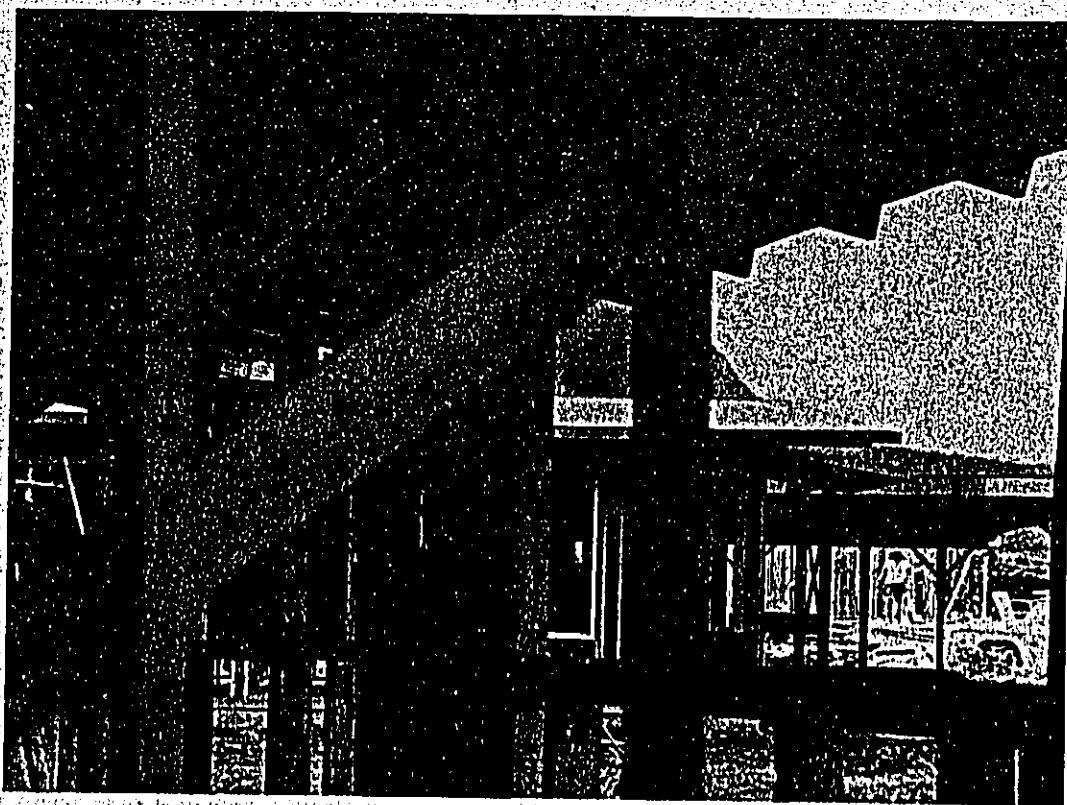


DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS 1973 ANNUAL REPORT



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William G. Among
Director



Richard Paglinawan
Deputy Director

The Honorable President,
Members of the Senate and
The Honorable Speaker,
Members of the House of Representatives
of the Seventh Legislature
Regular Session 1974

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:

As required by Section 222 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended, it is again a pleasure for me to report to you the achievements of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, which was again a year of progress.

This report, in brief, tells of the diligent, aggressive, and dedicated work of the employees of the Department, and of the members of the Hawaiian Homes Commission for their dedication and cooperation. Above all, we appreciate their sincere interest and efforts to improve the lot of the homesteaders and the community in general.

We are also grateful for the response and assistance we received from the Legislature; the Executive Branch of our government; the Hawaii Housing Authority and many other public and private agencies, including homestead and community organizations, and to many, many individuals, too numerous to name.

In closing, may I, on behalf of all employees in the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, express my appreciation for your guidance, support and advice without which our task would have been very difficult.

Respectfully,

John A. Burns
Governor of Hawaii

William G. Among
Director

This report is dedicated to the following faithful employees who retired during the fiscal year 1972-73, after serving the State and the people of Hawaii for a combined total of 70 years:

CHARLES S. MEYER, Project Manager, Molokai	40 years
MATTHEW SPENCER, Water System Service Helper, Molokai	30 years

Under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, the function of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands is to carry out programs

- to screen and evaluate applications received from those persons who are qualified for residential, farm or pastoral lots;
- to develop lands and assigning them to Hawaiians on priority basis; and
- to provide financial assistance when available to those who qualify and who need loans for construction, maintenance or repair of homes; as well as loans for farming and ranching or other needs as spelled out in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act or by subsequent policies set forth by the Commission.

ADMINISTRATION

For the fiscal year 1972-73, it cost \$877,932 to run the Department, as well as to provide services to all homesteaders and applicants.

To carry out its programs and activities, there were 53 authorized positions in the entire Department of which 46 were filled as of June 30, 1973, plus a policy-making Commission of seven members with the Director of the Department serving as Chairman.

The staff devotedly and conscientiously worked on all requests for services, in many instances, going over and beyond the call of duty to give, improve, and strengthen services.

In October 1972, the Department was finally able to fill its Planner position which was authorized by the 1971 Legislature. His major responsibility is to provide efficient management of Hawaiian Home Lands throughout the State, plus administer construction contracts for and in the name of the Department and comprehensive land use planning, development of lands for commercial and industrial uses on a basis consistent with residential requirements. In addition, permission was granted to fill the Homestead Assistant position to manage the increase in services required of homestead families at Nanakuli which total nearly 500.

For the first time, two social workers from the Department of Social Services and Housing were assigned to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands in May 1973 to provide social services to families in the Waimanalo, Nanakuli and Papakolea-Kewalo homestead areas on Oahu, as well as at Anahola and Kekaha, Kauai. It is anticipated that such services will assist in alleviating some of the social problems in the homestead areas, as well as to encourage and instill in the homesteaders the need to participate in educational, vocational, recreational and other organized programs to wrench them out of the cycle of poverty. As soon as additional workers are available, they will also provide similar services to families in other homestead projects throughout the State.



This year was marked by an increase in the interest on the part of the employees in professional development. The number of employees training in and out of the Department was much larger than the year before. The total manhours received in training by all employees was nearly 300 as compared to 125 the previous year. The increase was due to staff's interest to participate in

conferences and workshops, such as supervisory-management; agriculture; clerical skills, to name a few.

During this period, a total of four employees in the Department who had 10, 30 and 40 years of government service were given recognition and presented with the State's Public Employees' Incentive and Service Awards at a ceremony held in their honor. More faithful and dedicated employees will receive similar awards in the coming year.

With the consent and advice of the *Hawaiian Homes Commission*, the Department printed and distributed its first official set of Rules and Regulations. As a result, a great deal of staff time was spent in implementing the new policies and procedures, as well as developing an administrative manual.

SERVING THE HAWAIIANS

The Hawaiian Homes Programs have certain benefits for people of Hawaiian ancestry. The Department provides lease for home, pastoral and agricultural lots for \$1.00 a year to anyone qualified and with at least 50% Hawaiian blood and 21 years of age. It is a program which provides assistance to Hawaiians to achieve and to compete within the community.

The program objective is to provide decent, safe, and sanitary homes for families who qualify and to those whose resources are too limited to obtain adequate housing in the private market at prices they can afford.

Although the housing shortage has been a nationwide problem, the Department has continued to build more new homes for the native Hawaiians in the past 2½ years, than any other similar period in the history of the Hawaiian Homes Program. Yet, in spite of this accomplishment, the shortage of housing is still acute.

During the past fiscal year, the Department undertook its second mass construction of 45 homes at Waiakea on the Big Island; the first 83 were built in early 1972 at Waimanalo, Oahu. The Department also started another project at Waimanalo, Oahu towards the end of this fiscal year to construct 67 single-family homes and it is expected to do the same shortly for other areas on Maui, Kauai, and Molokai, as well as other districts on Oahu and Hawaii. Also, in the preliminary planning stages are the construction of community centers, development of an additional recreational facility, to name a few.

Total Summary on Loans

	No. Approved	Total Amount
New Homes	45	\$ 874,418.00
Replacements and Repairs of Homes	41	383,976.00
Total	86	\$1,258,394.00

	Location	Homes	Date Started	Completion
Projects Under Way				
Waiakea	Hawaii	45	March 1973	September 1973
Waimanalo, Mahele Ekolu	Oahu	67	June 1973	December 1973
Paukukalo	Maui	30	Pending construction contract award	
Projects on Drawing Board				
Anahola	Kauai	40	Pending completion of house plans	
Waiimea Community Hall	Hawaii		Completed plans and specifications	
Projects in Preliminary Planning				
Kalamaula	Molokai	35	Site being selected	
Kuhio Village	Hawaii	40	Site development plans being drawn	
Nanakuli	Oahu	430	Pending subdivision design	
Waianae	Oahu	307	Site development plans being drawn	
Molokai Community Center	Molokai		Site development plans being drawn	
Paukukalo Pavillion	Maui		Completed expansion plans	



Because the Department has provided information to the homesteaders and the public about its programs and other useful information, primarily through its newsletter, *Ka Nuhou*, over the past two years, the number of applicants on the waiting list has spiraled to 3,328, or an increase of 66.2%. Another contributing factor to the increase was an action taken by the Hawaiian Homes Commission to adopt the concept of awarding undeveloped lands to native Hawaiians on the waiting list; which resulted in nearly a twofold increase, especially on the island of Oahu, where there is a scarcity of lands and the demand is greatest.

Plus, a good number on the waiting list who did not specify the area which they wished to reside came forth to establish a residential homestead area.

Application Waiting List

ISLAND	June 30, 1972	June 30, 1973
OAHU:		
Nanakuli	187	659
Kewalo-Papakolea	159	218
Waimanalo	865	1,668
Waianae	80	128
Area Not Specified	206	---
	<u>1,497</u>	<u>2,673</u>
HAWAII:		
Keaukaha-Panaewa-Waiakea	125	157
Waimea	70	111
Kawaihae	39	41
	<u>234</u>	<u>309</u>
KAUAI:		
Anahola	55	68
Kekaha	17	19
Puu-Opae	11	9
	<u>83</u>	<u>96</u>
MAUI:		
Paukukalo	154	78
	<u>154</u>	<u>78</u>
MOLOKAI:		
Hoolehua	59	88
Kalamaula	20	26
O'ne Alii	8	12
Kapaakea-Kamiloloa	27	46
	<u>114</u>	<u>172</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>2,002</u>	<u>3,328</u>
	(66.2% increase over 1971-72)	

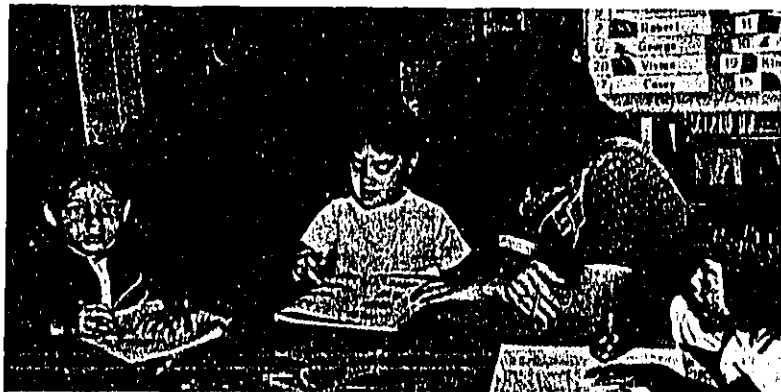
This past year, the Department carried out an active slum clearance and beautification program not only to improve the appearance of the homestead community, but also to encourage self-esteem, pride of home ownership and pride in one's community. In November 1972, the Department sponsored its first statewide homestead beautification program. Recognition awards were made to homesteaders who showed pride of home ownership in various categories. The top perpetual trophies were donated by Governor John A. Burns and the others by the Department.

In addition, concerted effort was made in canvassing individual homestead lots in rounding up abandoned cars in the Kewalo-Papakolea, Nanakuli and Waimanalo homestead areas. As a result, over 200 cars were tagged and towed away without cost to the homesteaders and the Department.

It appears that the function of the Department is merely to provide housing for qualified Hawaiians. However, if one can visualize approximately 2,103 homes of various sizes, housing a population of slightly over 13,000, one can see that a variety of services must also be provided.

<u>Projects in Operation</u>	<u>Number of Homes June 30, 1973</u>
OAHU:	
Kewalo-Papakolea	318
Nanakuli	492
Waimanalo	457
Sub Total	1,267
HAWAII:	
Keaukaha-Panaewa-Waiakea	312
Waimea	77
Kawaihae	7
Sub Total	396
KAUAI:	
Anahola	68
Kekaha	15
Sub Total	83
MAUI:	
Paukukalo	59
Sub Total	59
MOLOKAI:	
Hoolehua	180
Kalamaula	55
Kapaakea-Kamiloloa	39
O'ne Aili	24
Sub Total	298
GRAND TOTAL	2,103

Therefore, the Department has continued to allot space at the various homestead projects to meet the needs of families and individuals by encouraging them to improve their standard of



living and to participate in the mainstream of community life, thereby preparing them to emerge from dependency and become fully participating citizens in the society of today.

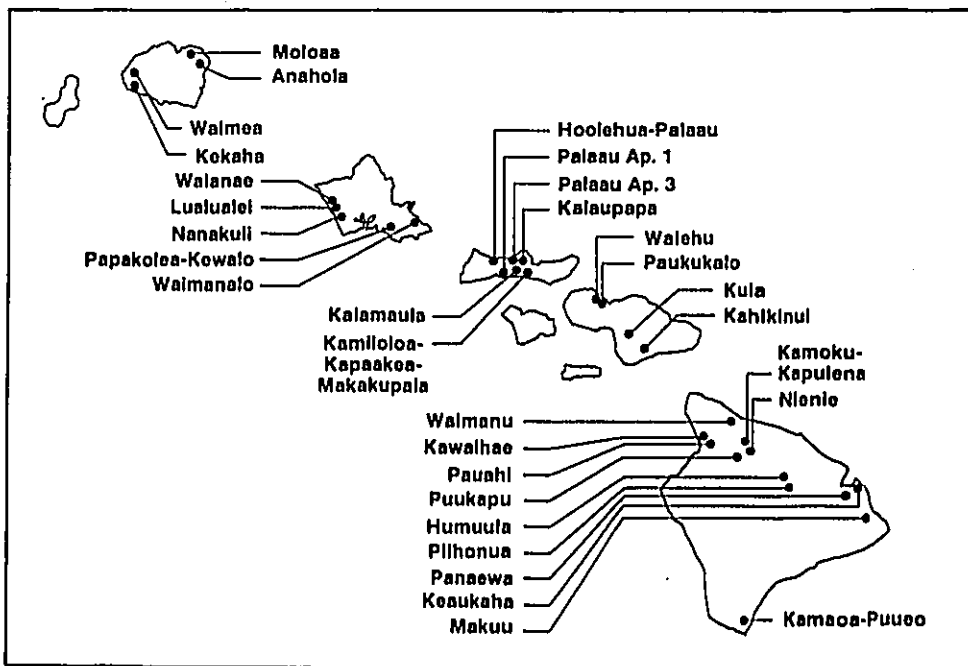
This past year, with the help of various community agencies, both public and private, day care centers, Operation Head Start pre-school programs, public health and safety programs, among others, were conducted at the homestead areas throughout the State.

USE OF THE LANDS

Because no one knew exactly what the true acreage of land has been set aside and designated to the Department an exhaustive study and research was begun a year ago; and the first and perhaps the most accurate Hawaiian Home Land inventory has been compiled by a Consultant firm which included engineering services and the assistance of a former State Surveyor for 41 years.

In brief, the report pointed out that there is a total of 189,878 acres of Hawaiian Home lands throughout the State. Although the State of Hawaii contains a total of 4,128,000 acres, only 4.6% belong to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands. The following table reflects the number of acres of Hawaiian Home lands on each island:

Island	Hawaiian Home Land Acreages	Percent of Total Area of the Respective Islands
Hawaii	110,970 acres	4.3 percent
Kauai	17,967	5.1
Maui	29,075	6.2
Molokai	26,794	16.2
Oahu	5,069	1.3
All Islands	189,878 acres	



Included in the report is a current catalog of the actual uses of the acreages, and a guide for future development and use of such acreages. As a result, the Department will proceed in developing a General Plan which will include a long-range goal for the future use and development of the lands. A Planning Consultant will be engaged by the Department to develop the Plan with the assistance of other agencies specialized in their respective areas; such as the State Land Use Commission, Department of Agriculture, the four county planning departments, the United States Soil Conservation Services, among others.

Since persistent rumors have been making the round that the island of Niihau might be sold some time in the future, in November 1972, the Hawaiian Homes Commission introduced a resolution to help the Niihauans by:

- Providing 99-year leases to the Niihau Hawaiians, so that tenureship can be assured them.
- Providing rehabilitation programs in accordance with the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act 1920, as amended.
- Initiate restoration programs for native flora and fauna.

With the anticipated shutdown of the pineapple companies on Molokai by December 1975, a new organization called the Na Hua Ai Farms was organized by six Hoolehua homesteaders and by the end of the fiscal year, they have successfully grown crops, such as tomatoes, bell peppers, and egg plant. To also prepare themselves for large-scale production, the homesteaders will experiment in cultivating alfalfa to replace pineapple cultivation. In October 1972, the Hawaiian Homes Commission approved the Farms' experimental and demonstration project in order that they may learn more about growing and marketing, and to find out if alfalfa could be grown economically in the future.

Initially, the members of the organization will be planting on a 16-acre site located in Hoolehua.

For the fiscal year 1972-73, ten loans were granted for agriculture and farm purposes, totalling \$69,300.

On June 30, 1973 there is a waiting list of a total of 266 applicants for agricultural and pastoral lands on the islands of Hawaii, Kauai, Maui and Molokai.

State of Hawaii
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

John A. Burns
Governor of Hawaii
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Director
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Richard Paglinawan
Deputy Director

HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION

Chairman:
William G. Among
(Oahu)

Vice-Chairman
James I. Zablan
(Maui-Molokai)

Oahu:
Earl T. Galdeira
Antone Ruis, Jr.
Mrs. Rosemond K. Victorlino

Hawaii:
Mrs. Abbie K. Napeahi

Kauai:
Peter Contrades