HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION · DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

Beneficiary Meeting #2
ʻUalapuʻe Kuleana Homestead Project

Virtual Meeting

March 2, 2022, 6:00 PM – 7:30 PM

Agenda

- Opening Pule/Introductions
- Meeting Purpose and Outcomes
- Project Background and Planning Process
- Existing Environmental Conditions / Findings
- Next Steps
  - Draft Kuleana Homestead Settlement Plan
  - Draft Environmental Assessment
- Closing

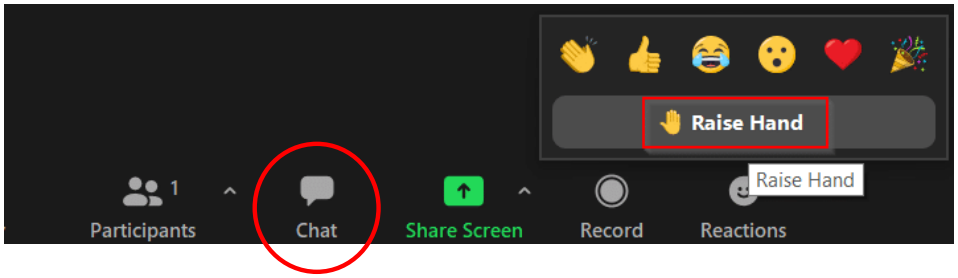
Meeting Kuleana

- Be respectful of the person talking – please do not interrupt
- Wait for faciliator to call on you or type your question into the chat box
- When addressing other participants, be respectful, show aloha, treat others how you would like to be treated
- Agree to disagree – accept that others may have different perspectives and opinions
- Have an open mind – take home new ideas and information
- Everyone gets a chance to ask/speak/comment, before speaking again

How to Share Your Input

During Meeting

- Type into the “Chat” box
- Use “Raise Hand” to ask a question or share your mana‘o

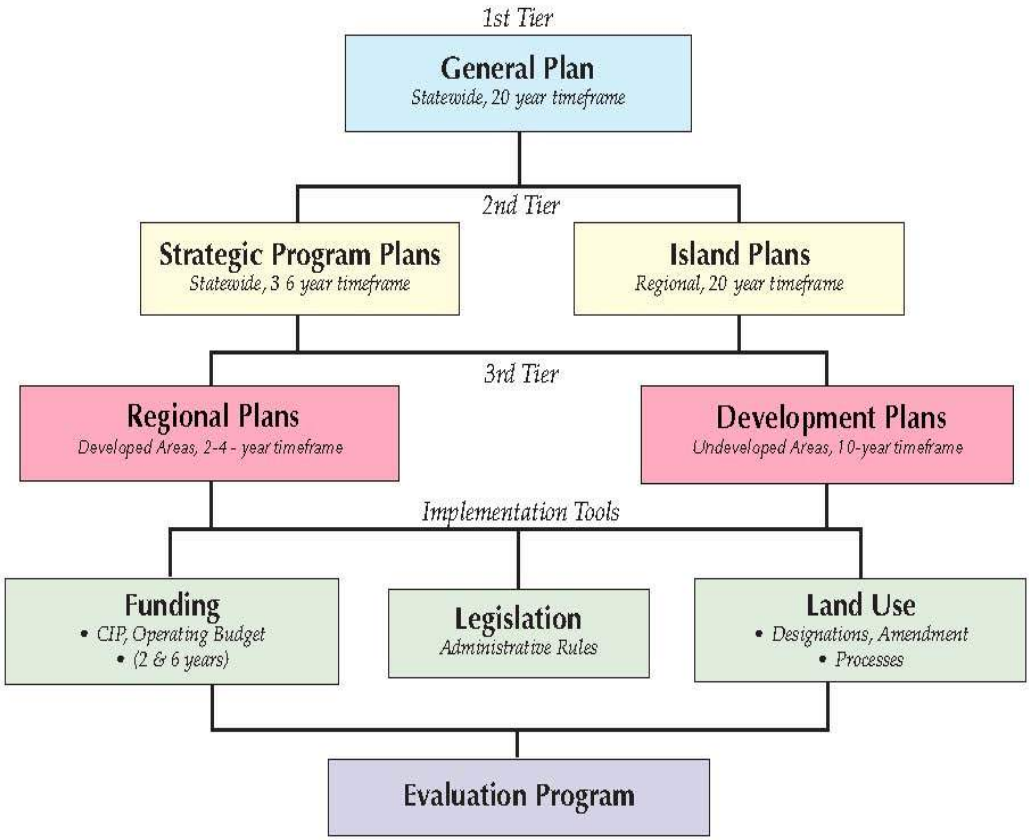


Presentation slides will be posted to the DHHL page at
https://dhhl.hawaii.gov/po/molokai/ualapue-kuleana-homestead-project/

The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act

Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana‘ole

The Planning Process



DHHL Planning System

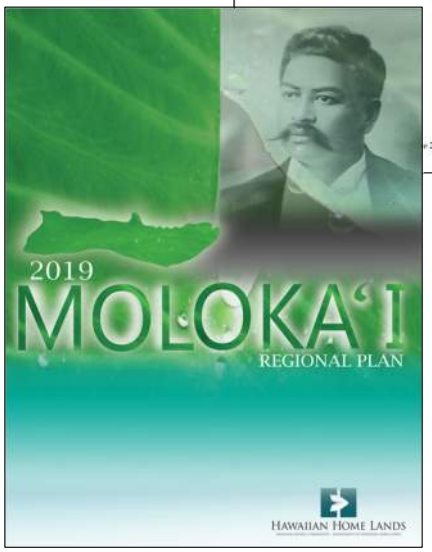
Planning Process

Molokaʻi Island Plan (2005)

- Land Use was designated as Residential, General Agriculture, Special District and Community Use.
- ʻUalapuʻe identified as a high priority development area and was selected as the priority for residential homesteading.

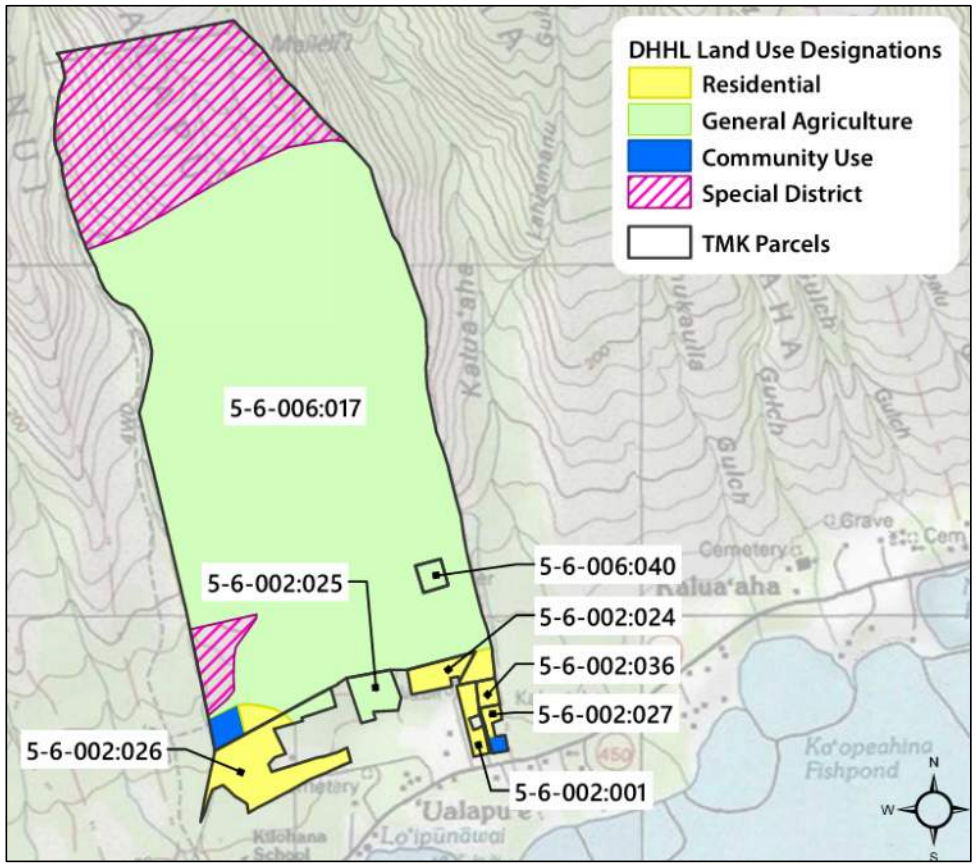
Molokaʻi Regional Plan (2019)

- Updated and approved by Hawaiian Home Commission in Feb 2020.
- ʻUalapue Kuleana Homestead Project was identified as a regional plan priority project.



ʻUalapuʻe Kuleana Homestead Project

- Identified as Priority Project #1 in DHHL Molokaʻi Regional Plan
- Went through Beneficiary Consultation process for 15 months (beginning November 2018)
- Beneficiary movement from traditional development (residential neighborhoods) to kuleana homesteads (subsistence agriculture)
- Plan approved by HHC (February 2020)



What is the Kuleana Homestead Program?

Hawai‘i Administrative Rules §10-3-30:

- Kuleana Homestead leases are designated for available, unimproved Hawaiian home lands
- Suitable for use by lessees who wish immediate access to the land for subsistence uses and who are willing to live on the land and accept an unimproved lot
- Lessee must participate in the Kuleana Homestead Association
- Lessee must maintain rights-of-way and lots

What are the Responsibilities of DHHL?

- The Hawaiian Homes Commission determines which Waitlist(s) to use to make kuleana awards

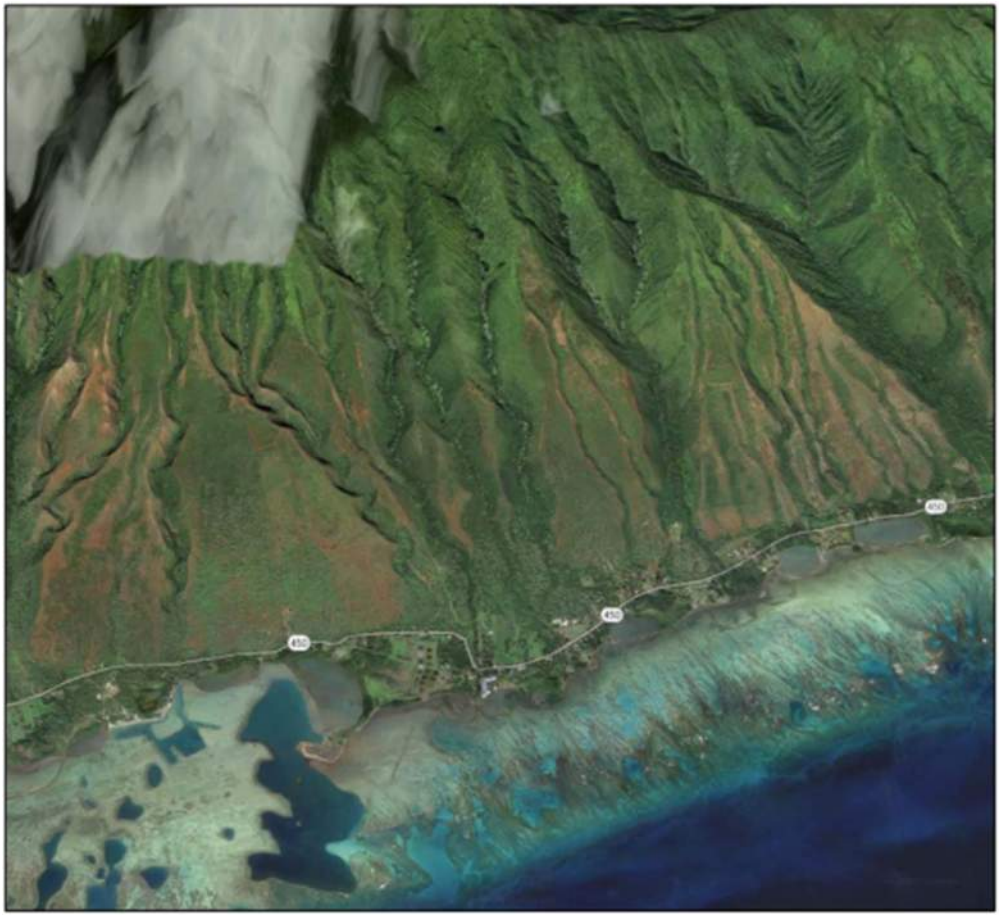
- The Department is required to provide:
  - Metes and bounds descriptions of lots; and
  - An unpaved right-of-way to the awarded lots

What are the Responsibilities of the Lessees?

- Suitable for use by lessees who wish **immediate access** to the land for subsistence uses and who are willing to live on the land and accept an unimproved lot
  - Such parcels only require a right of way to access the site
- Lessees must participate as an active member in the kuleana homestead association to develop and comply with the association's rules and agreements
- Lessees must participate in the maintenance of the right-of-way to the kuleana homestead tract and lots

Why do I want a Kuleana Homestead Lot?

- Shorter time on the waitlist
- Larger number of leases to be awarded
- Ability for homesteaders to start small and expand their activity over time
- Community-based management



Kuleana Lease vs Conventional Lease

KULEANA LEASE

Fast track to get on land

Un-improved Lot / Off-grid lifestyle

More responsibility on lessee

Community Stewardship

CONVENTIONAL LEASE

Prolonged Development Time

More responsibility on DHHL

DHHL develops infrastructure

(water, sewer, power)

TRADE OFF IS TIME AND RESPONSIBILITY – The more DHHL has to do, the more time development takes

Kuleana Homestead Settlement Sequence

Expected Outcomes: KHSP, 343 EA, Land Use Amendments (if any)

PLANNING → DEVELOPMENT → LOT OFFERING AWARD LEASE SIGNING → SETTLEMENT

ʻUalapuʻe Planning Timeline

2nd Beneficiary Meeting (Tonight's Meeting)

3rd Beneficiary Meeting to Share Lot Schemes, 30-day comment period (April 2022)

2nd Community & 4th Beneficiary Meetings to share Draft KHSP (May 2022)

Complete the ʻUalapuʻe Kuleana Homestead Lots Settlement Plan (June 2022)

Informational Presentation of Lots Settlement Plan to HHC (July 2022)

SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Beneficiary Consultation Meeting: Final Settlement Plan and Draft Environmental Assessment (December 2022)

HHC Approval Settlement Plan and Final Environmental Assessment (February 2023)

Expected Outcomes

Planning Phase:

- Kuleana Homestead Settlement Plan
- HRS 343 Environmental Assessment
- 2005 Island Plan Amendments
  (if any, for land use designation)

Mentimeter Questions

Mentimeter

- Please go to www.menti.com (questions 1-4)
- Enter the code: 8160 5081
- Series of questions with responses in live time by all participants
- Responses will become part of the consultation report

Planning Process

- Natural and Cultural Resources
- Cultural Beliefs and Practices
- Hunting and Gathering Rights
- Erosion and Slope
- Accessibility
- Water Availability
- Wellhead Protection
- Community Engagement
- Infrastructure Options
- Proximity to Emergency Response

Relationship to Larger Community

Previous Studies/Relationship to Wahi Pana:

- 1990 Master Plan for ʻUalapuʻe Ahupuaʻa
- 1994 Governors Molokaʻi Subsistence Task Force Report
- 2008 Manaʻe GIS Mapping Project
- 2009 Molokaʻi Forest Reserve Management Plan
- 2017 Pākuʻi Watershed Project FEA
- 2018 Molokaʻi Island Community Plan Update
  - (including the East End Policy Statement)

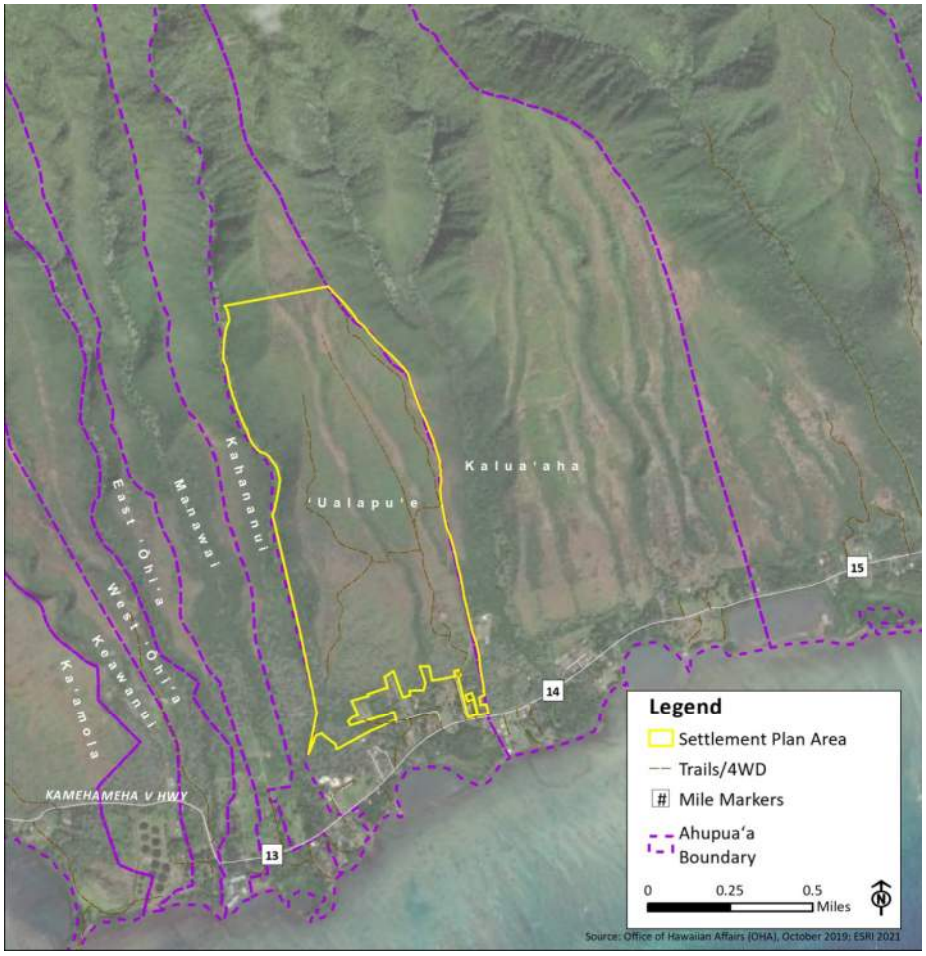
Moku of Manaʻe

- Molokaʻi's East End
- One of the most intact cultural and subsistence landscapes within Hawaiʻi
- Entire moku is vital to the subsistence lifestyle of its community and island residents
- Significant decline in the health and abundance of ahupuaʻa resources

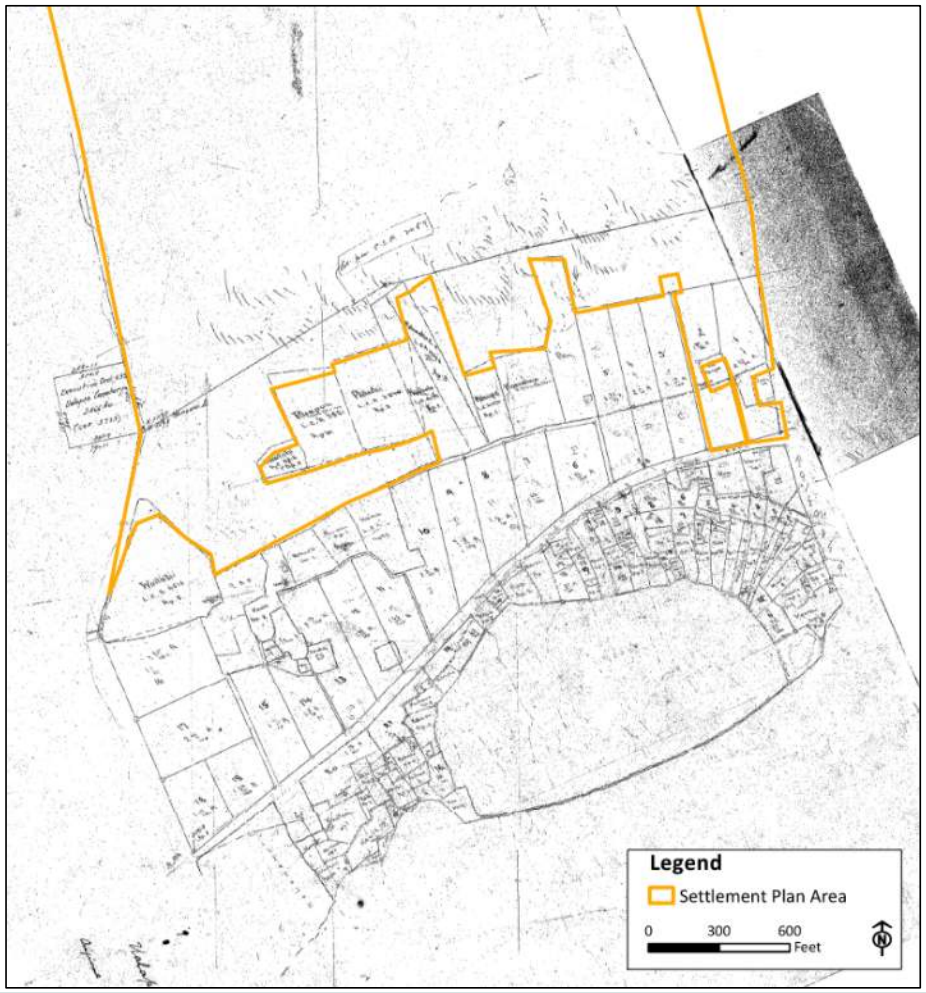
From *Traditional & Customary Practices Report for Manaʻe, Molokaʻi* (2016)

Ahupua‘a

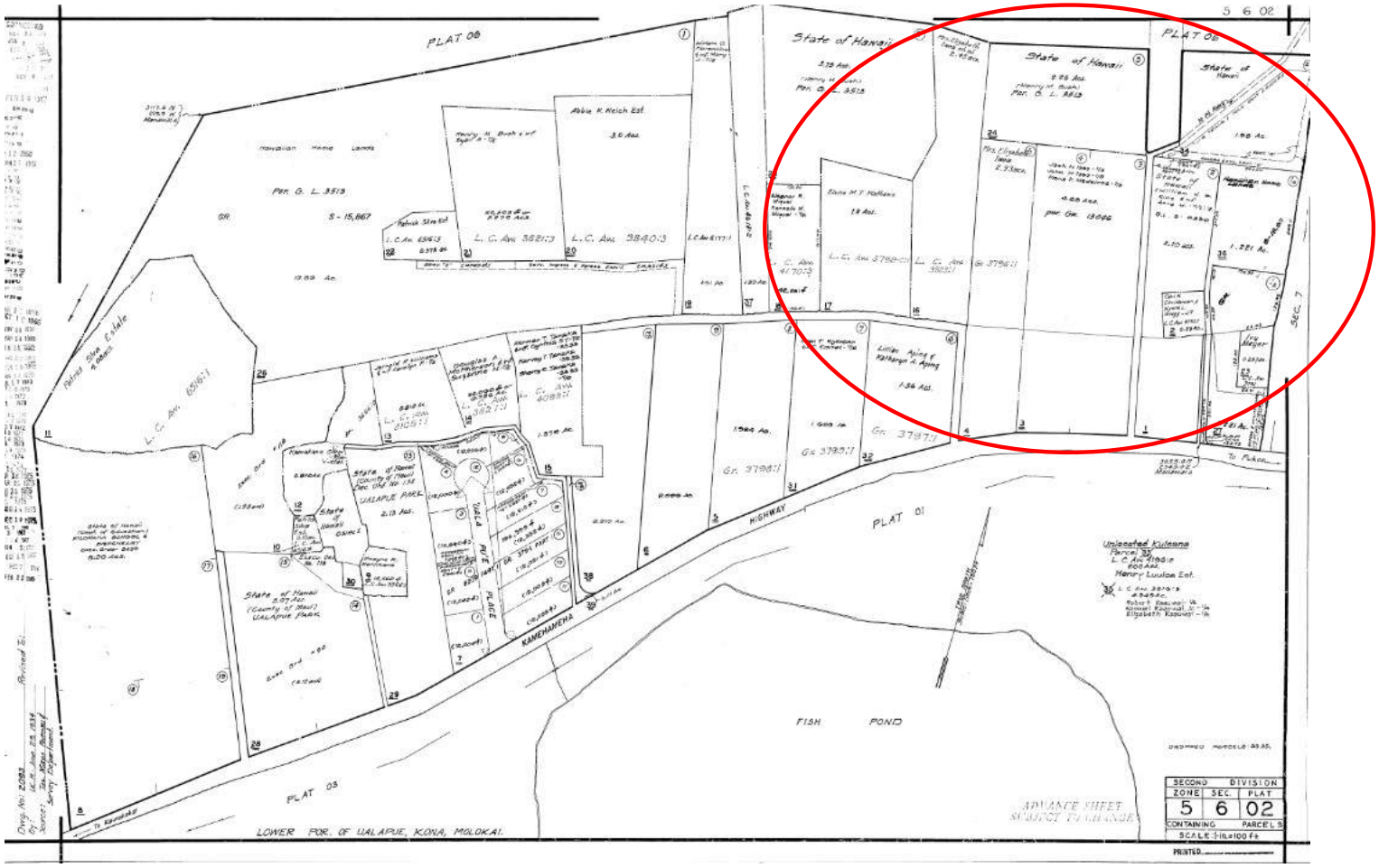
- *‘Uala* (sweet potato) + *Pu‘e* (mound)
  - Agricultural ahupua‘a
- Located between Kahananui and Kalua‘aha ahupua‘a
- Pu‘u Kīlau, Makalihua, Maileli‘i
- Mauka - Paku‘i Watershed, Forests
- Makai - Springs, Fishponds, Lo‘i, Coastal Resources



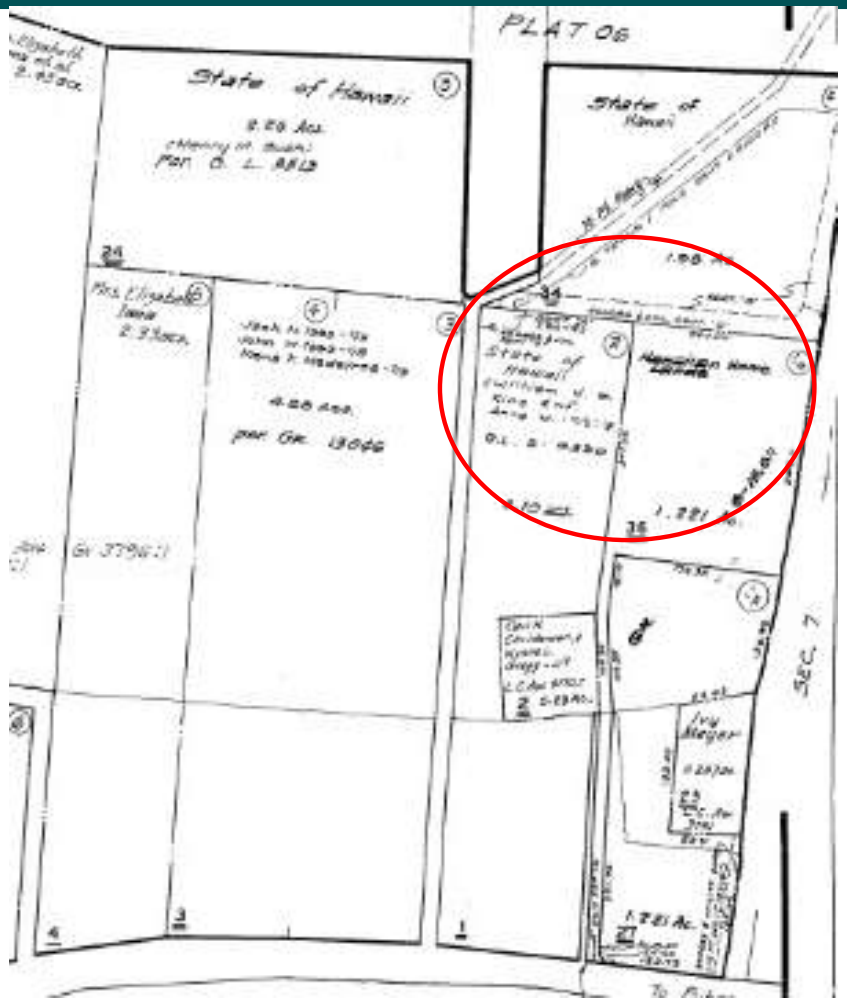
Land Commission Awards



Land Commission Awards

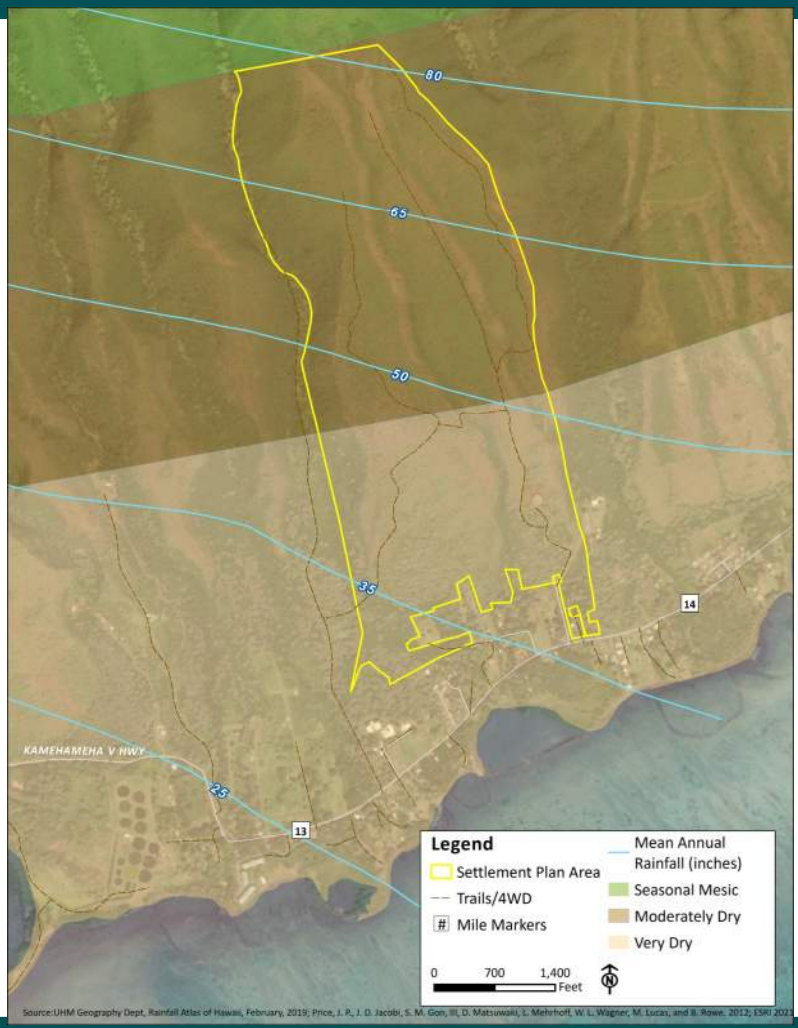


Land Commission Awards



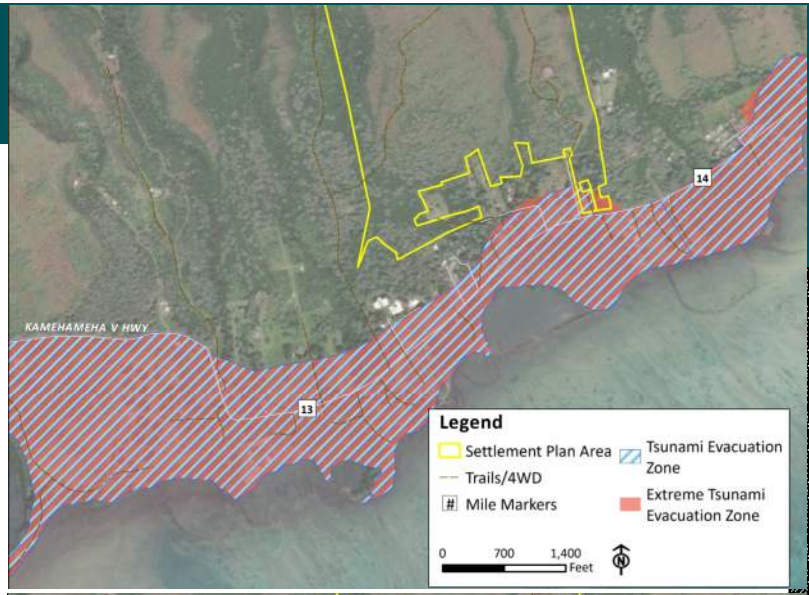
Rainfall

- The island of Molokaʻi is characterized by low rainfall
- 35-80” of rainfall per year in project area
- Most rainfall occurs between November and February
- Coastal, very dry to moderately dry, mesic



Tsunami and Sea Level Rise

- Lower portion of Project area within the Extreme Tsunami Evacuation Zone
- Community use of Water Tank Road for evacuation
- Additional access needed for evacuation
- Project area is located outside of the 3.2+ Sea Level Rise Exposure Area (SLR-XA)



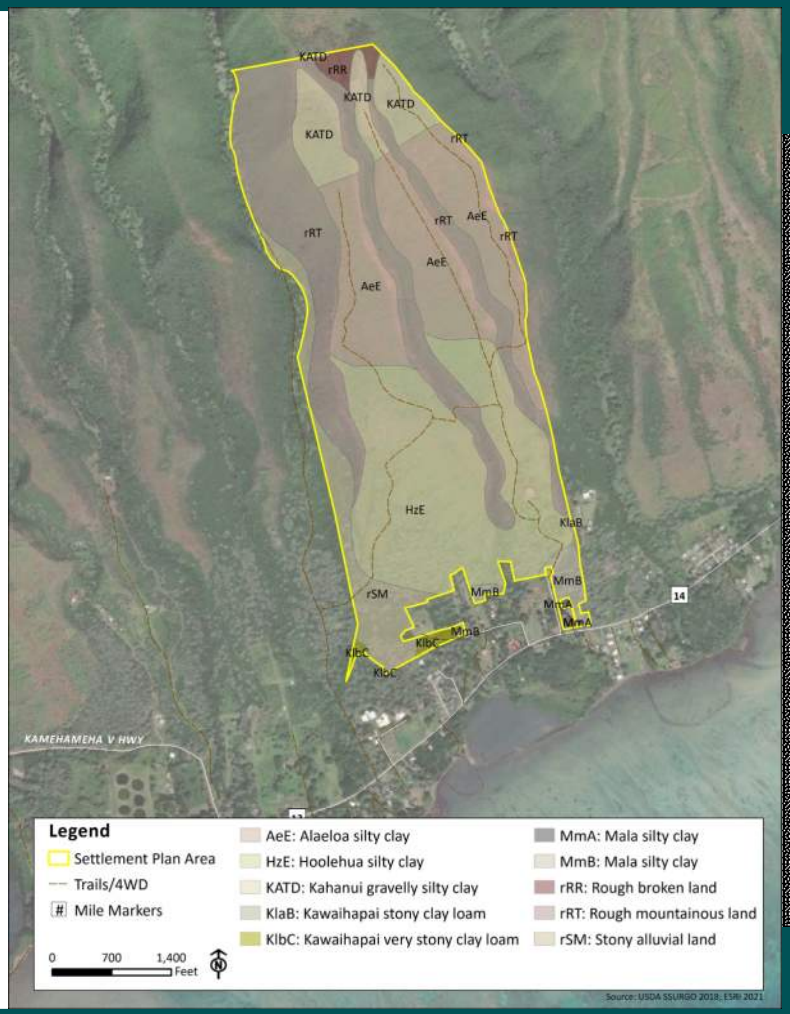
Soils

Types of soil:

- Hoʻolehua silty clay
- Alaeloa silty clay
- Kahanui gravelly silty clay
- Rough mountainous land

Soil Characteristics:

- Medium to severe runoff
- Medium to severe erosion
- Best uses include pasture, truck crops, orchards, wildlife habitat, homesites



Topography

- Elevation ranges from 30 ft to 500 ft
- Steep, ~20% slope
- Three large gulches: Mo‘omuku, Ki‘inohu, and Kahananui
- Landscape altered by ungulates, invasive plants
- High runoff and erosion

Accessibility

Access:

- To homestead lots
- Water Tank Access Road
- Hunting Trails
- Alternative routes

Roads:

- Slope and Grade
- Erosion
- Management

Natural and Cultural Resources

Heiau:

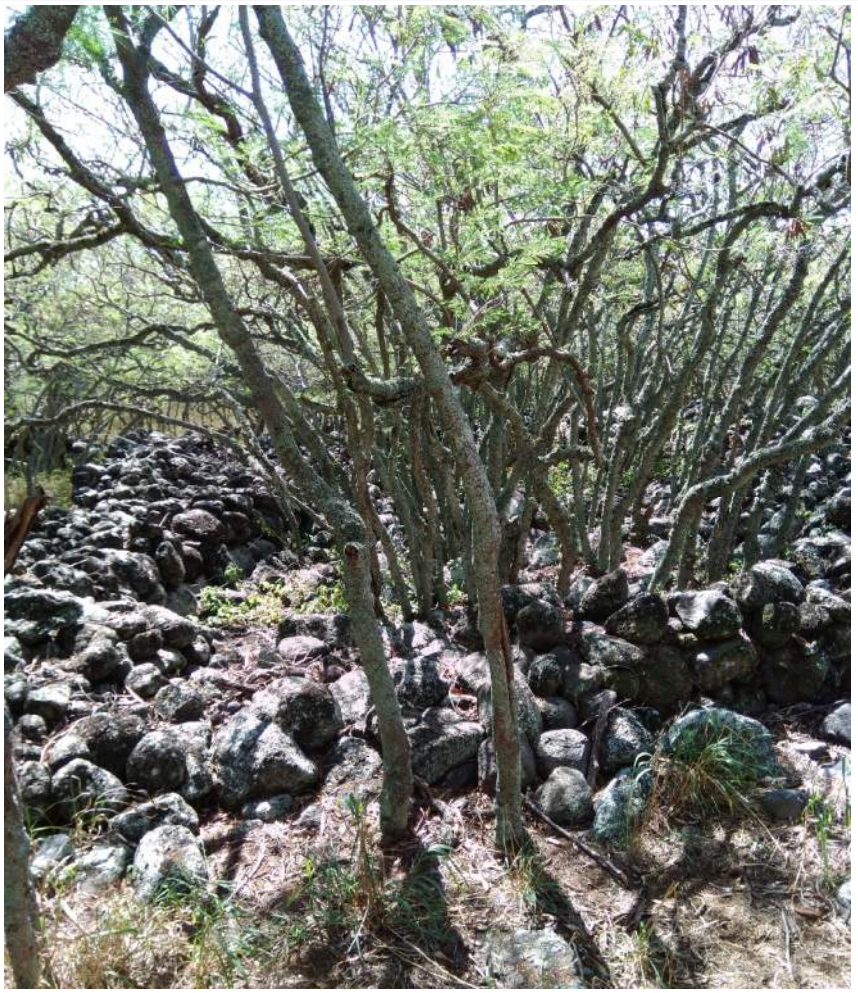
- Presence, Location, Protection
- Composite Heiau in ʻUalapuʻe

Fishponds:

- Mauka to Makai connectivity, subsistence resources

ʻUalapuʻe Cemetery:

- Care, Maintenance
- Possible Expansion



Technical Work To Date

- Aerial Survey
- Biological Assessment
- Wildfire Assessment
- Honuaiākea Process

Aerial Survey

- Resource Mapping Hawaii (RMH)
- High-resolution imaging:
  - Terrain
  - Erosion
  - Vegetative cover

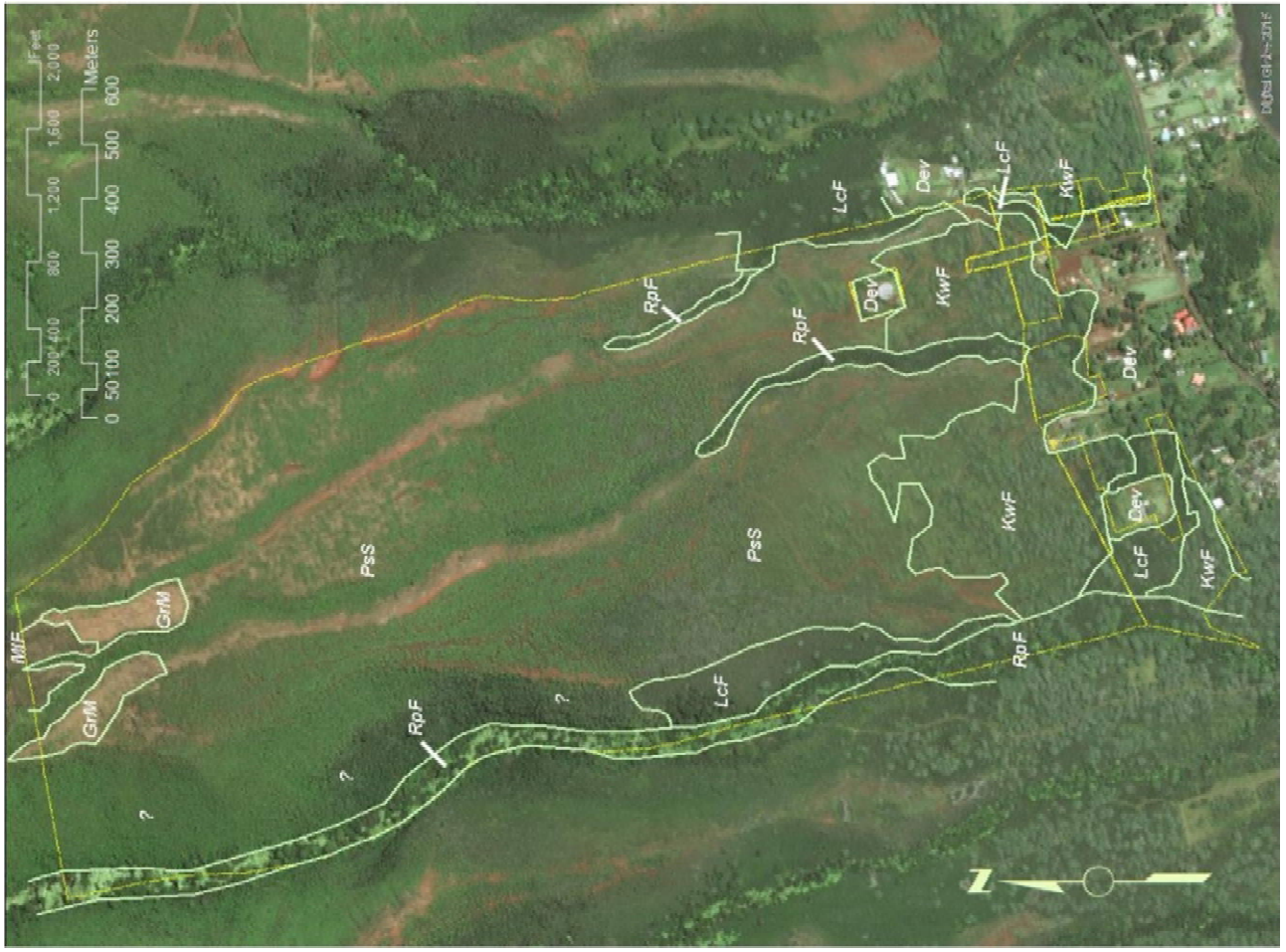
Aerial Survey

Aerial Survey

Biological Assessment

Plant Survey

- 56 plant species total
- 75% introduced, 25% native
- Majority of Area: Waiwi scrub
- Lower portion: Kiawe forest and koa haole scrub
- Upper Portion: Grass meadow and paperbark forest
- Gulches: Riparian Forests



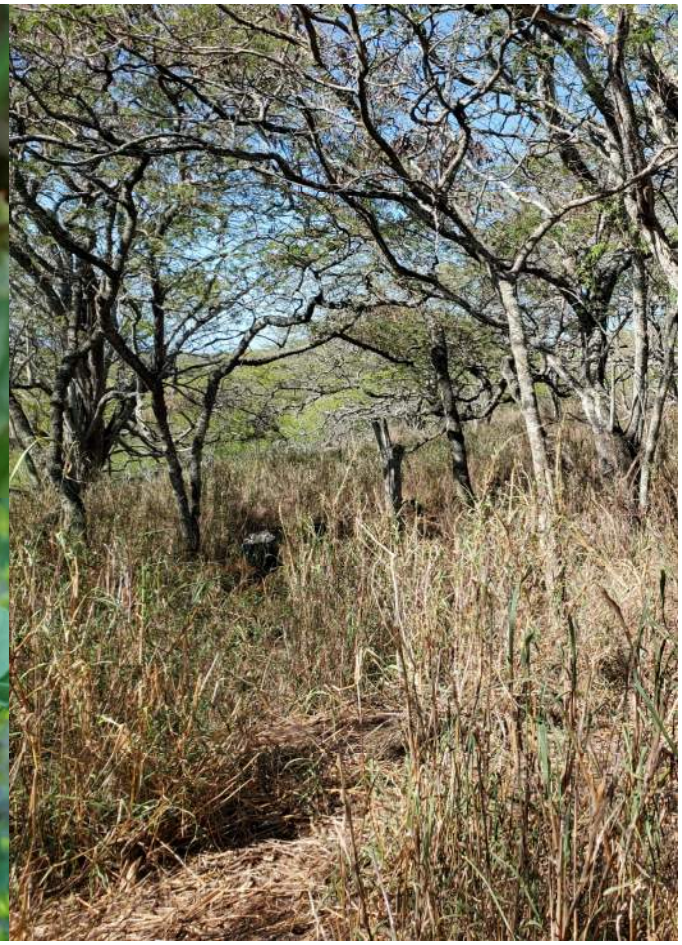
Biological Assessment

Native:

- Kukui, carex, ʻuhaloa, ʻūlei, uluhe, ʻākia, palaʻā, moa, wiliwili

Non-Native:

- Kiawe, koa haole, paperbark, lantana, waiwī, christmas berry, java plum, octopus tree, koster's curse, rat-tail grass, etc.



Biological Assessment

Avian/Mammalian Surveys:

17 naturalized bird species

- Mynah, cardinal, finch, cattle egret, francolin, chickens, etc.

6 species of naturalized animals

- Mongoose
- Cat
- Dog
- Axis Deer
- Cattle
- Pig

Deer Management

Alternative Priority Projects, Molokaʻi Regional Plan (2020)

- Cross-Fencing and Deer Fencing
- Deer Management Plan
  - Management Alternatives
  - Funding Strategies

Management Recommendations

- Target smaller agricultural and native reforestation areas for fencing (+8ft) and ungulate removal

Water and Stream Conditions

35-80” of rainfall per year

<u>Moʻomuku and Kiʻinohu Gulch:</u>

- Ephemeral
- Flows after a 2 to 4-day rain event

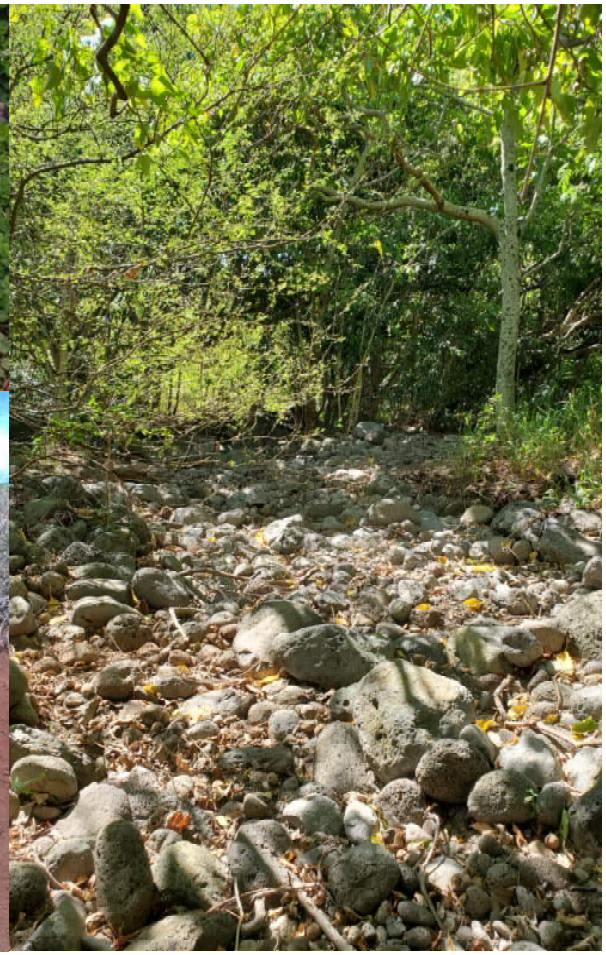
<u>Kahananui Gulch:</u>

- Interrupted perennial strem
- Flows after every rain event
- May be categorized by USACE as jurisdictional waters

Biological Management Recommendations

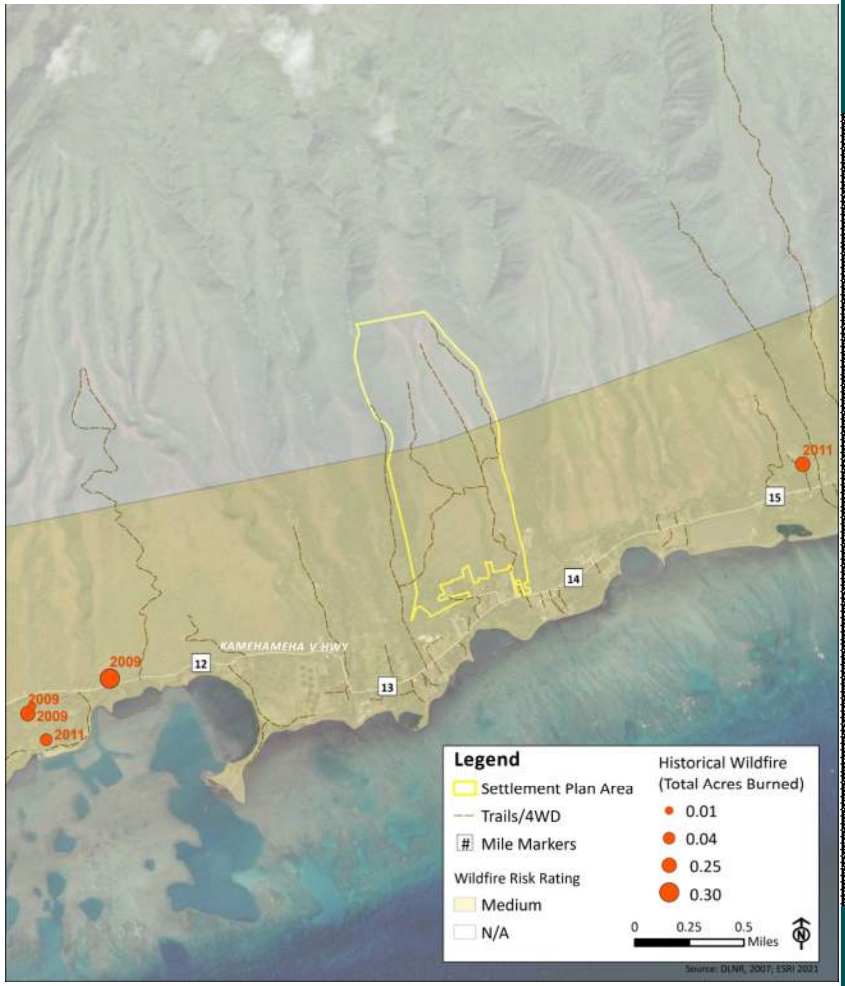
Management Recommendations

- Best Management Practices (BMPs) for erosion control
- BMPs for seabirds/ʻōpeʻapeʻa
- Replace exotic trees with native and culturally-relevant species
- Utilize new roads / ditches / culverts to control surface water
- Avoid locating homes in flood zone



Wildfire

- 98% of wildfires in Hawai'i are human-induced or accidental
- Limited water availability in Project Area
- Concentration of flammable material
- <u>Management Recommendations:</u>
  - Clearing of roads and access ways
  - Creation of fire breaks and buffers
  - Protection of existing native plants



Honuaiākea Process

- Workshop held with Edith Kanakaʻole Foundation (EKF) on November 20th & 21st, 2021
- Analyze mele, oli, moʻolelo, kaʻao unique to ʻUalapuʻe
- Formalize Kapu and Kānāwai for best management of ʻāina

Honuaiākea Process

Kapu

- Resources crucial for ecosystem stability and community survival

Kānāwai

- Actions needed to maintain said resources

Honuaiākea Process

Kapu #1:

Ua ka ua, Kahe ka wai

Water needs to flow to all inhabitants of the ʻahupuaʻa. Mauka forests hold the water then flows down to inhabitants.

Kānāwai:

Kūʻula Uka, Kūʻula Kai – Growth must happen up uka as it does in the kai.

Hina-ulu-Ohiʻa – The moon controls the growth of our forests as it controls the movement of water in the ohiʻa.

– from oli Kīauau, line 9 and the story of Kūʻula kai, first paragraph

Honuaiākea Process

Kapu #2:

Koʻa (ākoʻakoʻa, pūkoʻa)

Succession. Teaching the community and next generations the traditions gathering of fish, gathering of community, providing nutrients to people and fish

Kānāwai:

Kiʻauʻau – Coming together and being prepared. Reach a place of healing and reconciliation to move forward as a lāhui.

Hina-puku-iʻa – Feeding community members with ʻike, food security, kuleana, skills, and traditions that allow them to give back to the ʻāina.

– from oli Kīauau, line 9 and the story of Kūʻula kai, first paragraph

Honuaiākea Process

Kapu #3:

Kui ka ʻina

Growth and birth cycle of the marine life of the shore break and kai koholā are free to proceed without hindrance.

Kānāwai:

ʻAi-ʻai – Managing abundance for this era and future generations. Sustainability through practice, practice based on community tradition and knowledge of place.

Pupuhi ke kukui malino ke kai – the process to see below the surface, observation is key to understanding your coastline. Also a reference to managing externalities and external powers.

– from oli Kīauau, line 9 and the story of Kūʻula kai, first paragraph

Forthcoming Work

- Archaeology
- Cultural and Historic Resources
- Potential Water Sources
- Public Access and Safety
- Economic and Community-Based Uses

Mentimeter Questions

Mentimeter

- Please go to www.menti.com (questions 5-9)
- Enter the code: 8160 5081
- Series of questions with responses in live time by all participants
- Responses will become part of the consultation report

Settlement Plan

Applicants, together with DHHL, must develop a plan for settlement and development of the designated tract (HAR §10-3-30). The Settlement Plan must include:

- Location and description of the tract of land
- Size and number of lots to be awarded
- Location of community center and common areas
- Proposals for community management and economic development
- Preservation of significant historical archaeological, and biological sites
- Settlement timetable

Selection and Planning Criteria

CRITERIA	VALUE
Topography	Less than 15% slopes, away from drainage ways and flood hazards
Proximity to Roadways	Existing dirt roads but manage erosion concerns, provide emergency access
Size	X-acre subsistence agriculture
Proximity to Water	DWS, Rainfall
Wildfire Risk	Sited away from fuel sources
Proximity to Natural and Cultural Resources	Sited away from denser areas of intact native forested areas, and traditional, cultural sites and features
Beneficiary Preferences	General consensus on lot scheme

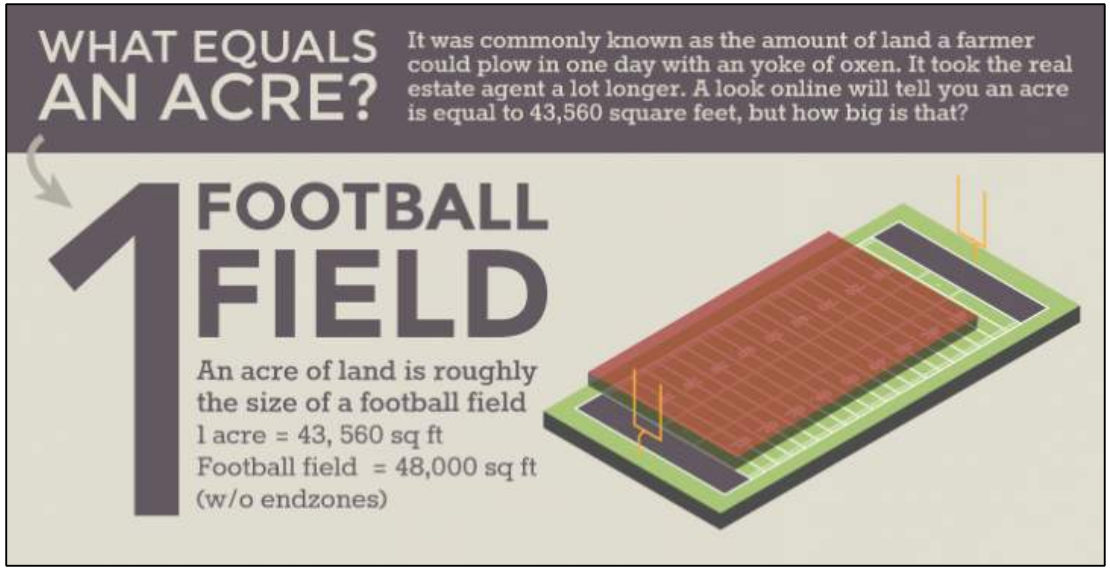
Evaluating Lot Schemes

- Number of lots awarded
- Size of parcels
- Layout
- Sharing burdens of maintenance and improvements
- Activities/uses adjacent to lots
- Future build-out needs

One-Fifth Acre

- Property size: 1/5 acre (8,712 sq ft)
- Garden size: 1/10 acre (3,900 sq ft)
- Garden diversity: ~400 different vegetables, herbs, fruits, berries
- Food Production: ~6,000 lbs annually / 90% of family's produce needs / $75,000 savings
- Water Usage: 175,000 gallons per year
- Energy Usage: 6.0 kwh/day
- Solar Power Produced: 12,410 kwh/day
- Gallons of Biodiesel Made: 5,000 gallons

How Big Is an Acre?

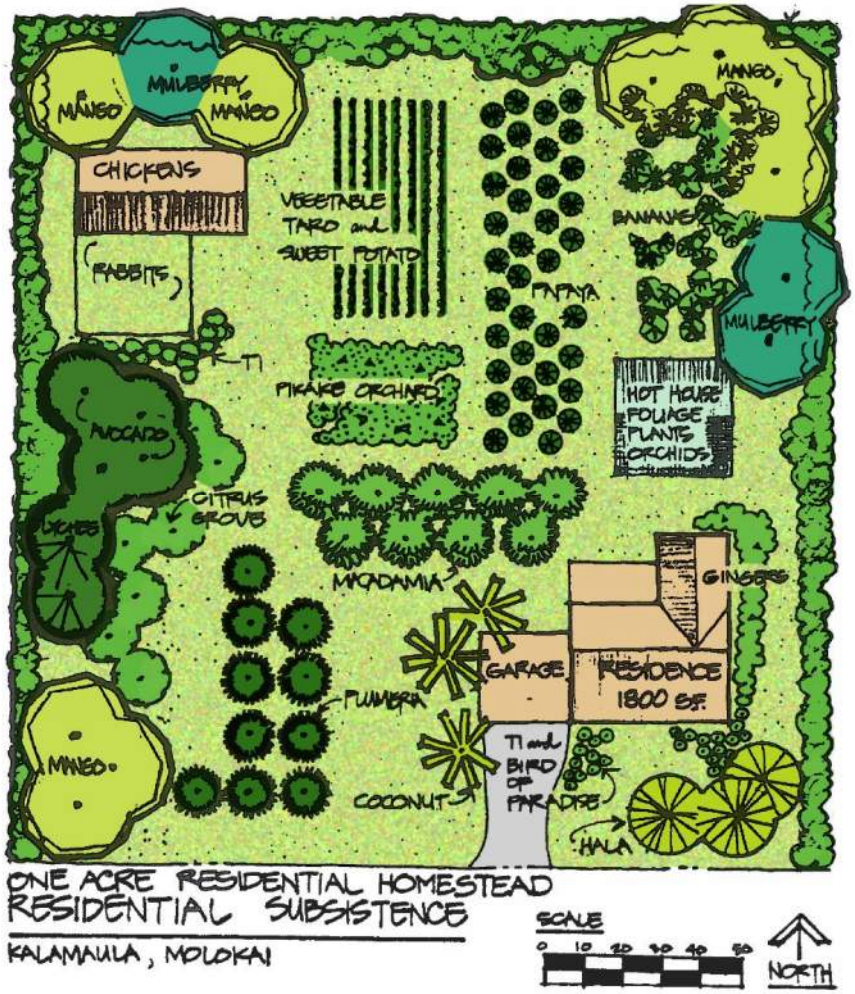


What Can I Do With One Acre?

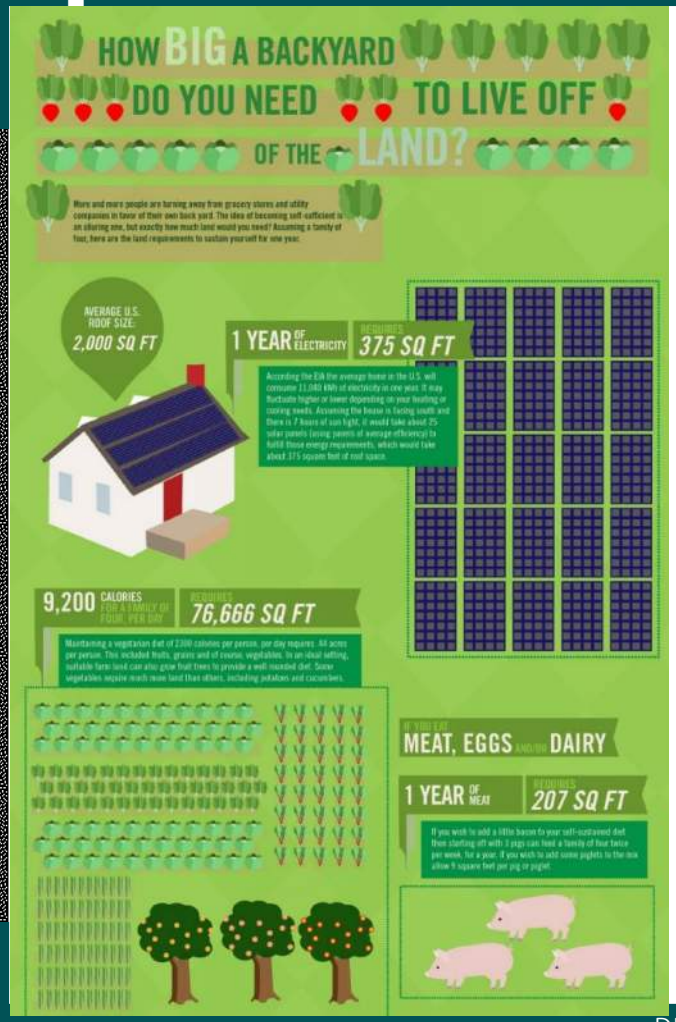
With One Acre…

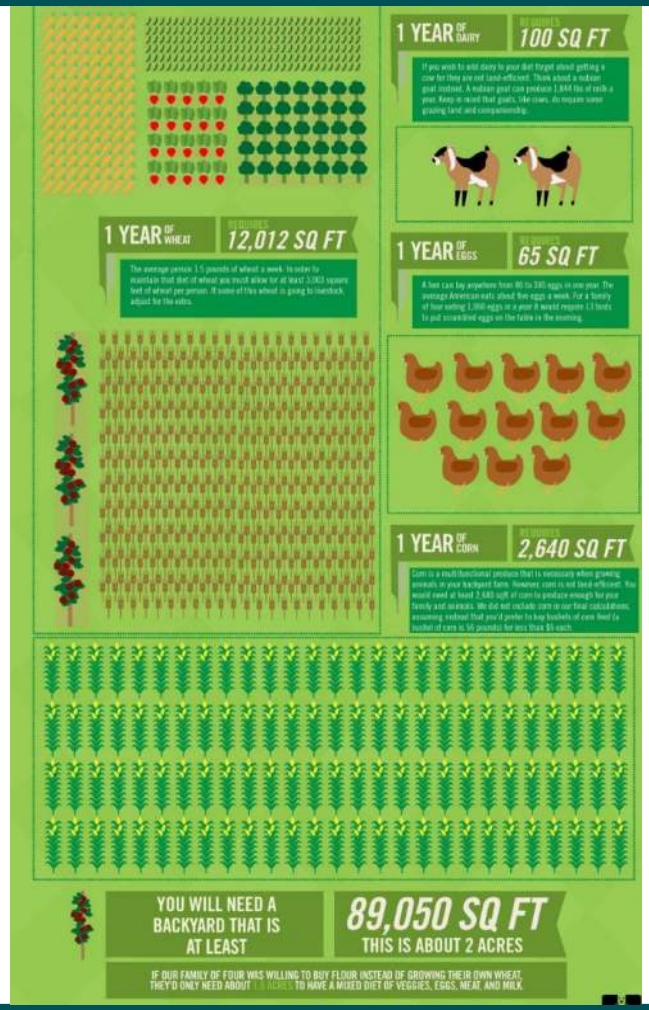
Example taken from Kalama‘ula, Moloka‘i

- 1800 sq ft home
- Vegetable Gardens
- Fruit Trees
- Greenhouse
- Small Livestock



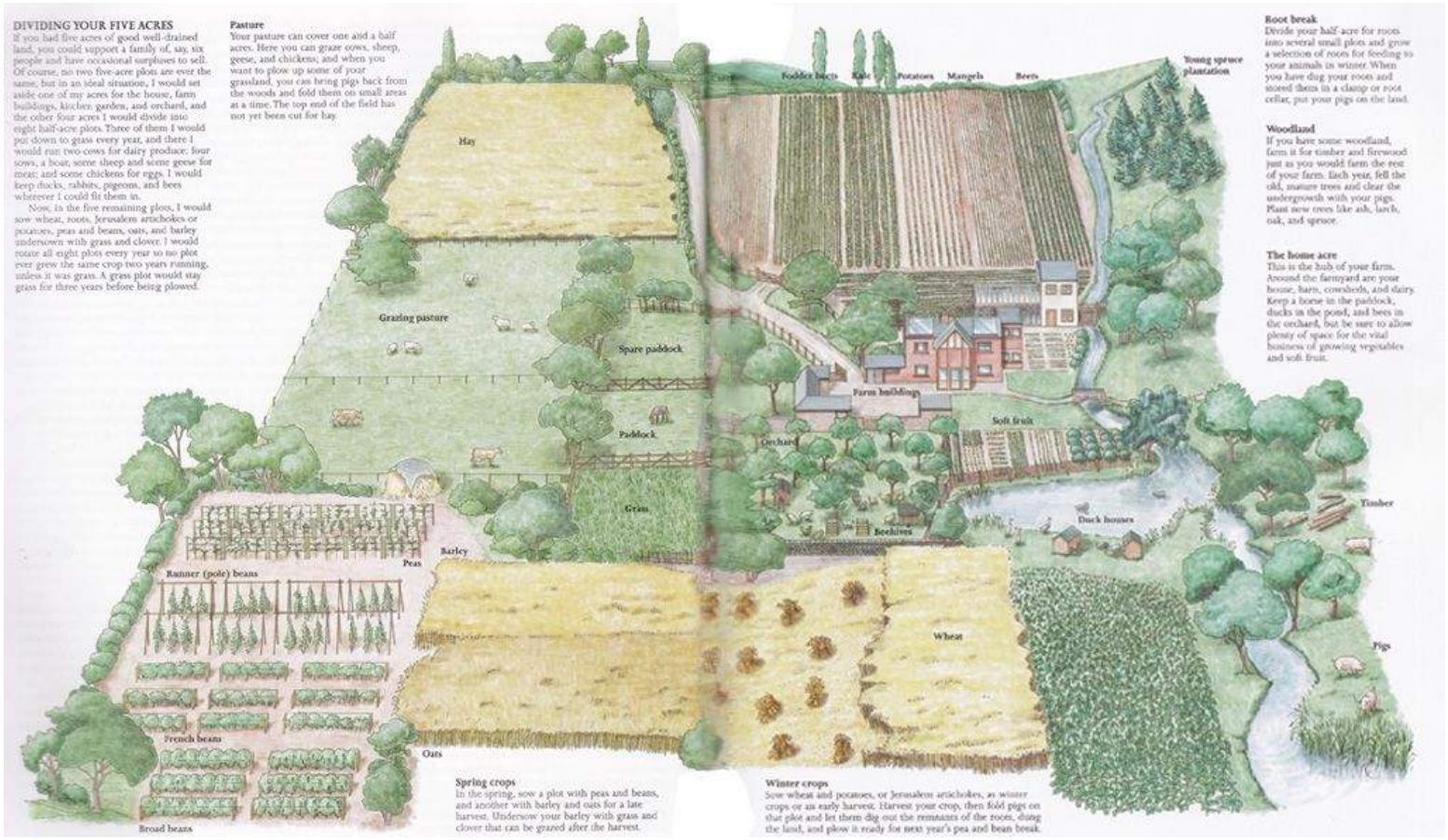
Two-Acre Lots





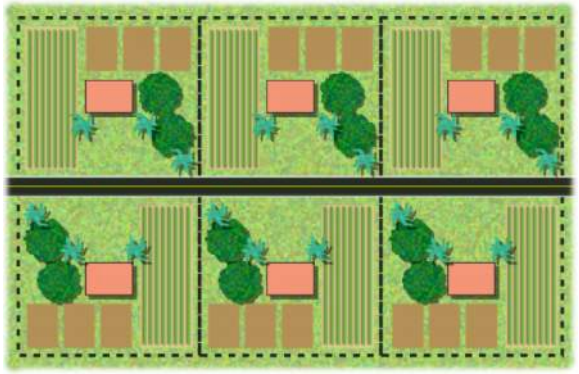
- Family of 4
- 2,000 sq ft home
- 375 sq ft south-facing roof for solar
- Medium-sized livestock
- Fruit trees
- Vegetable garden
- Green House

Five Acres

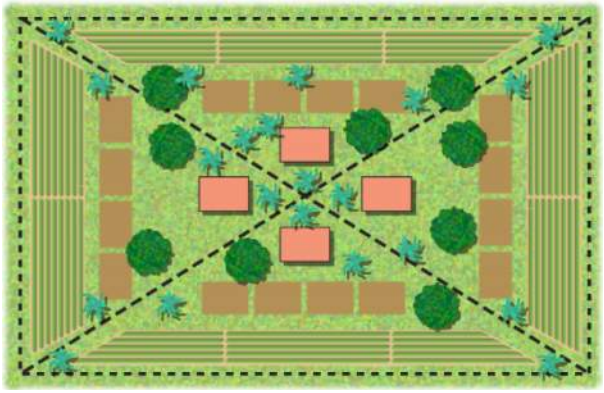


- Large house
- Barn
- Food processing area
- Large livestock
- Feed crops
- Dairy
- Fruit orchards
- Beehives
- Woodland for timber or firewood
- Seasonal crops-rotating

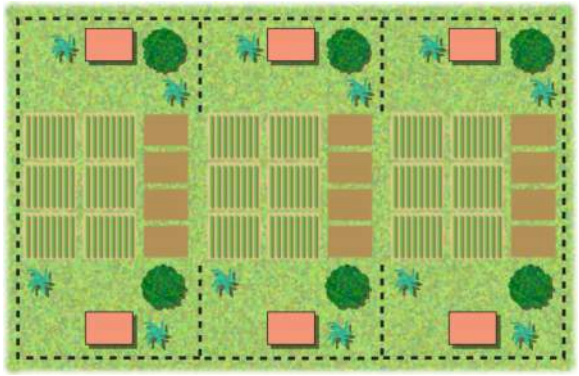
Lot Configuration



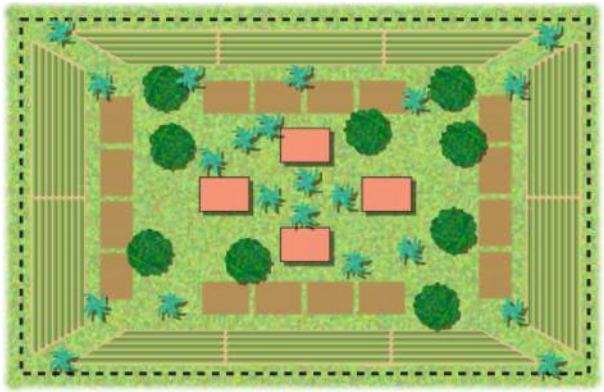
Individual Lots



Clustered Homes w/ Individual Agriculture



Shared Agriculture



Clustered Homes w/ Shared Agriculture

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Questions?

DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

Contact:

dhhl.planning@hawaii.gov

Project Information Website:

dhhl.hawaii.gov/po/molokai