

HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION · DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

DHHL Informational Meeting
with the Moloka`i Community

April 18, 2022



Meeting Kuleana

- 1) Be respectful of the person talking – please do not interrupt the person that is talking;
- 2) Wait for the facilitator to call on you or type your question into the chat box
- 3) When addressing other participants (verbally or in the chat box), be respectful, show aloha, treat others how you would like to be treated;
- 4) Agree to disagree — accept that others may have different perspectives and opinions.
- 5) Have an open mind — take home new ideas or new information.



Meeting Agenda

- Welcome
- Planning Office Update
- Land Development Division – Construction Project Updates
- Homestead Associations
- Q&A

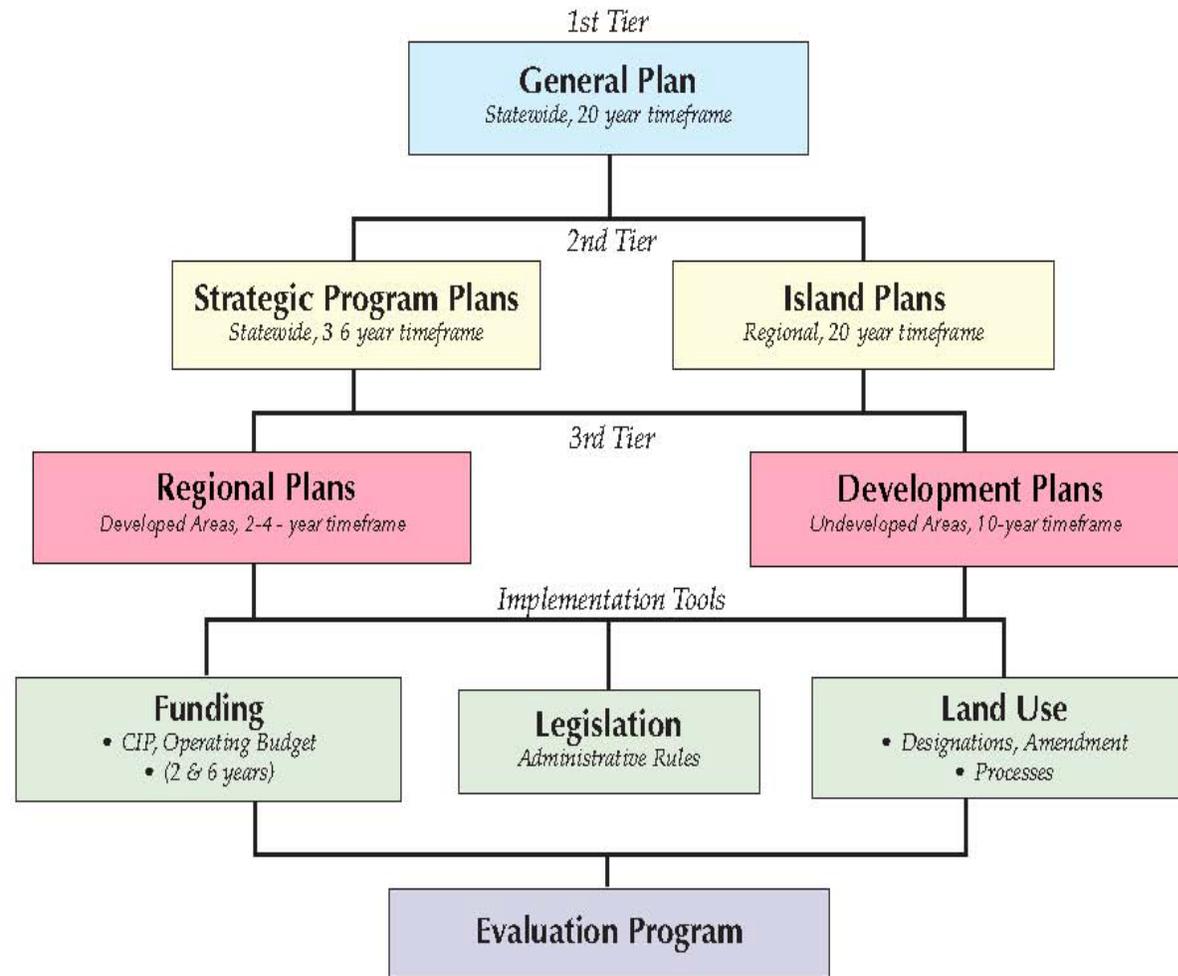


Meeting Agenda

Planning Office Update



DHHL Planning System



DHHL Planning System



DHHL Moloka`i Island

DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
MOLOKA`I ISLAND PLAN



June 2005



THE DEPARTMENT OF
HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS



STATE OF HAWAII



GROUP 70
INTERNATIONAL



HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

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Draft South Molokai Shoreline Erosion Management Plan (SM-SEMP)

SM-SEMP Purpose

Provide a roadmap to enable DHHL to proactively plan for and manage shoreline erosion.

Planning Goal

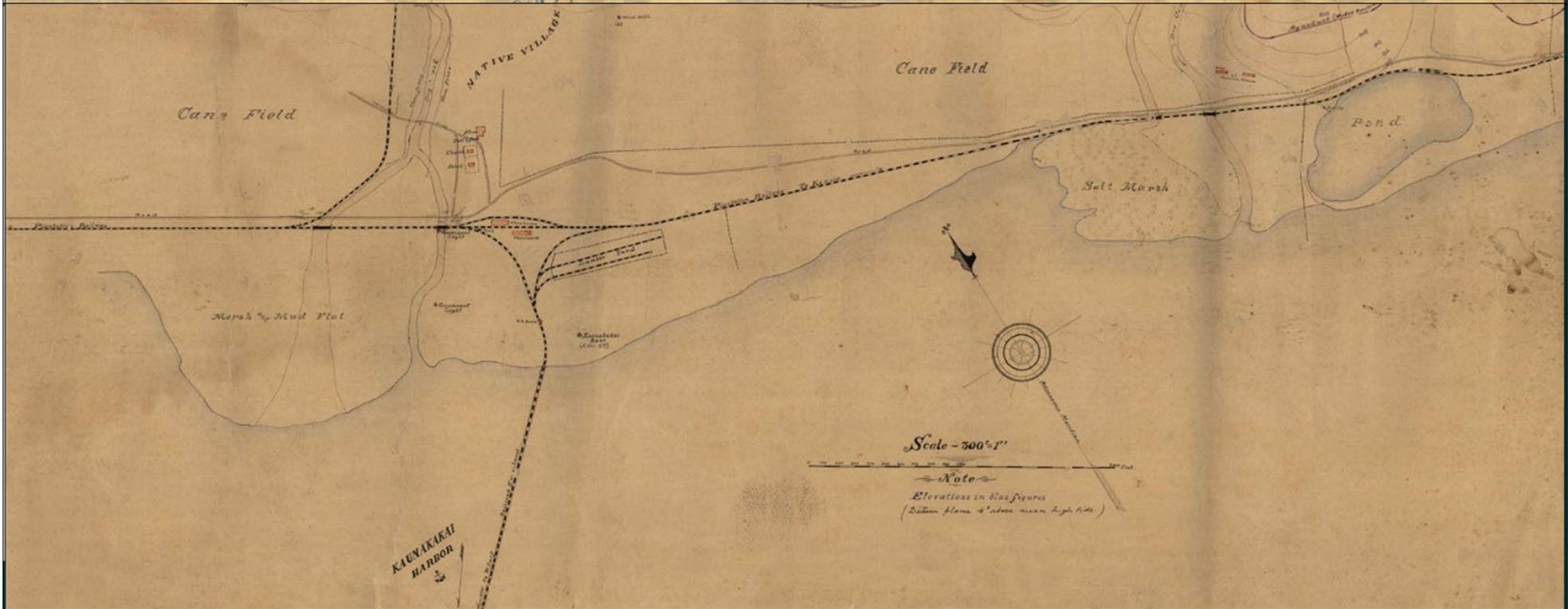
Work with the beneficiary community to create a shoreline erosion management plan that is informed by Native Hawaiian knowledge and values, is respectful of the project area's unique communities, and leads to a healthier and more resilient shoreline for generations of homesteaders and the broader community.

Planning Principles

- ❖ Traditional Ecological Knowledge
- ❖ Ahupua'a – Mauka to Makai – Approach
- ❖ Place Based (culture, nature, history)
- ❖ Littoral Beach Cell – not Parcel by Parcel
- ❖ Opportunities for Community Based Implementation



Hawaiian Government Survey,
Molokai Middle & West Section, M.D.
Monsarrat 1886.



Kaunakakai and Vicinity, American Sugar
Co., Molokai Hawaiian Islands, May 1900.

DRAFT

SOUTH MOLOKA'I SHORELINE EROSION MANAGEMENT PLAN



USGS, aerial imagery of Kaunakakai and adjacent coastline. February 27, 1950.

DRAFT

SOUTH MOLOKA'I SHORELINE EROSION MANAGEMENT PLAN



Shoreline Erosion Management Options



Realign

1. Adaptive realignment

Relocate, reorient, reposition, retreat, redevelop & rebuild



Accommodate

2. Hazard accommodation

Elevate, reconfigure, waterproof, reinforce & strengthen



Protect

3. Protection from coastal hazards

Nature-based restoration, rock sill & sedge, dry stack wall, rubble mound, groin, revetment & seawall

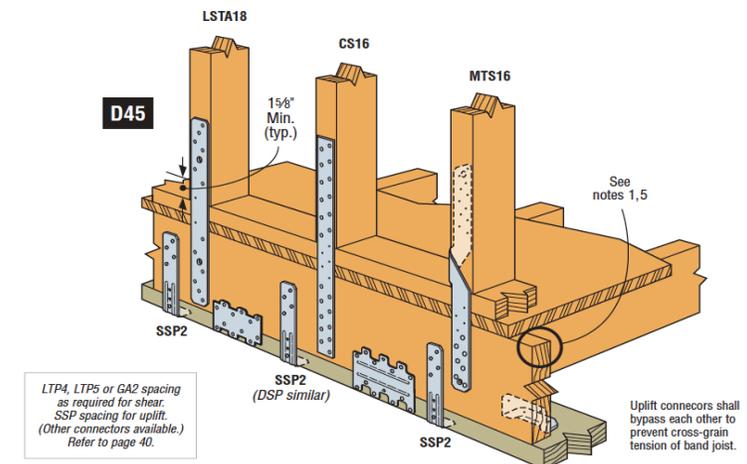
Adaptive Realignment

- **Relocate** or **Rebuild** on higher locations of a property
- **Reorient** dwellings and **Reposition** buildings to be perpendicular to the shore rather than parallel to it
- **Reposition** buildings to reduce exposure to coastal hazards
- **Retreat** to mauka lands
- **Redevelop** further inland and out of harm's way



Hazard Accommodation

- **Elevate** the building allowing the building to be removed if threatened and use the first floor for parking and live upstairs.
- **Reconfigure** a dwelling so that the kitchen, major appliances, and utilities are on the mauka or inland side of a house
- **Prohibit** or **Limit** slab on grade construction in flood and sea level rise inundation zones
- **Reinforce** and **Retrofit** dwellings to **strengthen** the building with hurricane clips and continuous load path to minimize damage



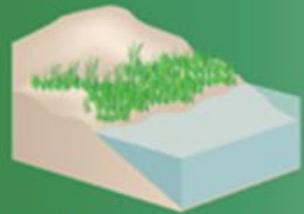
SOUTH MOLOKA'I SHORELINE EROSION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Protection from Coastal Hazards

GREEN - SOFTER TECHNIQUES

GRAY - HARDER TECHNIQUES

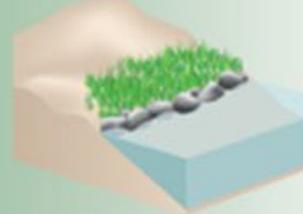
Living Shorelines



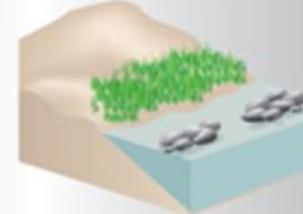
VEGETATION ONLY -
Provides a buffer to upland areas and breaks small waves. Suitable only for low wave energy environments.



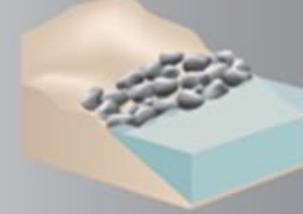
EDGING -
Added structure holds the toe of existing or vegetated slope in place.



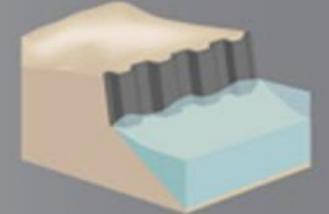
SILLS -
Parallel to existing or vegetated shoreline, reduces wave energy, and prevents erosion. Suitable for most areas except high wave energy environments.



BREAKWATER -
(vegetation optional) - Offshore structures intended to break waves, reducing the force of wave action, and encourage sediment accretion. Suitable for most areas.

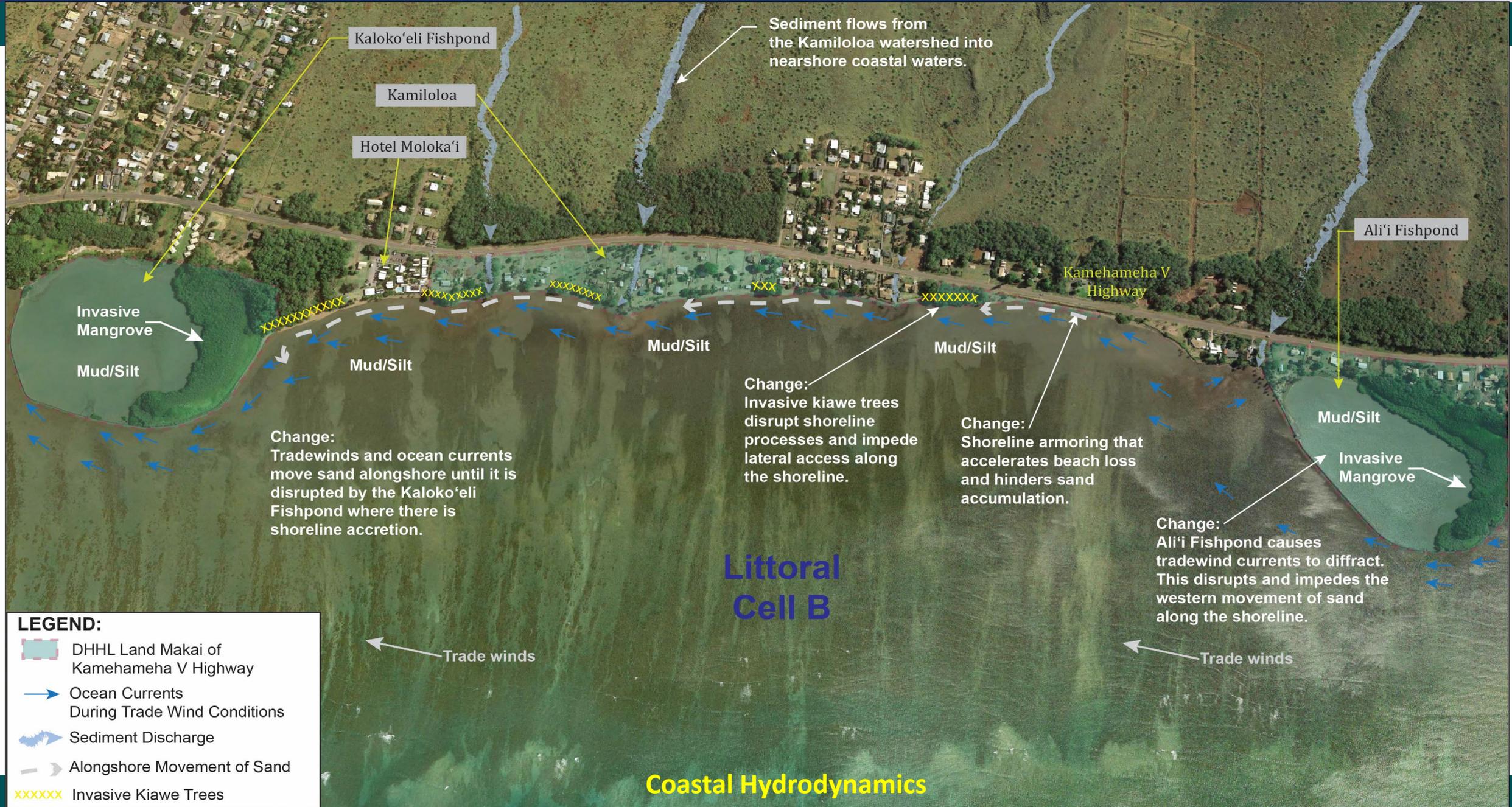


REVETMENT -
Lays over the slope of the shoreline and protects it from erosion and waves. Suitable for sites with pre-existing hardened shoreline structures.

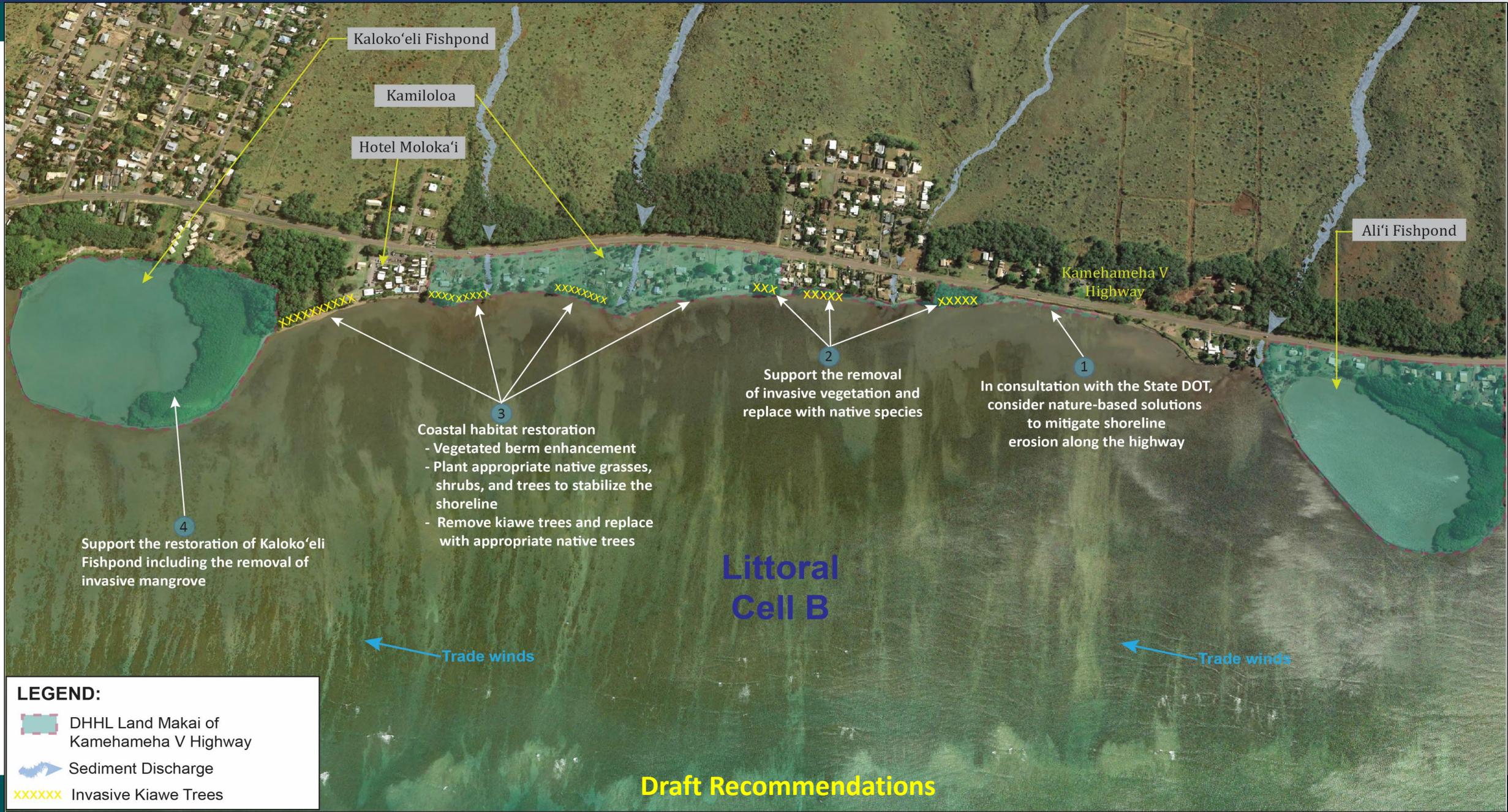


BULKHEAD -
Vertical wall parallel to the shoreline intended to hold soil in place. Suitable for areas highly vulnerable to storm surge and wave forces.

DRAFT SOUTH MOLOKA'I SHORELINE EROSION MANAGEMENT PLAN



DRAFT SOUTH MOLOKA'I SHORELINE EROSION MANAGEMENT PLAN





Next Steps

- Draft SM-SEMP ready for beneficiary review and comment
- Planning Office will schedule an in-person community open house this summer for Molokai coastal homesteaders to
 - review findings and recommendations and
 - explore opportunities for beneficiary participation in implementation.
- Planning Office starting scoping and procurement for “Developing Community Resilience for Molokai Coastal Homesteads” project (2022-2024).
- <https://dhhl.hawaii.gov/po/molokai/south-molokai-shoreline-erosion-management-plan/>
- Nancy.m.mcpherson@hawaii.gov



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Kalaupapa Update



Background

- **Beneficiaries have requested that the Planning Office provide an update to the HHC on NPS' and other planning efforts underway for Kalaupapa**
- **Hawaiian Homes Commissioners and beneficiaries have expressed a desire for more transparency by NPS and greater input into the management of Kalaupapa**
- **Kalaupapa Beneficiary Working Group (KBWG) engagement process was initiated by the DHHL Planning Office in September of 2021 – four meetings held to date**



Kalaupapa Timeline (Exhibit B)

- **Kalaupapa includes the ahupua‘a of Kalaupapa, Makanalua & Kalawao**
- **Estimated to have been settled over 900 years ago**
- **Site of a great battle between site of a major battle over fishing rights between the chiefs of the Kekaha and Ko‘olau districts of Molokai during the early eighteenth century. The Kekaha chiefs, backed by Kualī‘i, a chief from O‘ahu, prevailed in the battle, resulting in the Kekaha and O‘ahu chiefs taking control of Molokai**
- **Kalaupapa translates to “the flat plane,” but may also refer to the reef flats off the northern shore of the peninsula**
- **Known for kalo from lo‘i of Waikolu, ‘uala, pa‘akai, i‘a and kapa**
- **Due to lack of development pressure, considered one of the most intact and extensive complexes of cultural sites in the Hawaiian Islands**



Kalaupapa Timeline (cont.)

- 1820's : Hansen's Disease (aka Ma'i Ali'i, Ma'i Pākē, Ma'i Lēpela) present in Hawai'i.
- 1850: Board of Health created by Kamehameha III, Kamehamehaouli
- 1865: "An Act to Prevent the Spread of Leprosy" enacted during reign of King Kamehameha V, Lot Kapuāiwa.
- 1865-present: 8,000 patients isolated at Kalaupapa
- 1889: Patients moved from Kalawao to Kalaupapa
- 1969: End of isolation





Administration

- **1905: Kalawao County created, along with the other counties, and is administered by the Dept. of Health per HRS Ch. 326**
- **DOH's presence in Kalaupapa, and its provision of health care and other supportive services, will continue as long as there are still Hansen's Disease patient-residents with homes and rights of return**
- **1921: Hawaiian Homes Commission Act passed. "Kalaupapa" (5,000 acres, more or less) included in the tracts of land to be administered for the benefit of native Hawaiians. Language of Act interpreted to mean that only Kalaupapa ahupua'a (1,468 acres, includes Kalaupapa Settlement) is considered Hawaiian Home Lands**
- **1980: Concerns about long term preservation and maintenance prompted creation of the Kalaupapa National Historic Park (P.L. 96-565)**
- **1992: NPS entered into 50-year General Lease (GL 231) with DHHL. GL runs through 2041.**



Location Maps

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

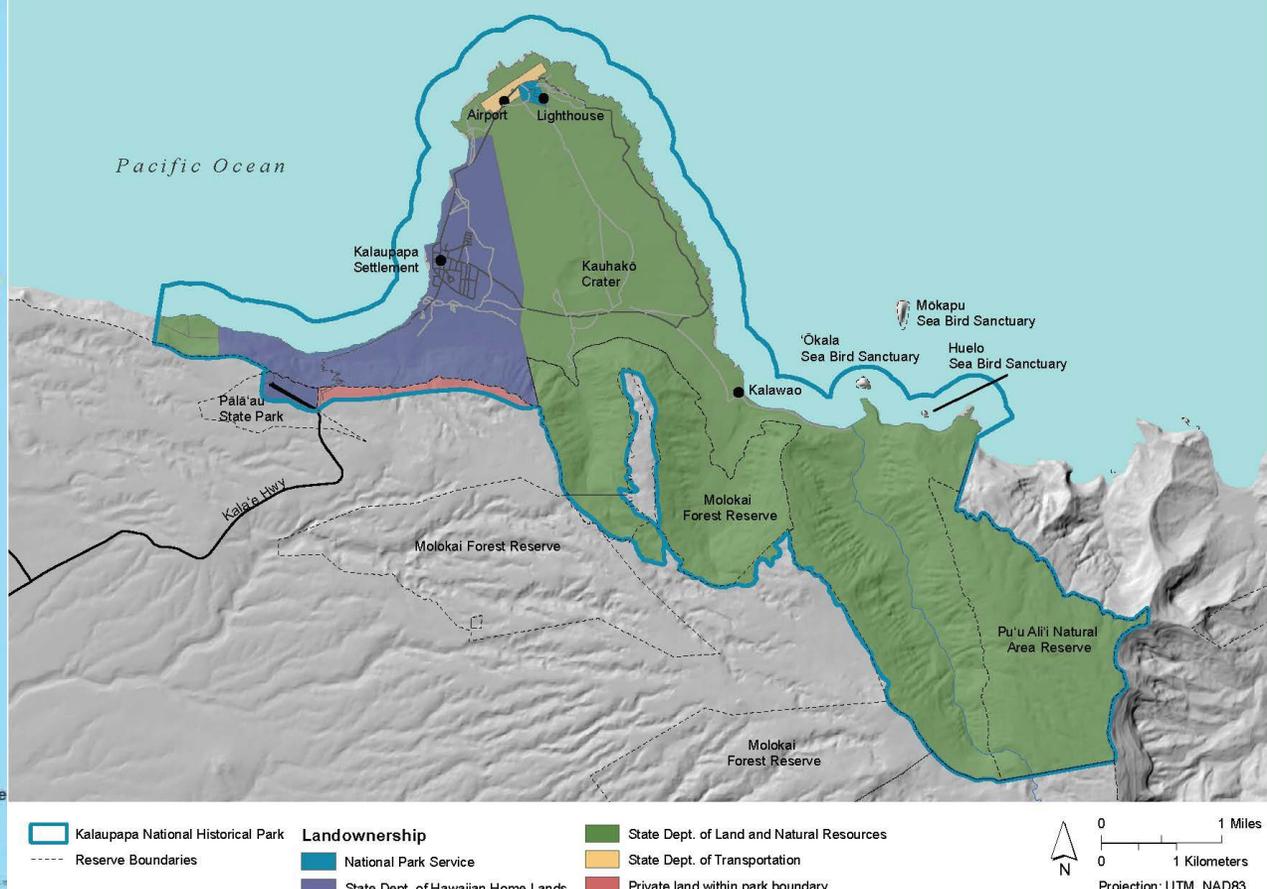
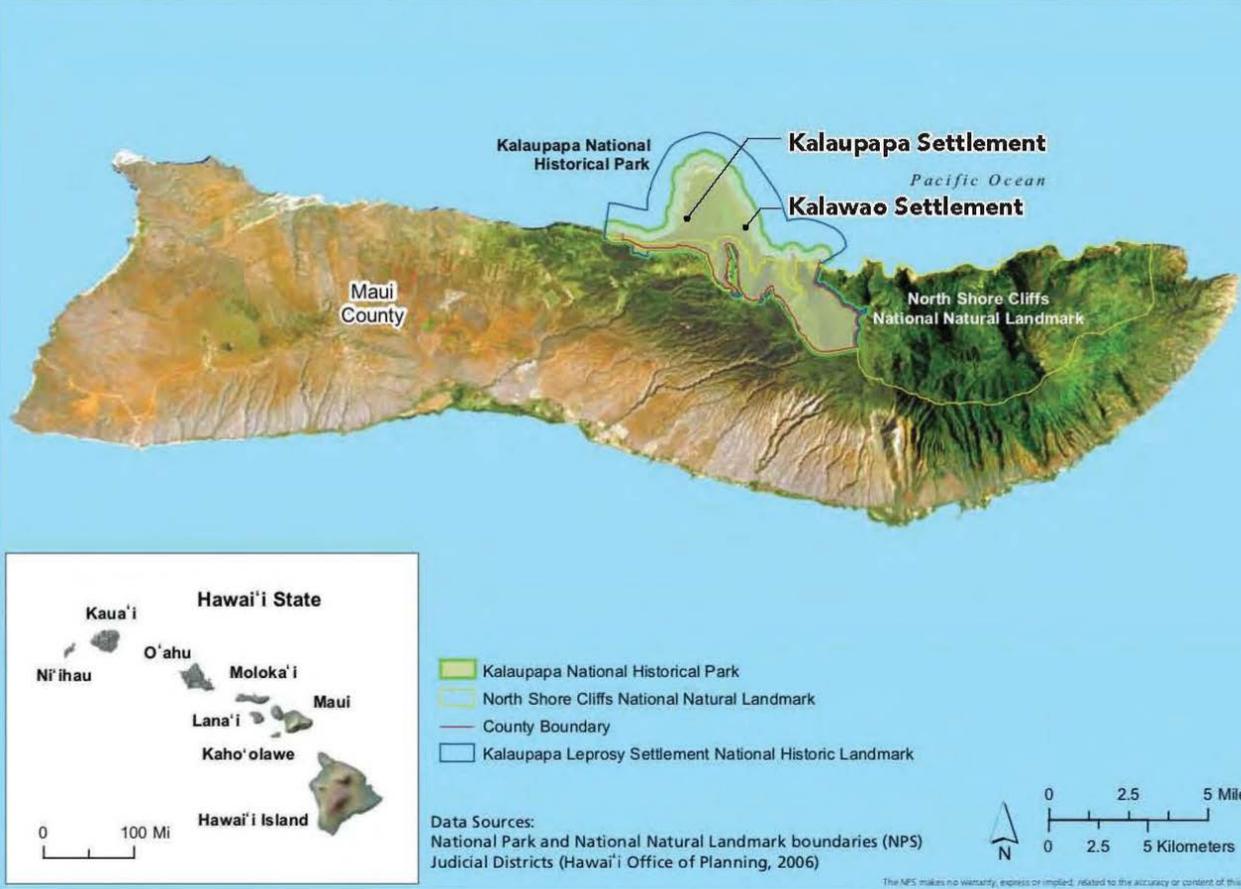
Regional and Island Context

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

Kalaupapa NHP Boundary and Landownership

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior





Agencies with Kuleana in Kalaupapa

Agency	Kalaupapa Kuleana
DHHL	Manage long-term General Lease No. 231 (LMD); update & implement Molokai Island Plan for Kalaupapa-Pālā'au (PO); participate in interagency coordination & transition planning (LMD, LDD, PO, OCH); coordinate beneficiary outreach & consultation on NPS GMP (PO)
DOH	Manage buildings, programs such as visitors and tours, & resources under DOH control; provide healthcare, meals, interior home repair, yardwork & other supportive services to patient-residents, administration & recordkeeping; administer applicable laws in Kalawao County
NPS	Maintain & operate water & fuel distribution, electrical & waste management systems; maintain roads; preserve & restore historic structures, cemeteries & cultural sites; maintain public grounds & landscaping; maintain interpretive signage at Pālā'au Lookout; assist DOH in enforcement of regulations; fire suppression; first aid and rescue operations for visitors; major/exterior repairs to patient-resident homes.
DOT	Manage airport operations; maintain & enhance buildings, runway, lighting & fuel systems; provide safety & fire protection services at airport.
DLNR	Manage conservation & Forest Reserve areas; control invasive species & animals in coordination w/NPS; environmental & natural resource management in Pu'u Ali'i Natural Area Reserve.
Maui County	Provide Emergency Response via a Mutual Aid Agreement – tsunami, wildfire, hurricane etc.



Agency Coordination (Exhibit C)

- **April 2016: Kalaupapa Interagency Working Group formed**
- **Agencies: DOH, DHHL, NPS, State DOT-Airports, DLNR, Maui County, DOI-ONHR**
- **DHHL Team includes staff from PO, LMD, LDD, OCH**
- **Meetings have primarily focused on day-to-day management, repair, and maintenance issues**
- **Purpose of group is to**
 - **Encourage government agencies to work together and communicate better to solve complex problems prior to DOH transitioning out of administrator role**
 - **Leverage resources and coordinate efforts among agencies**
 - **Determine how to best communicate issues being discussed with agency administrators, stakeholders and the broader public**



Existing Plans

DHHL Molokai Island Plan (2005)

- Planning Area of 1,468 acres includes Pālā'au (Apana 3), currently under license to DLNR as a State Park
- Land Use Designations (LUD's) are Special District, Community Use, Conservation and Commercial (in Pālā'au)

Molokai Regional Plan 2010 & Update 2019): Kalaupapa was discussed but no Priority Projects were identified

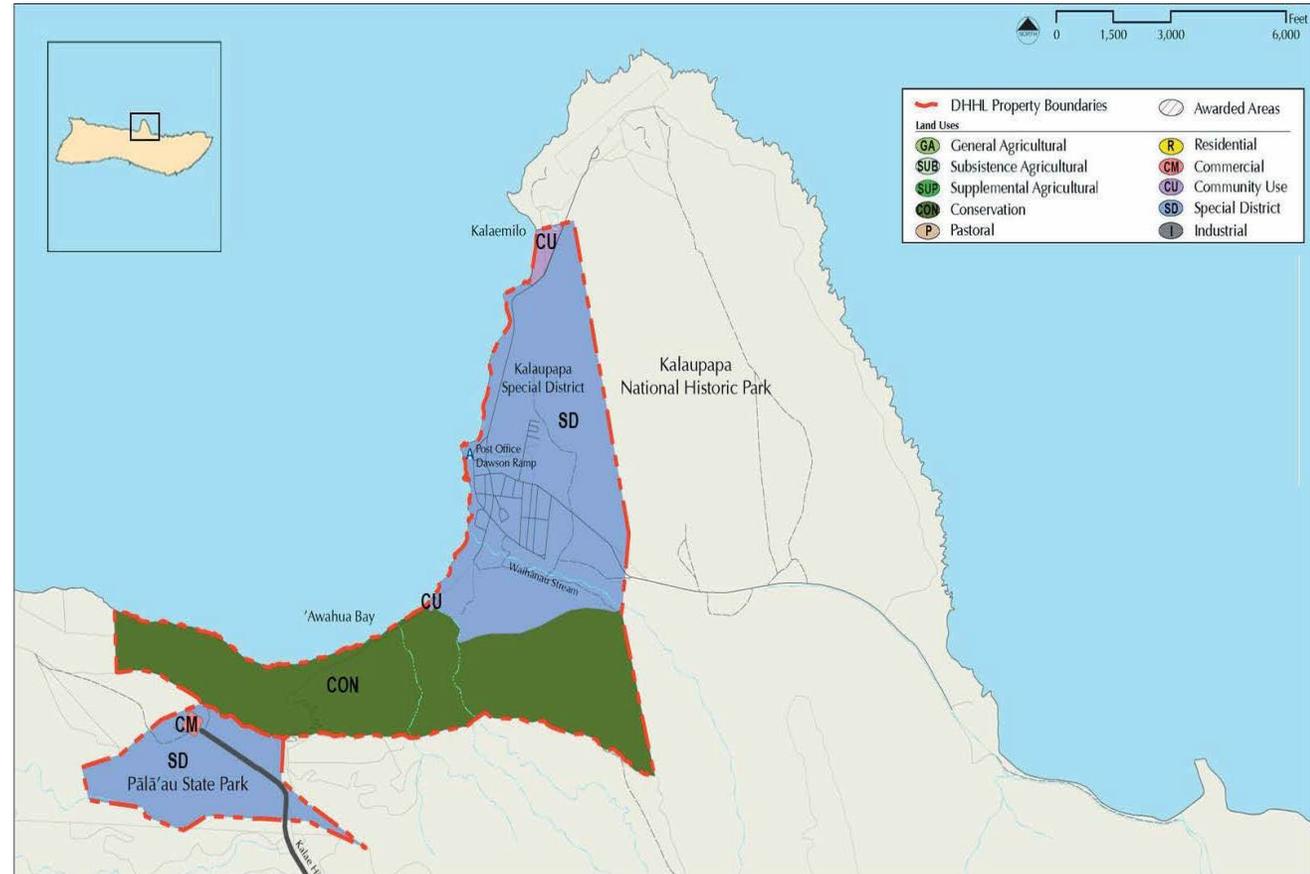


Figure 6.2 - Kalaupapa-Pālā'au Preferred Land Use Plan

NPS General Management Plan was started in 2008 and finalized in 2020



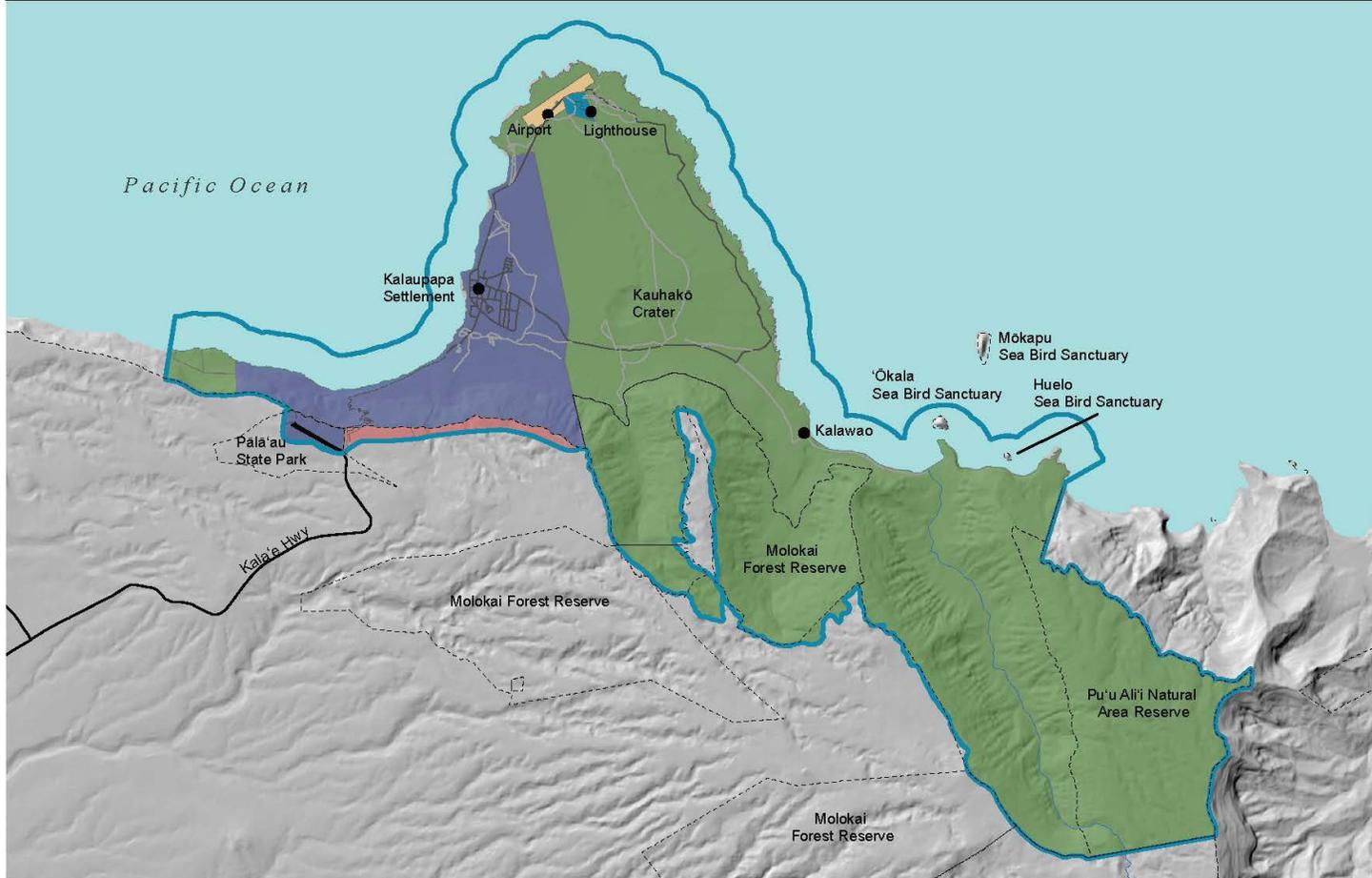
NPS GMP – DHHL & Beneficiary Engagement

- **2008: NPS starts planning process to develop a General Management Plan for the Kalaupapa NHP. DHHL participates in Scoping Phase**
- **2011: DHHL holds two Beneficiary Consultation meetings, with NPS participation, topside during NPS' Preliminary Alternatives phase**
- **2015: DHHL holds two Beneficiary Consultation meetings, with NPS participation, topside during NPS' Preferred Alternatives phase**
- **July 2015: Hawaiian Homes Commission accepts Beneficiary Consultation Report**
- **November 2018: NEPA for GMP was changed from an EIS to EA**
- **2011, 2015 and 2018: Three comment letters reflecting comments and concerns of both DHHL and beneficiaries sent to NPS during GMP process.**
- **September 2021: DHHL Kalaupapa Beneficiary Working Group meetings begin. Fourth meeting held in January 2022.**



NPS Management Zones

Kalaupapa National Historical Park National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior



Kalaupapa National Historical Park
----- Reserve Boundaries

Landownership

- National Park Service
- State Dept. of Hawaiian Home Lands
- State Dept. of Land and Natural Resources
- State Dept. of Transportation
- Private land within park boundary

0 1 Miles
0 1 Kilometers
Projection: UTM, NAD83
PWR, San Francisco - GIS
Date Saved: 11/19/2013

All related documents can be downloaded here:

<https://parkplanning.nps.gov/documentsList.cfm?projectID=24883>



Criteria for Participation

- Beneficiaries of the HHL who are on the Molokai Island wait list.
- Beneficiaries of the HHL who have family members buried in Kalaupapa.
- Lineal descendants of Native Hawaiian 'ohana who were displaced from Kalaupapa in 1865.
- DHHL beneficiaries who have participated consistently in the NPS General Management Plan and Section 106 Consultation processes.
- A beneficiary representative of Ka 'Ohana O Kalaupapa.



A series of three Community Meetings will be scheduled on Molokai starting in Summer 2022
(tentative)



Summary of Kalaupapa Planning Processes & Related Beneficiary Feedback

Year	Plan / Consultation Process	Summary of Beneficiary Feedback
2005	Moloka'i Island Plan	Preserve legacy; respect patients; only for education; teach old ways; NPS must work with Native Hawaiians.
2011	NPS GMP/ Preliminary Alternatives	Consistency with DHHL Molokai Island Plan; Support for Alternative B; Traditional and customary practices & access to resources; preference for training, employment (inc. management-level) and concessions; hunting; special access days; restrictions for overnight stays; cultural input; task force of stakeholders to provide ongoing long-term guidance; reuse of health facilities for traditional healing
2015	NPS GMP/ Preferred Alternative	Identify existing facilities that could be reused by beneficiaries; Sunset date for GMP and exit strategy for NPS; desire for beneficiary-focused stewardship of cultural resources & restoration and reuse of traditional agricultural complexes; calculate carrying capacity; reestablish traditional recreational activities; consistent outreach to topside Molokai 'ohana; remove boundary proposal adding Pelekunu and Pu'u o Hoku Ranch
2019	Change from EA to EIS	Lack of Consultation prior to change; removal of important information from EA; Comment period over Christmas; too short of a comment period.
May 2020 – Jan. 2021	Section 106 Consultation on GMP	Programmatic Agreement incomplete; Consultation didn't respond to beneficiary concerns; needs to include more consultation with cultural practitioners; need an advisory committee
2021	Kalaupapa Beneficiary Working Group	Comments and questions not responded to in GMP; Concerns re: Native Hawaiian rights & access for traditional uses and practices, general lease, stewardship and maintenance, transition, transparency, communication, NPS needs to improve relationship w/beneficiaries



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Malama Park Status



Malama Cultural Park



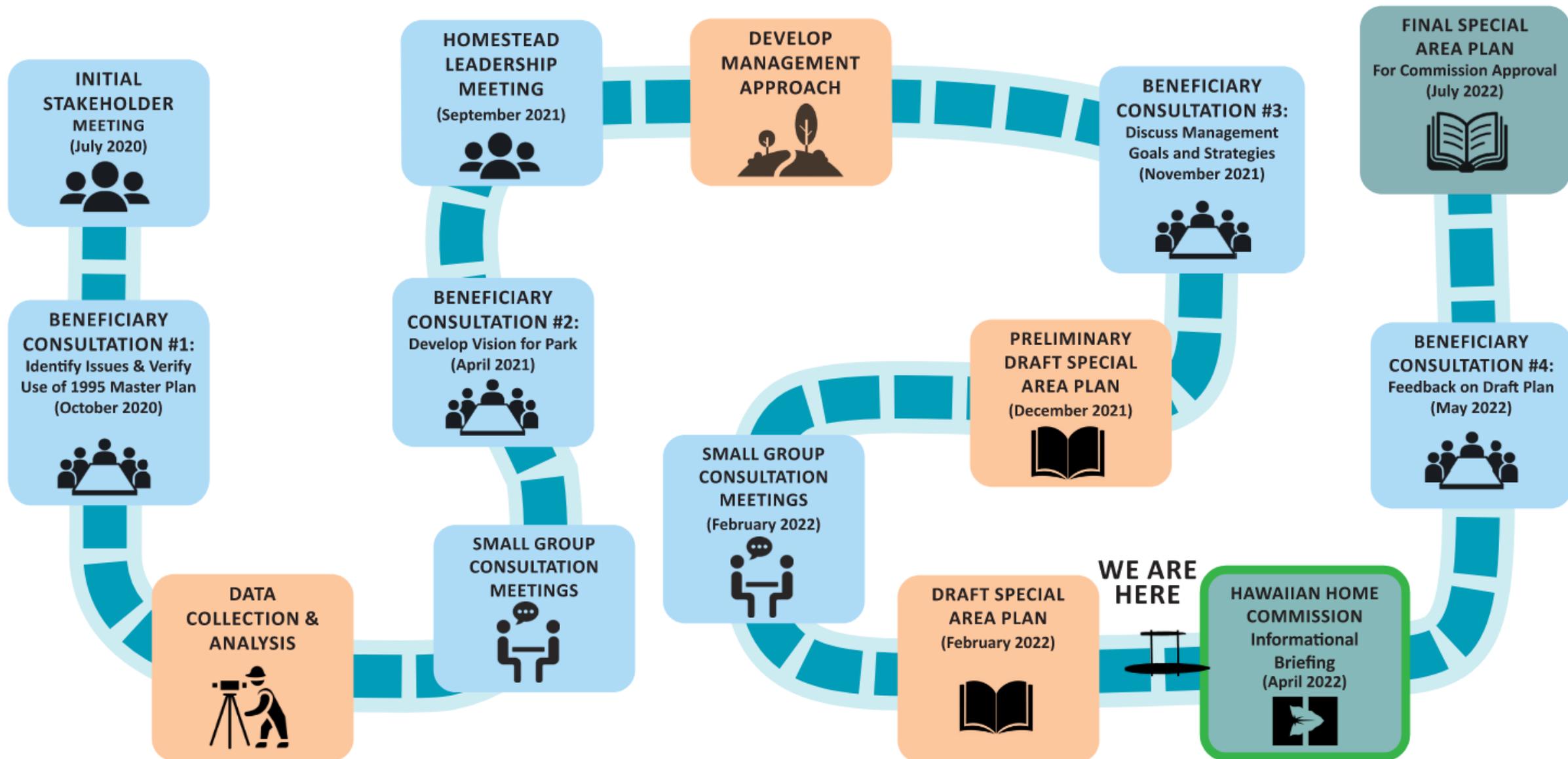


Special Area Plan

- ❖ **Special Area Plans focus on wahi pana that are important to DHHL and its beneficiaries because of the unique cultural and natural resources present within the area.**
- ❖ **At minimum, the Malama Cultural Park Special Area Plan will:**
 - Guide issuance of land dispositions for non-homesteading uses
 - Identify opportunities to leverage resources and long-term collaborators
 - Develop goals and strategies based upon beneficiary consultation
 - Align with DHHL Moloka‘i Island Plan and Regional Plan and other applicable plans (i.e., South Moloka‘i Erosion Management Study) & applicable Federal and State regulatory controls



Where Are We in The Special Area Plan Process?





Consultations

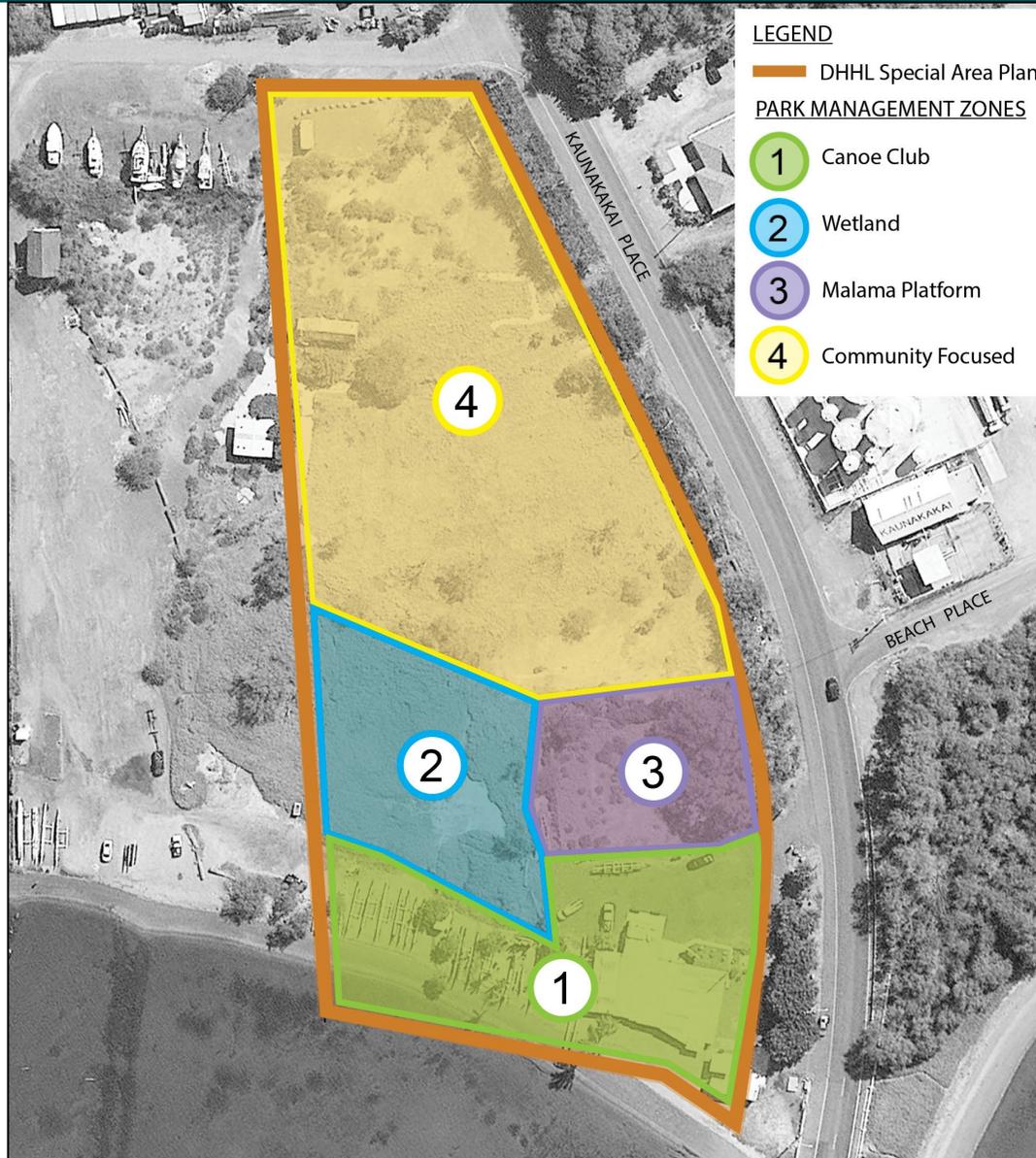
Consultation Meetings:

- Project Introduction Meeting with Homestead Associations and Park Stakeholders
(July 29, 2020)
- Beneficiary Consultation #1
(October 12 & 13, 2020)
- Beneficiary Consultation #2
(April 29, 2021)
- Homestead Leadership Meeting
(September 2, 2021)
- Beneficiary Consultation #3
(November 2, 2021)
- Small Group Meetings
(November 2020 to March 2022)

- ❖ Aha Kukui Canoe Club
- ❖ Ahonui Homestead Association
- ❖ Ahupua‘a O Moloka‘i
- ❖ Ho‘olehua Homestead Agriculture Association
- ❖ Kalama‘ula Homesteaders Association
- ❖ Kalama‘ula Mauka Homestead Association
- ❖ Kamiloloa-One Ali‘i Homestead Association
- ❖ Moloka‘i Canoe Club
- ❖ Moloka‘i Homestead Farmers Alliance
- ❖ Nā Pualei O Hina
- ❖ Nā‘iwa Homestead Association
- ❖ Office of Indigenous Innovation
- ❖ Wa‘akapaemua Canoe Club
- ❖ Sovereign Council of Hawaiian Homestead Associations Moloka‘i Moku-puni
- ❖ Zachary Helm, Hawaiian Homes Commissioner
- ❖ State Agencies: DLNR Division of State Parks; DOH Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response DOH Wastewater Branch, DOT Harbors Division
- ❖ Maui County: Department of Parks and Recreation, Development Services Administration, Department of Water Supply
- ❖ Maui County Councilmember, Keani Rawlins-Fernandez
- ❖ Maui Visitors and Conventions Bureau
- ❖ ARCADIS
- ❖ Chevron



Malama Cultural Park Management Zones





Management Goals

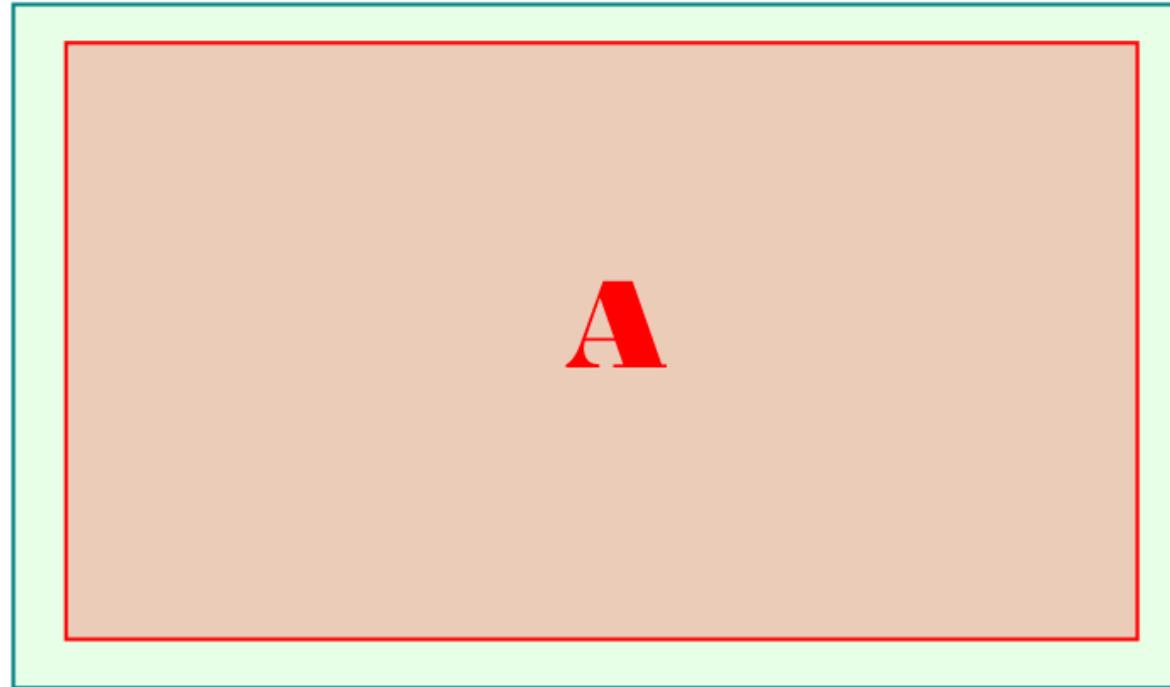




Potential Management Options

SINGLE ENTITY

managing the entire park and its resources

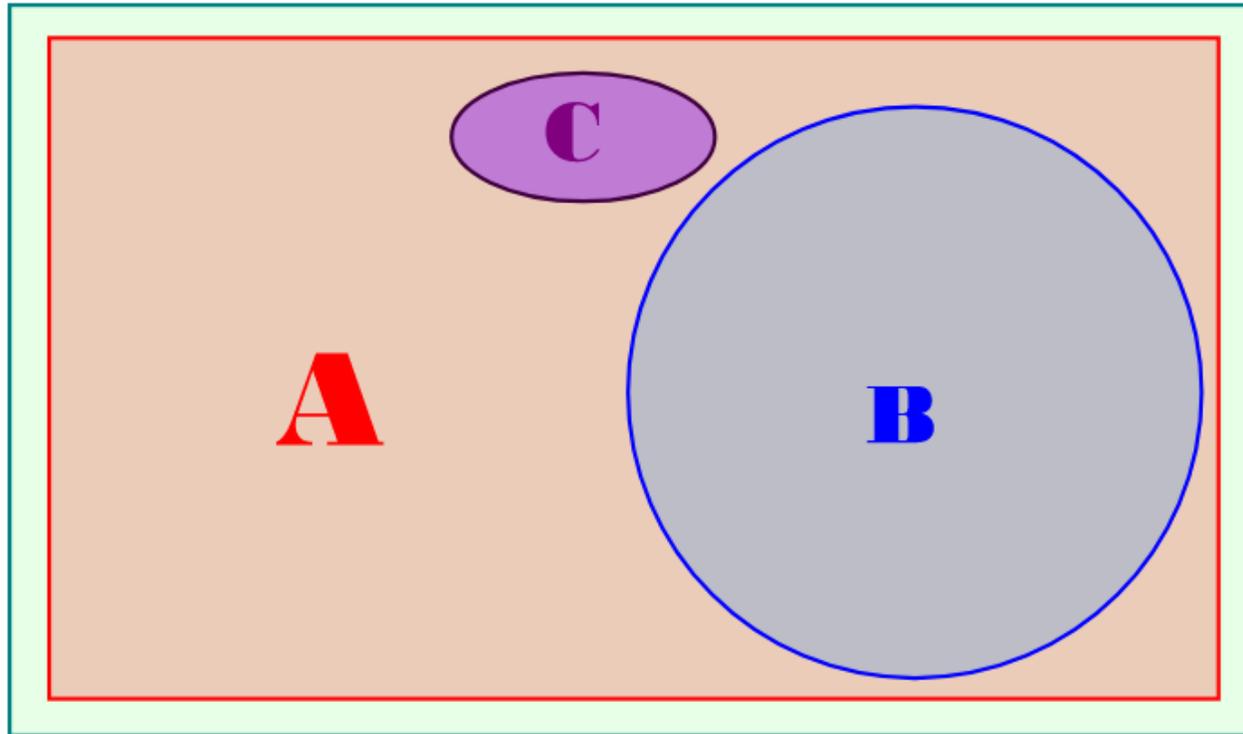




Potential Management Options

UMBRELLA ENTITY

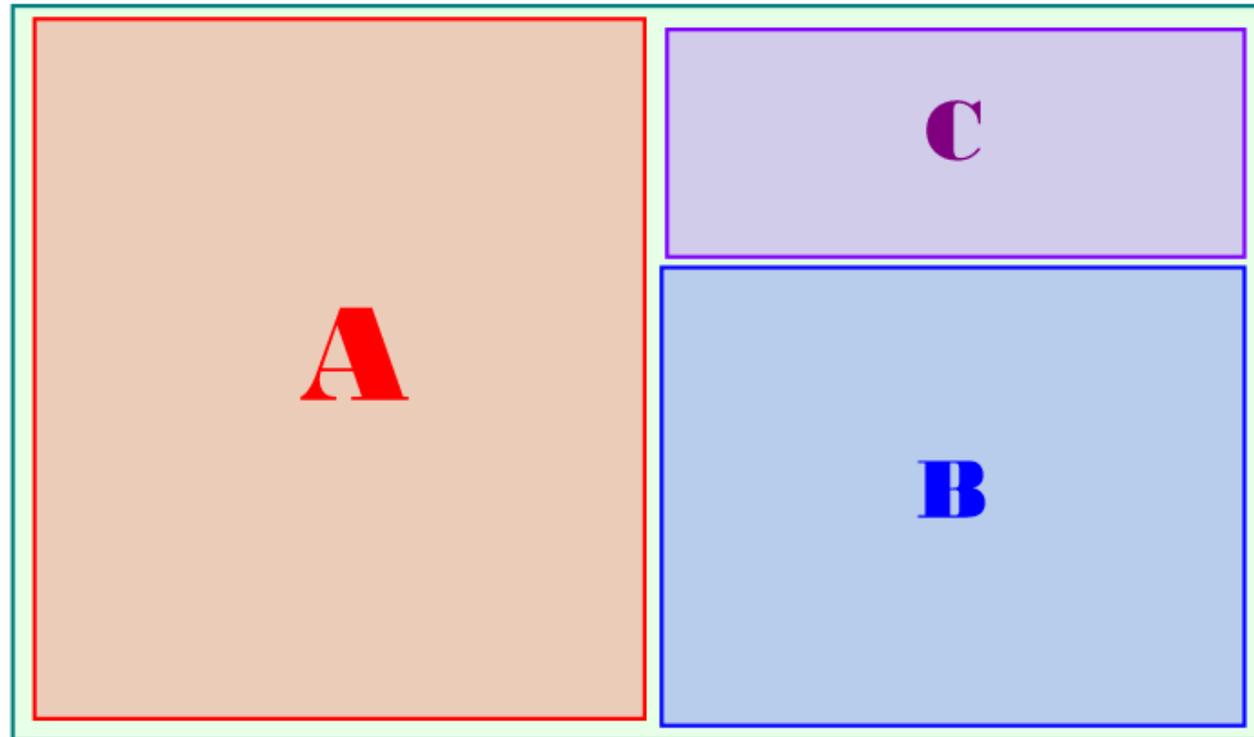
that coordinates the care and management of the park





Potential Management Option

MULTIPLE ENTITIES WITH DELINEATED AREAS
that have defined responsibilities and/or boundaries

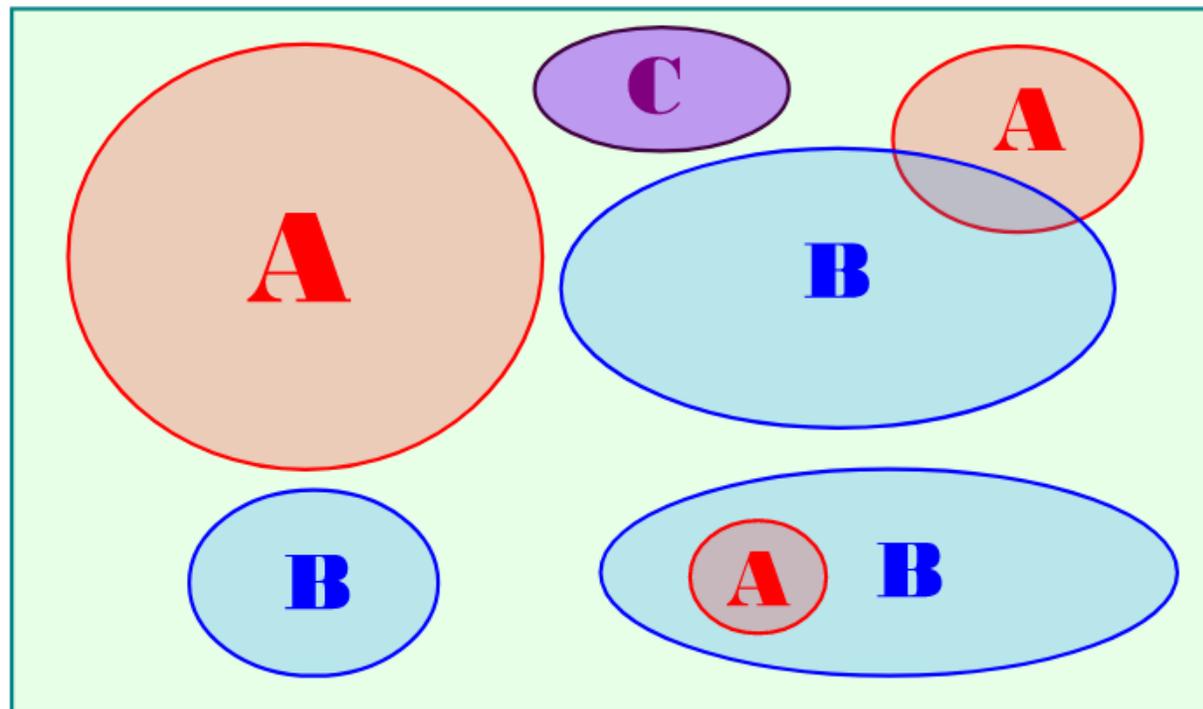




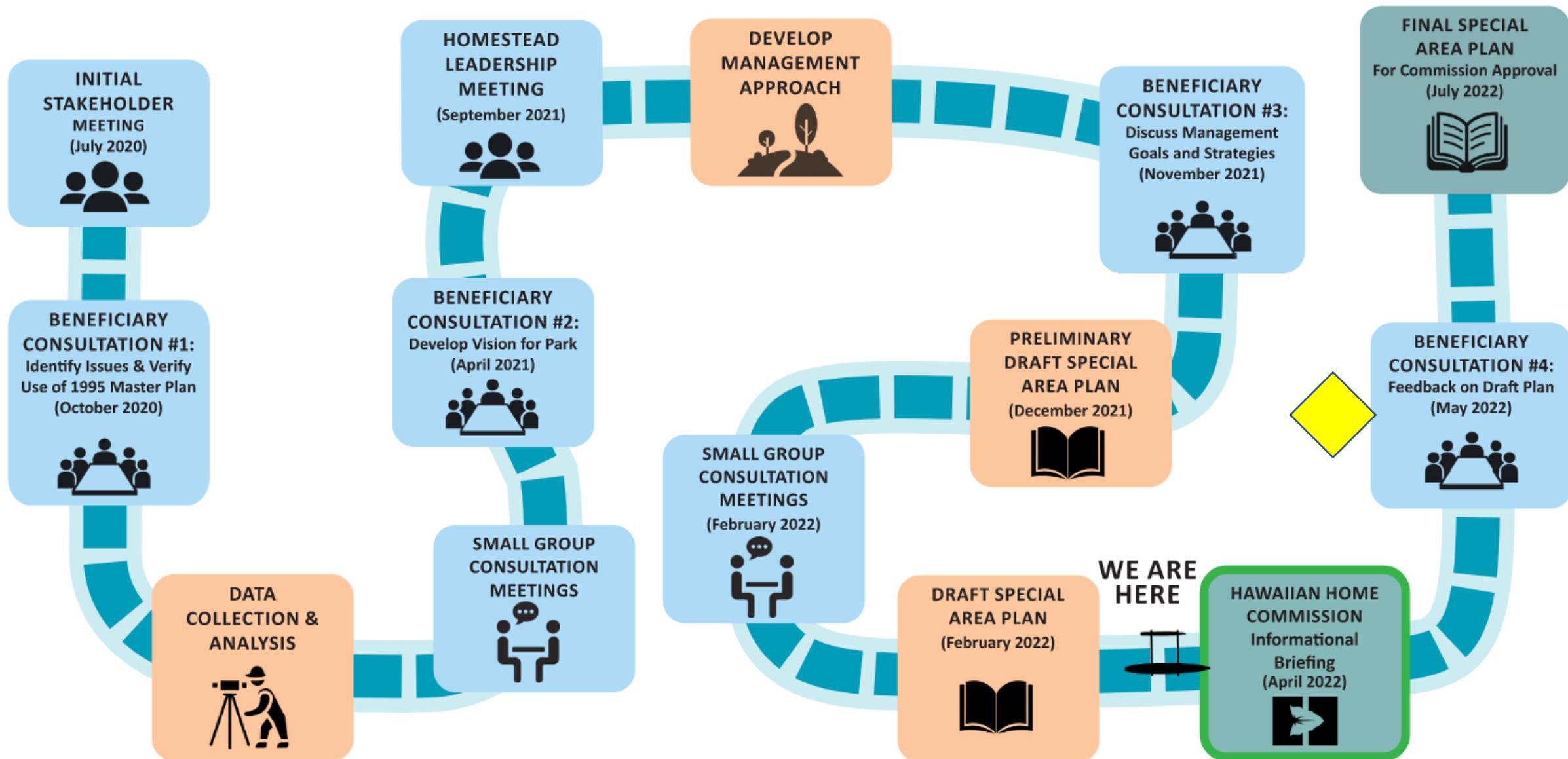
Potential Management Options

MULTIPLE ENTITIES OVER WHOLE PARK

each with a specialized expertise, managing dedicated resources throughout the entire park



Where Are We in The Special Area Plan Process?





Meeting Agenda

Construction Updates DHHL Land Development Division

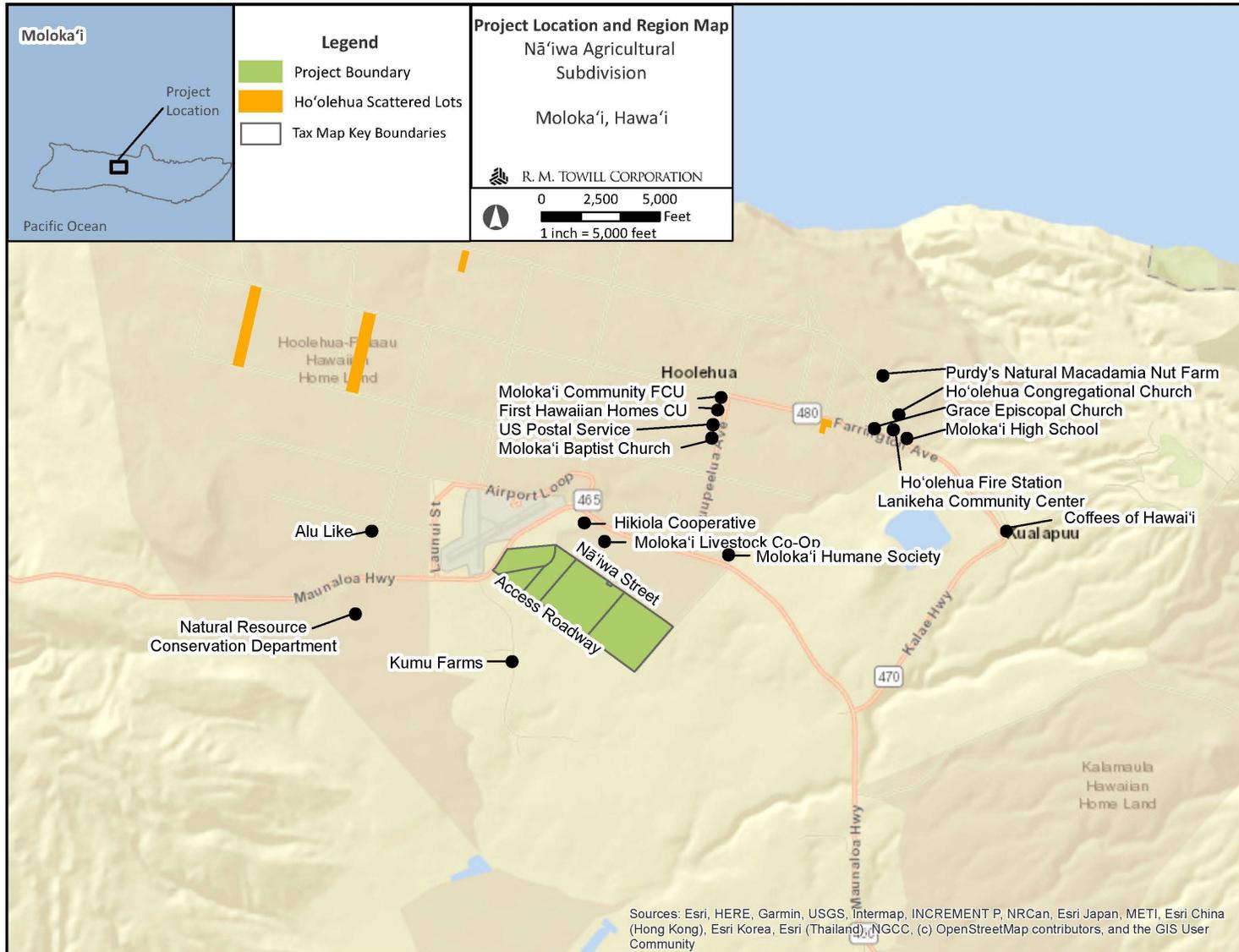


Purpose of Briefing

1. Nā‘iwa Agricultural Subdivision
In-Progress Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA)
2. The Criteria for Finding of No Significant Impact to satisfy
Chapter 343, HRS
3. Project Schedule
4. Question and Answer



Project Location



Community businesses and social services in the surrounding area include:

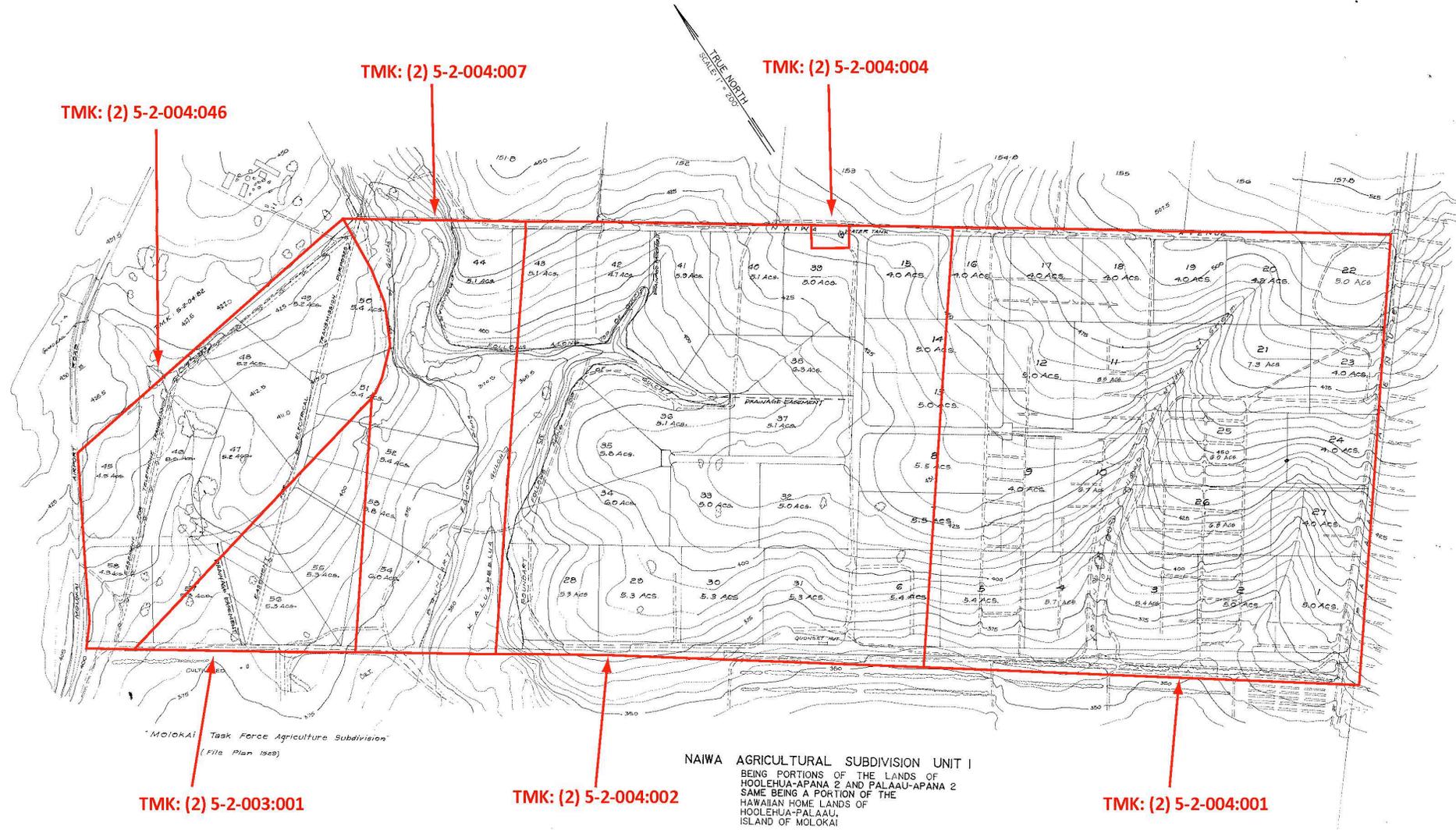
- Moloka'i Community Federal Credit Union
- First Hawaiian Homes Credit Union
- United States Postal Service
- Moloka'i Baptist Church
- Hikiola Cooperative
- Moloka'i Livestock Co-Op
- Moloka'i Humane Society
- Purdy's Natural Macadamia Nut Farm
- Ho'olehua Congregational Church
- Grace Episcopal Church
- Moloka'i High School
- Ho'olehua Fire Station
- Lanikeha Community Center
- Coffees of Hawai'i, along Farrington Avenue



Preliminary Nā'īwa Agricultural Subdivision Map

TMKs	TMK Acreage
(2) 5-2-003:001	19.5 acres
(2) 5-2-004:001	120.1 acres
(2) 5-2-004:002	119 acres
(2) 5-2-004:004	0.5 acres
(2) 5-2-004:007	39.8 acres
(2) 5-2-004:046	42.3 acres
Total	341.2 acres

- DHHL owns all lots within the project extents.





Project Description

- 58 agricultural lots within a 341.2-acre area
 - Lots range in size from approximately 4 to 8 acres with the average being 6 acres
- The proposed project will provide infrastructure improvements to support future agriculture, homestead, and/or residential uses.
- Each lot provides DHHL lessees with three options:
 1. Utilize the lot for agricultural purposes; or
 2. Construct a single-family dwelling; or
 3. A combination of constructing a single-family dwelling and utilizing the remaining portion of the lot for agricultural purposes



Proposed Infrastructure Improvements

- Access Roads
- Grading, Drainage, and Erosion Control
- Dual Water System
 - Potable Water Supply (partially constructed)
 - Non-Potable (Irrigation) Water Supply
- Electrical Power and Telephone, Cable TV and Internet Service
- Individual Wastewater System (IWS) (The IWS will be the responsibility of the lessees)



Evaluation of Historical & Cultural Resources

- An archaeological literature review and field inspection (ALRFI) report, May 2021, prepared by Cultural Surveys Hawai‘i Inc. (CSH)
- Nearly the entire project area was once owned by the State government since the 1848 Māhele land divisions
- The project area and vicinity was historically used for military training activities, i.e., unexploded ordnance (UXO) was discovered on the project site and is likely to have been used for military training purposes.
- The CSH survey discovered the presence of plantation and World War II-era infrastructure including: 1) remnants of an “Old Ditch,” possible pre-1900 sugarcane agriculture; 2) possible wartime (WWII) munitions storage area, and 3) possible WWII-era wastewater treatment facility.



CSH Survey Discoveries

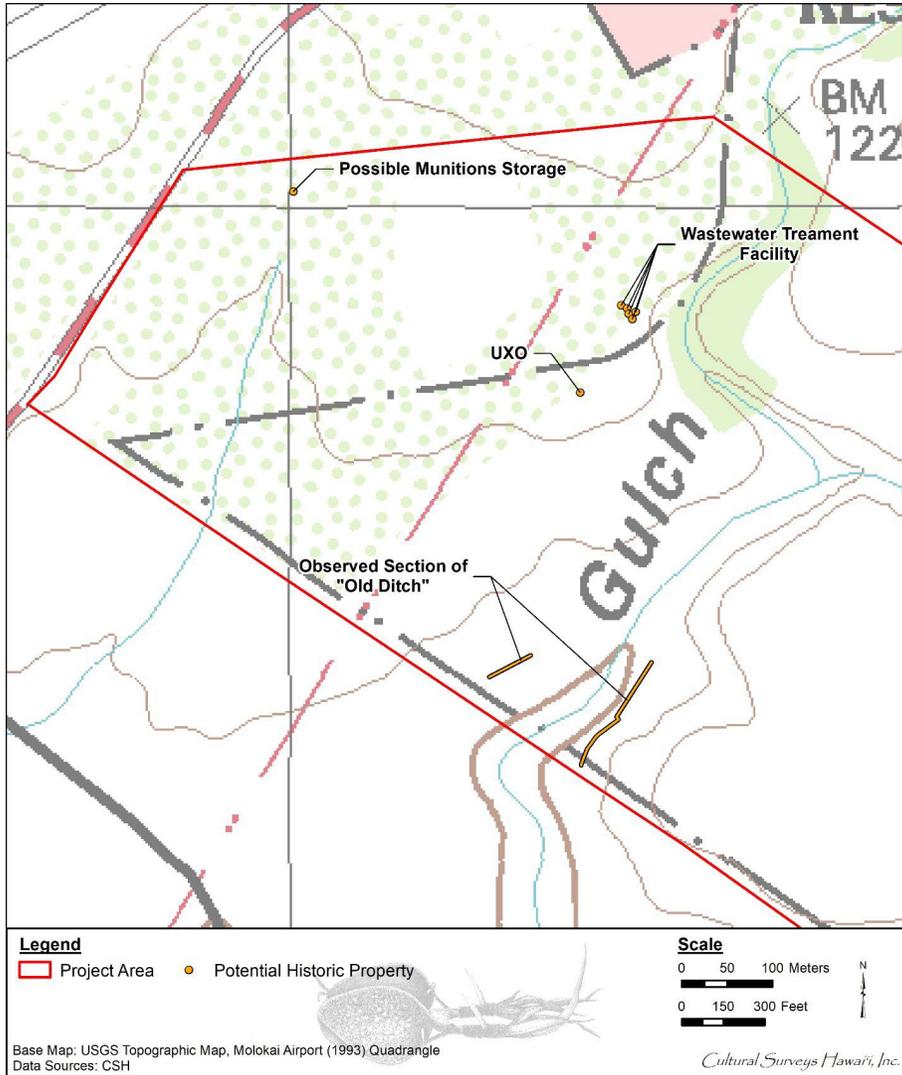


Figure 2-12, 1993 Molokai Airport USGS Topographic Quadrangle Showing the Location of the Northwest Portion of the Project Area and Potential Historic Properties Observed

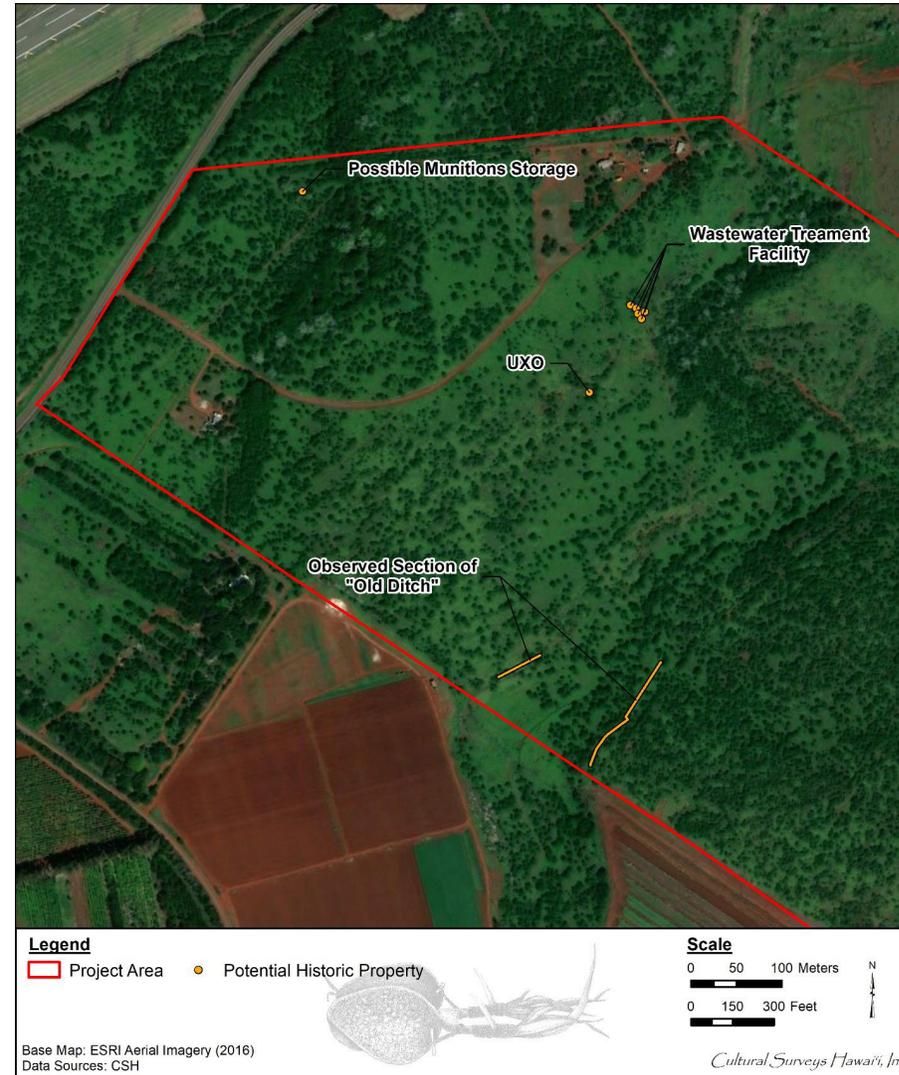


Figure 2-13, Aerial Imagery Showing the Location of the Northwest Portion of the Project Area and Potential Historic Properties Observed



Previous Archaeological Studies Conducted in Project Vicinity

Reference	Type of Study	Location	Results
Summers 1971	Site survey	Island-wide	Documented four sites in project area vicinity: Site 11A, Caterpillar Stones; Site 11B, Stone at Pu'u Kape'elua; Site 12, Lepekaheo Heiau; and Site 107, Holua Slide at Kualapu'u
AECOS Inc. 1980	Archaeological reconnaissance survey	Moloka'i Airport and proposed airport site near Mo'omomi Beach	No historic properties identified in project area vicinity; however, a complex of WWII-era (not historic at the time of the study) bunker sites identified near Moloka'i Airport, west of project area
Environmental Impact Study Corp. 1981	Biological and archaeological reconnaissance survey	90 acres by Cooke Land Co., Inc., TMK: [2] 5-2-011:007 por.	Failed to locate Summers Site 106 (petroglyphs) within their study area (likely buried or destroyed) but observed two remnant features that indicate possible agricultural use of seasonal stream flow in gulch
Hammatt et al. 1993	Archaeological inventory survey	One parcel in Pālā'au 2; adjacent to airport, and two parcels in Na'iwa	No historic properties identified
Nagahara and Kolb 1994	Field inspection	Kape'elua complex, Ho'olehua-Pālā'au Homesteads	Confirmed and GPS mapped Kape'elua Complex, SIHP # 50-60-03-11 (Summer Sites 11A and 11B)
Pantaleo and Rotunno-Hazuka 2003	Archaeological monitoring	Ho'olehua uplands to coastal Kalama'ula	No historic properties identified
Pantaleo 2004	Archaeological monitoring	Ho'olehua uplands	No historic properties identified
McIntosh et al. 2019	Archaeological inventory survey	DHHL lands, including in Ho'olehua	No historic properties identified in project area vicinity



Previously Identified Historic Properties in the Project Vicinity

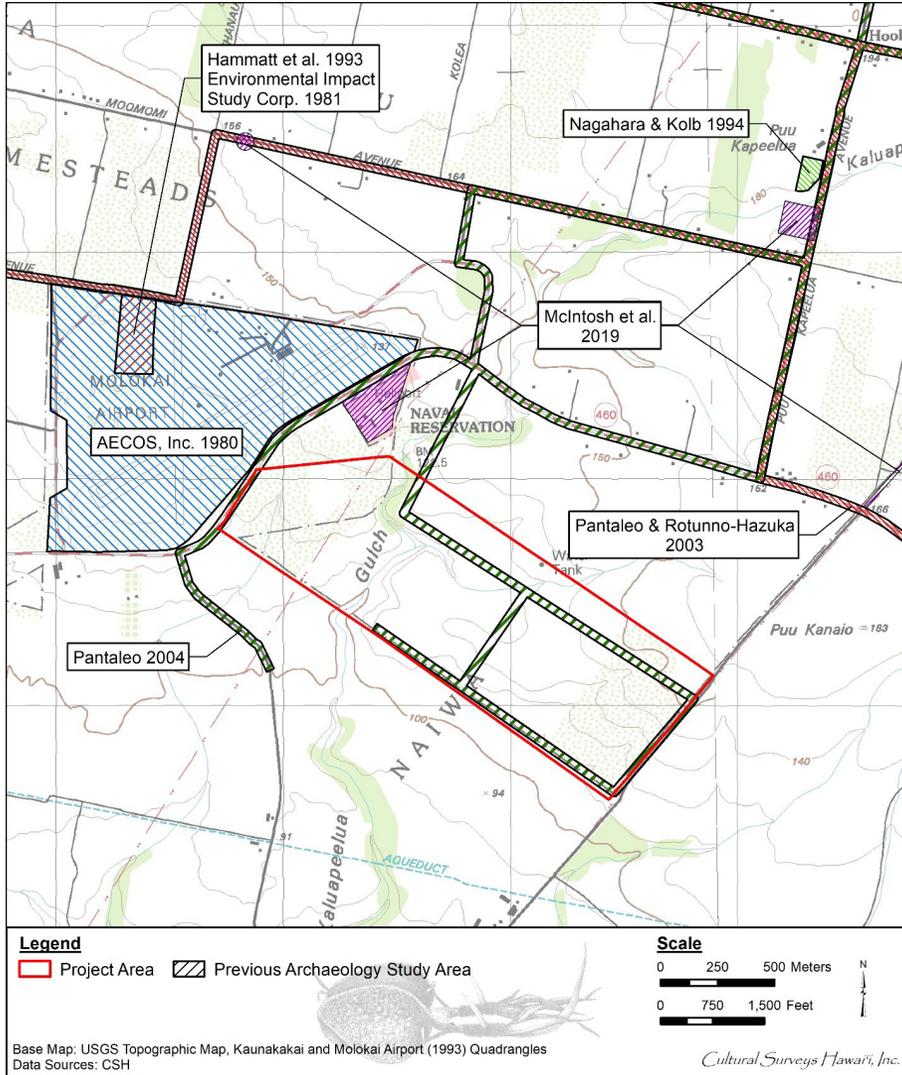


Figure 2-10, Previous Archaeological Studies in the Project Vicinity Depicted on 1993 Molokai Airport and Kaunakakai USGS Topographic Quadrangles

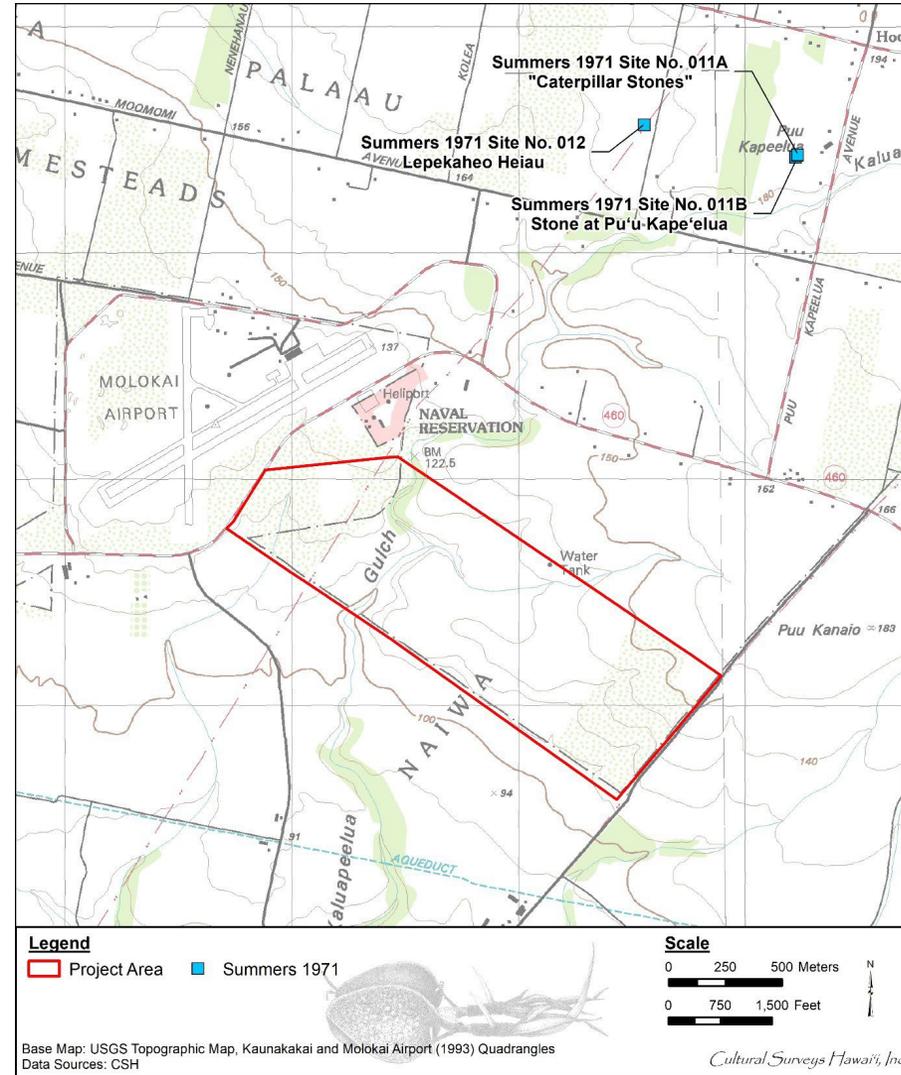


Figure 2-11, Previously Identified Historic Properties in the Project Area Vicinity Depicted on 1993 Molokai Airport and Kaunakakai USGS Topographic Quadrangles



Evaluation of Natural Resources

Drainage and Hydrology

- Surface waters include several gullies or branches of the Kāluapeʻelua Gulch
- The gullies cross the Nāʻiwa subdivision within the following TMK parcels: (2) 5-2-003: 001; (2) 5-2-004: 001, 002, 007, and 046
- No part of the gulch on the subject property shows any indication of the presence of a stream
- The Kāluapeʻelua Gulch does not drain to open coastal waters

Natural Resources

- No endangered/threatened flora or fauna species were observed within the project vicinity (AECOS, Inc., 2021)
- Federally delineated Critical Habitat is not present in the project area

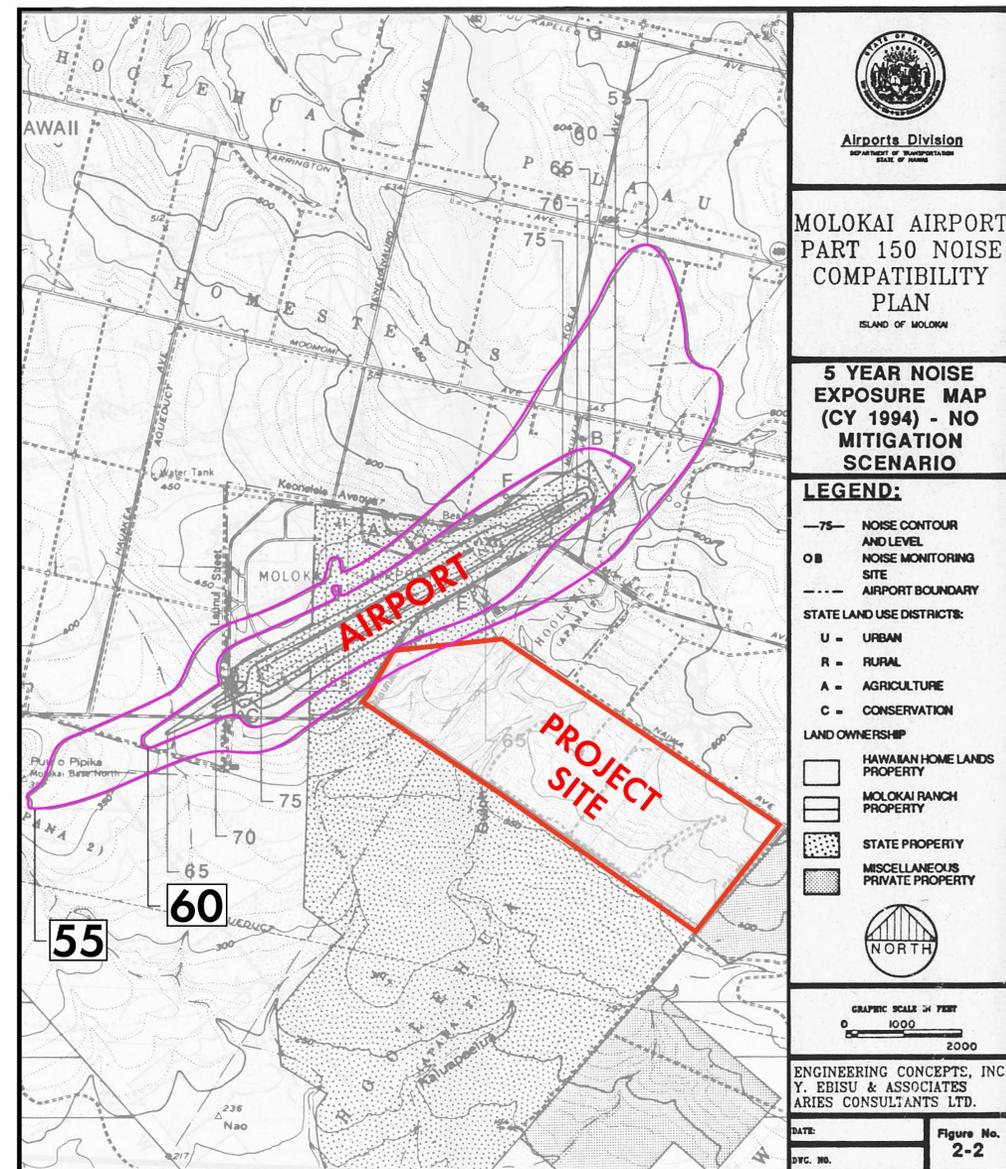


Impacts and Mitigation Measures

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Historic and Archaeological Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Geology and Topography	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cultural Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hydrology and Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Airport / Aviation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Traffic
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Noise Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public and Private Utilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biological Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Natural Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Socio-Economic Conditions

Noise Quality and Airport / Aviation

- Aircraft activity in the vicinity of the subdivision area generated by the Moloka'i Airport may be audible at the project site.
- Noise levels and noise contours related to aircraft operations at Moloka'i Airport were included in a 1999 Master Plan.
- Project site is located primarily outside of the 55 day-night average sound level (DNL). However, along the northwestern corner of the project site (TMK: (2) 5-2-004:046), the entire lot or portions of lots 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 57, and 58 are included in the 55 DNL contour. Only a small portion of the proposed lot 45 would be located within the 60 DNL contour.
- In the state of Hawai'i, the Department of Transportation-Airports Division discourages such land uses that may attract hazardous wildlife within five statute miles of airport boundaries, pursuant to FAA Advisory Circular 150/5200-33C.
- Project site is also within 20,000 feet of a public use or military airport.





Chapter 343 Significance Criteria

1. Irrevocably commit a natural, cultural, or historic resource.
2. Curtail the range of beneficial uses of the environment.
3. Conflict with the State's environmental policies or long-term environmental goals established by law.
4. Have a substantial adverse effect on the economic welfare, social welfare, or cultural practices of the community and State.
5. Have a substantial adverse effect on public health.
6. Involve adverse secondary impacts, such as population changes or effect on public facilities.
7. Involve a substantial degradation of environmental quality.
8. Be individually limited but cumulatively have substantial adverse effect upon the environment or involves a commitment for larger actions.



EA SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

9. Have a substantial adverse effect on a rare, threatened, or endangered species, or its habitat.
10. Have a substantial adverse effect on air or water quality or ambient noise levels.
11. Have a substantial adverse effect on or be likely to suffer damage by being located in an environmentally sensitive area such as a flood plain, tsunami zone, sea level rise exposure area, beach, erosion-prone area, geologically hazardous land, estuary, fresh water, or coastal waters.
12. Have a substantial adverse effect on scenic vistas and viewplanes, day or night, identified in county or state plans or studies.
13. Require substantial energy consumption or emit substantial greenhouse gasses.



Chapter 343 Significance Criteria 1, 2 & 3

1. Irrevocably commit a natural, cultural, or historic resource.
 - The project is not anticipated to involve any construction activity that may lead to a loss or destruction of any sensitive natural or cultural resource. The project site has been the subject of flora/fauna, archaeological and cultural studies. The closest natural and historic resources are located to the northwest of the project site (See slide 9 for location). Measures to avoid impacts to natural, cultural, and historic resources are identified within the DEA should they inadvertently be encountered.
2. Curtail the range of beneficial uses of the environment.
 - The project expands the beneficial use of the project area by supporting the use of these 58 agricultural lots for the purpose of various agricultural activities, homestead, and/or residential uses.
3. Conflict with the State’s environmental policies or long-term environmental goals established by law.
 - The project is not in conflict with the long-term environmental policies, goals, and guidelines of the State of Hawai‘i. The project’s potential adverse impacts are associated only with short-term construction-related activities, and such impacts can be mitigated through adherence to standard construction mitigation practices.



Chapter 343 Significance Criteria 4, 5 & 6

4. Have a substantial adverse effect on the economic welfare, social welfare, or cultural practices of the community and State.
 - The project will have beneficial effects on the economy and social welfare through the construction of infrastructure to support agricultural lots provided to DHHL beneficiaries for the purposes constructing a single-family dwelling, agricultural purposes or a combination of both. Each lot creates an opportunities for a return on agricultural practices on lands that are lying fallow. The project is also expected to provide beneficial impacts with respect to cultural practices, by creating opportunities to grow, process, trade and sell traditional and or native plants.
5. Have substantial adverse effect on public health.
 - There will be temporary impacts to noise and air quality levels during the construction phase of the project; however, these potential impacts will be short-term and are not expected to substantially affect public health.
6. Involve adverse secondary impacts, such as population changes or effects on public facilities.
 - The project is not anticipated to directly result in a major increase in population growth in the immediate area. Although population growth will be limited in the immediate area, effects on public facilities are still planned along will the construction of infrastructure improvements to support any shift in population growth.



Chapter 343 Significance Criteria 7 & 8

7. Involve a substantial degradation of environmental quality.

- Construction activities associated with the proposed project are anticipated to result in negligible short-term impacts to noise and air-quality in the immediate vicinity. With the incorporation of the recommended mitigation measures during the construction period, the project will not result in degradation of environmental quality. No negative long-term impacts are expected.

8. Be individually limited but cumulatively have substantial adverse effect upon the environment or involves a commitment for larger actions.

- The design of the project area will minimize cumulative impacts to the environment. Design elements include the use of non-potable water for irrigation and agriculture standard roads consisting of surface treated gravel travel ways with unpaved grass swale shoulders to mitigate runoff. The Contractor will prepare a Best Management Practices (BMPs) Plan for this project. Upon the completion of work, areas surrounding the project site that have been affected by construction will be restored as much as practicable to pre-existing conditions. The proposed project does not instigate a commitment for larger actions.



Chapter 343 Significance Criteria 9 & 10

9. Have a substantial adverse effect on a rare, threatened or endangered species or its habitat.
 - The proposed project is not anticipated to have any adverse impact to rare, threatened, or endangered species, as was noted by the natural resource survey conducted for the project area (AECOS, Inc., 2021). Mitigation measures to avoid impacts to seabirds, Hawaiian hoary bat, nēnē and Blackburn’s Sphynx Moth were included in this EA.
10. Have a substantial adverse effect on air or water quality or ambient noise levels.
 - Construction activities related to the proposed project action could potentially impact air and water quality and ambient noise levels within the project area. However, these impacts will be short-term and mitigable. All construction activities will comply with applicable regulations and will implement appropriate mitigation measures as necessary. After construction, the project is not expected to adversely impact air and water quality or ambient noise levels. Upon the completion of work, areas surrounding the project site that have been affected by construction will be restored as much as practicable to pre-existing conditions.



Chapter 343 Significance Criteria 12 & 13

12. Have a substantial adverse effect on scenic vistas and viewplanes, day or night, identified in county or state plans or studies.

- The proposed site is not located within any scenic vista or view plane. The proposed project is not expected to result in long-term visual impacts in the form of an improved access roadway system, irrigation and potable water, and electrical utility infrastructure as described in this EA. The improvements will be noticeable but will not intrude or detract from existing view planes.

13. Require substantial energy consumption or emit substantial greenhouse gasses.

- Energy that is used will be in the form of fossil fueled internal combustion equipment, machinery, and vehicles, and electricity supplied to the site by either an existing Hawaiian Electric Company power connection or by the use of portable generator(s).



Master Planning/ Environmental Review Process





Permits and Approvals That May Be Required

Federal

- Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Form 7460-1 Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration

State of Hawaii

- HRS, Chapter 343, Environmental Assessment (EA)
- HRS, Chapter 6E, Historic Preservation
- Section 402, Clean Water Act (CWA), National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Notice of Intent Form C, Permit Application for Discharges of Storm Water Associated With Construction Activity (Clean Water Branch Department of Health)
- Water Use Permit, Commission of Water Resource Management (CWRM)
- Individual Wastewater System (IWS) (by lessees)

County of Maui

- Subdivision Approval
- Land Transfer Permit, State of Hawai'i DHHL
- Building, and Grading and Grubbing Permits



Proposed Draft EA SUMMARY

Proposed land use is not anticipated to have a significant impact on the surrounding environment

Project will provide infrastructure necessary to support agricultural and residential land uses (e.g., water, power, access roads, etc.)

Project provides agricultural/residential opportunities consistent with goals of the DHHL General Plan and Moloka'i Island Plan



HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION · DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

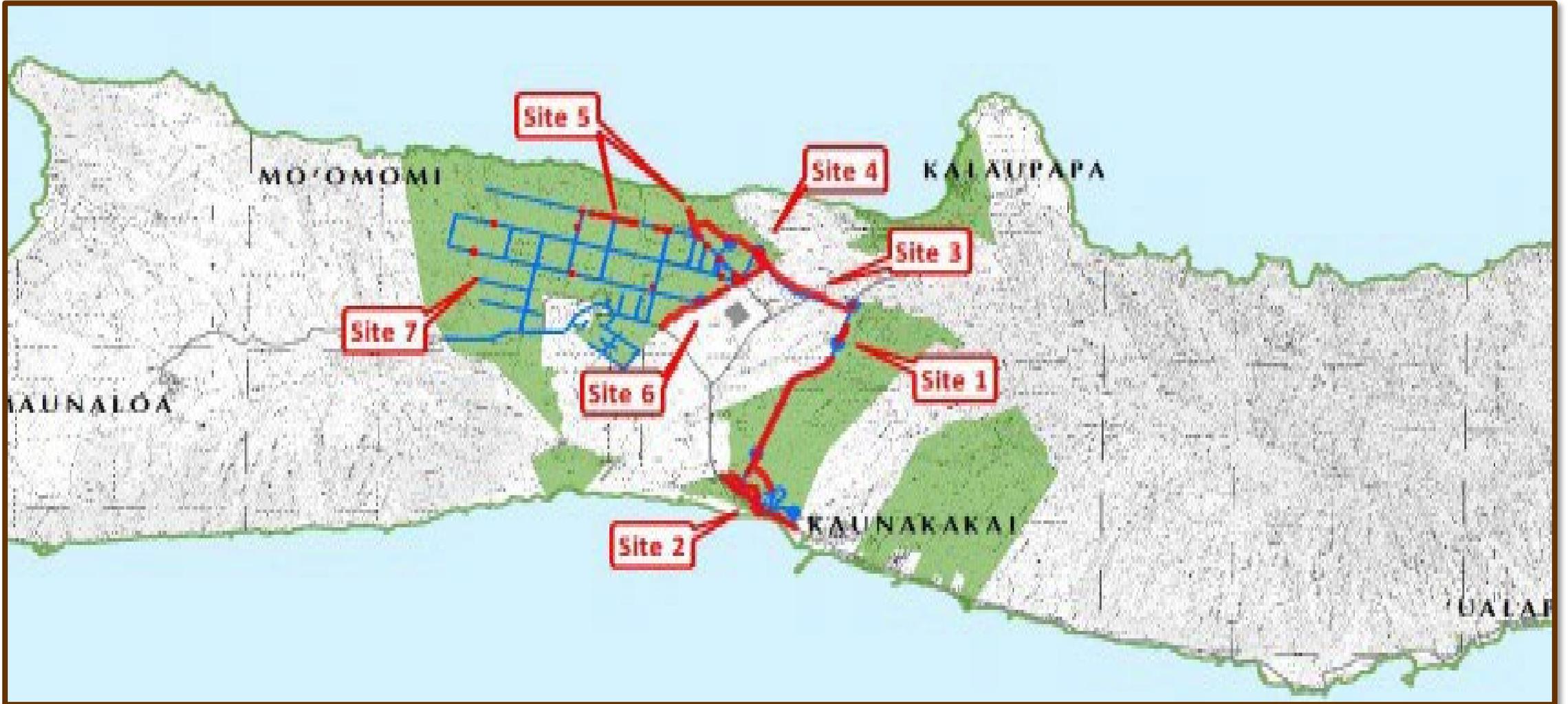
Moloka'i Island

Capital Improvement Project Updates



Ho'olehua Water System

Improvements Located at Seven Areas





Ho'olehua Water System - Proposed Improvements

Objectives:

- Improve reliability and functionality of water delivery
- Address Water Pressure issues
- Address Fire Protection Deficiencies
- Improve Water System Safety and Security
- Reduce Energy Cost

Ho'olehua Water System Improvements - Project Funding



- USDA Loan: • \$ 7,455,000
- USDA Grants: • \$
- DHHL Contribution: 11,634,083
- Legislature CIP: • \$
- 12,923,250
- \$ 500,000

Total Funds:

• \$ 31,362,333



Ho'olehua Water System – Project Status

- **Package 1: Ho'olehua (Site 1, Site 3-7)**
 - Contractor: Goodfellow Bros. LLC
 - Construction status: 57% complete
 - In progress: 0.2 MG tank at Site 1 (\$1.2M)
Two 3.5 MG tanks repairs at Site 4 (\$3.3M)
New Maintenance Bldg at Site 7 (\$1.5M)
- **Package 2: Kalamaula**
 - Contractor: Goodfellow Bros. LLC
 - Construction status: 98% complete
- **Package 3: Photovoltaic system**
 - Reassess installation of Photovoltaic system
- **Package 4: Equipment for Operations and Maintenance**
 - Various equipment has been procured and delivered to Molokai District Office; assessing other equipment needs and installation of Smart Meters.



Nā'īwa Ag Subdivision – Site Improvements

• PLANNED INFRASTRUCTURE FOR 58 LOT SUBDIVISION

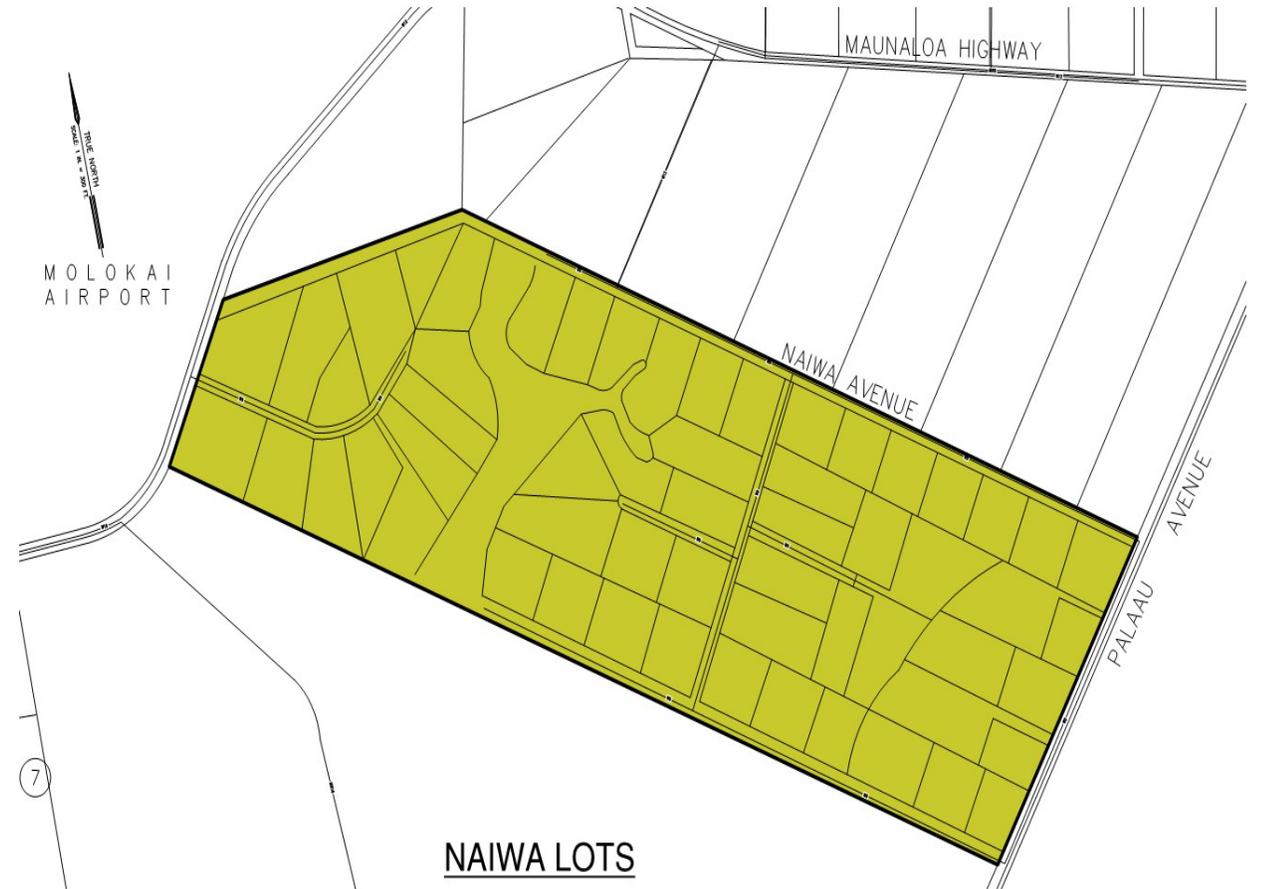
- Roadways
- Potable water
- Irrigation water
- Overhead Electrical Service
- Drainage detention parcels in unencumbered lots

• BUDGET

- Environmental Assessment & Preliminary Engineering Report: \$550,000
- Design & Subdivision Approval: \$950,000
- Construction: \$30,000,000 (estimated)

• TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

- Early 2021: Start Chap. 343 Environmental Documentation
- Mid 2023: Complete Environmental Documentation
- Late 2023: Complete design
- Early 2024: Advertise bids for construction
- Mid 2024: Begin construction
- Late 2025: Construction completed; Final Subdivision Approval



***Subject to construction funding**



Ho'olehua Scattered Lots – Site Improvements

SCOPE OF WORK

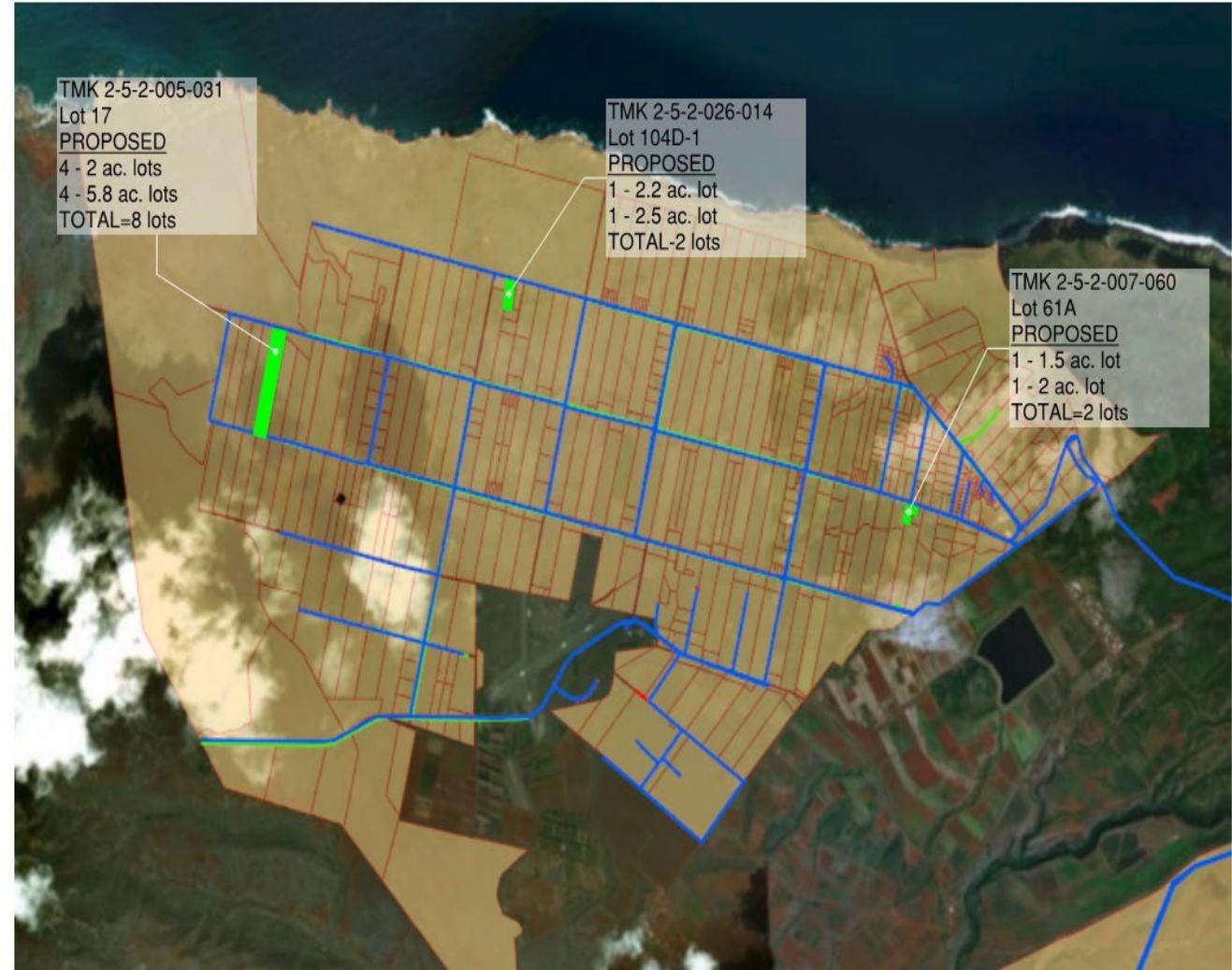
- Create at least 11 new lots from existing unencumbered ag lots; subdivide to Subsistence Ag standards for additional lots.
- Potential Infrastructure Improvements
 - Roadway and electrical
 - Potable and Irrigation water

BUDGET

- Design: \$900,000
- Environmental Assessment: \$600,000
- Construction: \$3,000,000

SCHEDULE

- Late 2022: Complete Environmental Documentation
- Mid 2023: Complete design
- Early 2024: Advertise bids for construction
- Mid 2024: Begin construction.
- Early 2025: Construction completed



HO'OLEHUA VACANT LOTS

*subject to construction funding



Hoolehua Veterans and Homestead Residents Center

- New Design-Build facility for joint use by DHHL Homestead Residents and Molokai Veterans; includes parking lot and new septic tank and leach field
- Legislative Appropriation \$4 million (encumbered)
- Building permit application under review by County of Maui; construction to commence upon approval
- Contractor: Diede Construction

Project Location





Lanikeha Center

- Repair and/or replacement of wastelines
- Hawaii Engineering Group preparing engineering plans to reroute kitchen wasteline around Lanikeha Center
- Procurement to repair and replace the wastelines to be issued in Summer 2022.

Project Location





Moloka'i Cesspool Assessment

REPORT TO THE 29TH LEGISLATURE FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH:

• 2018

• Executive Summary

- Hawai'i has nearly 88,000 cesspools that put 53 million gallons of raw sewage into the State's groundwater and surface waters every day. Cesspools are an antiquated technology for disposal of untreated sewage that have the potential to pollute groundwater. The State relies on groundwater for over 90% of its drinking water. Cesspools also present a risk of illness to island residents and a significant harm to streams and coastal resources, including coral reefs. Further information about the risks cesspools pose to human and environmental health can be found in the appendix.**



Moloka'i Cesspool Assessment

- Enabling Legislation:
- Act 125, Session Laws of Hawaii, 2021 requires upgrade, conversion, or sewer connection of all cesspools by 2050, unless exempted
- DHHL Project Objectives:
 - 1) Identification and survey of the DHHL Molokai lots with cesspools, based on Department of Health records
 - 2) Prepare Assessment report quantifying the number of cesspools, its location and potential remediation method and costs to remediate



Moloka'i Cesspool Assessment

- FIELD SURVEY SCHEDULE (Subject to change)

• <u>KAPAAKEA</u>	<u>MARCH 11-17, 2022</u>
• <u>KAMILOLOA-MAKAKUPAIA</u>	<u>MARCH 17-20, 2022</u>
• <u>KALAMAULA</u>	<u>MARCH 18-31, 2022</u>
• <u>HOOLEHUA-PALAAU-MOOMOMI</u>	<u>MARCH 30-APRIL 30, 2022</u>

- FINAL RESULTS TO BE SHARED WITH COMMUNITY
 - AND HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION



Moloka'i Cesspool Assessment

- **Successful progression of field assessments is highly dependent upon cooperation of lessees.**
 - **The data will help DHHL determine engineering options and funding and financing options.**
 - **DHHL understands the financial situation within our communities and seeks to lessen the burden on beneficiaries while we all malama the aina and maintain our precious water resources.**
- Your kokua is appreciated!**



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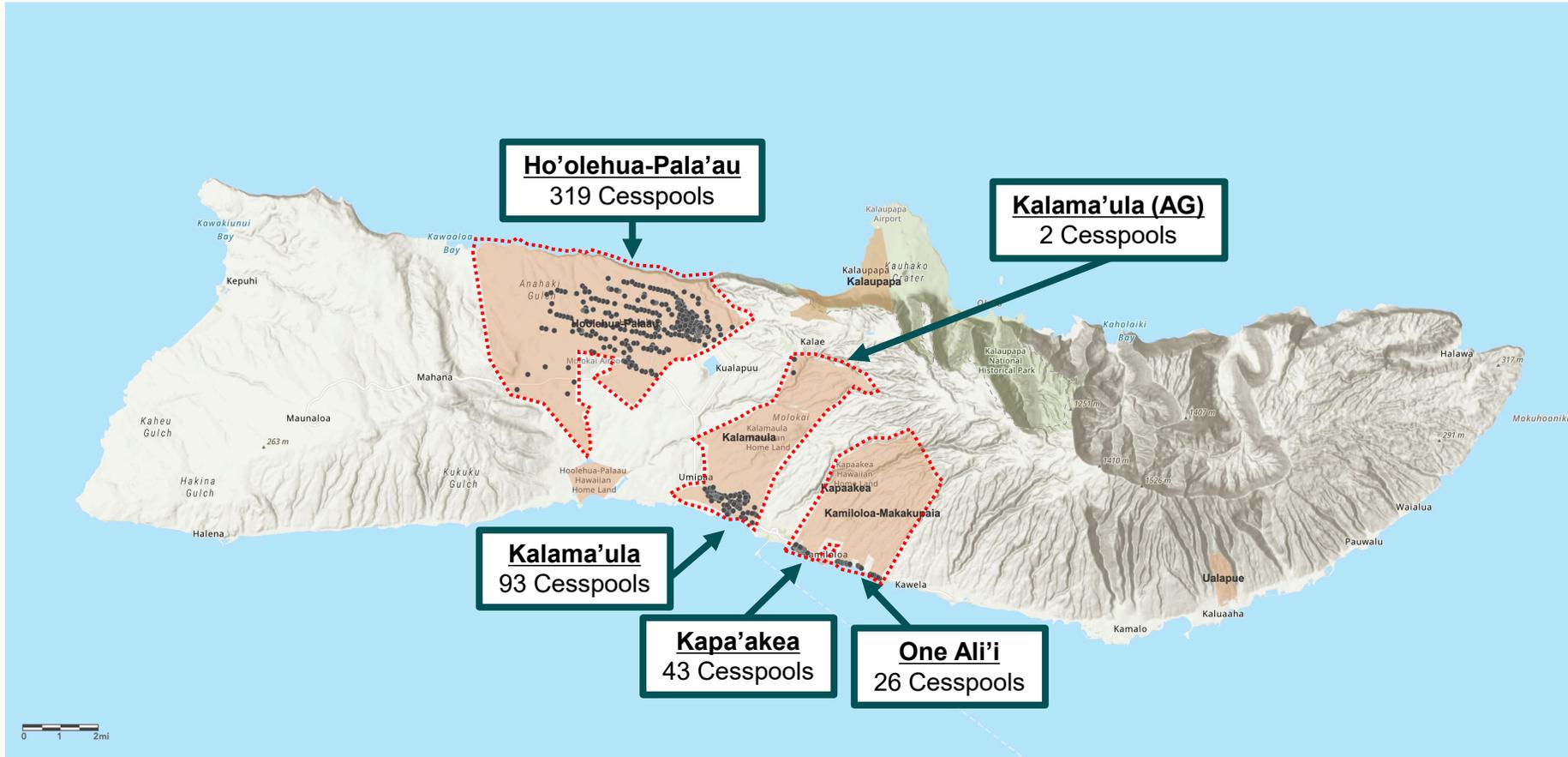
HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION · DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

MOLOKAI CESSPOOLS ASSESSMENT

April 18, 2022



Molokai Cesspool Areas



Project Description

Identification and survey of DHHL lots with cesspools on the island of Molokai.

Project Objectives

1. Build an accurate database of existing cesspools.
2. Assess existing conditions for future conversion of cesspools to comply with Act 125 (SLH 2017) by 2050.
3. Evaluate existing infrastructure and make recommendations for possible cesspool conversions.

Summary

Current records indicate 483 cesspools on the island of Molokai.

Survey start date March 2022 and projected completion of survey end of May 2022.



Kapa'akea Cesspool Lots



Legend

- Cesspool



One Ali'i Cesspool Lots





Kalama'ula Cesspool Lots

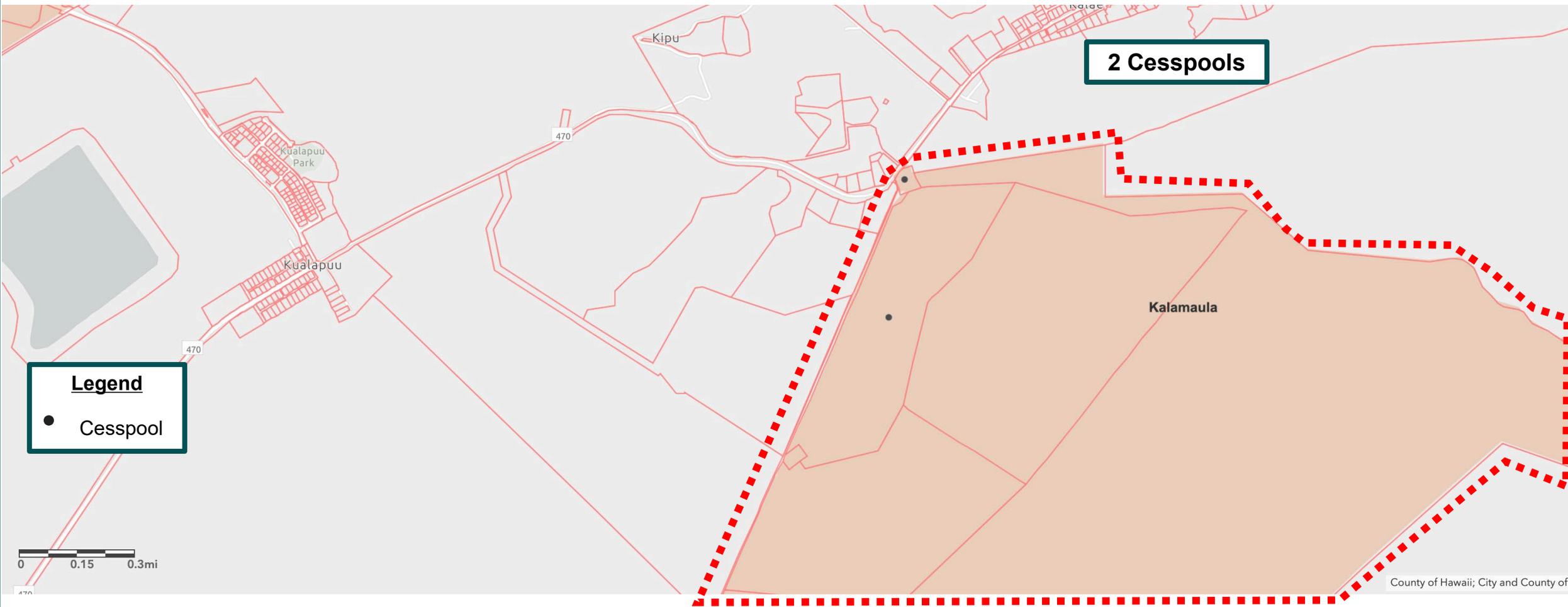


Legend

- Cesspool



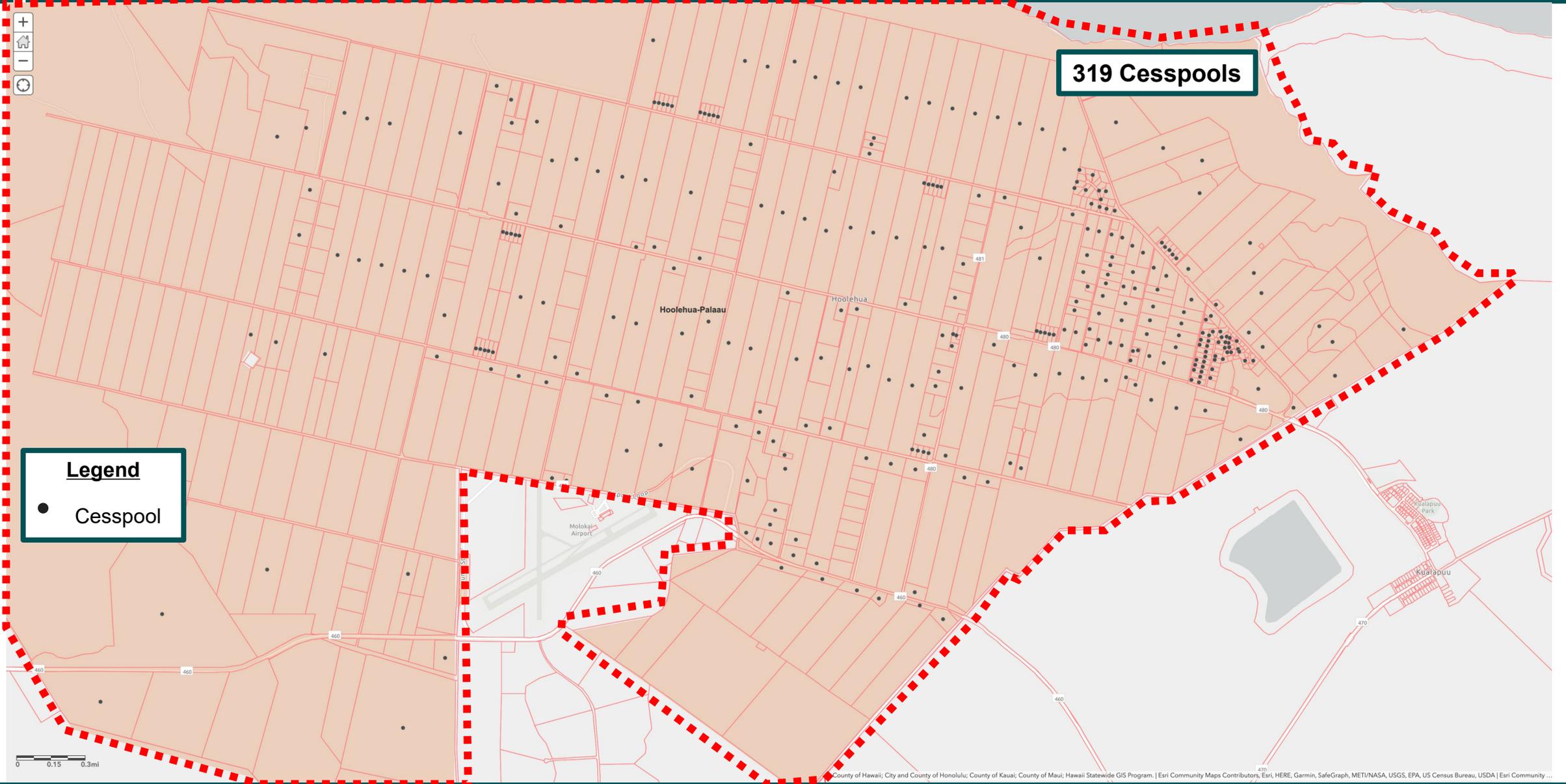
Kalama'ula (AG) Cesspool Lots



County of Hawaii; City and County of



Ho'olehua-Pala'au Cesspool Lots





Meeting Agenda

Homestead Association Update



Mahalo



DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

www.dhhl.hawaii.gov