

2018 MOLOKAI REGIONAL PLAN – UPDATE ON PROJECTS

Issues:

AG=Agriculture **WA**=Water **NRM**=Natural Resource Management **COMM**=Community **ECD**=Economic Development **POL**=Policies **DHHL**=DHHL Project

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#	ISSUE	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	STATUS	FUNDING
1.	AG	**Support Molokai Sustainment Farming Project, Ho'olehua Farmer's Association and Kukui Helepō.	This project cultivates Kukui as an on-island fuel source for renewable energy. The project can produce other products like lā'au and oil and will help to increase agricultural production and manage the watershed.	Homesteaders are growing Kukui, but the biodiesel part needs more work and coordination with DHHL. Unencumbered land suitable for an industrial uses in Ho'olehua need to be identified and the Molokai Island Plan amended.	
2.	AG	Continue funding shared farm equipment program.	This is a priority project from the 2008 Regional Plan that has been successful in obtaining shared use farm equipment. This project continues funding for the program to develop a cooperative governance structure.		
3.	AG	Support the creation of a new division address agriculture needs within the department.	DHHL issues Ag leases, but provides no ag support for lessees. Agricultural issues brought to the attention of DHHL go unanswered due to the lack of a staff point of contact for agriculture.	DHHL continues partnership with UH-CTAHR to provide dedicated agriculture extension agents for ag lessees. DHHL is implementing Ag initiatives, including: an Ag Program Plan; 3 subsistence ag homestead communities; a new AG Position.	
4.	AG	Support the development of a community base to promote agriculture initiatives.	Create a community agriculture group that acts as a clearinghouse for agriculture initiatives that affect beneficiaries.	Agricultural advisory committees were established on the Big Island and Molokai (where DHHL still have ag extension agents) to receive reports from the respective Ag extension agent and to advise on curriculum/scope.	
5.	AG	Create community agriculture plots.	Food security is a concern for many homesteaders. Community gardens is a way for beneficiaries to be involved in farming while also providing food for their families.		
6.	AG	Support production of crops with local market.	Production of crops that can be utilized on-island can reduce over-head costs and improve profitability of farming.		
7.	AG	Multi-pronged agriculture training program	Ahupua'a o Molokai Agriculture Peer-to-Peer grant will assist homesteaders to: get certifications in farming, food production, food safety and marketing so they can mentor other farmers; start a seed saving training program; provide training in raising potted plants; and	In progress.	\$84,300 (DHHL Ag. Peer-to-Peer Grant)

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			advise farmers ready to move from subsistence gardens to production farming.		
8.	AG	Natural Farming Systems	Makakuoha Cooperative Agriculture Peer-to-Peer grant project will conduct natural farming systems training and demonstration projects on agricultural homestead lots in Ho’olehua and Kalama’ula.	Almost completed.	\$70,000 (DHHL Ag. Peer-to-Peer Grant)
9.	AG	Training to develop ag lots into commercial farm businesses	Sons of Ho’olehua Cooperative Agriculture Peer-to-Peer grant.		\$69,300 (DHHL Ag. Peer-to-Peer Grant)
10.	AG	Support legal action against former agriculture lessees engaged in pineapple production.	Acidification of soil may have occurred from pineapple production. Raising the pH back to pre-pineapple levels is expensive and limits production for several years. This project would support legal action against former agriculture lessees for breach of contract, failure to return general lease lands in the same condition it was received.	There are several soil remediation and permaculture projects. Pineapple companies no longer exist. Funding for legal action might be better spent on funding soil remediation projects.	
11.	AG/ ECD	Support long-term viability of slaughter house	The slaughter house has been plagued with high energy costs, lack of trained labor, and limited USDA inspection capabilities. The slaughter house needs to be a profitable enterprise on Molokai.		
12.	AG/ ECD	Develop Open Market in Ho’olehua	Development of an open market would provide a local venue for homesteaders to sell food products within the homestead community.	Need to find the right location for this. Lanikeha Center?? Some would like to see the Kaunakakai Farmer's Market relocated to Malama Park.	
13.	ECD	Develop a light industrial area.	Homesteaders need a light industrial area--they often have to conduct light industrial activities on their homestead lot because no other land is available. An unencumbered DLNR parcel is near the airport and suitable for the development of an industrial area.	Unencumbered land suitable for industrial uses in Ho’olehua need to be identified and the Molokai Island Plan amended. The DLNR land near the Airport is supposed to come into the DHHL inventory. DHHL should pursue the transfer.	
14.	ECD	**Alternative Energy Initiatives	The State’s current dependence on imported fossil fuel impacts residents, businesses and	Construction expected in 2019. Photovoltaic project for DHHL Ho’olehua	

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			farmers on Molokai. Energy costs are higher than the national average and can be more volatile. Homesteaders want to find alternatives that will generate energy on Molokai and reduce the cost of energy.	drinking water system and a photovoltaic system for Lanikeha Center. Some people are pursuing the idea of an electric cooperative or decoupled micro-grid for energy independence.	
15.	ECD/ COMM	Support development of an on-island green-trades training program	Homesteaders have indicated that making Molokai self-sustainable is important. A self-sustainable Molokai could provide opportunities to use/buy/support local agriculture, energy production/resources. The development of an on-island training program in green-trades would address one facet of sustainability.	The challenge on Molokai is finding a suitable parcel with access to infrastructure for this use. Should consider the FAA Station at Mo'omomi.	
16.	NRM	Endorse permanent rules for sustainable fishing from Nīhoa to ʻĪlio.	The fishing resources off the Northwest coast of Molokai are impacted by the activities that occur both on the island and at sea. A pilot project that created guidelines for sustainable fishing was successful in protecting the fisheries for future generations while continuing to provide opportunities for harvesting. The creation of enforceable, permanent rules would provide long-term protection for the fisheries.	Mo'omomi CBSFA has become controversial. DHHL has not taken a position because it's not our kuleana to manage fisheries. Land-side management of Mo'omomi area will be addressed in SAP (No. 9).	
17.		Request coordination with contractors to repair road to pre-installation conditions.	Installation of fiber optics by Sandwich Isle Communications (SIC) has left the road bumpy. The community would like the road to be repaired to previous conditions at SIC expense.		
18.	NRM/ COMM	Master Plan Kalaupapa	Kalaupapa is a unique county that was a traditional native Hawaiian settlement. In 1866, this isolated peninsula also became a community for people afflicted with Hansen's disease. A portion of the peninsula is part of the DHHL land inventory under lease to the National Park Service (NPS). NPS has begun planning for the future of the peninsula. The NPS lease will expire in 2041. The need for the Hansen's settlement also expires as the remaining patients pass on.	DHHL in consultation with beneficiaries are actively participating in the Kalaupapa NPS General Management Plan and Environmental Assessment. A draft is currently available for comment. A revised draft General Management Plan is open for comment until Dec. 15. DHHL is working on comments and beneficiaries are encouraged to submit their own comments by the deadline.	

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			DHHL has a vested interest in the planning of Kalaupapa as a land owner, and also as a native Hawaiian Trust. The beneficiaries have indicated their desire to be engaged in the planning for the future of Kalaupapa.		
19.	POL	Support the modification of lease/permit options available to native Hawaiians.	Leases available currently do not provide the flexibility some beneficiaries desire. Use of revocable permits limits the capability of permit holders to acquire loans/grants. Community members would like to see other options for land use be made available to them.	LMD ROE reform; Informational item presented at HHC, November 2018	
20.	POL	**Create a separate planning mechanism.	Industrial scale wind farms in Mo’omomi and Anahaki are a concern for many residents (i.e., “no build zone,” cables, etc.).	Beneficiary Consultation completed. Land Use Designation changed to “Special District.” Next step is for DHHL to contract a consultant to prepare the Special Area Management Plan.	
21.	POL	Support creation of new land designation.	DHHL’s 10 Land Use Designations don’t work for special lands like Kalaupapa or culturally significant lands like Pālā’au or Mo’omomi.	Kalaupapa, Pālā’au and Mo’omomi are all designated as Special District. The Molokai Island Plan has some unique overlays, such as Natural Resource Management and Subsistence Access Areas and Cultural Resource Management Areas that can be refined in the Special Area Plan process.	
22.	POL	Support the creation of a new division to address energy issues within the department	Energy issues brought to the attention of the department often go unanswered due to the lack of point of contact for energy.		
23.	POL (DOE)	Coordinate with DOE, advocate for the separation of children before and after school based on school type (middle school)	The middle school students currently utilize the same breezeway/bus pickup as the high school. The younger kids are being bullied. Community members would like to see middle school and high school students separated to ensure their safety.	6 acres of land next to Middle/High School was transferred in 2012 from DHHL to DOE in partial exchange for the Mā’ili parcel on O’ahu. DOE needs to pursue plans to use the land, particularly the upper parking lot, to separate the High and Middle School students pick up/drop off areas.	

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24.	POL/ ECD	Determine if DHHL can legally sponsor the development of a chicken stadium on DHHL land.	Development of gaming (chicken fighting) could boost the local economy.	State Attorney General determined that gaming is not legal and cannot be conducted on Hawaiian home lands. This project was not pursued.	
25.	WA	Assess and repair leaks in potable water delivery and storage system	The homestead communities on Molokai were the first to be established. As the infrastructure ages, repairs may be necessary to ensure system integrity is maintained.	Construction expected in 2019. DHHL obtained \$20M in federal funds for major capital improvements.	
26.	WA	Support legal action	Initiate legal action, cease and desist use of well 17 without a permit, provide back payment for consumption at appropriate rate, non-agriculture rate. Injunctive relieve-cease transmission of water by Molokai Ranch until required HRS 343 EIS requirements are met.	Kukui Case is before the Hawai'i Supreme Court on appeal	
27.	WA	** Modify septic system at Kiowea Park	Kiowea Park gets a lot of use due in part to lower rental rates when compared to other facilities. The high use as well as its location near sea level causes frequent back up of the septic system into the lavatory facilities. The system needs to be modified to reduce sewage backflow. DHHL has identified a funding a source that can be utilized for materials necessary to modify the system if community can supply labor.	Completed.	
28.	WA	** Conduct water pressure testing in Kalama'ula	The water conveyance system in Kalama 'Uula appears to deliver water at varying pressure based on the homestead location. DHHL is installing a SCADA system to improve water delivery management and conducting well pump repairs. These improvements to the system should ensure adequate water pressure is provided to all homestead lots. This project would recommend conducting a pressure test once installation is complete to ensure adequate pressure is available.	Completed.	
29.	WA	DHHL Molokai Potable/Non-Potable	The water resources on the island of Molokai are interconnected. A plan that looks at the entire	The USGS Water Model is anticipated to be completed in 2019.	

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		Water Management Plan	watershed, surface and ground water management can provide a baseline for sustainable use of this resource.		
30.	WA	Normalize water rates between users receiving water from county and DHHL systems.	Some homestead lots are connected to the County water system, and pay higher rates than homesteads connected to the DHHL water system.	A Water Rate Study was completed in 2018 for all DHHL-owned water systems, including the DHHL Ho’olehua water system.	
31.	WA/AG	MIS Feasibility Study	The Molokai Irrigation System (MIS) managed by the Department of Agriculture (DOA) provides irrigation water to some of the agriculture lots as well as other non-homestead users. DOA’s capability to effectively manage and properly maintain the MIS has been questioned by the homesteaders. If management of the MIS is transferred, annual operation and maintenance as well as deferred maintenance costs should be assessed.	DHHL Water Policy Plan Implementation Program identified MIS review as a policy goal to focus on in 2019	
32.	WA/AG	DHHL/DOA MIS Initiatives	The Molokai Irrigation System (MIS) managed by the Department of Agriculture (DOA) provides irrigation water to some of the agriculture lots as well as other non-homestead users. DOA’s capability to effectively manage and properly maintain the MIS has been questioned by the homesteaders. A variety of issues regarding availability of water meters, proper funds appropriation and maintenance of the infrastructure have been raised.		
33.	COMM	Recreation at Lanikeha	With the addition of over 80 new house lots, there is a need for recreational facilities in Lanikeha. The type of facilities would depend on the needs of the community. Decisions on the type of recreation should consider long term costs and future needs, i.e., development of ball field leaves no space for a gym or vice versa.	The area has historically been used as a sports field. Concern about lack of recreational facilities was reiterated during the EA process for the Veterans’ Center, and some accommodation of youth recreational activities was discussed, but have to be worked out during the licensing process.	

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34.	COMM park	Retain Pālā’au Park as a separate facility from Kalaupapa after the DLNR lease expires.	Pālā’au Park is the only State Park on the island of Molokai and is currently leased to DLNR. The lease is set to expire in 2011. The State recently invested approximately \$1 million dollars in improvements to the park. Under the current lease, DLNR maintains the campsites and covers the caretaker expenses. Pālā’au Park is culturally significant and should not be considered as part of Kalaupapa.	Need to check with LMD on status of license to State Parks. NPS is not proposing management of NHP areas within the State Park, which are governed by DLNR regs, with the exception of maintenance of the Kalaupapa Overlook in cooperation with DLNR.	\$1M (DLNR-Parks)
35.	COMM	Create a Community Hālau.	The cost for lodging on Molokai can be expensive. The development of community halau(s) to provide lodging.		
36.	COMM	Lanikeha Center Improvements	Molokai Homestead Farmers Alliance Grant-In-Aid Comprehensive improvements to the Lanikeha including roof repair, new flooring, kitchen equipment, and photovoltaic component to increase energy efficiency.	Major renovations complete. Photovoltaic expected to start construction in 2019.	\$1.75 million (GIA)
37.	COMM	Kiowea Park Improvements	Kalama’ula Homesteaders Association Grant-In-Aid Project is to construct a new community facility.	New facility currently under construction.	\$500,000 (GIA)
38.	COMM	Strategic Planning Capacity	Ahupua’a o Molokai Capacity Building grant. The Ahupua’a and six other homestead associations partnered on this grant for board training, strategic planning, improving organizational management processes, and increasing membership and outreach.	Completed.	\$33,310 (DHHL Capacity Building Grant)
39.	COMM	Website design and presentation on culture and history	Molokai Homestead Farmers Alliance Capacity Building Grant. This project is to design a website and to host a presentation on native Hawaiian culture and history.	Completed.	\$5,000 (DHHL Capacity Building Grant)
40.	COMM/ ECD	Financial training Capacity	Molokai Hawaiian Home Lands Kupuna Committee Capacity Building Grant. This project is to conduct financial training for kupuna to build awareness of financial benefits and housing.	Completed.	\$5,000 (DHHL Capacity

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					Building Grant)
41.	DHHL	DHHL Ho’olehua Water System Improvements	Major capital improvements to the entire Ho’olehua water system, including installation of a photovoltaic component for energy efficiency to operate the well pumps.	DHHL secured over \$20M in federal USDA Rural Development funds. Construction expected to begin in 2019.	\$31 million (USDA funding)
42.	DHHL	Ho’olehua Scattered Ag Lots	Design and construct infrastructure to convert 5 existing agriculture lots to 20 agriculture lots	Awaiting State CIP funds to be released.	\$1.5 million (DHHL CIP)
43.	DHHL	Nā’iwa Agriculture Lot subdivision	Design and construct infrastructure for 58 lots. Lots were awarded in the 1980s as part of the acceleration program.	Awaiting State CIP funds to be released.	\$1.5 million (DHHL CIP)
44.	DHHL	Molokai Veterans Center	Design and construct new facility located near the Lanikeha Center in Ho’olehua.	Awaiting final approval from Department of Health for the wastewater system. Then, project may be bid out for construction.	\$4 million (DHHL CIP)
45.	DHHL	Kapa’akea and Kamiloloa-One Ali’i flood mitigation		Currently in planning phase.	
46.	DHHL	Kapuāiwa Coconut Grove Cleanup	DHHL conducted a cleanup of the Grove and fenced in the area to protect this sacred place from unauthorized vehicular access and disrespectful behavior, such as dumping of rubbish, unauthorized fires, pollution of springs.	Initial cleanup completed. DHHL seeking partnerships with community for long-term stewardship and developing a management plan.	
47.	DHHL	’Ohi ‘apilo Wetland and Bird Sanctuary Mitigation	When this Pālā’au wetland get inundated by heavy rains, non-native fish species proliferate, then die off when the wetland starts drying up. DHHL has been overseeing botulism prevention efforts of the entire site that stretches over 25 acres of wetlands.	A Study was completed providing long term management plan recommendations	