Overview of DHHL’s East Maui Lands

Hāna Community Center
August 18, 2019
EAST MAUI

• No lands were set aside by the HHCA for homesteading in East Maui;
• In 1995, through the Act 14 settlement, East Maui lands were included in the Trust:
  • 151 acres in Keʻanae
  • 91 acres in Wailuanui
  • 656 acres in Wākiu.
Keʻanae (151 acres)
32 subsistence agricultural lots on 57 acres
92 acres of general ag use
93 acres of community use

Wailua (91 acres)
11 subsistence ag lots on 28 acres
53 acres of general ag use
10 acres of conservation use might be proposed by the residents of Wailua.
The Island Plan designates 10 acres along the shoreline for conservation use and designates the remaining lands for general agricultural use which can accommodate different land uses that might be proposed by the residents of Wailua.

**WĀKIU – 565 acres**

- 3 acres Commercial
- 5 acres Community Use
- 522 acres General Ag
- 5 acres Industrial
- 80 lots 20,000 sf homestead residential lots
- 22 lots 3-acre Subsistence Ag

**TOTALS:** 102 Lots
WĀKIU
656 acres

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80 lots 20,000 sf homestead residential lots
22 lots 3-acre Subsistence Ag
TOTALS: 102 Lots
Cultural Kīpuka
EAST MAUI COMMUNITIES ARE CULTURAL KĪPUKA

• Traditional practices of loʻi kalo cultivation and subsistence hunting and fishing still exist.
• Residents are staunchly independent and self-reliant, but they also have a strong sense of community.
• They have deep genealogical connections and kuleana to place—to ensure healthy systems of water, land and food.
• They have weathered many storms.
• They assert their right to sufficient stream flow to support the exercise of their traditional and customary native Hawaiian rights to grow kalo and gather in, among, and around east Maui streams and estuaries.
Concerns about DHHL

• DHHL might settle beneficiaries in Ke‘anae and Wailuanui who would be unaccustomed to traditional, subsistence lifestyles.

• It would be damaging for the community if DHHL beneficiaries could bypass residents who have been waiting for decades to lease lands in Ke‘anae and Wailuanui.

• They want to make the lands available to the families from Ke‘anae and Wailuanui.

• They recommend that the lands be designated as Special District lands to prompt further community discussions.
Policy Issues

• In our zeal to settle Hawaiians on the land, we are responsible for up-rooting families from their ancestral lands...and then placing them on new lands where they don‘t know the mo‘olelo, or the natural resource cycles...the winds, the seas.

• As we settle Hawaiians in their new homes, are we promoting or detracting from ‘rehabilitation?’

• Do our policies promote further displacement of individuals from their ‘ohana and ancestral lands?

• Could ‘rehabilitation’ occur more naturally, more permanently if there is a better alignment to place?

• How can we honor traditional knowledge and make them common elements of ‘rehabilitation?’