for homestead roadways.
	DHHL continue to work with the City & County of Honolulu to assume responsibility for proper roadway maintenance and improvement within homesteads.
Support safe roadway and other neighborhood conditions by supporting legislative action, calling for police enforcement of laws, and serving as the "eyes and ears" of community law enforcement.	***Community*** advocate to elected officials and law enforcement agencies regarding continued enforcement of existing measures and, if necessary, creation of new measures to prevent these issues.
	Community contact local law enforcement immediately if reckless or objectionable roadway behavior is witnessed.
	Community consider establishment or reestablishment of community-led enforcement programs such as Neighborhood Watch.

6.5 Disaster Preparedness & Coordination

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) rates the area from Nānākuli to Ka'ena in its highest category of vulnerability for sea level rise, and a large body of research asserts the dangers of climate change for Hawai'i and other island communities. As such, DHHL has taken into account the potential effects of climate change in its planning efforts, ensuring that its development, advocacy, and funding are in line with the most current climate-centered practices.

Accordingly, Wai'anae & Lualualei homestead communities have identified issues of disaster preparedness, community resilience, and broader climate change adaptation as high priorities.

Perhaps the most visible of related projects is the Wai'anae Coast Emergency Access Road (WCEAR). The WCEAR is a series of road segments linking existing roads in Wai'anae Coast communities, which form an alternative route in case of Farrington Highway closures. See Section 5.4 for information on previously discussed routes. DHHL received an allotment of $9 million from the Hawai'i State Legislature, which must be encumbered by 2018 and can be used only for the development of the WCEAR due to legislative language.

Alongside the WCEAR, a potential second/parallel access road is being considered, which would ideally be located above Kawao Avenue (informally termed "6th Road"), the inundation limit for a catastrophic tsunami. Currently, Farrington Highway would be inundated were a catastrophic tsunami to hit the Wai'anae Coast. The Wai'anae Coast Parallel Route, as this road is now known, has been discussed by both DHHL and members of the State Legislature as a viable option for both reduced traffic and safe evacuation on the Wai'anae Coast. See Section 5.3.2 for more information on the Wai'anae Coast Parallel Route.

In addition to the Wai'anae Coast's established and in-development evacuation routes, many local stakeholders have procedures in place to ensure community safety during a disaster or emergency. Pending timing and road conditions, during emergencies, the City & County of Honolulu sends city buses to the Wai'anae Coast for community evacuation use free of charge. The Wai'anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center (WCCHC) also has vehicles dedicated to moving homeless individuals and families to safety during emergencies.

Other community discussions linked to climate change and community resilience have included coordination of roadway and utility improvements across departments; establishment of an emergency homestead command center and evacuation centers; relocation of makai properties, especially schools; community education to increase emergency preparedness; ensuring that keiki and kūpuna, especially, are safe and cared for during emergencies; and measures to increase community self-sufficiency (e.g. renewable energy, water catchment, gray water reuse, and food production).

Perhaps most importantly, homesteaders identified needs for both short-term disaster preparedness—evacuation routes and emergency plans to ensure immediate safety—and long-term disaster resiliency, which could come as a result of community self-sufficiency. Both levels are addressed in the following Objectives and Implementation Actions.

Of note, legislation was proposed during the 2017-2018 session that would require a sea level rise analysis in environmental impact statements before building projects. This bill, HB2106, was signed by Governor Ige and will become Act 17, taking effect upon approval.

Lastly, as previously mentioned in section 5.5, an existing resource in the Wai'anae Coast Disaster Readiness Team (WCDRT) website at www.waianaeready.com is already available to community members. The website has information on various ways residents can be better prepared for disasters including how to build a disaster kit and how to write an emergency plan.

6.5.1 Objectives

- A safe community with comprehensive emergency procedures, routes, and facilities, prioritizing the safety of our kūpuna and keiki.
- Disaster preparedness and climate change mitigation via community self-sustainability.
- Coordinated and efficient disaster-minded roadway improvements, including the Wai'anae Coast Emergency Access Road (WCEAR) and the Wai'anae Coast Parallel Route.

6.5.2 Implementation Actions

Implementation Actions *(in no particular order)*	**Kūleana** *Who will help to implement?*
Hold Community Resilience Workshops and prepare a disaster mitigation plan.	***DHHL*** coordinate and hold workshops for the Wai'anae & Lualualei homestead communities.
Consider alternative routes for the Wai'anae Coast Emergency Access Road (WCEAR).	***DHHL*** coordinate the preparation of a Draft Environmental Assessment.
Keep beneficiaries apprised of progress on WCEAR and a Wai'anae Coast Parallel Route mauka of Kawao Avenue ("6th Road").	***DHHL*** provide updates and opportunities for beneficiary input.
Increase cross-department coordination and regular progress reports on roadway maintenance, improvements, and other construction affecting emergency procedures.	***DHHL and homestead communities*** push for cross-department coordination beginning with the Community Resilience Workshops (see above).

Implementation Actions *(in no particular order)*	**Kūleana** *Who will help to implement?*
Explore creation of homestead Community Resilience Plan that integrates short-term disaster response and long-term community resilience.	***DHHL*** explore what work has been done in this area, existing information, and identify potential partners who might collaborate with DHHL to create a Community Resilience Plan. Could potentially result from Community Resilience Workshops (see above).
	Homestead communities participate and contribute their mana'o to the planning process.
Explore community-led projects to increase home and neighborhood self-sufficiency (food, water, energy, and other forms).	***Homestead communities*** assess existing resources and opportunities, coordinating with ***DHHL*** and ***other community partners*** to plan and initiate small-scale community projects.

Appendix A

Homestead Meetings: Summaries

Wai'anae and Nānākuli Regional Plan Update
Community Leaders Meeting #1 Summary
Thursday, September 7, 2017, Mā'ili Community Learning Center

Homestead Leaders were in Attendance from the following communities and organizations:

- Nānākuli
  - Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association
  - Ahupua'a o Nānākuli
  - Nānākuli-Mā'ili Neighborhood Board
  - Series 7
  - Zablan
- Princess Kahanu Estates
  - Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Wai'anae
  - Wai'anae Valley Homestead Association
  - Kaupuni Village
  - Wai'anae Coast Neighborhood Board

*Wai'anae Kai Homestead not in attendance
SEE APPENDIX II FOR FULL LIST OF ATTENDEES

Regional Planning Overview (Julie)

- Lessee planning for the future of their homestead/region through a series of Regional Plan meetings
- Identifies data—mo'olelo, people, lands, and infrastructure of homestead communities and surrounding region
- Engages stakeholders (agencies/orgs) to identify their plans and to identify opportunities to partner/collaborate
- Identifies Priority Projects

Important Topics and Questions Discussed

- Wai'anae Coast Emergency Access Road (WCEAR)
  - A Special Neighborhood Board meeting was scheduled to September 11th, which included a scheduled vote on a resolution in favor of the Access Road as planned
    - Kamaki Kanahele proposed a motion to vote against the resolution
    - Homestead leaders in attendance (5 associations) supported the motion to vote against the resolution, which they planned to present to the Neighborhood Board on September 11th
  - DHHL context: the Legislature included funding in the budget, identifying DHHL as the expending agency because DOT is only responsible for projects along Farrington
  - Questions and considerations moving forward

        - WCEAR is biggest and most overlapping issue impacting all homestead communities, especially Nānākuli
        - Where is the road going? Will it be opened up other than emergencies?
        - Putting near school endangers children
        - Nānākuli coastline and disaster zone - 6th road is high water mark; schools are in inundation zone
- Regional Plan Boundaries
    - Keeping separate plans, but see where there are overlaps
        - Road needs to be addressed across homestead communities -- all need to be involved
        - Voice of America site
    - Questions and considerations moving forward
        - Are we using traditional or today's state boundaries?
- Other topics brought up:
    - Houses at Lyman Ranch -- potential opportunity to realign schools
    - Congestion -- consider adding new parks and public facilities instead of more homes

Next Steps

- Follow-up meeting to go over 3 main questions
    - First Thursday of the month is best (October 5th)
- Communication
    - Facebook page

Appendix I - Worksheet Responses Organized by Community (15 received)

	Nānākuli	*Princess Kahanu Estates*	*Wai'anae Valley*	*Zablan*
Best times of the week to meet	M-Thurs; Thursday ok; Weekend; 1st and 4th; First Mondays @1 to 9pm; 2nd Monday of the month @ our Ahupua'a o Nānākuli Homestead Meeting @ Kawaihona Cafe @ 7pm	1st, 4th Tuesday; **weekdays/ evenings**; M-Sat. 7pm; **Weekday-evening** or Saturday morning	PKE Community Center (x2); Kamehameha Comm Learning Center @ Mā'ili (x2)	Tues-thurs after 6:30
Ideal Location	Kalanianaole Beach Park; No matter; Nānākuli or Mā'ili; **Kawaihona (x2)**	**PKE Community Center (x2); Kamehameha Comm Learning Center @ Mā'ili**	**Kamehameha Comm Learning Center @ Mā'ili (x3)**	**Kawaihona Cafe /** Kalanianaole Park

		(x2)		
Preferred Method of Communication	Mail; Email (x2); Informal talk story / orally to kūpuna (x2); Community newspaper; Social Media, ex: IG, FB, Twitter (x2)	Email (x2); Community sign Newsletter (x3) Phone Other meetings Direct mail	Email (x3); Paper mail; Word of mouth; Website; Social media	Mail; Poster; Social media; TV
Pressing Issues	Historic Railway tracks from Kalaeloa to Lualualei - Repair to operational for the Historic Railway Society to operate passengers from Kamakana Shopping Ctr (for Kalaeloa) to Nānākuli Village Ctr; Connect 2 Hawaiian homes communities; Interface with tourist and community; Drive our economic development in Nānākuli; Hard for folks to get past some of the hard feelings around issues; Traffic; Why the bicycle lanes thru the homestead?; Be aware! Our voice matters! Do not attempt to minimize, marginalize or silence our voice. Priority must be given to nā kūpuna lessees.	Traffic (x2) Speeding, illegal parking, street lights Commercial vehicles driving through PKE Emergency access (x2) Deeds Larger community center DCCR violates Community concerns Homeless	Houseless in public spaces; Public spaces being used for private use; Traffic (x2); Access road; Health; Housing; In general our community dislikes plans coming "done" but having the necessary avenues and means to change, discard + amend as we feel most appropriate for serious consideration is very much appreciated + expected. :) Mahalo.	Traffic; Homeless; Economic depression

APPENDIX II - Attendance

- Jolyn Ballenti, Nānākuli
- Walterbea Aldeguar, Kaupuni Village Community Association
- Garnet Clark, Ahupua'a o Nānākuli
- Kamaki Kanahele, Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association
- Mike Kahikina, Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association
- Helen Wai, Princess Kahanu Estates
- Jane Casserly, Papakolea, Waianae, Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Gwen Earll, Princess Kahanu Estates Association

- Germaine Toguchi, Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Don Jugoz, Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Susan Duarte, Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Makana Duarte, Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Kapua Keliikoa-Kamai, Waianae Valley Homestead Community Association
- Lokana Keliikoa-Pua, Waianae Valley Homestead Community Association
- Geanine Gomes, Zablan
- Demont Conner, Nānākuli
- Kealii Lopez, Nānākuli
- Kaukaohu Wahilani, Waianae Coast Neighborhood Board/Waianae Valley
- Alii Solomon, Ag Lessee
- Karen Awana, Nānākuli-Māʻili Neighborhood Board/Series 7
- Stacelynn Eli, Nānākuli-Māʻili Neighborhood Board/Nānākuli
- Patty Teruya, Nānākuli-Māʻili Neighborhood Board/Series 7
- Germaine Meyers, Nānākuli-Māʻili Neighborhood Board/Nānākuli
- Sharlette Poe, Waianae Coast Neighborhood Board/Waianae Valley
- Rachel L. Kailianu, Nānākuli
- Georgie Navarro, Waianae Valley
- Tammy Cabral, Waianae
- Cathie Alana, Waianae
- Uncle Black Hoohuli, Ahupuaʻa o Nānākuli
- HACBED
    - Brent Kakesako, Manoa
    - Malachi Krishok, Milwaukee
    - Keoki Noji, Kalihi
    - Puni Kekauoha, Papakolea
- DHHL
    - Lehua Kinilau-Cano
    - Julie-Ann Cachola

Wai'anae and Nānākuli Regional Plan Update
Community Leaders Meeting #2 Summary
Thursday, October 5, 2017, Mā'ili Community Learning Center

Homestead Leaders were in Attendance from the following communities and organizations:

- Nānākuli
  - Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association
  - Ahupua'a o Nānākuli
  - Nānākuli-Mā'ili Neighborhood Board
  - Series 7
  - Zablan
- Princess Kahanu Estates
  - Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Wai'anae
  - Puea - Wai'anae Valley Homestead Association
  - Wai'anae Coast Neighborhood Board
  - Wai'anae Kai Homestead Association
  - Kaupuni Village

SEE APPENDIX I FOR FULL LIST OF ATTENDEES

Consultant (re)Introductions

- HACBED is small nonprofit who works to lift up community voice
  - HACBED hired to listen and work to identify issues and community projects that are important for communities that can be integrated into updated regional plans
    - Plan is intended to be a resource for communities to refer to for funding and support for own community projects and initiatives
- Puni Kekauoha has been a community leader from Papakōlea since 1993
  - Role for this planning process is kako'o for lifting up community voice -- we will keep coming back to make sure we articulated what the community desire is
    - Can come to Puni if you feel that voice is not being accurately translated into the plan

Boundaries for Plans

- From last meeting: Although some issues stretch across communities, want to have separate plans
- Main Points from Discussion
  - Wai'anae Coast has three ahupua'a so having separate plans would properly identify Princess Kahanu Estates (PKE) and Wai'anae Kai Homesteads, which are in Lualualei
  - Not just planning immediate homestead community

        - For PKE and Wai'anae Kai they are in same ahupua'a as Lualualei and Hakimo lands
    - Has Wai'anae Kai ever considered being called "Lualualei" to differentiate from Wai'anae Valley?
- **For now, stick with boundaries used in previous plans but be flexible until we get to the draft plans**
    - **PKE will take the question about where they fit in plan division back to their board**
    - **Wai'anae Kai will think about name question**

Community Breakouts

- Nānākuli
    - Meetings
        - Princess Kahanu Estates – 10/16, 7pm (with Board); 11/16, 7pm (with Association)
        - Ahupua'a o Nānākuli – 11/13, 7pm at Ka Waihona
        - Series 7 – 11/20
        - Nānākuli-Mā'ili Neighborhood Board Hawaiian Affairs Committee – 11/28, 6:30-8:30pm at Kalaniana'ole Park
        - Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association – TBD, meet with board and then reach out to HACBED
    - Priority Projects
        - Kupuna housing
        - DHHL increasing housing
        - Employment opportunities
        - Increase infrastructure
        - Access Road - mauka options
        - Communication and transparency between community groups
- Wai'anae
    - Meeting
        - One meeting for Wai'anae Valley, Wai'anae Kai, and Kaupuni Village - 12/7, 6:30pm, location TBD
    - Priority Projects
        - Capacity building support for Homestead Associations

APPENDIX I - Attendance

- Jolyn Ballenti, Nānākuli
- Walterbea Aldeguer, Kaupuni Village Community Association
- Garnet Clark, Ahupua'a o Nānākuli
- Kamaki Kanahele, Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association
- Michael Kahikina, Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association
- Helen Wai, Princess Kahanu Estates
- Germaine Toguchi, Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Kona Jugoz, Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Susan Duarte, Princess Kahanu Estates Association

- Mike Duarte, Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Kapua Keliikoa-Kamai, Waiʻanae Valley Homestead Community Association
- Lokana Keliikoa-Pua, Waiʻanae Valley Homestead Community Association
- Demont Conner, Nānākuli
- Karen Awana, Nānākulii-Māʻili Neighborhood Board/Series 7
- Stacelynn Eli, Nānākulii-Māʻili Neighborhood Board/Nānākuli
- Patty Teruya, Nānākulii-Māʻili Neighborhood Board/Series 7
- Germaine Meyers, Nānākulii-Māʻili Neighborhood Board/Nānākuli
- Sharlette Poe, Waiʻanae Coast Neighborhood Board/Waiʻanae Valley
- Rachel L. Kailianu, Nānākuli
- Georgiana Navarro, Waiʻanae Valley
- Cathie Alana, Waiʻanae
- Uncle Black Hoohuli, Ahupuaʻa o Nānākuli
- Jewelynn Kirkland, Ahupuaʻa o Nānākuli
- Jo Jordan, Waiʻanae
- Ed Burke
- Kalena Hew Len, Waiʻanae Kai
- Uilani Hew Len, Waiʻanae Kai
- Ah Ching Poe, Puea Waiʻanae Valley Homestead Community Association
- HACBED
    - Brent Kakesako, Mānoa
    - Malachi Krishok, Milwaukee
    - Keoki Noji, Kalihi
    - Puni Kekauoha, Papakōlea
- DHHL
    - Lehua Kinilau-Cano
    - Julie-Ann Cachola
    - Bill Aila

Wai'anae and Lualualei Regional Plan Update
Wai'anae Valley Homestead Community Association Meeting Summary
Thursday, November 30, 2017, Kaupuni Neighborhood Park

In attendance:

Thompson Puahi, Wai`anae Valley
George Kaeha, Wai`anae Valley
Linda Jury, Wai`anae Valley
Cathie Alana
Kimo Ayan, Wai`anae Valley
Glen Duarte, Wai`anae Valley
Dove Duarte, Wai`anae Valley
Kevin Self, Wai`anae Valley
Donald Kaanapa, Wai`anae Valley
Malachi, HACBED
Puni, HACBED
Lehua, DHHL
Keoki, HACBED
Brent, HACBED

Kaupuni Community Park

- What you see right now is only phase 1 of the 3 phases originally proposed
    - Following phases did not happen due to funding, permitting, etc.
    - Phase 2 will require homesteaders to show interest and support the update
    - Would like to send out a newsletter and survey
- Vandalism
    - C&C wanted to tear down the bathroom because of vandalism
        - Was too difficult to maintain
        - We used to be able to use it for storage, etc.
    - Need to be part of the solution
        - Unfortunately, it is members of our own community that are vandalizing

Community board posts

- Community board can be found on Kaneaki Street
    - Usually put board up 1 week prior to meetings
    - Contains information about upcoming general meetings, special meetings, etc.
- If you have questions, please contact Kapua
    - Put WVHCA and Question/Concern in the title/subject line
- Meetings are normally held at Kaupuni Neighborhood Park

Whose plan is this?

- This is your plan, the community's plan

    - The plan is something you can take to the state legislature
- The Department can approve the plan and support it, but they do not have funding to fund the project
    - The community can use the plan to identify priority projects that they would like to focus on

Vacant lots at the top of Kaneaki Street

- Residents were promised a park in that space in the 2000's
    - But recently, someone from the Department told a community member that 8 homes would be built in the vacant space
    - Keiki need a place to play in that area because right now, they are playing in the street where people drive too fast
        - And they were playing in the vacant lot and getting hurt
- Department reps will try to get as much info as possible from the Deputy
    - Unfortunately, the Deputy does not appear to have any meetings schedule with Terry George at this time
- If built, that park would be open to the entire community, not just the neighbors in that area
    - Don't want it to divide the community (those above the white fence and those below)
    - Would be great if it was made specifically for elementary school aged kids
    - Plus a small community center

Transit Corridor

- Issue for the whole coast
- Need to coordinate better between utility companies (electricity, water, etc.)
    - This is a big pilikia because we are not forcing the government to coordinate their activities and we are being held hostage
    - Every time there is a change, it causes delays
    - Better coordination would mean fewer delays
    - Big priority now

Sewer

- Connecting to sewer system vs. cesspools
    - Now required to connect to system, which significantly increases the water/sewer bill
    - Anyway to change that? Make it so that new homes are not required to connect to sewer system?
        - We are over 200 feet above sea level (not near the water table) and we are not close to a running stream

Parking, Speeding, and Bus Routes

- Some people get 6-7 cars on the road
    - Makes is hard for the buses to come through
    - We call enforcement, but nothing ever happens
    - Possible solutions

        - Make no parking zones and clearly ID those areas
- People driving too fast on Kaneaki
    - 25 MPH speed limit is too high
        - Need to lower to 15
        - Very dangerous right now, especially with keiki playing in the street
    - Install speed bumps?
        - Might interfere with bus routes (some people have heard that buses will not go over speed bumps)
        - Maybe raised sidewalks could work? Will have to check into that more

Parties and Other Disturbances

- 2 guys on dirtbikes speeding, etc.
    - Community members have confronted them before
- Used to have parties in the back every weekend
    - Took community participation and collaboration to make that stop
        - Neighbors working together, police helped too
        - Best thing to do is call 911

Other Issues and Projects

- Agriculture and aquaculture
    - To increase food production and food security for our community and our island
    - Own our own lo'i, etc.
- Going green
    - Reuse rain and wastewater
- Columbarium
    - Right now, our people end up in the ocean
- Animals on the property
    - Possible to increase the number of animals you can have?
        - Need animals to feed my family
    - Need to be mindful of neighbors

Strategies

- Work collectively, ID champions and collaborators, and then we have to go and get funding
    - Need to find the right people who know where the funding is and to go after the funding

Focus Meeting Topics

- Hawaii Energy
    - Will come to home and provide LED bulbs, shower heads, etc.
    - All free, just need to call them and make appointment
- Bus stop
    - Took away some bus stops in the community recently
    - What is the solution?

    - Please contact Kapua if you have any suggestions
- New nominations
    - Willing to bring new people on board
    - But please be aware, it is all volunteer and it takes a lot of time
- Voter registration
    - Will be doing again in 2018
    - Takes a lot of work to send out the letters, etc.
    - Please contact Kapua if you would like to be involved

Wai'anae & Lualualei and Nānākuli Regional Plan Updates
NHHCA & Wai'anae Kai Community Meeting
Wednesday, January 24, 2018, Hale Makana 'O Nānākuli

Attendance for this meeting came primarily from the Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association (NHHCA) and Wai'anae Kai Homestead Association.

PLEASE SEE APPENDIX I FOR FULL LIST OF ATTENDEES

Process Overview

- The regional plan is a tool to share what the community feels is important with DHHL and other governmental, institutional, and community partners
- The planning process is also a chance to meet neighbors and other community members and to potentially build energy to hui up and take action as a community
- Timeline
    - Individual community meetings - add to issues/opportunities and priority projects
    - Questionnaire - broader feedback on projects and issues
    - Regional community meeting - share what was heard and get feedback for draft plan
    - Final community meetings - get feedback on draft and identify potential next steps
    - Finalize plans in June 2018

Important Topics and Questions Discussed

- Emergency and disaster preparedness, especially in case of missile attack or tsunami
    - Ballistic missile preparedness
    - Healthcare facilities
    - Education
- Relationship with DHHL
    - Changing rules, policies, and procedures makes things hard
    - Leasing opportunities
    - Financing
    - Increased trust between beneficiaries and DHHL
    - Important that DHHL is partner with beneficiaries and associations
    - Need for better-informed Commissioners with voting (orientation and education)
- Septic system vs. county sewage lines
    - Increased cost
- Warning about Declaration of Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions (DCCRs) in Plan
- Link DHHL Regional Plans across islands

Issues

- Safety and traffic
    - Roadways in event of emergency
    - Ka Waihona and other coastal schools in emergencies (relocate up mauka?)
- Climate change
- Affordable housing, especially for families
- Need for more parks
- Emergency road through the back of Nānākuli would be dangerous - landslides

- Childcare needed
- Kūpuna - aging in place prevented
    - Largest percentage of Native Hawaiian kūpuna on Wai'anae Coast
- Zablan relocation to Lyman Ranch area?
- Homeless encampments

Opportunities

- Roadways
- Housing
    - More housing for beneficiaries
    - Kupuna housing
        - Potential sites
            - Ulu Ke Kukui - rent-to-own for Native Hawaiians
                - Low income
            - Voice of America site (very flat, existing infrastructure)
                - Amend plan for single family homes to include kupuna housing
            - DHHL land adjacent to WCCHC
            - Wai'anae Kai site

Need for holistic funding sources and approach
'Ohana housing
NAHASDA funding
Accessory dwelling units (ADUs)
Promulgate rules?
Emergency road
Leverage current focus on disaster preparedness to get road built
Should be mauka
Lyman Ranch land - future opportunities
Emergency plan - in event of tsunami or bomb/attack
Kupuna housing with food and water storage
Priority with keiki and kupuna
Evacuation facility up mauka to double as keiki and kūpuna community center
Food and water storage
Commercial development
Freeze?
Getting more Native Hawaiians involved
Economic development
Home business / small cottage industry
Hawaiian organizations have preference
DHHL employ beneficiaries and provide technical assistance
Nānākuli Village Center
Support programs
Organizations need to get word out to community

APPENDIX I - Attendance

- Helen O'Connor-Lewis, Ho'olehua Homestead Association
- Naomi Kahikina, Nānākuli Homestead
- Kaua'i K.K. Ohelo, Nānākuli Homestead

- Kali Watson, HCDB
- DeMont Conner, Ho'omanapono PAC
- Michael Kahikina, NHHCA
- Kamaki Kanahele, NHHCA
- Joseph K Hart, NHHCA
- Maile Hew Len, NHHCA
- Robert B Meacham, waitlist
- Uilani Hew Len, Wai'anae Kai Homestead
- Kalena Hew Len, Wai'anae Kai Homestead
- Puni Kekauoha, Papakōlea
- Brent Kakesako, HACBED
- Keoki Noji, HACBED

Appendix B

Hawaiian Homes Commission Meeting: Summary

December 18, 2017

Wai'anae and Nānākuli
Hawaiian Homes Commission Community Meeting Summary
Monday, December 18, 2017, Wai'anae High School

Commissioners in Attendance

- Wallace Ishibashi, Big Island
- Randy Awo, Maui
- Mike Kahikina, O'ahu
- DHHL Representatives
    - Jobie Masagatani, Chair
    - William Aila, Deputy Director

HHC Chair Updates - Jobie Masagatani

- Package to reduce blood quantum requirement for successors
    - Currently requirement is 25% Native Hawaiian
    - Bill passed Legislature
    - Going to DOI (oversight of DHHL) to determine whether congressional consent is required -- still a long way to go, but first step is complete
- DHHL Initiatives
    - Subsistence Agriculture program
        - Land use designation -- rural lot that is smaller than typical ag lot (0.5-3 acres)
            - Intended to grow food for your family
        - Potential areas
            - Honomu - Big Island below Akaka falls
            - West side of Maui, Honokowai
            - Oahu options in Haiku Valley, Kaneohe

      Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)
        - DHHL will be coming out with proposed rules in early 2018
        - County rules can get a little fuzzy
        - Can rent ADU but has to be to another native Hawaiian

      Questions about enough supporting infrastructure and lot size (e.g., Kapolei lot size too small)

    Vacant Lots

      DHHL moving more aggressively to allow beneficiaries to build what they need for their families (e.g., building larger homes or what the family can afford)

      Adjusting way of doing awards -- especially neighbor islands and Kapolei
        - I.e., 160 lots total -- 60 turnkey with developer with 100 available as vacant for beneficiaries to build on

      Rent with option to purchase
        - One project in Kapolei available for purchase at less than $85,000 after 15 years paying rent
        - Looking at other projects on Big Island and Downtown

Land Development Updates – Darryl Ing

- Freitas Dairy
  - Looking to divide into several residential lots
  - Site is ready for infrastructure installation
- Former Voice of America Site
  - Currently bottom half is leased to KS for Learning Center
  - Upper lefthand corner (NW?) - Ulu Ke Kukui
    - Lease expires October 2018
    - No formal request to renew lease -- potential for DHHL to take back lease and run facilities
  - In yellow - 5-acre parcel that Navy will clean up
    - Potential subdivision of 150 units
    - The Legislature appropriated $800,000 to DHHL for additional planning
- Nānākuli Drainage Clean-up
  - Alert DHHL if you see people dumping
- Waiʻanae Coast Emergency Access Road
  - $3 million from Legislature for with planning with City
  - No routes have been confirmed
  - Waiʻanae Coast Secondary Access Road also being planned as more permanent solution

Planning Office Updates - Lehua Kinilau-Cano

- Beneficiaries
  - Over 44,000 apps statewide
  - 32% on Oʻahu
  - Lessees
    - About 10,000 statewide
    - 2,000 in Waiʻanae coast alone
- Lands
  - Bulk of land on Hawaii Island, only 4% on Oahu
  - 60% of land available on Oahu is on the west side
- Plans
  - Oʻahu Island plan (2014)
  - Regional Plans for Nānākuli and Waiʻanae - currently being updated

Homestead Community Updates

- Ahupuaʻa ʻO Nānākuli
  - Regional planning process
  - Work with MLC
    - Doing restoration work
    - Usually students and community members at a workday
- Nānākuli Community Homestead Association
  - 11 years ago, did detailed Nānākuli survey
    - What was the top 5 things on the survey?
      - Kupuna housing, still trying
      - Community center, KS funding
      - More housing, Hale Makana, the rental unit

- Employment opportunities, shopping center
  - First NH community to try build own shopping center
- Better education system
  - Built library

- Nānākuli Village Center
  - Hale Makana was first phase
    - 80-90% of tenants are from Nānākuli
    - All rentals are Hawaiians
    - $300/month, thanks to rental subsidies
    - Did not use Dept funds
    - Good example of what can be done in homestead areas
    - Especially for kupuna
    - Waimanalo is another good example

- KS issues a lease from DHHL for Hope learning center
  - Signed lease already
  - $1M to Nānākuli homestead for infrastructure and design
- Major tenant = Longs
  - 20,000 sq ft retail space
  - Starbucks
  - 6 bays within 7,200 sq ft
    - Hopefully local tenants
  - Also room for kiosks
    - Mike will take lead working with entrepreneurs in the community
- Waianae Comp will put in medical clinic
  - Also will have area for holistic training and free medicine plans for those who need
  - Dialysis

- Princess Kahanu Estates
  - Traffic committee researching speed humps
  - Waiting on traffic control signs
  - Grant writing for capacity building grant
  - Going door to door for survey
  - To help HACBED and to help with our grants
  - 2018, looking to enforce DCCR's
  - They were notified over a year ago
  - Commercial vehicles
  - Speeding
  - Illegal left turns
- Wai'anae Valley
  - Concerned with lack of response from community members
  - Focused on special meetings, post on our community board, etc.

        - Most recently, we had HACBED address our regional plans
    - Thought about dividing smaller
        - Might be challenging for the Dept
        - But doesn't hurt to ask
    - Bus stop
        - Working with Oahu transit
        - Relocated some of our bus stops
        - Safety issue
        - Issue for our kupuna
    - Issues
        - Speeding
        - Abandoned vehicles
        - Drugs
        - Safety
        - Takes people like you and I to address the issue
    - Freitas Dairy
        - They are part of our ohana
        - They would like to address their need for a park
        - We have our own park too
    - Voting
        - WV has always pushed on voter education
        - Work with Olelo, community candidate program
        - Anyone that impacts us on this coast
        - Looking for volunteers
        - Please let us know if you are interested

Regional Planning - Jobie Masagatani

- Planning work, regional plan discussion, important to engage
    - Regional plan is the way for Dept to know what the priorities are for your community, especially when administrations change
    - For example, kupuna housing as a priority
        - That becomes a foundation you can build on in the future
        - Bring forward in the regional planning process
        - We take those priority projects ID-ed seriously
    - Smaller focus groups
        - Just understand, this is a way to prioritize, however that is defined for your community

Appendix C

DHHL Regional Stakeholder Meetings: Summary

Wai'anae & Lualualei and Nānākuli Regional Plan Updates
Community Stakeholder Meetings Summary
Wednesday, December 16, 2017, Hale Pono'i, Department of Hawaiian Homelands

Attendance for these meetings came primarily from relevant community stakeholders on the Wai'anae Coast.

PLEASE SEE APPENDIX I FOR FULL LIST OF ATTENDEES

Overview of Regional Opportunities and Issues

- Traffic
  - Bus route issues
  - Parking and abandoned cars
  - Speeding
  - Commercial vehicles traveling through residential areas
- Need for community spaces
- Military, noise
- Housing and homelessness
  - Kupuna housing
- Keiki programs
- Climate change
- Priority projects
  - Community parks and centers

Issues and Opportunities from Regional Stakeholders

- Climate change and associated issues not adequately reflected in Regional Plans *(more feedback)*
  - Sea level rise vulnerability
  - Farrington Highway exposure to rising sea levels
  - Why allow heavy DLNR investment where will be underwater soon?
  - Plan needs to be long-range
- Senator Shimabukuro: updates on need for parallel route to Farrington
  - $9MM currently allocated
  - Lualualei Naval Road to Series 7 is route being considered
    - Also Nānākuli Ranch area
  - Currently, "Emergency Access Road" wording - requires locked gate
    - With unlocked road, cars may use on a daily basis
  - Phased project due to size
  - Will ask for more funds in 2018
- Economic Development in Homesteads
  - Longer term projects may alleviate lack of ED
  - Responsible development
- Transportation
  - Should be mauka-makai, not just corridor to downtown
- Trade vs. college education

- Apprenticeship?

Organizational Priorities and Initiatives from Stakeholders

- Traffic access issues - getting people in and out of the community safely
- Infrastructure, especially considering disasters, climate change
  - Powerlines
  - Dialysis patients - how to get insulin?
  - Water - over 60 percent of water not from Wai'anae
  - Roadways and traffic
  - How to take Homesteads off the grid?
  - Abandoned and stolen vehicles on roadways
- Long-term impact of climate change on access and subsistence fishing
- Agriculture and food security *(more feedback)*
  - 'Āina-based programs
- Remaining the community we want while balancing additional resources
  - External resources
  - Use of natural resources for subsistence (e.g. water for drinking, ag - balance)
- Education for Nānākuli
  - Chronic absenteeism and truancy
  - Overpopulated schools
  - People from community are not teaching in school
  - Tie to economic development
  - Children and families in schools experiencing poverty
  - Afterschool Allstars for middle school students
  - Teachers that do not stay in community
  - Love that UHWO is right here
  - Early learning
  - Post-high school (GearUp, Cope Center)
  - Bringing next generation into conversation
  - Culture-based curriculum and Hawaiian language
  - Trade education and apprenticeship programs
    - Nursing
    - IT
    - Medical
    - Mechanic
    - Education certification
- Safety concerns
  - Kids walking
  - Neighborhood safety issues
  - Sidewalks
- Economic development on Wai'anae Coast
  - Need community capacity building for CBED
  - See that people don't get pushed out
  - Hiring from the community
  - Training employees and upward mobility
  - Made on the Wai'anae Coast - program that promotes local services and products
  - Wai'anae Moku 2030 Navigators - leadership cohort of 30-40 year olds

    - Understanding economic impact / pull that Wai'anae has
    - Small business owners
    - Multi-certified commercial kitchen with processing capacity
- Housing
    - 10,000 on DHHL waitlist - many will come to Wai'anae Coast
    - Subsistence ag lots
    - Financial literacy
    - Kupuna housing
    - Homeownership is difficult - how to pay mortgage, take care of kids? (financial literacy)
    - NAHASDA - hopefully we will get another shot
    - Multifamily dwellings
    - Repairs to homestead houses
    - Rent-to-own Kapolei, Leeward Coast?
- Homelessness
    - 73% of unsheltered children on Wai'anae Coast
- Community use spaces
    - For each ahupua'a?
    - "Black box" / maker spaces for trade education and other uses
- Employment
    - Level of income needed to live on Wai'anae Coast
- Health
    - Education
    - Healthy neighborhood
    - Need a health center
    - Native Hawaiian health needs assessment updated and released in April
        - Need help sharing data
- Land Ownership
    - 98% of moku is owned by government entity
- Tourism
    - Respectful
    - NATIVE Tourism Bill
    - Workforce development
- Breaking Cycle of Poverty
    - Financial sustainability
    - Families
    - Community collaboration - LT, KS, WCCHC, LT's CCR Program, other orgs and programs
- Building partnerships with community and other regional organizations, especially 'āina-based
    - Learning lessons regarding what role organizations play in the community
    - What do we have to do to get our community thriving?

APPENDIX I - Stakeholders In Attendance

- Rockne Mawae, Office of Hawai'i State Representative Cedric Gates, House District 44
- Cynthia R L Rezentes, Nānākuli-Mā'ili Neighborhood Board
- Richard Medeiros, Nānākuli-Mā'ili Neighborhood Board
- Lala Fernandez, Boys and Girls Club Hawai'i
- Joyce O'Brien, Wai'anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center

- Eric Enos, Ka'ala Farms
- Senator Maile Shimabukuro, Hawai'i State Senator, Senate District 21
- Kathleen "Kat" Hoppe, Kamaile Academy
- Kanoe Tjorvatjoglou, Office of Hawaiian Affairs
- Joseph Lapilio, Wai'anae Economic Development Council
- Shar Poe, Wai'anae Coast Neighborhood Board
- Tercia L Ku, Papa Ola Lōkahi
- Kalei Kailihiwa, Kamehameha Schools
- Chelsea Cobb, Office of U.S. Senator Brian Schatz (via phone)
- Sharon Nālani Ehia, Queen Lili'uokalani Trust
- Virginia "Ginger" Fuata, Queen Lili'uokalani Trust
- Sonny Ferreira, Queen Lili'uokalani Trust
- Makaulana Feliciano, Queen Lili'uokalani Trust
- Maka Feliciano, Queen Lili'uokalani Trust
- Junior Ekau, Queen Lili'uokalani Trust
- Moon Kauakahi, Queen Lili'uokalani Trust
- Puni Kekauoha, Papakōlea
- Lehua Kinilau-Cano, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
- Brent Kakesako, HACBED
- Keoki Noji, HACBED

Appendix D

Waiʻanae & Lualualei Region-Wide Community Meetings: Summaries

Wai'anae and Lualualei Regional Plan Update
Wai'anae and Lualualei Regional Meeting Summary
Thursday, December 7, 2017, S&L Building

PLEASE SEE APPENDIX I FOR FULL LIST OF ATTENDEES

Regional planning process

- Goal of meetings is to collect information and feedback on community issues, opportunities, and projects
- DHHL will publish the plan, but it is up to the community to take ownership of the projects

Engaging more community members

- There are concerns about the lack of representation at the meeting
- A questionnaire has also been created and will be distributed via mail to give those who could not attend the meeting an opportunity to provide feedback and input
- More meetings will be held in the future and the Commission Meeting will be another opportunity to provide feedback and input for the regional plan

Timeline

- Will continue to hold more community meetings until March and April 2018
- Final updates to the regional plan will hopefully be completed by the end of June 2018

Questionnaire

- Nothing personal will be asked in the questionnaire
    - It will not be a survey of the community
- Feedback and responses can be submitted anonymously, so no identifying information will be required (do not have to include your name if you don't want to, etc.)
- Will be asking for input in terms of issues you want to highlight in your community and projects that you think should be a priority
- We are asking to put your homestead so we can categorize feedback by homestead
- Some homesteads are doing their own surveys, which is good too (can customize more)

Sharing priorities

- Keiki park
- Roadway issues
    - Abandoned vehicles
    - Speeding (speed bumps, decreasing the speed limit, raised sidewalks)
    - Parking
    - Roadway construction schedule (need better coordination between utility companies)
    - Commercial vehicles coming through residential areas
    - Widening roadways
    - Flooding on roadways
    - Stolen vehicles
- Community center
- Kupuna programs

- Community park
- Illegal dumping
- Ag and food security
- Military training (noise)
- Infrastructure

APPENDIX I - Attendance

Name	Community Affiliation
Germaine Toguchi	Princess Kahanu Estates
Helen Wai	Princess Kahanu Estates
Melissa Kanae	Wai'anae Valley
Melva Aila	Lualualei Ag Lot
Bernadine Kaeha	Wai'anae Valley
George Kaehu	Wai'anae Valley
Jo Jordan	N/A
Pearl Teixeira	Wai'anae Kai
Aloha Kaikaina	Wai'anae Valley - Freitas Dairy
Walterbea Aldeguer	Kaupuni
Keven Self	Wai'anae Valley
Cedric and Darlene Kay	Wai'anae Valley
Thompson Puahi	Wai'anae
Cathie Alana	Wai'anae Valley
Kapua Keliikoa-Kamai	Wai'anae Valley
Roscoe Swain	Wai'anae Valley
Janis Poole	Kaupuni
Lokana Keliikoa-Pua	Wai'anae Valley
Shar Poe	Wai'anae Valley

APPENDIX II - Opportunities and Issues Matrix

Opportunity/Issues	*Wai'anae Kai*	*Wai'anae Valley*	*Kaupuni Village*	*Princess Kahanu*	*Pāhe'ehe'e Ridge*	*Freitas Dairy*	*Tally*
Traffic Corridor (scheduling, construction, coordination)		X				X	2
Bus Routes within the homestead		X					1
Parking with the homestead	X	X	X			X	4
Kupuna Program	X	X		X		X	4
Keiki Park	X	X	X	X		X	5
Community Centers and Spaces	X	X	X	X		X	5
Speeding		X	X	X		X	4
Heavy Commercial Vehicle Traffic		X		X		X	3
Ag and Food Security		X			X		2
Illegal Dumping and Abandoned Vehicles		X			X		2
Military Training					X		1
Assess lot infrastructure					X		1
?			X				1
2 Left turn lanes from PKE			X	X			2

Wai'anae/Lualualei and Nānākuli Regional Plan Update
Wai'anae & Lualualei Community SpeakOut Summary
Thursday, April 19, 2018, Wai'anae Neighborhood Place / Former S&L Building

Attendance for this meeting came primarily from the Wai'anae & Lualualei Region and included participants from the following homesteads:

- Wai'anae Valley Homestead Community Association
- Lualualei

Attendance for this meeting is included in Appendix I.

Stations

- *Station 1* - **Introduction.** Provided participants with an overview of DHHL's regional planning process using a short video.

- *Station 2* - **Vision & Values / Previous Planning Efforts.** Included drafts of the Wai'anae & Lualualei Region's vision and values (gathered from community meetings), as well as updates on previous planning efforts.

- *Station 3* - **Planning Area & Land Use.** Provided an overview of Wai'anae & Lualualei regional characteristics, including demographics and land use maps.

- *Station 4* - **Infrastructure.** Provided information on infrastructural issues of concern to the Wai'anae & Lualualei homestead communities.

- *Station 5* - **Draft Priority Projects.** Provided an overview of *draft* Priority Projects for the Wai'anae & Lualualei Region.

- *Station 6* - **Other Issues & Opportunities.** Provided attendees with an open space to voice their mana'o on issues and opportunities not covered at other stations.

Issues Noted or Emphasized by Community

- Sewer
    - How is the rate determined?
    - Need to keep water and utility costs low
- Disaster Preparedness
    - Emergency supplies for Wai'anae Valley needed

  - How does DHHL get info out in time of disaster?
  - Evacuation Route needs to be clarified - where do we go?
  - Coordinate efforts across departments and with CERF?
- Improper Lot Uses - review process?
  - Ag lots not used for ag
  - Junkyards
- Removal of abandoned cars

Opportunities Noted or Emphasized by Community

- Reassess community center use
  - Preschool?
  - Day care?
- 'Ulu Ke Kukui - lease up for renewal this year
  - Community use - projects and housing?
  - Should come back into homestead inventory
- Wai'anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center expansion
  - Community use?
- Gray water project for agriculture and other uses
- Disaster Preparedness
  - Kaupuni as stage or command center in time of disaster?
- Road Maintenance & Safety Improvements
  - Speedometer signs
  - Can reduce speed limit to 15MPH in residential areas - e.g. St. John's Road
  - Slow speed limit near Wai'anae HS
  - Speeding on Kaneaki Street (Wai'anae Valley)
  - Install "Stop Ahead When Flashing" signs
- Community-Based Economic Development
  - Create industries that support our families and communities to stay in place
  - Build capacity of nonprofits and CBOs in Wai'anae
  - Coordinate our communities to solve larger issues
  - Commercial kitchen and processing food

Other Mana'o and Questions

- Don't just drop the old priority projects - we are not done with them
- What are requirements for getting ag lease?
- How long does a subsistence ag lessee have to do something on lot? ***3 years***
- How much land is KS leasing at the Voice of America Site? ***40 acres***
- Why is the DHHL Annual Report delayed?
- Who owns and manages which roads?

APPENDIX I - Attendance

- Melissa Kanae
- Poha Sonoda-Burgess
- Shar Poe
- Jo Jordan
- Kenneth Hicks
- Pua Ford
- Lokana Keliikoa-Pua
- Kapua Keli'ikoa-Kamai

- Brent Kakesako, HACBED
- Keoki Noji, HACBED
- Will Simmons, HACBED
- Puni Kekauoha, Papakōlea
- Lehua Kinilau-Cano, DHHL
- Nancy McPherson, DHHL
- Julie-Ann Cachola, DHHL

Wai'anae/Lualualei and Nānākuli Regional Plan Update
Final Homestead Leaders Meeting - SpeakOut Summary
Thursday, June 7, 2018, KS Learning Center at Mā'ili

Attendance for this meeting came primarily from the Wai'anae & Lualualei Region and included participants from the following homesteads:

- Nānākuli
- Series 7
- Princess Kahanu Estates
- Wai'anae Valley

Attendance for this meeting is included in Appendix I.

Stations

- *Station 1* - **Introduction.** Provided participants with an overview of DHHL's regional planning process using a short video.

- *Station 2* - **Vision & Values / Previous Planning Efforts.** Included drafts of the Regions' vision and values (gathered from community meetings), as well as updates on previous planning efforts.

- *Station 3* - **Planning Area & Land Use.** Provided an overview of each region's characteristics, including demographics and land use maps.

- *Station 4* - **Infrastructure.** Provided information on infrastructural issues of concern to homestead communities.

- *Station 5* - **Draft Priority Projects.** Provided an overview of *draft* Priority Projects for the Wai'anae/Lualualei and Nānākuli Regions.

- *Station 6* - **Other Issues & Opportunities.** Provided attendees with an open space to voice their mana'o on issues and opportunities not covered at other stations.

Community Leader Mana'o

- Separate Wai'anae and Lualualei Ahupua'a
  - Recommendation from PKEA to separate Lualualei into its own Regional Plan
- Community-Based Education Programs
  - Opportunities and environments to prepare students to survive and thrive wherever they decide to live, such as STEM education
- PKEA - Additional Projects
  - Kalanianaole Beach Park
  - Swimming pool
  - Tennis courts
  - Play apparatus

    - Two or three story building with parking, additional classrooms, and meeting space

- Previous Priority Project & Community Updates
    - Nānākuli Public Library completed
    - Bike lanes completed
    - Road widening pau
    - Road paving on city streets completed
    - Water and sewage lines project completed
    - Gov. Ige signed HB 2106 - requires sea level rise analysis in environmental impact statements before building projects
    - Pua Ave - 1st road to be used for commercial deliveries - but too narrow
        - Church plus Food Bank distribution
    - WCEAR Meetings:
        - NB36
        - May 17, 2018
        - Commission meeting June 19, 2018
        - Include mention of Rep. Gates and Sen. Shimabukuro
- Desired Priority Projects
    - Free community cultural classes
    - Support nonprofits opportunity for rm. space
    - Speed bumps
        - Community contact the following to report speeding vehicles and raise awareness
            - HPD
            - Council
            - Commission

Request for PKE Ave. intersection to have two left-turn lanes onto Farrington
Right now, only one lane left and other right
Nānākuli Avenue speed humps

Questions from Community Leaders

- Is DOT going to widen Hakimo Road, especially the PKE intersection, to stop short-cutting through PKE?

APPENDIX I - Attendance

- Patty Kahanamoku-Teruya, Nānākuli Series 7
- Germaine Toguchi, Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Stacelynn Eli, Nānākuli
- Kona Jugoz, Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Karen Awana, Series 7
- Kapua Keliʻikoa-Kamai, Waiʻanae Valley Homestead Community Association

- Brent Kakesako, HACBED
- Keoki Noji, HACBED
- Puni Kekauoha, Papakōlea
- Lehua Kinilau-Cano, DHHL
- Julie Cachola, DHHL
- Ulu Lota, DHHL

Appendix E

Waiʻanae & Lualualei Kou Manaʻo Questionnaire

Wai'anae and Lualualei Kou Mana'o Questionnaire

DHHL Regional Plans assess land use development factors, identify issues and opportunities as well as the region's top priorities. As a lessee and homestead resident, your voice holds an important role in creating the plan and selecting the priorities. Please share your thoughts below.

General Information[1]**

Homestead Community _____

Household Address _____

Email Address _____

Name (Optional) _____

1. **LOOKING BACK, these *issues and opportunities* were identified in The Regional Plan for Wai'anae & Lualualei (2010). Which issues and opportunities are still important to you today?**

Issue/Opportunity	Yes	No
Traffic	___	___
Community Education (youth, visitors, financial literacy, etc.)	___	___
Community Use Areas (community centers, parks, etc.)	___	___
Community-Based Economic Development Opportunities	___	___
Cemetery	___	___
Homesteaders' Houses (repairs, energy efficiency, beautification, etc.)	___	___
Agriculture and Food Security (farm lots, food production, etc.)	___	___

2. **LOOKING AHEAD, are there any other issues or opportunities that you would like to see addressed in the 2017-18 Regional Plan Update?**

[1] **PRIVACY STATEMENT

All answers will be made anonymous with no identifying information attached before the answers are summarized and shared with the greater public. The personal information (i.e., name, household address, email address) gathered from this questionnaire will not be shared publicly. Entering your name is optional. We ask for household address so we can determine responses by homestead to better inform the plan. Entering your email address is optional and will be used only to send any additional information about the plan and planning process.

3. **LOOKING BACK, these *Priority Projects* were identified in The Regional Plan for Wai'anae & Lualulalei (2010). Which priority projects are still important to you today?**

Priority Project	Description	Yes	No
Kaupuni Community Center	The City has a plan to upgrade existing park amenities and develop new recreational facilities, including athletic fields and courts as well as a community center. Upon completion of the community center, the Wai'anae Valley Homestead Association has expressed interest in managing the Park for revenue generating purposes.	___	___
Wai'anae Kai Community Development	The Wai'anae Kai Hawaiian Homestead Association (WKHHA) is planning several projects on DHHL lands located in the vicinity of the Wai'anae Kai Homestead. The concept is to develop both revenue-generating and community facilities, including a photovoltaic (PV) farm, a community center, and kūpuna and transitional housing.	___	___
Wai'anae Transportation Corridor Coordination and Improvements	This priority project seeks to resolve traffic issues along the Coast. Residents face traffic interruptions throughout the year. When one construction project is completed, another construction project is started. By coordinating the timing of construction projects traffic interruptions could be minimized.	___	___
Going Green in Wai'anae	The objective of this project is to create energy and water efficient homes within existing DHHL homesteads in Wai'anae through: (1) Energy retrofitting and installation of solar water heaters and/or photovoltaic panels; (2) Determination of the feasibility to reuse greywater and determination of the possibility to install separate irrigation water meters to reduce sewer charges; and (3) Programs that assist homesteaders hook up to City sewer system.	___	___
Agriculture/ Aquaculture Production and Food Security	This project aims at providing educational training programs that would encourage existing lessees to engage in agricultural production for subsistence purposes and/or supplemental income.	___	___

4. **LOOKING AHEAD, are there any other Priority Projects that you would like to see addressed in the 2017-18 Regional Plan Update?**

5. **Would you like to receive email updates about the Regional Plan Update?** Yes No

Any Additional Questions or Mana'o? *Please send all comments, questions, and inquiries to DHHLWaianaeRP@hacbed.org or call HACBED at 550-2661.*

Appendix F

Wai‘anae & Lualualei Homesteads: All Potential Priority Projects

Wai'anae & Lualualei Hawaiian Homestead Communities:

All Potential Priority Projects as Identified by Community Members

Community-identified projects listed below are *in addition to* those mentioned in Section 6 of this document. These projects were identified at community meetings, via Kou Mana'o questionnaires, and through various communication with community members.

Strategies

- "Capacity building support for Homestead Associations, nonprofits, and CBOs in Wai'anae"
- "Work collectively, ID champions and collaborators, and get funding – need to find the right people who know where the funding is"
- "Link DHHL Regional Plans across islands"
- "Coordinate our communities to solve larger issues"

Opportunities

- "Hawai'i Energy – will come to home and provide LED bulbs, shower heads, etc. – just need to call and make an appointment"

Roadways and Traffic

- "Need to coordinate better between utility companies (electricity, water, etc.)"
- "Some bus stops taken away in community recently – what is the solution?"
- "What is DHHL doing to get the C&C to either accept our homestead streets/roads, OR accepting the fact that C&C won't – so what are we going to do now?"

Safety and Enforcement

- "Parties and other disturbances such as dirt bike speeding"
- "Military training – noise"
- "Emergency supplies for Wai'anae Valley needed"
- "How to get information out in time of disaster?"
- "Evacuation Route needs to be clarified – where do we go?"

- "Coordinate efforts across departments and with CERF?"
- "Kaupuni as stage or command center in time of disaster?"

Space, Location, and Housing

- "Need holistic approach and funding sources for kūpuna housing"
- "Congestion – consider adding new parks and public facilities instead of more homes"
- "Public spaces should not be used for private use"
- "Vacant lots at the top of Kaneaki Street – residents were promised a park in that space in 2000s"
    - "Keiki need a place to play in that area – playing in the street where people drive too fast"
    - "Open to the entire community, not just the neighbors"
- "'Ohana housing – NAHASDA funding"
- "Reassess community center use – preschool? Day care?"
- "INFORM us of prospective Homestead EXPANSION within the next 50 years, like the STATE Lands makai of WVH's Kepauala & Kaneilio's Street (tmk 85004061 & 85004003, 23 & 31 acres respectively) as well as other S of H lands."

Education

- "DHHL provide list of policies as they impact homesteaders"
    - "List of last 20 policies created/amended/rescinded/deleted/replaced, or 10 years of that history"
    - "current/future planned Admin RULES/POLICY proposals"
    - "Explain the various ZONES and how they impact us"
- "Wai'anae Valley has always pushed on voter education"

Community Needs

- "Increased trust between beneficiaries and DHHL – important that DHHL is partner with beneficiaries and associations"
- "Childcare needed"
- "Home business / small cottage industry – Hawaiian organizations should have preference"
- "Need to engage more community members"
- "Homesteads do own questionnaires if desired"