

2018

NĀNĀKULI

REGIONAL PLAN



HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION • DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

Executive Summary

Regional plans build a sense of community and capacity, stimulate partnerships for development and improvements, and put homestead lessees in the “driver’s seat.” The Hawaiian Homes Commission’s approval of 22 Regional Plans across the State means that all homestead communities have the same opportunity. The 22 regional plans provide a platform for beneficiaries to talk as neighbors and ‘ohana about their common issues and concerns. The regional plans empower beneficiaries with a recurring opportunity, to convene as neighbors and friends in order to identify and solve their own problems. Regional plans tap the ingenuity and ensure that homestead lessees are an integral part of the solution. Working with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) Planning Office staff and consultants, the plan identifies priority projects to respond to issues and areas of concern within existing and planned homestead areas. The plan may focus on a particular homestead community or several homestead communities in the region. At a minimum, the regional plan documents current conditions and trends and identifies a prioritized list of projects important to the community and the department.

Vision. The vision provides a unified direction for homestead, Departmental and Commission actions in Nānākuli, and is as follows:

The Nānākuli Homesteads are communities united in a vision for the prosperity of our keiki, ‘ōpio, mākuā, kūpuna, and ‘ohana. With education, collaboration, and pono community-based economic development, we can ensure the safety, cultural abundance, and self-determination of all who call this community home.

Planning Area. The Nānākuli Planning Area (approximately 2,311 acres) is located in both the ahupua‘a of Nānākuli and the ahupua‘a of Wai‘anae, Wai‘anae District, City & County of Honolulu, island of O‘ahu. The O‘ahu Island Plan (2014) land use designations include:

- Residential (390 acres)
- Commercial (10 acres)
- Community Use (50 acres)
- Conservation (825 acres)
- General Agriculture (710 acres)

Planning Process. This Plan updates the 2009 *Regional Plan for the Traditional Native Trust Lands of the Ahupua'a of Nānākuli*. The Regional Plan Update process emphasized a community-based approach through individual homestead and broader regional community meetings with DHHL beneficiaries and stakeholders. Meetings were publicized through mail-outs of meeting notices and coordination with homestead leaders and associations. This process included meeting with smaller groups such as community associations and organizations to allow for more open dialogue and input around opportunities, issues, and priorities as well as provide space for questions.

The process also included Kou Mana'o Questionnaires to garner broader input for those unable to attend meetings, which were mailed to lessees and made available online.

See Section 1.5 (below) for a detailed timeline of stakeholder meetings held throughout the Regional Plan Update process.

Priority Projects. The communities' priority projects, found in Section 6, reflect the community's desires to coordinate and improve disaster and emergency preparedness; identify, plan, and improve community use areas; coordinate street repairs and maintenance for health and safety in the region; establish community-based education programs; and identify and pursue opportunities for "pono economic development."

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of a Regional Plan

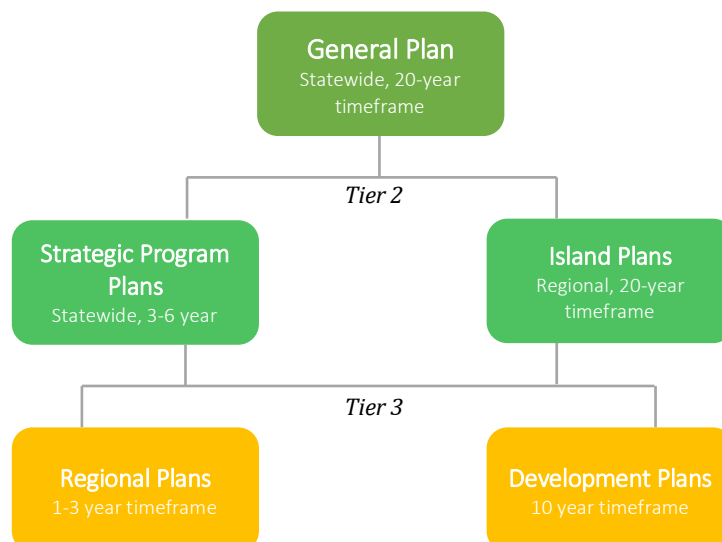
The mission of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) is to manage the Hawaiian Home lands trust effectively and to develop and deliver lands to native Hawaiians. DHHL partners with others toward developing self-sufficient and healthy communities. Towards this end, DHHL works with government agencies, private landowners, non-profit organizations, homestead associations, and other community groups. Regional plans provide the means to work closely with existing lessees and native Hawaiian beneficiaries to clarify visions and build partnerships.

This regional plan is one of 22 regional plans that DHHL is updating statewide. These regional plans assess land use development factors, identify issues and opportunities, and identify the region's top priority projects slated for implementation within the next five years.

1.2 Planning System

Regional Plans are part of DHHL's three-tiered Planning System. At tier one is the General Plan which articulates long-range goals and objectives for the Department. At the second tier, there are Program Plans that are statewide in focus, covering specific topic areas such as the Native Hawaiian Development Program Plan and Water Policy Plan. Also at this second tier are the Department's Island Plans that identify the Department's land use designations per island which function similar to the counties' land use zones. The Regional Plans are located at the third tier in the Department's Planning System which focuses at the community/regional level.

Figure 1: DHHL's Planning System



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The role of the Regional Plans within the planning system includes:

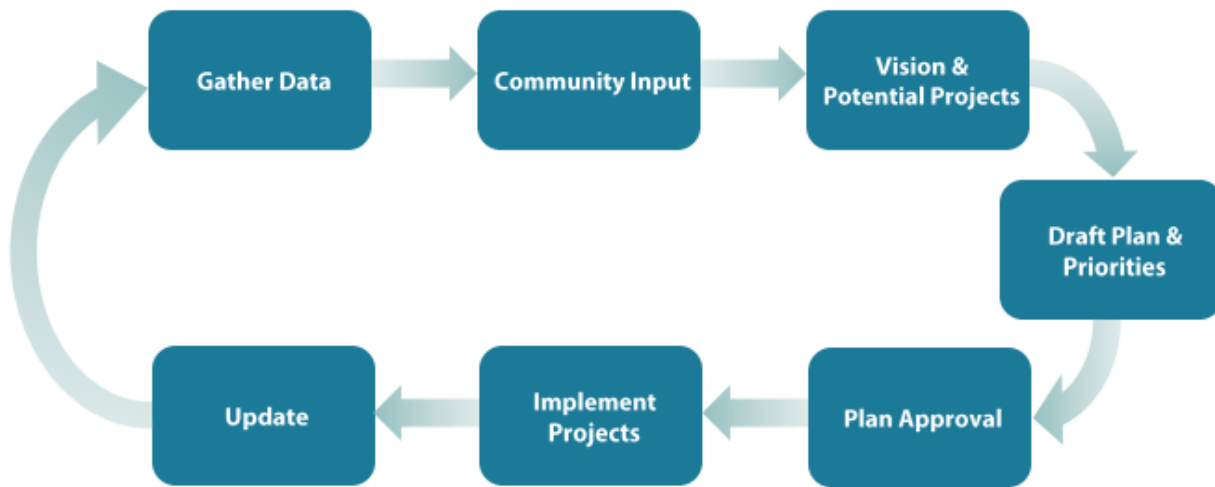
- Apply the goals, policies, and land use designations of the General Plan, program plans, and applicable island plan to specific geographic regions;
- Directly involve the community in planning their region;
- Compile comprehensive information about the region to provide a factual basis to identify needs and opportunities;
- Evaluate changes needed, if any, to the Island Plan as it applies to the region;
- Identify potential resources (e.g., partners, funding sources) to facilitate implementation;
- Identify priority projects that are important to the community and implementation steps to move these projects forward.

1.3 Regional Planning Process

The development of regional plans involves seven steps (see Figure 2):

1. **Gather Data.** Pertinent data to describe existing conditions and trends include history of the homestead, land use, infrastructure, natural features, historic/cultural features, surrounding uses, development trends.
2. **Gather Community Input to Identify Issues and Opportunities.** Existing homesteaders, native Hawaiian beneficiaries, and other stakeholders are invited to a facilitated meeting to discuss issues and opportunities for the region.
3. **Create a Long-Term Vision and Identify Potential Projects.** The input from the community on the issues and opportunities provide the basis to craft a draft vision statement that is reviewed and modified as necessary to the satisfaction of the community. Potential projects consistent with this vision are identified and prioritized by community consensus.
4. **Review a Draft Plan and Priorities.** Project details, budget estimates, and other pertinent project planning information are written up as part of a draft plan for review by the community.
5. **Approve the Plan.** Draft regional plans are then subject to the approval of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, which means that the Commission and Department officially support the priorities identified in the regional plan.
6. **Implement Priority Projects.** Upon approval, the homestead community, the Department, and other development partners can seek necessary funding and pursue the implementation of the Priority Projects.
7. **Update.** Finally, since DHHL knows that regional development is a dynamic process with constantly changing opportunities and emerging issues, regular regional plan updates are built into the planning process.

Figure 2: The Regional Plan Development and Update Process



1.4 Stakeholders and Partners

DHHL is working in partnership with other government agencies, the private sector and community organizations to develop its lands and improve community life. DHHL believes that partnerships are an effective way to leverage resources and capital investments, mitigate undesirable impacts of development, coordinate area growth, reduce risks in large scale community projects, and create broad community benefits.

These partnerships allow for better prioritization and coordination of infrastructure improvement and the development of regional and public residential facilities. This coordination helps individual organizations achieve their goals while bringing long-term benefits to the community and region.

1.5 DHHL Master Planning Process

Often times homestead associations are interested in developing capital improvement projects within their communities in order to provide needed social services and enrichment opportunities for their community. The need for these desired projects are often captured in DHHL Regional Plans. While the characteristics of projects proposed in each region are as diverse and unique as the DHHL communities in each region across the state, the overall planning and development process for these projects in most instances is the same.

Successfully implementing any type of land development project requires several basic foundational elements prior to beginning. This includes a strong organization that works well together and has high levels of participation in regular association business, ensuring that projects are selected based upon agreed criteria rather than individual preferences, creating a project plan and building large amounts of social capital within and outside of the community. Figure 3 briefly

1 Introduction

describes these elements of organizational capacity and project planning in more detail. The top level represents the steps that the homestead association (project proponent) should complete.

Most organizations go through five main stages of an organization's developmental lifecycle:

1. **Stage One: Imagine and Inspire.** The organization is not yet formalized, but individuals are inspired and united by a common vision or idea.
2. **Stage Two: Found and Frame.** The organization becomes formalized. Governing documents have been drafted and adopted by its members. The organization receives its non-profit status.
3. **Stage Three: Ground and Grow.** Organizations in this stage focus on establishing systems of accountability to its members as well as growing its internal capacity to provide more services or a higher quality of service to its members.
4. **Stage Four: Produce and Sustain.** This is the stage in which the organization is at its peak and is primarily concerned with how it can sustain its level of service over time.
5. **Stage Five: Review and Renew.** The organization re-invents itself in order to adapt to new existing conditions. The primary question the organization is concerned with at this stage is: "How can we do it better?" The organization revisits its mission, vision, services, and management structure.

Social capital can be defined as the networks of relationships among people who live and work in a particular society, enabling that society to function effectively. A homestead association from time to time should assess its social capital both internally among its members as well as among external stakeholders and potential partners in order to determine the level of potential support and/or opposition about a proposed land development project. Figure 3 illustrates the various social circles that should be supportive of a land development project. Often times, a development idea starts with a core group of individuals on an association board and gradually that idea should be shared with and incorporate the ideas of others in larger social circles of people in order to grow social capital and build support for a development project.

Lastly, Figure 3 illustrates that the association's assessment of its life cycle and existing social capital should be incorporated into a program plan. A program plan clearly articulates a community vision or need, identifies criteria for selecting programs or projects to fulfill that vision or need, and selects appropriate projects and programs based on that criteria. Programs/projects should be selected based on strong community support for the initiatives and the association's organizational capacity.

Once an association has outreached with its community to identify its vision and goals, established criteria for selecting projects that help them accomplish their vision and goals, and selected project(s) that have strong community support, then the association can begin with the actual physical master planning and development of the project(s). Figure 4 illustrates the process of master planning and land development on Hawaiian Home Lands.

The top level represents the steps that the homestead association (project proponent) should complete.

- The project proponent should focus their time and attention to ensure that the community's **vision and needs** are integrated into the project.
- The project proponent should conduct a site and infrastructure assessment of the location in which they would like to implement the project in order to ensure that the location is appropriate for what they would like to do.
- A master plan should integrate and synthesize the community's vision and needs with the site and infrastructure assessment. A master plan should also include a financial plan that forecasts initial development costs, long-term operational costs, and how those costs will be financed over time.
- An EA or EIS needs to be prepared in accordance with HRS Chapter on the Master Plan. If federal funds are used for the project, then a federal EA or EIS may need to be completed in accordance with the rules and standards of the federal funding agency.
- Once Chapter 343 and federal environmental regulations are complied with, then the project proponent can proceed with obtaining the necessary permits, approvals, and proceed with construction.

The next two levels below the top level, include various DHHL staff reviews and HHC approvals the Project Proponent will need at each step.

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Figure 3: Community Organization & Development

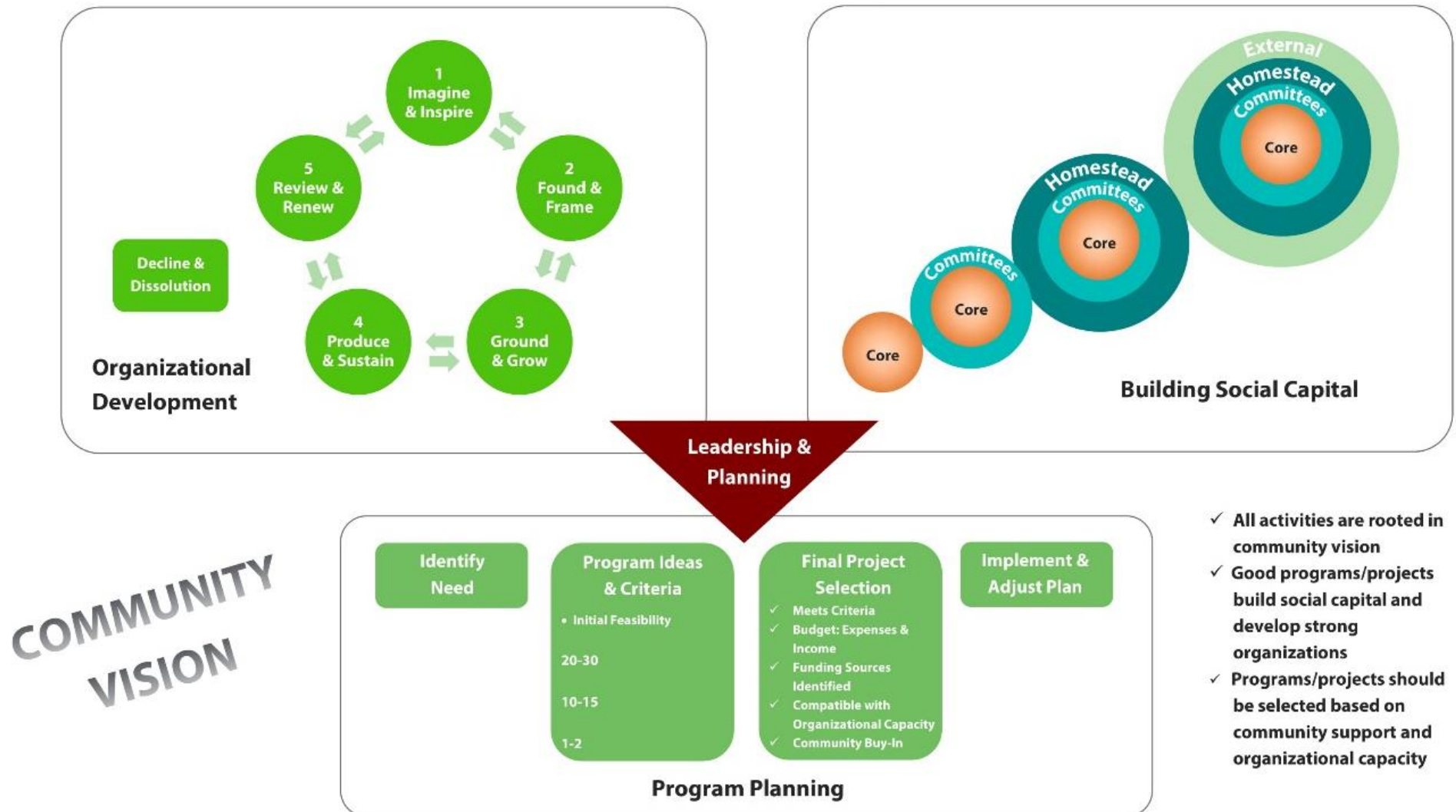
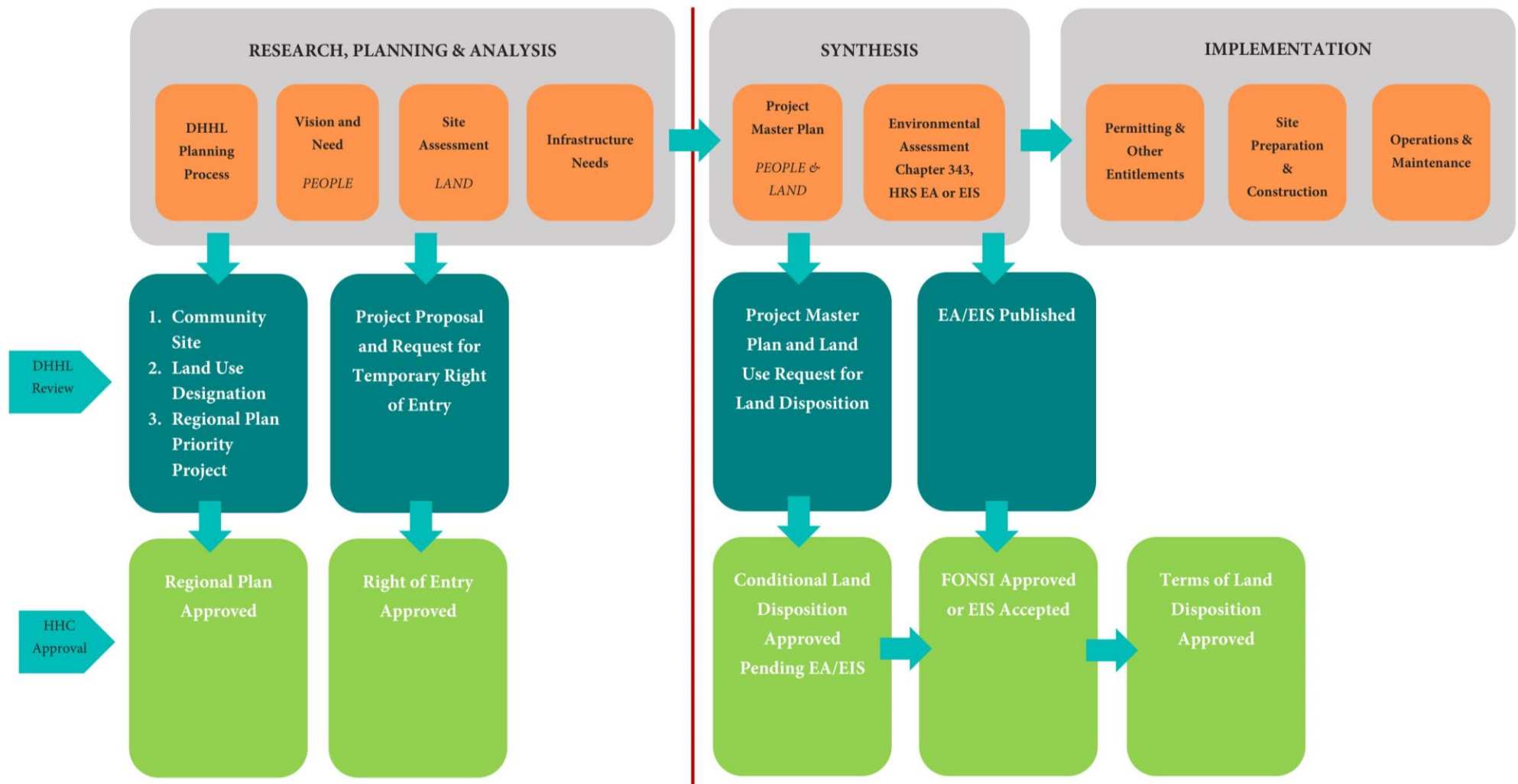


Figure 4: Master Planning and Land Development Process on Hawaiian Home Lands



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2 Vision and Values

“The Nānākuli Homesteads are communities united in a vision for the prosperity of our keiki, ‘ōpio, mākua, kūpuna, and ‘ohana. With education, collaboration, and pono community-based economic development, we can ensure the safety, cultural abundance, and self-determination of all who call this community home.”

This vision statement captures a desired end-state for the Nānākuli Homestead community. Taken together, it articulates the homesteaders’ vision of a successful homestead community. This vision provides a unified direction for homestead, Departmental and Commission actions in Nānākuli and provides important context for the Regional Plan Priority Projects that follow. The vision provides a steady beacon of light that remains strong, no matter what storms may roll in.

2.1 Guiding Principles

The Vision Statement was based on the following values and guiding principles:

- Community Spaces
- Respect and Care for Our Kūpuna
- Culture
- Safety and Health
- Community-Wide Education
- Self-Determination
- Pono Economic Development
- The Next Generation

Community Spaces

Community spaces (known as “non-homesteading areas”) are vital to the wellbeing and connectedness of any community. These are places where our keiki, kūpuna, families, and other community members can play, learn, interact, and grow. Community spaces can serve as venues for education across all stages of life, including early childhood education, adult skills training and education, and Hawaiian education (e.g. ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i). These spaces can also provide economic development opportunities for the community.

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Ultimately, the hope is that facilities available for community use will address the needs and desires of that community over a long term. This requires planning, human and financial resources, and collective effort in order to ensure long-term viability.

Respect and Care for Our Kūpuna

An ‘ōlelo no‘eau reveals to us the importance of honoring our kūpuna: *I ka wā ma mua, ka wā ma hope*. This translates, “In the time in front (the past), the time in back (the future).” With our eyes looking to that which has come before us, we are better equipped to approach the future. Our kūpuna hold this knowledge for us, and we honor them by giving deference to their wisdom. We seek to uphold the kūpuna in our communities by ensuring that they are cared for, listened to, and respected.

Culture

“Culture” is the behaviors, beliefs, values, and symbols that distinguish one group from another, passed on through language or imitation. Culture can be seen in how we relate to each other. For native Hawaiians, an important part of culture is how we relate to the land (‘āina) and how we honor our ancestors. In short, culture is what is important to us. It is the legacy we want to pass onto the next generation.

Health and Safety

Our health starts at home—healthy families create healthy communities. The health of our communities also requires broader structures that are culturally-informed, affordable, and accessible.

We must also work to ensure all members of our communities are safe, from our children to our elders. Safety hinges upon all aspects of a community, including its infrastructure, its policies and laws, and the people that inhabit it. Offenses such as theft, robbery, drug abuse, and reckless driving have no place in our communities and are threats to the wellbeing of all.

Finally, we must be prepared in the event of any disaster, natural or man-made. This involves having viable emergency evacuation routes and plans, proper community education and resources, and necessary policies in-place to ensure the safety of all.

Community-Wide Education

Education is important to our communities, as it is one of many factors that drives us forward. It increases our understanding of that which surrounds us, the people we interact with, and ultimately, ourselves. A main focus of community education in the Nānākuli homestead communities should be Hawaiian culture and language (‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i), as these link us to both past and future, allowing us to pass on knowledge to the next generation.

Self-Determination

When a community can support itself, fewer (if any) resources are needed from external sources. Local individuals, families, and businesses become more sustainable, and costs are often driven

down. Disaster preparedness also increases—in the event of a disaster, the Wai‘anae Coast is highly susceptible to a rapid depletion of resources, especially if Farrington Highway is cut off.

Communities can be self-determinant and self-sufficient in a number of ways; the Nānākuli homestead communities are currently focused on becoming self-sufficient in terms of both energy and food. Food self-determination for Nānākuli would require a significant investment in agricultural resources and training, while also requiring that some top-down changes occur (e.g. our communities’ water sources). Energy self-determination would require investments in renewable resource technologies and a commitment by homestead, community, and broader leaders to foster these investments.

At the micro level, when we can feed our own families, we are self-sufficient. All other forms of community self-determination must grow from this.

Pono Economic Development

In line with other values listed above, economic development for our communities means providing sustainable opportunities for all (keiki, youth, adults, kūpuna, and families) to support themselves. Economic development can be accomplished by a variety of means, but some of the most attractive to our community include: management of community use spaces for revenue (e.g. commercial kitchens, event spaces); community-owned and community-led commercial development that elevates and supports local businesses; and sustainable ‘āina-based opportunities that provide both connection to place and resources to support a living.

The Next Generation



To quote a young resident of the Nānākuli Homestead, “Keiki are our future.” Keiki, youth, and young adults must be actively engaged in all levels of community planning and action. Our actions today will affect them for years to come, and perhaps to a greater extent than anyone else. The next generation of community members have unique perspectives, ideas, and knowledge not found elsewhere, and we must bring them up to serve as the next leaders.



Today’s youth, however, often lack access to the wisdom of our kūpuna, especially as intergenerational interactions become less common. We must steward these relationships especially. Knowledge transfer from kūpuna to keiki is essential to our communities’ wellbeing.

2.2 Previous Planning Efforts


A Regional Plan for Nānākuli was developed in 2009. The Plan included a list of potential projects, with five of those considered priority. The status of these five Priority Projects is summarized below.

As stated by homesteaders along the Wai‘anae Coast, these “previous” Priority Projects will not be replaced by this plan. Rather, the 2018 plan serves to update and supplement the below planning efforts.

Project Description	Status
<p>Nānākuli Village Center</p>  <p><small>Photo credit: UHC Communities</small></p>	<p>Hale Makana ‘O Nānākuli currently provides transitional and long-term rental housing. The NFL-YET Boys and Girls Club of Hawai‘i Clubhouse has been completed and is in operation. Kamehameha Schools will design and operate the Agnes Kalaniho‘okaha Cope Community Learning Center, which will provide lifelong learning and livelihood opportunities in the Nānākuli community. Plans have been finalized for the Center with partial funding secured; additional funding for the Center will come from the NVC Commercial Center’s revenues. (See Section 4.4 below for more information on the Cope Learning Center.) The Commercial Center, currently under construction, will provide retail space to accommodate Native Hawaiian businesses and other local and national restaurants and small shops. Businesses will include Long’s, Starbucks, and a satellite clinic to be designed and operated by the Wai‘anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center (the Nānākuli Family Health Center). Off-site improvements—which include road widening, sidewalks, and a main signalized intersection—have been completed.</p>
<p>Street Repairs and Maintenance for Health and Safety in the Region</p>  <p><small>Photo credit: Hawaii News Now</small></p>	<p>DHHL hired a contractor to install a crosswalk at Nānākuli Avenue and 3rd Road and to improve the sidewalk on Nānākuli Avenue between 6th Road (Kawao Ave.) and the entrance to the high school. Repair and maintenance of existing infrastructure continues in homestead communities statewide.</p> <p>Improvement measures such as bike lanes, road widening, paving on city streets, and water and sewage line projects have been completed.</p> <p>See Section 5 – Infrastructure for more information on current, planned, and potential street repairs and other regional maintenance.</p>

Project Description	Status
<p>Farrington Highway Transportation Corridor Coordination and Improvements</p> 	<p>HDOT opened the turning lane on Farrington Highway at Haleakalā Avenue and Nānākuli Avenue in January 2018 in order to improve the only corridor through Nānākuli. The Nānākuli Contraflow, initially put in place to mitigate the effects of the construction for the turning lanes project, is set to operate until Summer 2018 with options to continue. The contraflow, which costs HDOT approximately \$600,000 annually to operate, is just a fraction of the cost and inconvenience of what it would take to add additional lanes. In the future, the extension of the fifth lane to Hakimo Road will also alleviate traffic congestion, but the HDOT recommends maintaining the contraflow for now. However, it is ultimately the choice of the community whether or not the contraflow will continue. Funding has been appropriated for improvements to the Wai‘anae Transportation Corridor.</p>
<p>Cemetery Repair and Expansion</p> 	<p>Community volunteers maintain the Nānākuli Cemetery. They need manpower and funding assistance.</p>

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Project Description	Status
<p>Identify and Plan Community Use Areas</p> 	<p>Some elements of identification and planning community use areas will be implemented through the development of the Nānākuli Village Center, but other elements could be discussed further with beneficiaries and community organizations.</p> <p>Although not located on DHHL land, the recently-opened Nānākuli Public Library represents an important Community Use space for the Nānākuli Region.</p> <p>See Section 6 – Priority Projects to see recent community input regarding Identifying, Planning, and Improving Community Use Areas.</p>

2.3 Methods & Approach



The planning process emphasized a community-based approach through individual homestead and broader regional community meetings with DHHL beneficiaries and stakeholders. Meetings were publicized through mail-outs of meeting notices and coordination with homestead leaders and associations. This process included meeting with smaller groups such as community associations and organizations to allow for more

open dialogue and input around opportunities, issues, and priorities as well as provide space for questions. The process also included Kou Mana’o Questionnaires to garner broader input for those unable to attend meetings, which were mailed to lessees and made available online.

The timeline for this plan was as follows:

September 7, 2017: *Homestead Leaders Meeting #1.* DHHL and HACBED met with leaders from homestead communities in Nānākuli and Wai‘anae to review the regional plan update process and schedule. The meeting allowed for leaders to ask questions and discuss past priority projects. See Appendix A for meeting summary.

October 5, 2017: *Homestead Leaders Meeting #2.* DHHL and HACBED met with leaders from homestead communities in Nānākuli and Wai‘anae to follow-up on the previous meeting and schedule smaller meetings with individual homestead organizations and associations and confirm timeline. See Appendix A for meeting summary.

October 16, 2017: *Princess Kahanu Estates Association Meeting.* The purpose of this meeting was to review the regional plan update process with the meeting participants and discuss issues and opportunities and begin developing priority projects to address the concerns. See Appendix A for meeting summary.

November 13, 2017: *Ahupua‘a ‘O Nānākuli Meeting.* The purpose of this meeting was to review the regional plan update process with the meeting participants and discuss issues and opportunities and begin developing priority projects to address the concerns. See Appendix A for meeting summary.

November 14, 2017: *Series 7 Meeting.* The purpose of this meeting was to review the regional plan update process with the meeting participants and discuss issues and opportunities and begin developing priority projects to address the concerns. See Appendix A for meeting summary.

November 28, 2017: *Nānākuli Neighborhood Board Hawaiian Affairs Committee Meeting.* The purpose of this meeting was to review the regional plan update process with the meeting participants and discuss issues and opportunities and begin developing priority projects to address the concerns. See Appendix A for meeting summary.

December 18, 2017: *Hawaiian Homes Commission Meeting.* This meeting, held at Wai‘anae High School, was an opportunity for DHHL to give updates to the Wai‘anae Coast community. Homesteaders were also able to provide feedback and learn more about the Regional Plan Update process. See Appendix B for meeting summary.

January 23, 2018: *DHHL Regional Plans Stakeholders Meeting.* The purpose of this meeting was to provide updates on the regional planning process and feedback received to regional stakeholders. DHHL and HACBED also heard about stakeholders’ priorities, issues, and concerns in the Wai‘anae Coast region. See Appendix C for meeting summary.

January 24, 2018: *Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association and Wai‘anae Kai Homestead Association Meeting.* HACBED and DHHL met with both Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association and Wai‘anae Kai Homestead Association to discuss issues, opportunities, and priority projects. See Appendix A for meeting summary.

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February 1, 2018: Nānākuli Community-wide Meeting. HACBED and DHHL met with residents of the Nānākuli Planning Area at large. Members of the following communities were present: NHHCA, Ahupua'a 'O Nānākuli, Nānākuli Neighborhood Board Hawaiian Affairs Committee, Princess Kahanu Estates Association, Series 7, and Zablan. See Appendix D for meeting summary.

Fall 2017 – Spring 2018: Kou Mana'o Questionnaire. Kou Mana'o—"your input, thoughts, intentions, desires"—Questionnaires were developed based on information from the above talk story sessions. These questionnaires were distributed in-person, via mail, and electronically via email, DHHL's website, and HACBED's website. Regional stakeholders and community leaders played a vital role in ensuring that mana'o was gathered from as many voices as possible, which are lifted up in this Regional Plan. See Appendix E to view a copy of the Nānākuli Kou Mana'o Questionnaire.

April 26, 2018: SpeakOut: Initial Draft Presentation to Nānākuli Community. HACBED and DHHL presented a draft Regional Plan to the Nānākuli Homestead communities. The meeting took the form of a come-and-go "SpeakOut," in which community members were encouraged to learn about the Regional Plan, the information presented therein, and leave as much feedback as desired. See Appendix D for a summary of community feedback.

June 7, 2018: Final Leaders' SpeakOut. HACBED and DHHL presented a final draft to Nānākuli, Wai'anae, and Lualualei homestead leaders in a SpeakOut format similar to the April 26 gathering. See Appendix D for a summary of leaders' feedback.

Photos of Speakout posters from June 7, 2018 meeting

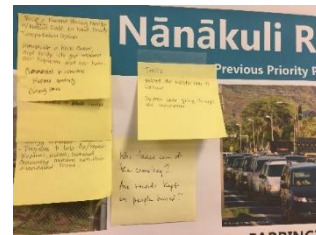
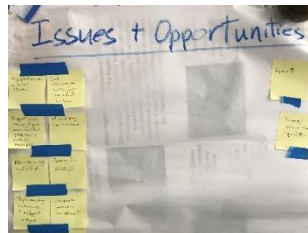
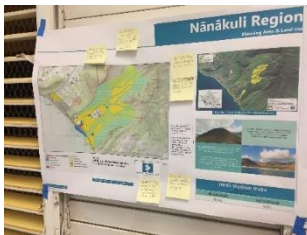


Figure 5: Nānākuli Regional Plan Timeline



2.4 Cross-Region Focuses

Given the communities' proximity, the planning processes for the 2018 DHHL Regional Plans for Nānākuli and Waiʻanae & Lualualei were conducted side-by-side. And although the two communities possess distinct characteristics, desires, populations, and potential opportunities, several focuses have been identified during the planning process that cut across the entire Waiʻanae Coast region. Broadly, these "regional focuses" comprise (1) homesteader safety, (2) community-based opportunities, often economic in nature, and (3) non-homesteading areas for community benefit.

Homesteader safety was raised as a concern at nearly every community meeting across the Waiʻanae and Nānākuli regions. The issues discussed touch every aspect of life on the Waiʻanae Coast—from transportation (e.g. Farrington Highway repairs and improvements) to emergency preparedness. Shared safety concerns also include crime and drug use issues, enforcement of laws regarding abandoned and stolen vehicles, and safe spaces for keiki to learn and play. Broadly, each

of these communities' Priority Projects also touches upon homesteader safety in one form or another.

Community-based development opportunities, often economic in nature, were also routinely highlighted among homesteaders' greatest priorities. The most common way in which this issue was addressed was via discussions of community spaces—which ones exist, which ones are desired, and the resources it would take to improve or begin a community space. These spaces can serve as kīpuka for community growth, as they are venues for community gathering, learning, and sharing of ideas. Another way in which the issue of community-based development was discussed was community self-sufficiency and opportunities for revenue generation, such as the Nānākuli Village Center or the Wai'anae Kai Community Development opportunities.

Non-homesteading areas, often colloquially referred to as “community use” areas (not to be confused with the official DHHL Land Use Designation “Community Use Area”), are a third common need identified by Wai'anae Coast homestead communities and broader stakeholders alike. These spaces, discussed throughout this document, are important to these communities for a number of reasons but are currently limited in number, size, and availability.

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3 Planning Area

3.1 Location

The Nānākuli Planning Area includes land in both the ahupuaʻa of Nānākuli and the ahupuaʻa of Waiʻanae, Waiʻanae District, City & County of Honolulu, island of Oʻahu. It includes approximately 2,311 non-contiguous acres owned by DHHL, designated in the U.S. Census as Nānākuli Hawaiian Home Land and Princess Kanahu Estates Hawaiian Home Land.

The Oʻahu Island Plan (DHHL, 2014) designated the lands in the Planning Area into the following land use categories (see Figure 6 – DHHL Planning Area and DHHL Land Use Designations):

- Residential – 390 acres
- Commercial – 10 acres
- Community Use – 50 acres
- Conservation – 825 acres
- General Agriculture – 710 acres

In the future, community members have expressed interest in separate Regional Plans for Waiʻanae and Lualualei ahupuaʻa. Princess Kahanu Estates, which is currently included in the Nānākuli planning area, would be included in the Regional Plan for Lualualei ahupuaʻa. DHHL and community stakeholders will work together to explore this possibility.

3.2 Demographics¹

Table 1: Nānākuli Planning Area Demographics

Nānākuli Planning Area - Characteristics	Statistic
<i>Population</i>	
Total Population	12,405
Native Hawaiian alone	36.7%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander in combination with other race(s)	80.0%
Bachelor's Degree or higher	8.1%
Median Age	29.5
<i>Economics</i>	
Median Household Income	\$66,042
Families Below Poverty Line	14.2%

3.3 Existing Service Providers in the Planning Area

For a list of service providers and many programs currently offered or planned in the Nānākuli Planning Area, please see Appendix C. This appendix contains summaries of DHHL's meetings with regional stakeholders, which include local, state, and national political representatives; local neighborhood boards; Boys and Girls Club Hawai'i; Wai'anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center; Ka'ala Farms; Kamaile Academy; the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA); Wai'anae Economic Development Council; Papa Ola Lōkahi; Kamehameha Schools; Queen Lili'uokalani Trust; and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL).

3.4 Regional History

Nānākuli literally translates “look at the knee” or “look deaf.” There are many stories that recount how this place came to be named, one of which explains that Nānākuli is named “in honor of the tattooed knee of Ka'ōpūlupulu, a priest whose chief, Kahahana, turned a deaf [kuli] ear to his advice. When asked about his knee, [Ka'ōpūlupulu] told of his relationship with the chief, thus rebuking him.”²

One of the most well-known mo'olelo related to Nānākuli involves the demigod Māui. Pu'u Heleakalā, a hill located on the northwest side of Nānākuli Valley, means the “hill that is the house

¹ U.S. Census Bureau. Tables DP03, DP05, B19301, S1702. ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2011-2015. 2015. Geographic Area: Nānākuli CDP.

² Mary Kawena Pukui, Samuel H. Elbert, and Esther T. Mookini. *Place Names of Hawai'i*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 1974. Rev. 2004.

3 Planning Area

of the sun.” It received this name from a mo’olelo that recounts how the demigod Māui, as a child, went to the top of this mountain to fight the sun in order to slow it down and make the days longer.

Pre-contact, Nānākuli is estimated to have only contained 200-300 people, whose livelihoods consisted of dryland agriculture in the upper valley and coastal fishing. Several historic sites, including wahi pana, are located throughout the area and most notably in the upper valley. ‘Ilihune heiau, a wahi pana of which there are no physical remains, is said to have been made into a cattle pen by a rancher, bringing him ill fortune.^{3,4,5,6}

The ahupua’a of Nānākuli sustained significant population decline following contact. As with much of Hawai‘i, lifestyles shifted from traditional subsistence to industrial, which included sandalwood extraction in Nānākuli. From the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, cattle ranches, sugar plantations, and the U.S. military were also major land users.

In 1931, DHHL began awarding residential homesteads near the former Nānāikapono School, making Nānākuli the oldest homestead community on O‘ahu.

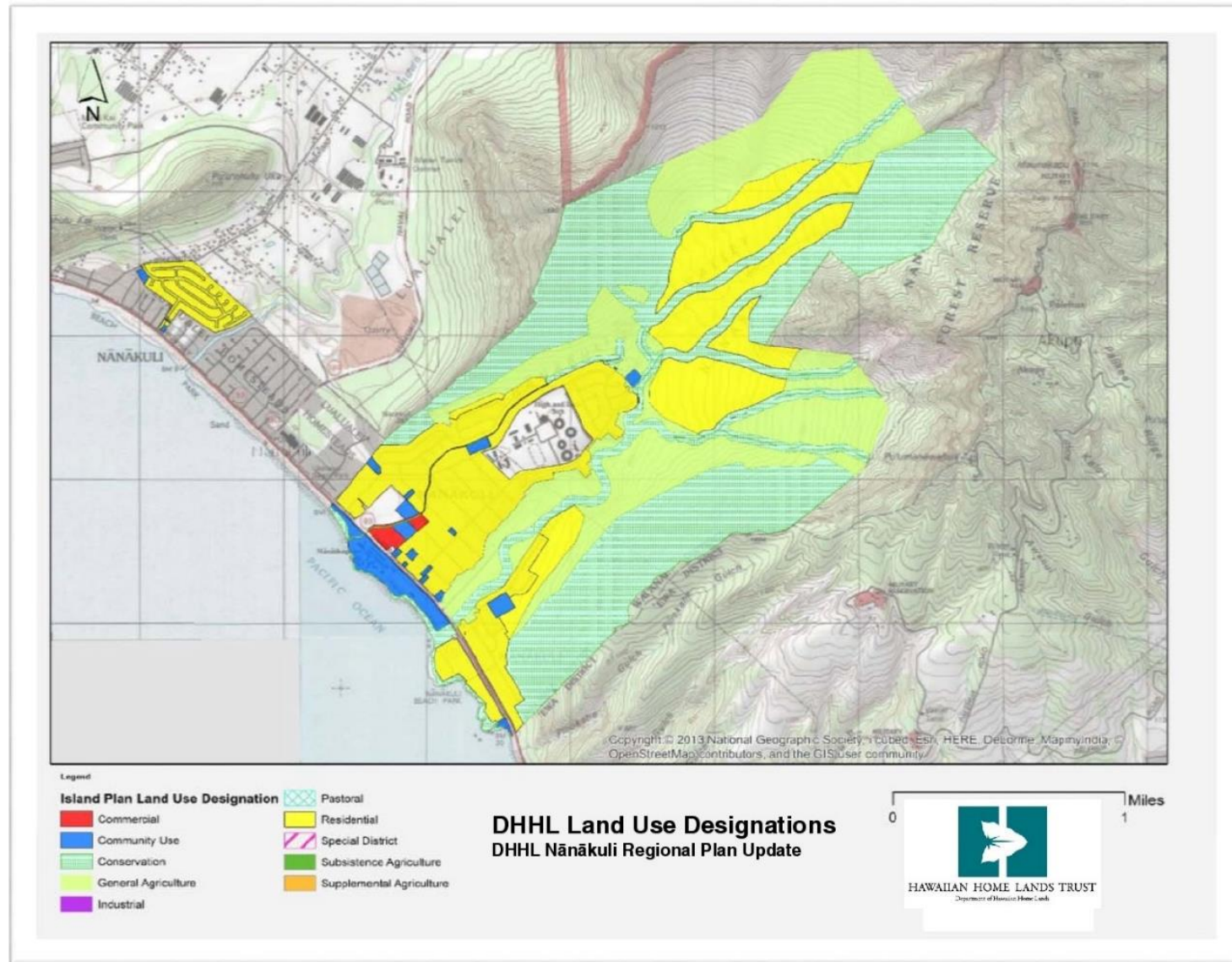
³ McGrath, et al. *A Child’s History of Hawaii*. Hawaii: Island Heritage Publishing, 1973.

⁴ Ross Cordy. *The Rise and Fall of the O‘ahu Kingdom*. Honolulu: Mutual Publishing, 2002.

⁵ Elspeth P. Sterling and Catherine C. Summers. *Sites of O‘ahu*. Honolulu: Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, 1978.

⁶ J. Gilbert McAllister. *Archaeology of O‘ahu*. Honolulu: Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, 1933.

Figure 6: Map - DHHL Planning Area and DHHL Land Use Designations, Nānākuli



4 Existing Land Uses

4.1 Background

In an effort to address the indignities faced by the Native Hawaiian population after the overthrow of the monarchy in 1893, Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianaʻole in the capacity of U.S. Congressman passed legislation for the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1921 (HHCA) which set aside lands for native Hawaiians. DHHL began awarding residential homesteads in Nānākuli in 1931.

Table 2 details the acreage of various regions in the Nānākuli Planning Area.

Table 2: Planning Area Acreage

Nānākuli Planning Area	Acres
Princess Kahanu Estates	53
Nānākuli Hawaiian Homesteads	260
Nānākuli Upper Valley	1,126
Future site of Nānākuli Village Center	13.65
Former Nānāikapono School Site	17
Nānākuli Ranch	448

4.2 Commercial and Industrial Uses

Only a small proportion of lands in the Nānākuli Planning Area are currently designated for commercial use.

Approximately 10 acres of land identified for the development of the Nānākuli Village Center (NVC) are designed to provide community-based economic development for the Nānākuli Homestead Community Association. Because of the nature of the proposed land use, some of these lands have been designated Commercial, not Community Use, although designed to benefit the homestead community.

The NVC currently includes or has plans to include the following components:

- The NFL-YET Boys and Girls Club of Hawaiʻi Clubhouse (*completed*)
- Hale Makana ʻO Nānākuli (*completed*)
- Nānākuli Commercial Center (*in progress*), to include Long’s, Starbucks, Supercuts, Pizza Hut, Wendy’s, L&L Hawaiian Barbecue, and Fresenius

- Agnes Kalaniho‘okaha Cope Learning Center (*plans and lease finalized*)
- Wai‘anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center Satellite Clinic (*plans in development*)
- Surfing Hall of Fame (*plans in development*)

Hale Makana ‘O Nānākuli currently provides 48 affordable housing units for Native Hawaiian community members at or below 80% AMI. There are also plans for the Commercial Center to include an outdoor stage and kiosks to provide entrepreneurial opportunities for community members.

The updated Wai‘anae Sustainable Communities Plan (2009) identifies one master-planned development for other lands in the Nānākuli region. A privately-owned development company has proposed a new light industrial park located mauka of the existing PVT landfill. The concept behind the 96-acre industrial park is the provision of moderately priced lease rent or fee simple lots for local businesses. In the Sustainable Communities Plan, community members expressed hope that more local jobs would be created when the project is implemented.

Community support for the industrial park, however, has not been unanimous—some community members expressed concerns with the location of the park, which is in the back of Lualualei Valley among lands primarily designated for agricultural, open space, and preservation uses. In addition, the area has special cultural significance as the site of well-known mo‘olelo related to the demigod Māui.

4.3 Homestead Uses

Residential Homesteads. As of 2016, the Nānākuli Homestead Communities comprise 6,369 homesteaders who reside on a total of 1,319 homestead lots. Children make up 27.1 percent of the homestead population, while individuals over the age of 65 constitute 11.1 percent.

Waitlist. As of February 2018, on the island of O‘ahu, there are 10,683 applications for homestead residential leases and 3,692 applications for agricultural leases.

Note: 71 percent of the 851 acres of available DHHL land on O‘ahu is located on the Wai‘anae Coast (located in Wai‘anae Valley, Lualualei, Mā‘ili, and Nānākuli).

4.4 Community Uses

Approximately 15 acres in the Nānākuli region currently benefit the homestead communities directly. These include a community facility with boat storage in Pricess Kahanu Estates, and a cemetery in the Nānākuli Homesteads. A vacant area in Pili‘ōkahe has also been designated for homestead Community Use based on the community’s needs.

In addition, a portion of the Nānākuli Village Center (see Section 4.2, above) is designated for Community Use. The NFL-YET Boys and Girls Club of Hawai‘i Clubhouse has been completed and is in operation. Plans have also been finalized for the Agnes Kalaniho‘okaha Cope Learning Center, which Kamehameha Schools will design and operate. The Center will provide lifelong learning and

4 Existing Land Uses

livelihood opportunities for those in the Nānākuli community, especially young adults ages 16-24. Specific opportunities may include career technical education (CTE) training, a hospitality program to give work experience and credentials, and other opportunities with support from the Hawai'i State DOE, the State Legislature, Leeward Community College, and Ko'olina Resort. The space will also be available for non-homesteading uses such as celebrations and community gatherings. Funding for the Learning Center will come from the NVC Commercial Center's revenues.

Although not located on DHHL land, the recently-opened Nānākuli Public Library represents an important Community Use space for the Nānākuli Region.

4.5 State and County Land Use Districts

Generally, the Island Plan land use designations (LUDs) are consistent with the State Land Use Districts, the County General Plan designations, and County zoning. Where they may be inconsistent, DHHL may preempt the State Land Use Law and county land use regulations pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act section 204.

To compare these maps, see publicly available State and County LUD maps—found online at the State of Hawai'i⁷ and City & County of Honolulu⁸ websites, respectively—and community LUD maps, found in the 2012 Wai'anae Sustainable Communities Plan.⁹

4.5.1 State Land Use Districts

The State Land Use (SLU) Urban District encompasses most, but not all, of the DHHL Existing Residential lots in the Nānākuli Planning. Nānākuli's small amount of DHHL-designated Commercial Use acreage is also contained within the SLU Urban District. DHHL Community Use and Conservation lots are also included, but not entirely contained by, the SLU Urban District.

The State Land Use Agricultural District encompasses the DHHL-designated General Agriculture lots and contains small portions of DHHL Conservation lots. Some DHHL Existing and Proposed Residential lots are also contained in the SLU Agricultural District. (DHHL's preemption applies to the Residential lots within this District.)

The State Land Use Conservation District approximately encompasses DHHL-designated Conservation lots.

⁷ http://files.hawaii.gov/luc/maps/oahu_slud_2012.pdf

⁸ <http://cchnl.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Viewer/index.html?appid=bc24f3eb50f94f698d830aed9c428548>

⁹ <http://www.oahumpo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Waianae-Sustainable-Communities-Plan-2012.pdf>

4.5.2 County Community Plan (Wai‘anae Sustainable Communities Plan 2012)

The Wai‘anae Sustainable Communities Plan (WSCP) 2012 designates certain lots as Rural Residential, the locations of which are consistent with the DHHL-designated Existing Residential areas. WSCP Rural Residential areas contain the Region’s small amount of DHHL-designated Commercial lots, as well as some DHHL Community Use lots.

Although there is some overlap, the WSCP Agriculture and Preservation areas are roughly consistent with the DHHL General Agriculture and Conservation areas, respectively. The WSCP Agriculture and Preservation areas also overlap with DHHL-designated Proposed Residential lots.

4.5.3 County Zoning

County Residential zoning districts (R-5) are consistent with the DHHL-designated Existing Residential areas. These districts zoned R-5 also include all of the Region’s DHHL-designated Commercial areas and some of the Region’s DHHL-designated Community Use areas. County Agricultural zoning districts (AG-2) contain DHHL-designated General Agriculture, Conservation, and Proposed Residential areas. County Preservation zoning districts (P-1 and P-2) contain DHHL-designated Conservation and Community Use areas. The County Country zoning district (C) is consistent with a DHHL-designated General Agriculture area.

4.5.4 Surrounding Land Ownership

There are major land uses in the vicinity that generate noise and odor. The PVT Land Company operates a landfill to the northwest of Nānākuli homesteads and east of Princess Kahanu Estates (PKE). A ridgeline lies between the landfill facilities and Nānākuli homesteads, and the Ulehawa Stream separates PKE from the landfill. Northwest of the Nānākuli homesteads and north of PKE is Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam – Lualualei Annex, which may cause intermittent noise disruption to residential homestead areas.

5 Infrastructure

5.1 County Water System

Within Nānākuli, the lower portion of the valley receives approximately 20 to 33 inches of rain annually. The upper portion of the valley, where a majority of the currently undeveloped lands are located, receives between 33 to 48 inches of rainfall per year. This is not considered sufficient to support agriculture without some type of supplemental irrigation.

BWS has storage and transmission facilities in Nānākuli Valley. However, more than half of the potable water supplied by BWS to the Wai‘anae Coast is from outside sources (primarily the Pearl Harbor Aquifer, located within the ‘Ewa Moku). Long-term improvements to both transmission and storage may be necessary to meet the needs of the Wai‘anae Coast, especially if the Pearl Harbor Aquifer water is reallocated to meet the growing needs of ‘Ewa Moku.

DHHL has distinct water rights as described in the Strategic Program, Water Policy Plan, that may be pursued to meet the needs of DHHL and beneficiaries along the Wai‘anae Coast.

5.2 County Wastewater System

The Wai‘anae District is serviced by the Wai‘anae Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) operated by the County’s Department of Environmental Services (ENV). According to the City and County of Honolulu, the WWTP has the design capacity to treat an average of 5.2 mgd and a peak capacity of 13.8 mgd of sewage. The 2015 annual average flow was 3.56 mgd, and the 2015 daily max flow was 4.57 mgd.¹⁰ The Department of Planning and Permitting is currently accepting applications for new sewer connections. The existing sewage conveyance system does not extend into DHHL’s lands that have not already been developed for residential homesteading along the Lualualei side of Pu‘upāhe‘ehe‘e.

As of 2016, Hawai‘i prohibits the creation of new cesspools, and efforts are underway to replace existing ones with alternative sewage solutions. However, residents of the Wai‘anae Coast are concerned at the costs potentially incurred and the practicality of such solutions. This will remain a topic of discussion for the foreseeable future, especially with the threat of sea level rise inundating cesspools and causing environmental leakage.

¹⁰ Waianae Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements and Upgrade. Waianae, Oahu, Hawaii, [1] 8-6-001: 044. City and County of Honolulu Dept. of Design and Construction, Wastewater Branch. September 2016.

5.3 Road System – Existing and Planned

The City & County of Honolulu is responsible for the following roads in the planning area:

- Hakimo Road (Princess Kahanu Estates)
- Lahikiola Place

The above streets have two lanes. The portion of Hakimo Road that passes along the perimeter of Princess Kahanu Estates (PKE) does not have a sidewalk on either side. Lahikiola Place has sidewalks on both sides. The portion of Hakimo Road that passes along the perimeter of PKE also has two bus stops.

The State highways and roads in the planning area include:

- Farrington Highway (State Highway Route 93)
- All other residential roads in Nānākuli homesteads and PKE, besides the County roads above

Farrington Highway is the the major highway in this area. From its southern terminus, Farrington Highway a four-lane road until Mākaha Valley Road in Wai‘anae, at which point it narrows to two lanes. From Mākaha Valley Road, the highway remains two lanes until its northern terminus at Ka‘ena Point.

Recently, fifth or “turning” lanes were added at the highway’s intersections with Haleakalā Avenue and Nānākuli Avenue, both in Nānākuli. Turning lanes exist at other points along Farrington Highway, as well.

Hakimo Road, Lualualei Naval Road (State Highway Route 360), Haleakalā Avenue, and Nānākuli Avenue are the major mauka-makai (mountain-to-ocean) roads in this area.

The Wai‘anae Coast Emergency Access Road and related proposed roads have been an important topic of discussion over the past years. For more information, see Section 5.3.2 below.

Moving forward, many homesteaders have identified the importance of road ownership and the responsibility of government entities to maintain the roads they own. This will be a topic of ongoing conversation between DHHL and other relevant government entities, including the City & County of Honolulu, the State of Hawai‘i, and Federal entities.

5.3.1 In Progress & Planned Road and Transit Projects

Farrington Highway Intersection Improvements at Haleakalā Ave. and Nānākuli Ave.

Status: Fifth (“turning”) lanes have been created for left turn storage at Farrington Highway’s intersections with Haleakalā Avenue and Nānākuli Avenue, which opened for use on January 16, 2018.¹¹

Leeward Bikeway Project

Status: The Hawai‘i Department of Transportation is scheduled to break ground on Leeward Bikeway Phase I (Waipahu Depot Rd. to Philippine Sea Rd. in Ewa) by mid-2018. Phase II (Philippine Sea Rd. in Ewa to Lualualei Naval Rd. in Nānākuli) has been deferred for the foreseeable future due to utility relocation and land acquisition issues.¹²

Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project

Status: Construction on the proposed 20-mile elevated rail line, running from East Kapolei to Ala Moana Center, has begun but has experienced delays. According to the Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation (HART), as of December 2017, the overall project is approximately 44% complete. Construction progress is estimated at 40%, and design progress is estimated at 68%.¹³ The rail line is estimated to be operational by 2025.

5.3.2 Proposed Road and Transit Projects

Wai‘anae Coast Emergency Access Road (WCEAR)

The City constructed four road segments in the mid-2000s linking existing roads in Wai‘anae Coast communities, allowing an alternative route in case of Farrington Highway closures. Currently, Kolekole Pass is not being considered as an option for an Emergency Access Route due to the risk of landslides.

Status: DHHL has received an allotment of \$6 million from the Hawai‘i State Legislature and the Honolulu City Council. These funds can be used only for the development of the WCEAR due to legislative language, and they must be encumbered by the end of 2018. In the future, this road will tentatively be connected with the Wai‘anae Coast Parallel Route (see below).

Several community meetings have been held regarding the WCEAR, including a meeting at the Nānākuli-Mā‘ili Neighborhood Board #36 and a May 17, 2018 meeting held by DHHL.

¹¹ <http://hidot.hawaii.gov/highways/farrington-highway-intersection-improvements/>

¹² <https://www.hbl.org/leewardupdatedec2017/>

¹³ <http://hartdocs.honolulu.gov/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-21593/201801-monthly-progress-report-highlights.pdf>

The topic will also be discussed at the Hawaiian Homes Commission Meeting on June 19, 2018.

The next segment of the WCEAR is the Nānākuli Extension connecting Helelua Street to Nānākuli Avenue, which will directly affect DHHL lands and beneficiaries. Elected officials have appropriated funding for the next segment, and DHHL is the expending agency. Alternatives for the Nānākuli Extension **as of the May 17, 2018 WCEAR meeting held by DHHL** are listed below. Additionally, current information on the WCEAR and the Wai‘anae Coast Parallel Route can be accessed via DHHL’s WCEAR webpage.

- Route Alternative No. 1 by Joanne Naone’s Lot
- Route Alternative No. 1A Previous Extension through Charmaine Naone’s Lot
- Route Alternative No. 2 Helelua Street to Nānākuli Door of Faith Church
- Route Alternative No. 2A Mōhihi Street to Nānākuli Door of Faith Church
- Route Alternative No. 3 Helelua Street to Mokiawe Street
- Route Alternative No. 4 Helelua Street to Ulei Loop
- Route Alternative No. 5 Lualualei Naval Road to Nānākuli Avenue
- Route Alternative No. 6 Helelua Street to Nānākuli Door of Faith Church (makai of Route Alternative No. 2)

Wai‘anae Coast Parallel Route

A second access highway for Wai‘anae—termed the “Wai‘anae Coast Parallel Route”—would be parallel to Farrington Highway and ideally located above Kawao Avenue (informally termed “6th Road”), the upper boundary of the Catastrophic Tsunami Zone for Nānākuli Valley (See Figure 7 – Tsunami Hazard Zones map). The O‘ahu Regional Transportation Plan 2040 (ORTP 2040) identifies this as an Illustrative Project. The Parallel Route’s exact specifications, including route, have yet to be determined.

Status: This project will occur in phases, as all funds needed (est. \$1.269 billion) cannot be secured at once. The first phase is estimated at \$80 million. Early talks with Nānākuli PVT Landfill are ongoing (the start of the landfill’s fenceline is above Kawao Avenue). DHHL received \$3 million from the Hawai‘i State Legislature for design and construction of the Wai‘anae Coast Parallel Route.

It should also be noted that when addressing the potential of an alternative route that would run past Nānākuli and eventually connect with the H-2, HDOT administrators said that this would not happen and that it would not be in the best interest of community members in the region. The reasons provided were several. First, the cost to tax payers to build such a road would be too high. Second, an increase in access to the region of that magnitude would signal developers to begin developing more land and building more homes in the region. This would quickly increase home prices and the cost of living in the region, making it difficult for many long-time community members to continue living in the region. Third, such a route would not improve commute times into Honolulu because it would connect with H-2 behind the H-1-H-2 merge. It is even possible that commute times would increase because the aforementioned increase in development would also lead to an increase in the number of people commuting to Honolulu.

Farrington Highway Safety Improvements

The Farrington Safety Improvements include the construction of a variety of safety improvements on Farrington Highway from Mākua Valley Road to Ali‘inui Drive (Kahe Point).

Status: The Farrington Safety Improvements project is currently designated under the Highway Safety Improvement Program on the ORTP 2040, on both its Mid-Range (2019 to 2029) and Long-Range (2030 to 2040) Projects Lists.

Farrington Highway Widening

As part of the efforts to relieve traffic congestion along Farrington Highway, the ORTP 2040 proposes widening of Farrington Highway from Hakimo Road to Kalaeloa Boulevard. The Plan proposes to widen the Highway from four to six lanes.

Status: The Farrington Widening project is currently on ORTP 2040 Long-Range Projects List (2030 to 2040), with an estimated capital cost of \$252 million.

OR & L Railroad Extension

Friends of Pearl Harbor Historic Trail, a non-profit, is advocating a demonstration project with federal funds to expand the OR & L Railroad track from Halawa Landing to Nānākuli.

Status: Senate Bill 1378, which officially recognizes the path from Halawa Landing near the USS Arizona Visitors Center through Waipahu as the Pearl Harbor Historic Trail, was signed by Governor Lingle in July 2005. However, as Phase II of the Leeward Bikeway Project (Philippine Sea Rd. in Ewa to Lualualei Naval Rd. in Nānākuli) is delayed for the foreseeable future—which is closely linked to this project—the OR & L Railroad is likely also delayed.¹⁴

5.3.3 Farrington Highway Improvement Projects

Ulehawa Stream Bridge Rehabilitation

Rehabilitate bridge to meet current design standards. This includes bridge strengthening, widening, improving shoulders, and upgrading railings.

Department of Transportation, Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (DOT STIP), FY 2015-18, Project #OS-2.

¹⁴ <https://www.hbl.org/leewardupdatedec2017/>

Maipalaoa Bridge Replacement

Replace the existing bridge with a concrete structure that meets current bridge standards. *DOT STIP, FY 2015-18, Project #OS-3.*

Mākaha Bridges #3 & #3A Replacement

Replace two timber bridges in the vicinity of Mākaha Beach Park. For both bridges, this includes widening the paved shoulders on the makai side from 3 feet to 10 feet and widening the mauka side from 1 foot to 10 feet. This is to accommodate bicyclists and pedestrians. *DOT STIP, FY 2015-18, Project #OS-4.*

Intersection and Traffic Control Device Improvements

Includes Farrington Highway + Nanaikeola Street intersection. *DOT STIP, FY 2015-18, Project #OS-64.*

Farrington Highway Corridor Study

Aims to identify recommendations for second access into and out of the area, reducing congestion, increasing capacity, and improving safety. *DOT STIP, FY 2015-18, Project #OS-66.*

DOT administrators indicated that they are looking at three primary factors when assessing the corridor:

1. Maximizing vehicular, pedestrian, and cyclist mobility
2. Minimizing environmental and community impact
3. Minimizing cost to tax payers

The DOT is scheduled to complete the corridor study early in 2019.

5.4 Impacts of Future Proposed Infrastructure Facilities

The impact of existing and future large-scale infrastructure facilities on or near DHHL trust lands in Nānākuli can adversely affect the quiet enjoyment of existing homesteaders and the future ability of DHHL to utilize trust lands for purposes consistent with the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act (HCCA). (Refer also to Section 4.5.4, Surrounding Land Ownership and Uses.)

The Nānākuli homestead communities have appealed to the Department to oppose development on DHHL lands or in close proximity to DHHL lands that will hamper future development of DHHL lands for HHCA purposes or for the quiet enjoyment of agricultural/homesteading properties. Based on beneficiary input, this plan recommends that DHHL actively advocate that the City & County of Honolulu or any other entity direct future development incompatible with HHCA purposes well away from DHHL Nānākuli lands.

Specifically, some Nānākuli homesteaders are concerned about the construction of a second access road for the Wai‘anae Coast parallel to Farrington Road (see Section 5.3.2, Wai‘anae Coast Parallel Route). Several routes and locations are currently being considered for the route, which include but are not limited to the following:

1. A route through the Nānākuli Door of Faith Mission, which has been opposed by the community;
2. A mauka route, which would incur significant costs;
3. A route through Nānākuli homesteads, which homesteaders fear would increase daily traffic through their neighborhoods and prevent other residential development; and
4. A route using Kolekole Pass, which has been deemed unfeasible by the U.S. Navy.

5.5 Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness

Homesteaders from both Nānākuli and Wai‘anae & Lualualei Regions have identified climate change and disaster preparedness as priorities for their communities. According to the Wai‘anae Sustainable Communities Plan (WSCP, 2012), “Coastal areas may eventually be affected by sea level rise. In response, all planning for these areas should consider both the known and potential effects of sea level rise” (p. 3-13). NOAA rates the area from Nānākuli to Ka‘ena in its highest category of vulnerability for sea level rise, and a large body of research asserts the dangers of climate change for Hawai‘i and other island communities. As such, DHHL has taken into account the potential effects of climate change in its planning efforts, ensuring that its development, advocacy, and funding are in line with the most current climate-centered practices.

The topic of disaster preparedness in homestead communities has been prevalent as well, brought into especially sharp focus by a false missile alert on January 13, 2018. Even before this event, however, threats of tsunamis, hurricanes, and other natural disasters have loomed large over the Wai‘anae Coast given its unique susceptibilities. Among its characteristics are a geographic separation from the rest of O‘ahu, as well as possessing only one thoroughfare for outbound ground transportation—Farrington Highway—which suffers from limited capacity. As this is the case, DHHL has also considered potential alternatives to Farrington Highway, including the Wai‘anae Coast Emergency Access Road and the Wai‘anae Coast Parallel Route (see Section 5.3.2, above).

Of course, the topics of climate change and disaster preparedness are intimately linked, as highlighted by the O‘ahu Regional Transportation Plan 2040 (ORTP): “Due to its island nature, the impacts of climate change on O‘ahu could be significant, most especially increased storm severity, including flooding, tidal surges, high winds, and their impacts on transportation infrastructure as well as the predicted rise in both sea level and groundwater table.” DHHL is thus considering all pertinent factors, including some not mentioned here, in its planning for homestead communities throughout Hawai‘i.

Of note, legislation was proposed during the 2017-2018 session that would require a sea level rise analysis in environmental impact statements before building projects. This bill, HB2106, was signed by Governor Ige and will become Act 17, taking effect upon approval.

An existing resource for community members is the Wai‘anae Coast Disaster Readiness Team (WCDRT) website at www.waianaeready.com. The WCDRT was formed in 2014 by concerned community members and has created a great resource in the form of a website for others in the community. The website has information on various ways residents can be better prepared for disasters including how to build a disaster kit and how to write an emergency plan. The WCDRT and www.waianaeready.com are also great examples of community-lead initiatives. For more information on the WCDRT, please visit their website.

For a map of anticipated tsunami impact zones in Nānākuli, please see Figure 7 – Tsunami Hazard Zones map, below.

For a map of emergency and other relevant facilities and services in the Nānākuli region, please see Figure 8 – Emergency Facilities map, below.

(Note: this emergency-related information **may not** be up-to-date following the publication of this document. For emergency planning purposes, please refer to regularly updated information sources, such as those produced by the City & County of Honolulu or the State of Hawai‘i.)

5 Infrastructure

Figure 7: Map - Tsunami Hazard Zones, Nānākuli

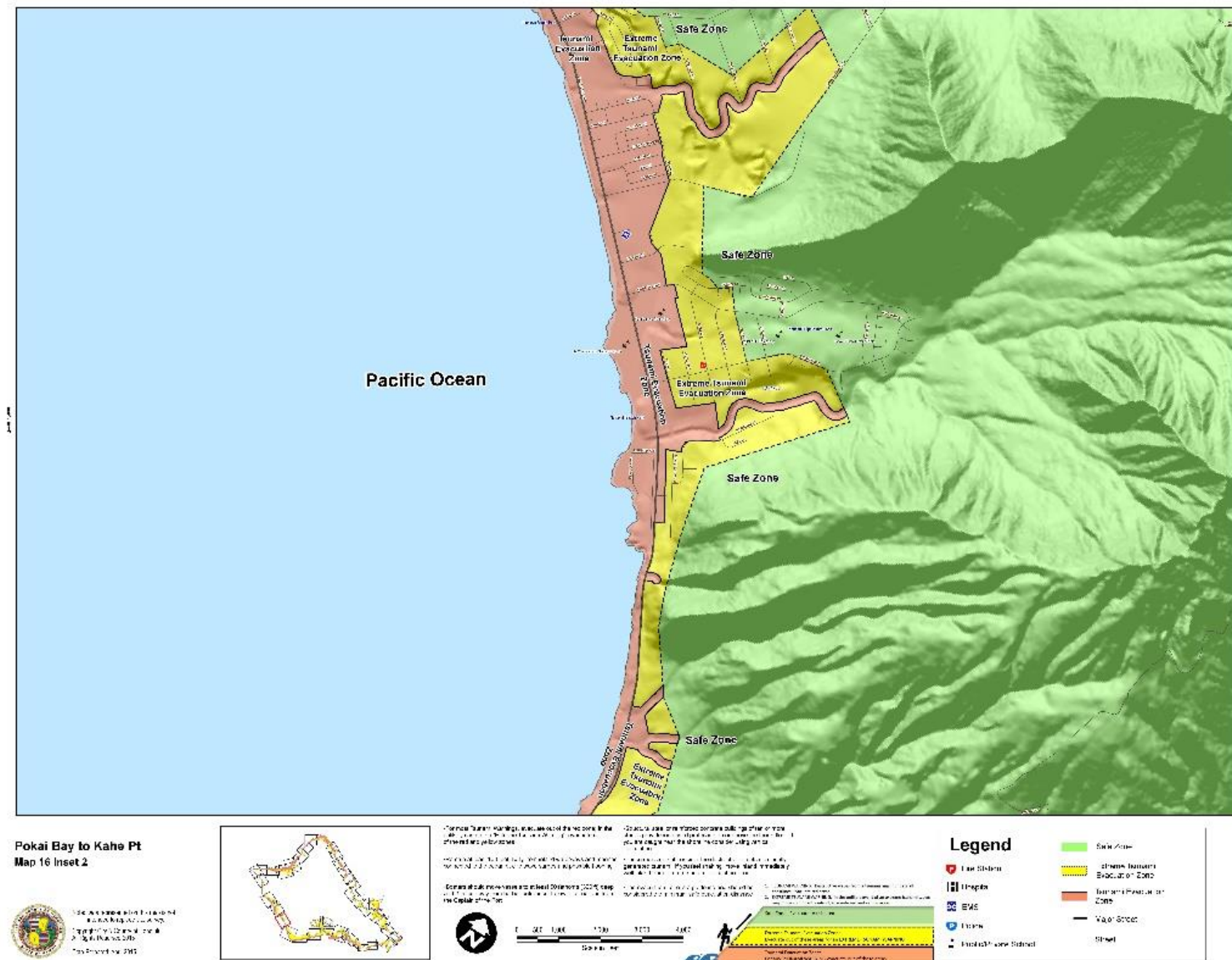
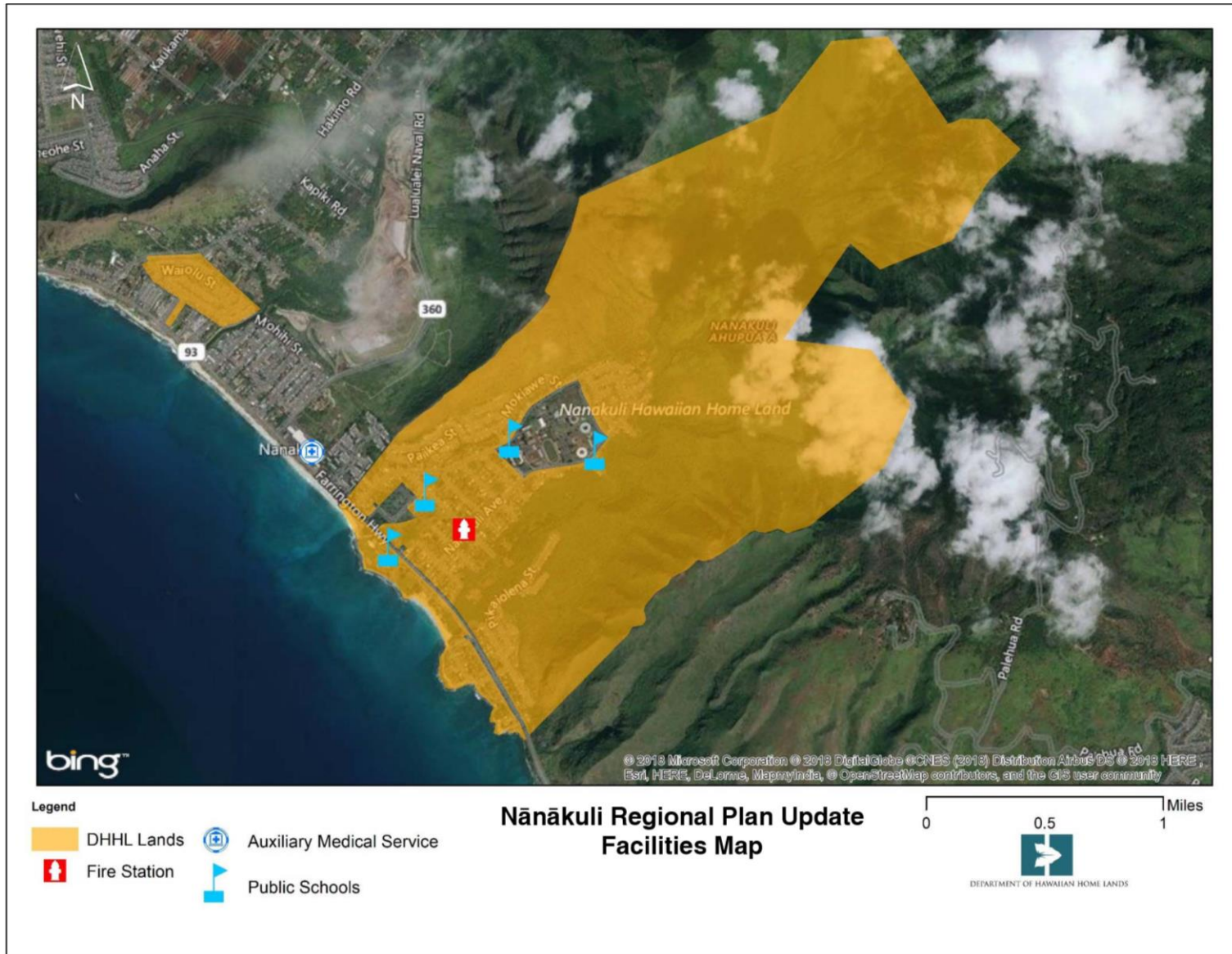


Figure 8: Map - Emergency Facilities, Nānākuli



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6 Priority Projects

Nānākuli homesteaders that attended the Regional Planning meetings, as well as those who submitted Kou Mana’o Questionnaires, discussed regional issues and opportunities. The various issues and opportunities identified by beneficiaries were then consolidated into a list of potential projects.

Appendix E includes all of the potential projects. The details of the five priority projects described on the following pages—elevated to priority projects by community consensus—were evaluated and expanded upon by DHHL, their consulting team, and key stakeholders.

Although the Nānākuli and Wai’anae/Lualualei homestead communities possess distinct characteristics, desires, populations, and potential opportunities, several shared focuses were identified during the joint Regional Planning process. Broadly, these “regional focuses” comprise (1) homesteader safety, (2) community-based opportunities, often economic in nature, and (3) non-homesteading areas for community benefit. These are reflected in the Nānākuli Priority Projects below. (See Section 2.4, Cross-Region Focuses for more details.)

For an overview of the issues and opportunities currently being considered by Wai’anae Coast stakeholders (e.g. businesses, nonprofits, and government entities), please see Appendix C.

6.1 Disaster Preparedness

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) rates the area from Nānākuli to Ka’ena in its highest category of vulnerability for sea level rise, and a large body of research asserts the dangers of climate change for Hawai’i and other island communities. As such, DHHL has taken into account the potential effects of climate change in its planning efforts, ensuring that its development, advocacy, and funding are in line with the most current climate-centered practices.

Accordingly, Nānākuli homestead communities have identified issues of disaster preparedness, community resilience, and broader climate change adaptation as high priorities.

Perhaps the most visible of related projects is the Wai’anae Coast Emergency Access Road (WCEAR). The WCEAR is a series of road segments linking existing roads in Wai’anae Coast communities, which form an alternative route in case of Farrington Highway closures. See Section 5.4 for information on previously discussed routes. DHHL received an allotment of \$9 million from the Hawai’i State Legislature, which must be encumbered by 2018 and can be used only for the development of the WCEAR due to legislative language.

6 Priority Projects

Alongside the WCEAR, a second/parallel access road is being considered, which ideally would be located above Kawao Avenue (informally termed “6th Road”), the inundation limit for a catastrophic tsunami. Currently, Farrington Highway would be inundated were a catastrophic tsunami to hit the Wai‘anae Coast. The Wai‘anae Coast Parallel Route, as this road is now known, has been discussed by both DHHL and members of the State Legislature as a viable option for both reduced traffic and safe evacuation on the Wai‘anae Coast. See Section 5.3.2 for more information on the Wai‘anae Coast Parallel Route.

Other community discussions linked to climate change and community resilience have included coordination of roadway improvements, establishment and mapping of emergency centers and clinics, roadway and property flooding, relocation of makai properties, and community self-sufficiency (e.g. solar energy, water catchment, gray water reuse, and food production).

In addition to the Wai‘anae Coast’s established and in-development evacuation routes, many local stakeholders have procedures in place to ensure community safety during a disaster or emergency. Pending timing and road conditions, during emergencies, the City & County of Honolulu sends city buses to the Wai‘anae Coast for community evacuation use free of charge. The Wai‘anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center (WCCHC) also has vehicles dedicated to moving homeless individuals and families to safety during emergencies.

Perhaps most importantly, homesteaders identified needs for both short-term disaster preparedness—evacuation routes and emergency plans to ensure immediate safety—and long-term disaster resiliency, which could come as a result of community self-sufficiency. Both levels are addressed in the following Objectives and Implementation Actions.

Of note, legislation was proposed during the 2017-2018 session that would require a sea level rise analysis in environmental impact statements before building projects. This bill, HB2106, was signed by Governor Ige and will become Act 17, taking effect upon approval.

6.1.1 Objectives

- A safe community with comprehensive emergency procedures, routes, and facilities, prioritizing the safety of our kūpuna and keiki.
- Disaster preparedness and climate change mitigation via community self-sustainability.
- Coordinated and efficient disaster-minded roadway improvements, including the Wai‘anae Coast Emergency Access Road (WCEAR) and the Wai‘anae Coast Parallel Route.

6.1.2 Implementation Actions

Implementation Actions <i>(in no particular order)</i>	Kūleana <i>Who will help to implement?</i>
Hold Community Resilience Workshops and prepare a disaster mitigation plan.	DHHL coordinate and hold workshops for the Nānākuli homestead communities.
Consider alternative routes for the Wai‘anae Coast Emergency Access Road (WCEAR).	DHHL coordinate the preparation of a Draft Environmental Assessment.
Keep beneficiaries apprised of progress on WCEAR and a Wai‘anae Coast Parallel Route mauka of Kawao Avenue ("6th Road").	DHHL provide updates and opportunities for beneficiary input.
Increase cross-department coordination and regular progress reports on roadway maintenance, improvements, and other construction affecting emergency procedures.	DHHL and homestead communities push for cross-department coordination beginning with the Community Resilience Workshops (see above).
Explore creation of homestead Community Resilience Plan that integrates short-term disaster response and long-term community resilience.	DHHL explore what work has been done in this area, existing information, and identify potential partners who might collaborate with DHHL to create a Community Resilience Plan. Could potentially result from Community Resilience Workshops (see above).
	Homestead communities participate and contribute their mana‘o to the planning process.
Explore community-led projects to increase home and neighborhood self-sufficiency (food, water, energy, and other forms).	Homestead communities assess existing resources and opportunities, coordinating with DHHL and other community partners to plan and initiate small-scale community projects.

6.2 Improve Community Access to Non-Homesteading Areas¹⁵

Non-homesteading areas, utilized by communities in ways other than living, are vital to the wellbeing and connectedness of the Nānākuli homestead communities, as well as to the Wai‘anae Coast as a whole. Potential spaces within the Nānākuli homestead communities have been identified, each with varying levels of feasibility. These include ‘Ulu Ke Kukui (current lease ending in October 2018, zoned as Proposed Residential by DHHL), spaces near the Wai‘anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center (zoned Community Use, Conservation, Industrial, and General Agriculture by DHHL), a space at the top of Ulei Loop (zoned as Proposed Residential by DHHL), Lyman and Rapoza Ranches (zoned as Conservation, General Agriculture, and Proposed Residential by DHHL), Upper Nānākuli Valley (zoned as Conservation, General Agriculture, and Proposed Residential by DHHL), and others. While some of these spaces have not been officially designated as Community Use areas¹, for various reasons, some community members have expressed that all could serve as productive non-homesteading areas.

These non-homesteading spaces can serve as venues for education across all stages of life, including early childhood education, adult skills training and education, Hawaiian education (e.g. ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i), and kūpuna programs. These spaces can also provide economic development opportunities for the community, including ‘āina-based activities and youth development programs.

Some homesteaders have even expressed a desire to assume partial or full control over Hawaiian Home Lands and existing facilities, including Kaupuni Neighborhood Park. Homestead communities outside the Wai‘anae Coast have attempted this, sometimes with much success. Throughout DHHL’s and its affiliates’ experiences with homestead communities, several key lessons have been learned by those involved in such undertakings:

1. The need for a full-time project leader from the community.
 - a. Especially in the early stages of the project, the management of the space will require a significant amount of time and effort. For example, if upgrades and repairs need to be made to facilities, someone will need to take the lead on a long list of responsibilities including negotiating contracts, pricing out purchases, managing funds, scheduling repairs, etc. All of this work will essentially require a full-time position.
2. A strong and supportive board of directors or other community leadership team is essential.
 - a. In addition to the person identified above, the project leader will need the support of a well-organized board of directors. Board members will need to provide support in a variety of ways including connecting the community to skilled labor through their business networks, providing expertise in the areas of property management

¹⁵ Note: the term “Community Use” refers to a specific land use designation determined by DHHL. See *Figure 6: Map - DHHL Planning Area, Nānākuli* to see which areas are currently officially designated for Community Use. Areas often referred to as “potential community use areas”—land upon which homestead communities could participate in activities besides homesteading—will be referred to here as “non-homesteading areas.”

and construction, helping to disseminate information throughout the community, etc.

3. Technical assistance providers can help to provide additional skills needed for the project.
 - a. Technical assistance providers can also help to decrease the risk of the project by bringing additional experience and expertise. For example, if a business plan for the project is needed to acquire a loan, having an experienced organization with financial experience could prove to be an important asset.

Communities within the Nānākuli homesteads may consider using these lessons learned and best practices to help them consider next steps, especially resources needed, in the potential management of a space.

The need for non-homesteading spaces has been recognized not only by homesteaders but also by regional nonprofit, government, and private-sector stakeholders. See Appendix C for an overview of the issues and opportunities currently being considered by Waiʻanae Coast stakeholders.

One example of a current opportunity related to non-homesteading spaces is the old Nānākuli Butler Building. Some community members recently submitted an application to DHHL's Land Division to use the space, which has been approved and is going to Commission for final approval. The community's plans for the building include a community resource center, for which a local nonprofit led by Patty Teruya will raise grants to offer free support to the community. Such support could include senior food box distribution, Toys for Tots, leasing a part of the building to Waiʻanae Community Economic Development Corporation, and kūpuna support and programming.

Ultimately, the hope is that non-homesteading use areas will address the needs and desires of the Nānākuli homestead communities over the long term. This will require planning, human and financial resources, and collective community effort in order to ensure long-term viability.

6.2.1 Objectives

- Maintained and improved DHHL-designated Community Use and non-homesteading areas in Nānākuli.
- Availability of needed Community Use and non-homesteading areas, redesignated underused or unused areas.
- Growth in the Nānākuli communities as a result of community centers that will provide:
 - Safe places to learn and play for keiki
 - Opportunities to age in place for kūpuna
 - Gathering spaces for individuals and families
 - Opportunities for cultural learning and well-being for the entire homestead community
- Non-homesteading areas available, cultivated, and utilized, which will lead to increased community financial sustainability (see Section 6.5).
- Non-homesteading areas that provide safety in case of a disaster or emergency, stocked with emergency supplies and easily accessible by viable roadways and evacuation routes (see Section 6.1).

6 Priority Projects

6.2.2 Implementation Actions

Implementation Actions (in no particular order)	Kūleana Who will help to implement?
Educate community regarding land use process and current land designations for Community Use.	DHHL conduct educational outreach to communities regarding Community Use land designation, especially concerning keiki, kūpuna, and ‘āina-related land uses.
	DHHL engage and involve homesteaders in ongoing and upcoming land use conversations concerning the Nānākuli homestead communities.
Increase understanding of land use in the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DHHL-designated Community Use areas (see <i>Figure 6: Map - DHHL Planning Area, Nānākuli</i>) that community would like to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See used differently, or ○ Assume greater community control • Areas NOT designated Community Use that community would like to see switched to Community Use • Unused or unencumbered land, e.g. agricultural and ranch land, that could be redesignated 	Homestead communities initiate discussions with DHHL regarding specific areas that fall into these categories.
	DHHL work with homestead communities to determine potential steps to be taken, if any.
	DHHL educate community on required criteria and process for communities to apply for management of Hawaiian Home Lands.

Implementation Actions <i>(in no particular order)</i>	Kūleana <i>Who will help to implement?</i>
Support existing and upcoming opportunities for non-homesteading use areas.	<p><i>Homestead communities</i> engage in existing areas for community homesteader use. In particular, support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based economic development to benefit our beneficiaries • Non-profit organizations providing charitable services to homesteaders • Hawaiian Civic Clubs • Kūpuna residing within the ahupua‘a
	<p><i>Homestead communities</i> develop the Nānākuli Butler Building for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kūpuna gathering • Resource information and community center open to all beneficiaries, with information resources for our families • Free cultural services (e.g. hula, lei making, sewing) • Food bank once per month

6.3 Street Repairs and Improvements for Health and Safety in the Region

Several roadway-related issues were identified by Nānākuli homesteaders, all of which directly influence the safety of homesteaders and their families. Many identified the need to prevent automotive speeding in homestead neighborhoods, whether by the institution of reduced speed limits, the installation of speed bumps, or the banning of commercial vehicle traffic through homestead neighborhoods. HDOT administrators were also able to offer suggestions, recommendations, and information that could be useful to community members. First, homesteaders are able to send formal request for speed reducing measures to the appropriate entity, which for non-Farrington roadways is usually City & County of Honolulu. Second, if the community is not well aligned on a request, it is very unlikely that the request will be approved. For example, if someone requests a speed limit reduction while others are saying that they want the speed limit to remain the same, this sends very mixed signals to the City & County and makes it difficult for them to implement any changes. Third, in addition to requesting a decrease in speed limits, community members are also able to request a wide range of speed calming measures including, but not limited to, raised sidewalks, lane delineators, and traffic circles.

Other community members recognized the need for bus easements along Farrington Highway to reduce patrons' proximity to fast-moving highway vehicles, as well as the widening of Farrington Highway, Hakimo Road, and other roadways. Still others voiced needs for bike lanes, sidewalks, and the removal of abandoned vehicles from roadways, all of which would contribute to safety for both pedestrians and drivers.

As a response to community input, the legislature passed Senate Bill 2582. This bill, known as "Kaulana's Bill" and drafted to honor Kaulana Werner, would increase a judge's ability to increase sentencing for individuals who commit hit-and-runs with harm to pedestrians.

An increased police presence along the Wai'anae Coast has also been requested in order to preserve pedestrian safety and reduce speeding in response to reports of ATVs and other recreational vehicles on surface roadways along the Wai'anae Coast. This is illegal, but it is left up to HPD to catch violators and enforce laws. Wai'anae Coast legislators are also urging the city to convert the Wai'anae Police Station from a subdistrict into its own district station, which would help improve outreach and services to our community.

Many related infrastructure projects are being considered or underway by the Hawai'i DOT (see Section 5.3 for more details). Recent legislation has implications on these issues, as well. Perhaps most notable is legislation passed in 2018 that reduces red tape surrounding the removal of abandoned vehicles, making removal easier and quicker. The bill also requires the City & County of Honolulu to remove abandoned vehicles within ten days. The bill is pending Governor Ige's approval and will take effect no later than July 10, 2018 if signed into law. It also broadens the definition of abandoned ("derelict") vehicles as any lacking current registration.

(Note: DHHL would like to remind homesteaders that if you see illegal dumping, abandonment of vehicles, trespassing, or other offenses, please report to the appropriate City or State agency as soon as possible. In this way, you can be the eyes and ears of your homestead communities.)

In addition, the U.S. military, which plays a large role in the abandonment of vehicles in Hawai‘i, has increased the strictness with which it tracks and prosecutes these violations by its personnel. The military has also instituted a new vehicle turn-in program at Schofield Barracks.

Measures necessary to combat identified issues and advance opportunities—in addition to general repair and maintenance of homestead and regional roadways—will require coordination among multiple entities including the State, the City & County, the Department of Transportation, DHHL, and private stakeholders, among others.

6.3.1 Objectives

- Clog-free residential roadways, creating safer environments for both drivers and pedestrians.
- Decreased traffic and increased road safety using roadway improvements and traffic-calming measures.
- Safer pedestrian environments in homestead areas.

6 Priority Projects

6.3.2 Implementation Actions

Implementation Actions <i>(in no particular order)</i>	Kūleana <i>Who will help to implement?</i>
<p>Explore and potentially support various infrastructural methods to calm traffic, reduce speeding, and increase pedestrian safety in homesteads, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speed bumps, e.g. on Nānākuli Avenue • Sidewalks • Raised crosswalks • Improved, recessed bus easements along Farrington Highway 	<p>Community contact HPD and appropriate Council(s) to report speeding vehicles and raise awareness.</p>
	<p>Community initiate or continue conversations with DHHL regarding potential traffic-calming measures for homestead roadways.</p>
	<p>DHHL continue to work with the City & County of Honolulu to assume responsibility for proper roadway maintenance and improvement within homesteads.</p>
<p>Explore and lift up various non-infrastructural methods to calm traffic and reduce speeding in homesteads, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease of homestead speed limits from 25MPH to 15MPH • Banning commercial vehicle traffic through residential areas • Designation and enforcement of no-parking zones • Certain intersections increase to two left-turn lanes, e.g. PKE Avenue 	<p>Community initiate or continue conversations with DHHL regarding potential traffic-calming measures for homestead roadways.</p>
	<p>DHHL continue to work with the City & County of Honolulu to assume responsibility for proper roadway maintenance and improvement within homesteads.</p>
<p>Increase cross-departmental coordination and regular progress reports on roadway maintenance, improvements, and other pertinent information related to roadways.</p>	<p>Community advocate to DHHL and relevant stakeholders (elected officials, City and State departments, and contractors) regarding roadway coordination and communication.</p>
	<p>DHHL advocate to its regional partners and affiliates, including elected officials, City and State departments, and contractors regarding roadway coordination and communication.</p>

Implementation Actions <i>(in no particular order)</i>	Kūleana <i>Who will help to implement?</i>
<p>Increase removal of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abandoned and stolen vehicles clogging residential roadways Illegal dumping <p>by supporting legislative action, calling for police enforcement of newly passed legislation (e.g. HB2442), and serving as the “eyes and ears” of community enforcement.</p>	<p>Community advocate to elected officials and law enforcement agencies regarding continued enforcement of existing measures and, if necessary, creation of new measures to prevent these issues.</p>
	<p>Community contact local law enforcement immediately if illegal dumping, vehicle abandonment, trespassing, or other offenses are witnessed.</p>
	<p>Community consider establishment or reestablishment of community-led enforcement programs such as Neighborhood Watch.</p>

6.4 Establish Community-Based Education Programs

Education is critically important to the Nānākuli homestead communities, as it is one of many factors that drives communities forward, connecting them and raising up the next generation. It increases understanding of place, people, and ultimately, self. Community education can also strengthen support for issues facing individuals and families, such as drug addiction and homelessness.

A main focus of community education in the Nānākuli homestead communities is Hawaiian language and culture (e.g. ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i, la‘au lapa‘au, hula). These topics link individuals and families to both past and future. Education initiatives should be aimed at all ages but especially K-12, since the communities’ keiki and haumāna are a strong priority.

‘Āina-based educational activities should be implemented by community members to benefit all ages. In this way, our community’s self-sufficiency and resiliency will be increased by local food production and sustainable sources of energy (see Section 6.1). Youth, especially, learn well from ‘āina-based education; the community has expressed interest in using existing local ventures, such as Ka‘ala Learning Center and MA‘O Organic Farms, as examples of ‘āina education moving forward for the Nānākuli homestead communities.

In addition to cultural and ‘āina-based education programs, community members have expressed interest in other forms of education. Adult education and kūpuna programs can help with skills acquisition, career training, and aging-in-place. Skills-based and trade education can enhance job prospects for community members of all ages. Job and college readiness programs increase our community’s economic and educational output, which may eventually fuel locally-run businesses and job opportunities. Sports and related physical education programs provide opportunities for holistic health and community growth.

Finally, a theme addressed in Section 6.2 (above), intergenerational exchange between keiki and kūpuna, could have profound impacts on the Nānākuli community’s education. When kūpuna are able to pass their mana‘o and ‘ike onto subsequent generations—and are even compensated for this, as some have suggested—future generations become better stewards of that which is before them. Simultaneously, topics such as technology, community activism, and trade skills could be incorporated, which would steward a generation of values-based, culturally-minded, and highly-skilled community members.

Notes: Resources are often available for community-based education programs. The 2018 Federal omnibus spending bill included over \$3 million for agricultural education grants for Native Hawaiian institutions. Community educational programs also tie closely to community use spaces (see Section 6.2) and community economic development (see Section 6.5).

6.4.1 Objectives

- Access for Nānākuli homestead communities and their residents, from keiki to ‘ōpio to mākuā to kūpuna, to quality, values-based, and skills-focused education that is responsive to their communities’ needs.

- Opportunities for keiki—the next generation—to learn from their kūpuna.
- Opportunities for kūpuna to live affordably (kūpuna housing), age in place, and pass their mana’o to the next generations. Proper compensation for kūpuna’s time, effort, and knowledge.
- Nānākuli homestead communities in which homesteaders of all ages feel welcome and encouraged to contribute to our communities.

6.4.2 Implementation Actions

Implementation Actions (in no particular order)	Kūleana <i>Who will help to implement?</i>
<p>Building on Actions found in Section 6.2 (above), plan and execute community outreach regarding spaces for community education and services, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free Hawaiian language and culture classes • ‘Āina-based programs • Keiki and youth spaces and programs • Adult and kūpuna programs and services • Intergenerational exchange • Kūpuna housing and services • Student preparation to survive and thrive wherever they live, e.g. STEM education 	<p>Community perform necessary planning and outreach efforts to DHHL and other regional stakeholders regarding spaces to use for community education.</p>
	<p>Community communicate, coordinate, and collaborate with potential community partners currently doing relevant work (see Section 3.3 and Appendix C).</p>
<p>Implement small-scale community education programs, scaling up as necessary by seeking grant and technical assistance support from outside sources.¹⁶</p>	<p>Community plan and implement necessary project steps.</p>
	<p>Community communicate, coordinate, and collaborate with potential community partners currently doing relevant work (see Section 3.3 and Appendix C).</p>
	<p>Community seek financial and technical assistance support from external sources, especially sources for Native Hawaiian education and community groups.</p>

¹⁶ Education programs that have been suggested include: intergenerational transfer of Hawaiian knowledge (language - ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i, ‘oli; cultural practices - hula, ho‘e wa‘a, la‘au lapa‘au, lomilomi, kapa; self-sufficiency - fishing, hunting, gathering, planting); trade education and tutoring; training of “homegrown teachers” (i.e. educators from our communities); community member kūleana and guidelines for community participation; creation of a K-12 Hawaiian language immersion school; and social issues, such as drug addiction, homelessness, and crime.

6.5 Identify and Pursue Opportunities for “Pono Economic Development” and Community Action

“Pono Economic Development” for the Nānākuli homestead communities means providing sustainable opportunities for all to support ourselves and our communities—keiki, ‘ōpio, mākuā, kūpuna, and ‘ohana. Economic development can be accomplished by a variety of means, but some of the most viable and attractive to the Nānākuli homestead communities include:

- Management of community use spaces for revenue generation (e.g. commercial kitchens, event spaces - see Section 6.2)
- Community-owned and community-led commercial development that elevates and supports local businesses
- Sustainable culture-oriented, often ‘āina-based opportunities that provide connection to place, education, healthy food, and self-sufficiency

Ideas from homesteaders to accomplish the above have included commercial kitchens, pay-for-use community centers, home businesses and cottage industries, home food production such as backyard aquaculture or gardening, and locally-owned and operated commercial businesses. Fortunately, Hawai‘i’s local, state, and national elected officials have identified business and economic development on the Wai‘anae Coast as a priority over the coming years.

Economic development for the Nānākuli community can also include services provided to community members, which in turn strengthen resiliency and sustainability. Discussed in Section 6.2 (above), kūpuna housing is an increasingly important factor across the Wai‘anae Coast. It is crucial to provide spaces for kūpuna to “age in place,” pass their knowledge to the next generation, and continue to learn and interact with those around them. We as communities must locate and advocate for these potential spaces for our kūpuna. Spaces for kūpuna and other affordable housing have been identified by homesteaders and others, who are continually advocating for their use.

Issues surrounding affordable housing were also among homesteaders’ most pressing questions, especially as cost of living rises and residential areas become more crowded. Although a measure to allow micro-housing units on homestead lands did not pass during the 2018 legislative season, the idea still garners support among Wai‘anae Coast residents and representatives. Conversations have been ongoing within DHHL and in concert with other entities. DHHL is currently conducting beneficiary consultation on proposed administrative rules to expand residential lease offerings to include multi-family housing and a pilot program on qualifying lots to build a supplemental dwelling unit. There is also recognition at a high level that “affordability” must be considered differently for the Wai‘anae Coast versus Honolulu, in that many factors differ between the two residential areas.

Finally, there is both local and national priority placed on issues of homelessness and affordable housing, including veteran homelessness. For example, the Hawai‘i State Legislature passed legislation in 2018 allocating \$50 million for ‘Ohana Zones on three O‘ahu sites, which entail centralized areas in which homeless individuals and families can live. These designated locations will provide access to sanitation, clean water, and wrap-around services including medical care, financial literacy, and employment training.

Articulation of these concerns is not to say that the Nānākuli homestead communities unanimously support economic development in any form. Homesteaders have voiced a number of concerns: for example, increases in traffic due to commercial development; opposition to increases in industrial areas and landfills; and hesitancy to create additional tourist attractions. These factors are only some that must be addressed before proceeding with community-based economic development in the Nānākuli homesteads.

This Priority Project also includes “community action,” which can take a number of different forms responsive to communities’ needs. Some actions, such as altering the name associated with a homestead community or voting on the formation of a community association, can be considered immediately. Others are ongoing processes and may never see full resolution, such as community measures to reduce crime and safety concerns (e.g. Neighborhood Watch).

Several potential and ongoing projects have already been identified, including Princess Kahanu Estates development projects and a tentative future DHHL Regional Plan for the Lualualei ahupua‘a, the Nānākuli Village Center, and opportunities for outside investment.

6.5.1 Objectives

- Opportunities for culture-based, community-led economic development in the Nānākuli homestead communities.
- Strengthened financial, resource, and cultural sustainability of our communities as a result of community economic development.
- Community and organizational capacity built to ensure the impact of community economic development for generations.
- Meaningful opportunities for everyone, from keiki to kūpuna, to participate in and contribute to the development of our homestead communities.

6.5.2 Implementation Actions

Implementation Actions <i>(in no particular order)</i>	Kūleana <i>Who will help to implement?</i>
Assess existing community economic development and other projects in the Nānākuli homestead communities.	Community evaluate how existing resources (time, skills, finances, etc.) might be utilized and leveraged to build our communities’ self-sufficiency.
Explore and evaluate potential opportunities for outside investment into the Nānākuli homestead communities that are in line with our culture and values.	Community plan and conduct outreach to potential partners within and outside the Nānākuli community.

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Implementation Actions <i>(in no particular order)</i>	Kūleana <i>Who will help to implement?</i>
Building on Actions found in Section 6.2 (above), plan and execute community outreach regarding spaces for “pono economic development.”	Community perform necessary planning and outreach efforts to DHHL and other regional stakeholders regarding spaces to use for community education.
	Community communicate, coordinate, and collaborate with potential community partners currently doing relevant work (see Section 3.3 and Appendix C).
Implement small-scale community-based economic development programs, scaling up as necessary by seeking grant and technical assistance support from outside sources.	Community plan and implement necessary project steps.
	Community communicate, coordinate, and collaborate with potential community partners currently doing relevant work (see Section 3.3 and Appendix C).
	Community seek financial and technical assistance support from external sources, especially sources for Native Hawaiian community groups.
Explore and potentially support means to reduce cost burden associated with sewage systems in homestead communities, including the establishment of a grant program to assist lessees on Hawaiian home lands with cesspool upgrade, conversion, or connection costs (e.g. HB1722 and SB2717).	DHHL and community initiate or continue conversations with elected officials and other relevant stakeholders regarding feasibility of such measures.

Implementation Actions <i>(in no particular order)</i>	Kūleana <i>Who will help to implement?</i>
<p>Coordinate and implement specific projects and programs.</p>	<p><i>Nānākuli Homesteads</i> conduct necessary outreach and explore opportunities in partnership with current and potential homestead associations and organizations, such as Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Association, Ahupua‘a ‘O Nānākuli, and the Nānākuli Neighborhood Board Hawaiian Affairs Committee related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kūpuna services, especially housing, transportation, and integrated care • Increasing lessee participation and engagement • Housing repair and maintenance of dilapidated structures • DHHL homestead lot application process • Housing and homelessness services • Community cultural gardening and other ‘āina-based activities

Implementation Actions <i>(in no particular order)</i>	Kūleana <i>Who will help to implement?</i>
	<p><i>Princess Kahanu Estates (PKE)</i> explore the following existing opportunities in partnership with current and potential homestead associations and organizations—such as DHHL, Princess Kahanu Estates Association, and the Nānākuli Neighborhood Board Hawaiian Affairs Committee—for “Pono Economic Development”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of future, separate DHHL Regional Plan for Lualualei Ahupua‘a, which would include PKE. • Expansion of existing community center for events, revenue generation with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Commercial kitchen ○ Gym and recreation center • Establishment of spaces for community growth: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Keiki center and playground ○ Cultural and learning center • Community and organizational capacity building • Enforcement of Declaration of Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions (DCCRs) • Consider the following projects for future development in the event that land becomes available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Solar farm ○ Septic tank ○ Event housing/hall ○ Water tank ○ Sustainable garden ○ Emergency evacuation center ○ Amphitheater ○ Athletic field ○ Swimming pool ○ Tennis courts ○ Playgrounds ○ Two- to three-story building with additional classroom and meeting space with parking

Implementation Actions <i>(in no particular order)</i>	Kūleana <i>Who will help to implement?</i>
	<p><i>Series 7</i>, with current and potential homestead associations and organizations, such as the Nānākuli Neighborhood Board Hawaiian Affairs Committee and others, gather lessee input and, if desired, plan and execute steps required for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential homestead name change • Potential formation of community association • Address disruptive tourist attractions within community, e.g. Mermaid Cave • Determine use for Lot 168, which is currently designated by DHHL as Community Use
	<p><i>Zablan</i>, with current and potential homestead associations and organizations, such as the Nānākuli Neighborhood Board Hawaiian Affairs Committee and others, explore potential community opportunities in partnership with other communities, associations, and stakeholders.</p>

Appendix A

Homestead Meetings: Summaries

**Waiʻanae and Nānākuli Regional Plan Update
Community Leaders Meeting #1 Summary
Thursday, September 7, 2017, Māʻili Community Learning Center**

Homestead Leaders were in Attendance from the following communities and organizations:

- Nānākuli
 - Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association
 - Ahupuaʻa o Nānākuli
 - Nānākuli-Māʻili Neighborhood Board
 - Series 7
 - Zablan
- Princess Kahanu Estates
 - Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Waiʻanae
 - Waiʻanae Valley Homestead Association
 - Kaupuni Village
 - Waiʻanae Coast Neighborhood Board

*Waiʻanae Kai Homestead not in attendance
SEE APPENDIX II FOR FULL LIST OF ATTENDEES

Regional Planning Overview (Julie)

- Lessee planning for the future of their homestead/region through a series of Regional Plan meetings
- Identifies data—moʻolelo, people, lands, and infrastructure of homestead communities and surrounding region
- Engages stakeholders (agencies/orgs) to identify their plans and to identify opportunities to partner/collaborate
- Identifies Priority Projects

Important Topics and Questions Discussed

- Waiʻanae Coast Emergency Access Road (WCEAR)
 - A Special Neighborhood Board meeting was scheduled to September 11th, which included a scheduled vote on a resolution in favor of the Access Road as planned
 - Kamaki Kanahele proposed a motion to vote against the resolution
 - Homestead leaders in attendance (5 associations) supported the motion to vote against the resolution, which they planned to present to the Neighborhood Board on September 11th
 - DHHL context: the Legislature included funding in the budget, identifying DHHL as the expending agency because DOT is only responsible for projects along Farrington
 - Questions and considerations moving forward
 - WCEAR is biggest and most overlapping issue impacting all homestead communities, especially Nānākuli
 - Where is the road going? Will it be opened up other than emergencies?

Appendix A

- Putting near school endangers children
 - Nānākuli coastline and disaster zone - 6th road is high water mark; schools are in inundation zone
- Regional Plan Boundaries
 - Keeping separate plans, but see where there are overlaps
 - Road needs to be addressed across homestead communities -- all need to be involved
 - Voice of America site
 - Questions and considerations moving forward
 - Are we using traditional or today's state boundaries?
- Other topics brought up:
 - Houses at Lyman Ranch -- potential opportunity to realign schools
 - Congestion -- consider adding new parks and public facilities instead of more homes

Next Steps

- Follow-up meeting to go over 3 main questions
 - First Thursday of the month is best (October 5th)
- Communication
 - Facebook page

Appendix I - Worksheet Responses Organized by Community (15 received)

	<u>Nānākuli</u>	<u>Princess Kahanu Estates</u>	<u>Wai'anae Valley</u>	<u>Zablan</u>
Best times of the week to meet	M-Thurs; Thursday ok; Weekend; 1st and 4th; First Mondays @ 1 to 9pm; 2nd Monday of the month @ our Ahupua'a o Nānākuli Homestead Meeting @ Kawaihona Cafe @ 7pm	1st, 4th Tuesday; weekdays/ evenings; M-Sat. 7pm; Weekday- evening or Saturday morning	PKE Community Center (x2); Kamehameha Comm Learning Center @ Mā'ili (x2)	Tues-thurs after 6:30
Ideal Location	Kalaniana'ole Beach Park; No matter; Nānākuli or Mā'ili; Kawaihona (x2)	PKE Community Center (x2); Kamehameha Comm Learning Center @ Mā'ili (x2)	Kamehameha Comm Learning Center @ Mā'ili (x3)	Kawaihona Cafe / Kalaniana'ole Park

Preferred Method of Communication	Mail; Email (x2); Informal talk story / orally to kūpuna (x2); Community newspaper; Social Media, ex: IG, FB, Twitter (x2)	Email (x2); Community sign Newsletter (x3) Phone Other meetings Direct mail	Email (x3); Paper mail; Word of mouth; Website; Social media	Mail; Poster; Social media; TV
Pressing Issues	Historic Railway tracks from Kalaeloa to Lualualei - Repair to operational for the Historic Railway Society to operate passengers from Kamakana Shopping Ctr (for Kalaeloa) to Nānākuli Village Ctr; Connect 2 Hawaiian homes communities; Interface with tourist and community; Drive our economic development in Nānākuli; Hard for folks to get past some of the hard feelings around issues; Traffic; Why the bicycle lanes thru the homestead?; Be aware! Our voice matters! Do not attempt to minimize, marginalize or silence our voice. Priority must be given to nā kūpuna lessees.	Traffic (x2) Speeding, illegal parking, street lights Commercial vehicles driving through PKE Emergency access (x2) Deeds Larger community center DCCR violates Community concerns Homeless	Houseless in public spaces; Public spaces being used for private use; Traffic (x2); Access road; Health; Housing; In general our community dislikes plans coming "done" but having the necessary avenues and means to change, discard + amend as we feel most appropriate for serious consideration is very much appreciated + expected. :) Mahalo.	Traffic; Homeless; Economic depression

APPENDIX II - Attendance

- Jolyn Ballenti, Nānākuli
- Walterbea Aldeguar, Kaupuni Village Community Association
- Garnet Clark, Ahupuaʻa o Nānākuli
- Kamaki Kanahale, Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association
- Mike Kahikina, Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association
- Helen Wai, Princess Kahanu Estates
- Jane Casserly, Papakolea, Waianae, Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Gwen Earll, Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Germaine Toguchi, Princess Kahanu Estates Association

Appendix A

- Don Jugoz, Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Susan Duarte, Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Makana Duarte, Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Kapua Keliikoa-Kamai, Waianae Valley Homestead Community Association
- Lokana Keliikoa-Pua, Waianae Valley Homestead Community Association
- Geanine Gomes, Zablan
- Demont Conner, Nānākuli
- Kealii Lopez, Nānākuli
- Kaukaohu Wahilani, Waianae Coast Neighborhood Board/Waianae Valley
- Alii Solomon, Ag Lessee
- Karen Awana, Nānākuli-Māʻili Neighborhood Board/Series 7
- Stacelynn Eli, Nānākuli-Māʻili Neighborhood Board/Nānākuli
- Patty Teruya, Nānākuli-Māʻili Neighborhood Board/Series 7
- Germaine Meyers, Nānākuli-Māʻili Neighborhood Board/Nānākuli
- Sharlette Poe, Waianae Coast Neighborhood Board/Waianae Valley
- Rachel L. Kailianu, Nānākuli
- Georgie Navarro, Waianae Valley
- Tammy Cabral, Waianae
- Cathie Alana, Waianae
- Uncle Black Hoohuli, Ahupuaʻa o Nānākuli
- HACBED
 - Brent Kakesako, Manoa
 - Malachi Krishok, Milwaukee
 - Keoki Noji, Kalihi
 - Puni Kekauoha, Papakolea
- DHHL
 - Lehua Kinilau-Cano
 - Julie-Ann Cachola

**Waiʻanae and Nānākuli Regional Plan Update
Community Leaders Meeting #2 Summary
Thursday, October 5, 2017, Māʻili Community Learning Center**

Homestead Leaders were in Attendance from the following communities and organizations:

- Nānākuli
 - Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association
 - Ahupuaʻa o Nānākuli
 - Nānākuli-Māʻili Neighborhood Board
 - Series 7
 - Zablan
- Princess Kahanu Estates
 - Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Waiʻanae
 - Puea - Waiʻanae Valley Homestead Association
 - Waiʻanae Coast Neighborhood Board
 - Waiʻanae Kai Homestead Association
 - Kaupuni Village

SEE APPENDIX I FOR FULL LIST OF ATTENDEES

Consultant (re)Introductions

- HACBED is small nonprofit who works to lift up community voice
 - HACBED hired to listen and work to identify issues and community projects that are important for communities that can be integrated into updated regional plans
 - Plan is intended to be a resource for communities to refer to for funding and support for own community projects and initiatives
- Puni Kekauoha has been a community leader from Papakōlea since 1993
 - Role for this planning process is kakoʻo for lifting up community voice -- we will keep coming back to make sure we articulated what the community desire is
 - Can come to Puni if you feel that voice is not being accurately translated into the plan

Boundaries for Plans

- From last meeting: Although some issues stretch across communities, want to have separate plans
- Main Points from Discussion
 - Waiʻanae Coast has three ahupuaʻa so having separate plans would properly identify Princess Kahanu Estates (PKE) and Waiʻanae Kai Homesteads, which are in Lualualei
 - Not just planning immediate homestead community
 - For PKE and Waiʻanae Kai they are in same ahupuaʻa as Lualualei and Hakimo lands

- Has Wai‘anae Kai ever considered being called “Lualualei” to differentiate from Wai‘anae Valley?
- **For now, stick with boundaries used in previous plans but be flexible until we get to the draft plans**
 - **PKE will take the question about where they fit in plan division back to their board**
 - **Wai‘anae Kai will think about name question**

Community Breakouts

- Nānākuli
 - Meetings
 - Princess Kahanu Estates – 10/16, 7pm (with Board); 11/16, 7pm (with Association)
 - Ahupua‘a o Nānākuli – 11/13, 7pm at Ka Waihona
 - Series 7 – 11/20
 - Nānākuli-Mā‘ili Neighborhood Board Hawaiian Affairs Committee – 11/28, 6:30-8:30pm at Kalaniana‘ole Park
 - Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association – TBD, meet with board and then reach out to HACBED
 - Priority Projects
 - Kupuna housing
 - DHHL increasing housing
 - Employment opportunities
 - Increase infrastructure
 - Access Road - mauka options
 - Communication and transparency between community groups
- Wai‘anae
 - Meeting
 - One meeting for Wai‘anae Valley, Wai‘anae Kai, and Kaupuni Village - 12/7, 6:30pm, location TBD
 - Priority Projects
 - Capacity building support for Homestead Associations

APPENDIX I - Attendance

- Jolyn Ballenti, Nānākuli
- Walterbea Aldeguer, Kaupuni Village Community Association
- Garnet Clark, Ahupua‘a o Nānākuli
- Kamaki Kanahale, Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association
- Michael Kahikina, Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association
- Helen Wai, Princess Kahanu Estates
- Germaine Toguchi, Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Kona Jugo, Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Susan Duarte, Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Mike Duarte, Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Kapua Keliikoa-Kamai, Wai‘anae Valley Homestead Community Association

- Lokana Keliikoa-Pua, Wai‘anae Valley Homestead Community Association
- Demont Conner, Nānākuli
- Karen Awana, Nānākulii-Mā‘ili Neighborhood Board/Series 7
- Stacelynn Eli, Nānākulii-Mā‘ili Neighborhood Board/Nānākuli
- Patty Teruya, Nānākulii-Mā‘ili Neighborhood Board/Series 7
- Germaine Meyers, Nānākulii-Mā‘ili Neighborhood Board/Nānākuli
- Sharlette Poe, Wai‘anae Coast Neighborhood Board/Wai‘anae Valley
- Rachel L. Kailianu, Nānākuli
- Georgiana Navarro, Wai‘anae Valley
- Cathie Alana, Wai‘anae
- Uncle Black Hoohuli, Ahupua‘a o Nānākuli
- Jewelynn Kirkland, Ahupua‘a o Nānākuli
- Jo Jordan, Wai‘anae
- Ed Burke
- Kalena Hew Len, Wai‘anae Kai
- Uilani Hew Len, Wai‘anae Kai
- Ah Ching Poe, Pua Wai‘anae Valley Homestead Community Association
- HACBED
 - Brent Kakesako, Mānoa
 - Malachi Krishok, Milwaukee
 - Keoki Noji, Kalihi
 - Puni Kekauoha, Papakōlea
- DHHL
 - Lehua Kinilau-Cano
 - Julie-Ann Cachola
 - Bill Aila

**Wai‘anae and Nānākuli Regional Plan Update
Princess Kahanu Estates Association Community Meeting
Monday, October 16th, 2017, Princess Kahanu Estates Community Center**

Regional Plan Uses

- In the past, during Micah Kane’s time, communities were able to use regional plans to garner support for their projects (Kulia i ka Nu‘u)
 - Program ended
- Regional plan process is still an opportunity for homesteads to come together, identify issues, and decide on priority projects to work together as a community
 - Use the planning process as an opportunity to engage beneficiaries who may not usually be engaged and catalyze energy around community driven projects
 - Have a document that is a state approved, which helps homesteads to garner other support for their projects and issues
 - Way for DHHL to know what is a priority in their conversations with other institutional partners so they can connect these partners with beneficiaries and their projects
- DHHL cannot give advice in regards to construction and engineering due to conflicts of interest
 - But DHHL encourages communicating with other associations, as many of them have experience and can be a good resource

Regional Plan Boundaries

- Final plan boundaries still to be decided
 - Ahupua‘a boundaries were discussed but questions arose about what is the current purpose to divide the plan that way
 - General sentiment is to be separate from Nānākuli but be able to contribute to projects in Nānākuli if possible and if welcomed
 - Potential interest to support the goals/projects in Wai‘anae
 - One concern is other communities trying to take advantage of PKEA and the funding they have
 - Will see how the subsequent meetings develop to determine how to best affiliate and create plan boundaries that fit with the vision and goals of PKEA
- Next steps
 - HACBED to bring Wai‘anae map next time to compare alongside Nānākuli map (from O‘ahu Island Plan)
 - DHHL to check on the historical ahupua‘a boundaries to help with Lualualei division discussion

Available Land

- Base areas on O‘ahu Island Map are in the process of being transferred to the Federal Government and is essentially not available to DHHL or homestead communities
 - Once the deficit is gone, those areas will be removed from the map
 - DHHL is operating under the assumption that those lands WILL NOT come back into the Department’s inventory
 - Not much other land available for commercial development in the region
 - Need to focus internally and maximize the assets PKEA already has?
 - Opportunity to further vision PKEA has for its own community?

- Opportunity for PKEA to build internal capacity to be ready as other developments happen in the community?
- Opportunity to support or collaborate with other homesteads?

Issues and community concerns

- Commercial vehicles/large trucks
 - Speeding is a major concern
 - Safety issue for community members, especially keiki
 - The traffic light is another related issue
 - People turning left from two lanes
- Narrow sidewalk
 - Issue for the entire region
 - Not up to ADA regulation - difficult/impossible for individuals with disabilities to safely use
- Widening Hakimo road
 - Currently 1 lane
 - Would help to alleviate some of the traffic issues
- Evacuation route
 - Having the route open to the public would help to alleviate traffic

Priority projects

- 3 of the 5 of the priority projects included in the most recent regional plan involved PKE
- Moving forward, lack of available land can be viewed as a barrier, but not all projects have to be tied to land assets as they might include:
 - Infrastructure improvements
 - Organizational capacity building
- Desirable revenue generating projects/activities in the future include:
 - Expansion of community center
 - For weddings, graduations, baby luau, etc.
 - Current facilities are too small for most community gatherings
 - Events could be used to generate revenue
 - Could eventually rent the space to those outside the community for a larger fee
 - Learning center/Keiki center
 - Cultural learning center
 - Commercial kitchen
- Playground for keiki

Meetings

- Lehua to check with Chris
 - Perhaps have another meeting in Kapolei again? Or a specific meeting with PKE?
 - The PKEA board has requested an additional meeting because they were unable to attend the first one due to a date change

Immediate next steps as tied to the regional planning process

- Include PKE community members in the larger Waianae regional meeting on Thursday, 12/7
 - PKEA

- Include the PKE community in the Waianae mailout informing community members about the Waianae regional meeting
 - PKEA meeting schedule in November is packed with planning for holiday events and not too many people show up for PKEA meetings
 - Include the PKEA community in the Wai'anae mailout informing community members about the Wai'anae regional meeting
 - HACBED to work with DHHL on mailout process
- Ongoing plan boundary discussion
 - Bring Wai'anae map from O'ahu Island Plan to help with plan boundary discussion
 - DHHL to show ahupua'a boundaries

APPENDIX I - Attendance

- Germaine Toguchi
- Kona Jugoz
- Susan Duarte
- Mike Duarte
- Avery Choy
- Nappy Napalapalai
- Jane Casserly
- Gwendolyn Earll
- Linda Lew
- HACBED
 - Brent Kakesako
 - Keoki Noji
- DHHL
 - Lehua

Nānākuli Regional Plan Update Ahupua'a 'O Nānākuli Community Meeting Summary Monday, November 13, 2017, Ka Waihona Café

Attendance for this meeting was made up of members of the Ahupua'a 'O Nānākuli Community Association.

PLEASE SEE APPENDIX I FOR FULL LIST OF ATTENDEES

Process Overview

- The regional plan is a tool to share what the community feels is important with DHHL and other governmental, institutional, and community partners
- The planning process is also a chance to meet neighbors and other community members and to potentially build energy to hui up and take action as a community
- Timeline
 - Individual community meetings - add to issues/opportunities and priority projects
 - Questionnaire - broader feedback on projects and issues
 - Regional community meeting - share what was heard and get feedback for draft plan
 - Final community meetings - get feedback on draft and identify potential next steps
 - Finalize plans in June 2018

Important Topics and Questions Discussed

- Pedestrian safety and traffic flow
 - Why have the projects stopped? No more money?
 - Was supposed to be by end of this year (2017), but obviously not happening
 - Side roads may be completed on time by C&C
 - Farrington Highway repairs separate -- DOT, not C&C of Honolulu
- Long-term human issues impact the homesteads and broader community
 - Homeless
 - Drugs
 - Robbery
- Helping people to be appreciative for what we have -- lucky to live on the homestead
 - Educating
 - How to put culture back into people's lives?
 - Support programs within our community
- Support from DHHL
 - DHHL does not want to give impression that financial support will be provided
 - Plan is opportunity to ID what is important -- used as tool at legislature, etc.
 - Community needs monies -- can plan and plan but somebody has to do more than talk story
 - Planning gives valid palapala but advocating and doing the project rests with the community
- Programming for kids
 - When think of Nānākuli, think of sports
 - Brings out families and the children -- community can transform around things for the keiki

PLEASE SEE APPENDIX II FOR FULL LIST OF ISSUES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PRIORITY PROJECTS

APPENDIX I - Attendance

- Jewelynn Kirkland - DHHL Lessee; AONH Reg. Member
- Black Ho'ohuli - DHHL Lessee; AONH Reg. Member
- Puni Kekauoha - DHHL Lessee; Guest
- Garnet Clark - DHHL Lessee; AONH Reg. Member
- Robert Cressy - AONH Reg. Member; 'Ohana
- Tammy Lee Pii - Guest
- Brent Kakesako - Guest
- Karen Awana - DHHL Lessee; AONH Reg. Member
- Keoki Noji - Guest
- Lehua Kinilau-Cano, Department of Hawaiian Homelands

APPENDIX II - Issues, Opportunities, & Priority Projects

Issues	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Struggle with engaging people • Traffic - hard to get to meeting • Improve roadway infrastructure • Improve public education • Limit housing until roads are built • More meeting space • Neighbors need to speak out on wrong actions of others • Cultural disconnect of our people • More recreational centers • Support from DHHL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Resources ○ Funding ○ Waiting list • Ocean safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Beaches fronting DHHL ○ Tour boats - excessive ○ Ocean craft too near to shoreline • OR&L Expansion? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Will the train be running thru Nānākuli? ○ After roadwork will railroad be useable? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill houses that are empty • DHHL to hold classes on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How to apply from commercial leases ○ Process • Wifi Westside • Organic food sustainability • "Homegrown teachers" • Cultural education programs • Programs to help kupuna and their families (especially those with limited access) • Nighttime study locations (Library?) • Safe walking and biking paths (interconnecting) • Homeless task force from cultural point of view • Drugs task force with a cultural connection • Cultural practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hula ○ Ho'e Wa'a ○ Planting ○ La'au lapa'au ○ Lomilomi ○ Well rounded practices - weaving, kapa, fishing, 'olelo, etc. • Engaging community members to planning meetings • Plan for second access through through Nānākuli ahupua'a • Economic development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Funding?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Business plan? ○ Classes ○ How to write grants ○ How to secure funding from other sources • Educational site near zablan where the sub station used to be Zablan Education • Educational site or “mauka to makai” learning center like Ka’ala Learning Center • Questionnaire @ commissioners meeting
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Priority Projects

- Nānākuli Village Center - Project update??
- Farrington Highway Transportation Corridor Coordination and Improvements - Still an issue!
- Street Repairs and Maintenance for Health and Safety in the Region - Side streets
- Cemetery Repair and Expansion - Still an issue!
- Identify and Plan Community Use Areas
- Looking Forward
 - Kupuna Housing
 - Nānākuli Learning ctr like Ka’ala Learning Ctr
 - Youth Programs

APPENDIX III - Additional Mana’o Collected from 12/16/2017 Meeting

Additional mana’o on opportunities and issues was collected by Jewelynn Kirkland at an Ahupua’a ‘O Nānākuli meeting on December 16, 2017.

Notes

1. Abandoned Home Process
 - What is it?
 - Turn around time → faster
 - Esp. after passing away and ??
2. Infrastructure
 - Healthy?
 - How often check?
 - Sewer lines
 - Underground
 - Healthy?
 - Power lines
 - Fiber optics
3. Abandoned Vehicles
4. Keaulana’s sidewalk (C&C?)
5. Bridge to “Nowhere” or “Million \$ Bridge”
 - Access for wheelchairs, bicycles, strollers (on the bridge) dangerous bc no sidewalk they provided
6. Real Estate Agent Advertising and calling

- Card showing homes to sell in homestead → in mailbox
- 7. People living in it
 - Drinking
 - Vehicles in driveway
- 8. What about people who aren't hooked to sewer line?
 - Cost of sewer
 - More than cesspool
 - Why?
 - We doing what we supposed to do? Not fair
 - Subsidies?
 - How to mandate?
 - How enforcement if don't have sewer connection?

Nānākuli Regional Plan Update Series 7 Community Meeting Summary Tuesday, November 14, 2017, Awana 'Ohana Residence

Attendance for this meeting came primarily from community members living in Series 7, a community that is part of Nānākuli Hawaiian Homesteads.

PLEASE SEE APPENDIX I FOR FULL LIST OF ATTENDEES

Process Overview

- The regional plan is a tool to share what the community feels is important with the DHHL and other governmental, institutional, and community partners
- The planning process is also a chance to meet neighbors and other community members and potentially build energy to hui up and take action as a community
- Timeline
 - Individual community meetings - add to issues/opportunities and priority projects
 - Questionnaire - broader feedback on projects and issues
 - Regional community meeting - share what was heard and get feedback for draft plan
 - Final community meetings - get feedback on draft and identify potential next steps
 - Finalize plans in June 2018

Important Topics and Questions Discussed

- Discussion around Lot 168
 - Last plan (2009) identified lot for new cemetery in priority projects
 - Nothing has been approved so open to other suggestions:
 - Park or community center? (kids play and ride bikes in street right now)
 - Pre-school/learning center?
 - Leave it as is, natural & trees?
 - Farming or something for the community?
 - Mixture of opportunities?
 - Have had fires, who is caretaking land?
 - DHHL responsible for maintenance
- 25 mph speed limit is too fast
 - Street are narrow and kids play in street
 - Those present agreed it should be 15 mph inside homestead
- Desire to change name for Series 7
 - General agreement from those present that the name needs to change but questions on how to ensure everyone in the community has input
 - Not tied to having a community association
 - Community members interested in looking into how to do thi
- Other housing programs needed
 - Senior housing
 - Rent-to-own
- Parking issues
 - Stolen cars parked in front of house
 - Cars parked in cul-du-sac -- blocks fire trucks from turning and rubbish pick-up

- Community association discussion
 - This process is not about forming a community association
 - Forming a community association is up to the community members and would only be representative of those who want to join
 - Positives and negatives for having and not having a community association and perhaps need to talk to other homestead communities
 - Community association might not be necessary because residents have a good relationship with each other but more discussion is welcome
- Land movement
 - Have to apply for grants to fix, but there are income requirement that includes everyone in home, not just lessee
- Why attendees love living in Series 7
 - Neighbors
 - Self-policing
 - Everyone says hi to each other
 - Beautiful area - “God’s country”
 - Everyone knows the Auntys and Uncles

PLEASE SEE APPENDIX II FOR FULL LIST OF ISSUES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PRIORITY PROJECTS

APPENDIX I - Attendance

- Jan Man
- Monica Kaluhiwa
- Wilma L. Calio
- Rodney Calio
- Shawna Huddy
- Theo Auwae
- Shondell Palacio
- Georgina Schmidt Sakaba
- Karen Awana
- Greg Gomes
- Luella Awana
- Francis

APPENDIX II - Issues, Opportunities, & Priority Projects

Issues	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waimanalo Gulch - Whats happening? • Homeless <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ On beach ○ Behind Sack N Save • Tourist visiting “Mermaid Cave” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Creates traffic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big corporate hotels pull employment from schools and community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Priority • Actual name/history of area - not Series 7 • Recreational space

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Residential privacy ○ Trash ○ Destroying reefs • Traffic starts early (3:45AM) and wakes me up b/c live near the hwy • Stolen cars parked in front of our houses • Bridge to nowhere - why is it locked? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Communication ○ Transparency ○ Where is the key -- give to neighbor • Infrastructure before more housing • How will the expansion of Waimanalo Gulch affect Nānākuli Homestead? • How long is Hawaiian Homes list - what can be done to get more people off the list? • People parking in cul-du-sacs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Get in way of fire trucks and rubbish man ○ Ignore sign ○ Hard to get out driveway • No lights in the park • Need to make a survey on land movement, shifting • Land movement, shifting • Parking on sidewalk; blocking sidewalk with cars and rubbish cans • Need better control on traffic flow • We need our own association and maybe change name instead of Series 7 • Better lighting for our community and filling up the sinkholes around walk sides • Kupuna needs grants for home repairs - ex: house painting, house sinking, etc. • Our street park'n keep cars to one side of roadway • What about kolekole pass as an access road? • Forax 7? • Pikaolena st - all of Series 7 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 25 mph → 15 mph ○ Signs • Fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rename Series 7 to something culturally appropriate • Organic farming • Community center • Programs to educate residents on Hawaiian culture • Preschool in community • Green belt to address brush fires • Cemetery; preschool for Kamehameha • Create an association for our community • We don't want to form an association
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Priority Projects

Looking forward

- Senior housing
- Community center in Nānākuli/PKEA
- Vacant lot

- Historic sites?
- Prowlers running through
- Cemetery
- Preschool for Kamehameha
- Park
- Center
- Preschool
- Natural
 - Lo'i
 - Farming

Nānākuli Regional Plan Update Nānākuli Neighborhood Board Hawaiian Affairs Committee Meeting Summary Tuesday, November 28, 2017, Kalanianaʻole Park

In attendance:

Germaine, germaine96792@gmail.com
Lehua, Nicole.L.Kinilau-Cano@hawaii.gov
Pua, napuawahine@gmail.com
Kanoë, kanoet@oha.org
Malie, maliemoe17@gmail.com
Mainae, moe.homeschool@gmail.com
David
Patrick
Puni, punikekauoha@gmail.com
Brent, bkakesako@hacbed.org
Keoki, knoji@hacbed.org

Process Overview

- Goal is to help capture your thoughts and feedback
 - Plan is an opportunity to give your voice and let the department know what are the issues in Nānākuli
- ID priority projects and issues within the community
- Timeline
 - September 2017 - Large cross community meeting initially
 - September through the end of 2017 - Then meet with individual homestead communities
 - December through early 2018 - Survey lessees
 - Early 2018 - Conduct Waianae-wide and Nānākuli-wide meetings and report back
 - March and April 2018 - Conduct final community meetings
 - June 2018 - Finalize updates to regional plans

Community Concerns About the Regional Plans

- Response from the community
 - How to get better attendance at meetings?
 - How to increase overall engagement and participation?
- Projects identified in past regional plans that have not been completed
- More transparency, both outside and within the community

Using the Regional Plan

- Car analogy - Regional plan is like a car and it is the community who has to drive it
- For example, Papakolea, through their regional planning process, decided to focus on their community park, which was one of the projects highlighted in their regional plan
 - We went to Inouye and Akaka
 - Had plenty drugs and other issues at the park
 - In order to change the issues, had to take back the park

- Pull everybody off the street and bring them inside
 - Took the whole community to do this
- We kept focus on what is good for our children
- Start with baby steps
 - If you cut one just bullet from the regional plan out (accomplish one project or tackle one issue), that's a good job, that's a success
 - There are bullets that we can take out and there will be bullets still on there, that's OK, just take it one at a time
- There are more than 20 plans statewide that DHHL has to create
 - This plan is not for them and they have their hands full just compiling the plans
 - This plan, they are making for us, the community
- HACBED contracted by Dept to facilitate the kukakuka
 - The movement and the success is on the community

Key Community Issues

- Public safety
- Second access road
- Need for more housing, especially for kupuna
- Vendors, such as food trucks, within the community
- Soil pollution
- Water system
 - Water is free of charge
 - But paying for transmission/transportation of water
 - Dept is currently subsidizing HH water at the tune of about \$1M
 - That's \$1M less in funding for other projects
- Housing repairs
- Simply treating symptoms vs. addressing the problems
 - In Nānākuli, we are always playing catchup to other communities
 - Always just putting bandaids on symptoms
- Revocable permits

Potential Projects

- Hale Ola
 - Younger generation should know about that healing place
 - Would be a great project to start on
 - High visibility, people would see as they drive past
- Relocating communities on the makai side of Farrington
 - O'ahu Island plan ID-ed Lyman ranch for more homestead lots
 - Concerned about Kawaihona and Keaulana's with the sea level rise
 - Those in the immediate redzone should have first priority to move up to ranch
 - Then we can talk about other homestead lots after that

OHA Information

- Current focus includes:

- Mauna Kea lawsuit
 - Suing for the mismanagement of the property, not TMT
- Mana book launch
 - Free access to everyone through OHA website
- Community engagement
 - Just had BoT community meeting on O‘ahu
 - Aunty Kapua made formal request
 - Germaine spoke on some of the concerns of the committee
 - Video shown at meetings is available on Vimeo
 - 2018 legislative session
 - OHA’s package is posted on the website all year long

**Waiʻanae & Lualualei and Nānākuli Regional Plan Updates
NHHCA & Waiʻanae Kai Community Meeting
Wednesday, January 24, 2018, Hale Makana ʻO Nānākuli**

Attendance for this meeting came primarily from the Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association (NHHCA) and Waiʻanae Kai Homestead Association.

PLEASE SEE APPENDIX I FOR FULL LIST OF ATTENDEES

Process Overview

- The regional plan is a tool to share what the community feels is important with DHHL and other governmental, institutional, and community partners
- The planning process is also a chance to meet neighbors and other community members and to potentially build energy to hui up and take action as a community
- Timeline
 - Individual community meetings - add to issues/opportunities and priority projects
 - Questionnaire - broader feedback on projects and issues
 - Regional community meeting - share what was heard and get feedback for draft plan
 - Final community meetings - get feedback on draft and identify potential next steps
 - Finalize plans in June 2018

Important Topics and Questions Discussed

- Emergency and disaster preparedness, especially in case of missile attack or tsunami
 - Ballistic missile preparedness
 - Healthcare facilities
 - Education
- Relationship with DHHL
 - Changing rules, policies, and procedures makes things hard
 - Leasing opportunities
 - Financing
 - Increased trust between beneficiaries and DHHL
 - Important that DHHL is partner with beneficiaries and associations
 - Need for better-informed Commissioners with voting (orientation and education)
- Septic system vs. county sewage lines
 - Increased cost
- Warning about Declaration of Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions (DCCRs) in Plan
- Link DHHL Regional Plans across islands

Issues

- Safety and traffic
 - Roadways in event of emergency
 - Ka Waihona and other coastal schools in emergencies (relocate up mauka?)
- Climate change
- Affordable housing, especially for families
- Need for more parks
- Emergency road through the back of Nānākuli would be dangerous - landslides

- Childcare needed
- Kūpuna - aging in place prevented
 - Largest percentage of Native Hawaiian kūpuna on Wai‘anae Coast
- Zablan relocation to Lyman Ranch area?
- Homeless encampments

Opportunities

- Roadways
- Housing
 - More housing for beneficiaries
 - Kupuna housing
 - Potential sites
 - Ulu Ke Kukui - rent-to-own for Native Hawaiians
 - Low income
 - Voice of America site (very flat, existing infrastructure)
 - Amend plan for single family homes to include kupuna housing
 - DHHL land adjacent to WCCHC
 - Wai‘anae Kai site
 - Need for holistic funding sources and approach
 - ‘Ohana housing
 - NAHASDA funding
 - Accessory dwelling units (ADUs)
 - Promulgate rules?
- Emergency road
 - Leverage current focus on disaster preparedness to get road built
 - Should be mauka
- Lyman Ranch land - future opportunities
- Emergency plan - in event of tsunami or bomb/attack
 - Kupuna housing with food and water storage
 - Priority with keiki and kupuna
 - Evacuation facility up mauka to double as keiki and kūpuna community center
 - Food and water storage
- Commercial development
 - Freeze?
 - Getting more Native Hawaiians involved
- Economic development
 - Home business / small cottage industry
 - Hawaiian organizations have preference
 - DHHL employ beneficiaries and provide technical assistance
- Nānākuli Village Center
- Support programs
 - Organizations need to get word out to community

APPENDIX I - Attendance

- Helen O'Connor-Lewis, Ho‘olehua Homestead Association
- Naomi Kahikina, Nānākuli Homestead
- Kaua‘i K.K. Ohelo, Nānākuli Homestead
- Kali Watson, HCDB

Appendix A

- DeMont Conner, Ho‘omanapono PAC
- Michael Kahikina, NHHCA
- Kamaki Kanahale, NHHCA
- Joseph K Hart, NHHCA
- Maile Hew Len, NHHCA
- Robert B Meacham, waitlist
- Uilani Hew Len, Wai‘anae Kai Homestead
- Kalene Hew Len, Wai‘anae Kai Homestead
- Puni Kekauoha, Papakōlea
- Brent Kakesako, HACBED
- Keoki Noji, HACBED

Appendix B

Hawaiian Homes Commission Meeting: Summary

December 18, 2017

Wai‘anae and Nānākuli Hawaiian Homes Commission Community Meeting Summary Monday, December 18, 2017, Wai‘anae High School

Commissioners in Attendance

- Wallace Ishibashi, Big Island
- Randy Awo, Maui
- Mike Kahikina, O‘ahu
- DHHL Representatives
 - Jobie Masagatani, Chair
 - William Aila, Deputy Director

HHC Chair Updates - Jobie Masagatani

- Package to reduce blood quantum requirement for successors
 - Currently requirement is 25% Native Hawaiian
 - Bill passed Legislature
 - Going to DOI (oversight of DHHL) to determine whether congressional consent is required -- still a long way to go, but first step is complete
- DHHL Initiatives
 - Subsistence Agriculture program
 - Land use designation -- rural lot that is smaller than typical ag lot (0.5-3 acres)
 - Intended to grow food for your family
 - Potential areas
 - Honomu - Big Island below Akaka falls
 - West side of Maui, Honokowai
 - Oahu options in Haiku Valley, Kaneohe

Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)

DHHL will be coming out with proposed rules in early 2018

- County rules can get a little fuzzy
 - Can rent ADU but has to be to another native Hawaiian
- Questions about enough supporting infrastructure and lot size (e.g., Kapolei lot size too small)

Vacant Lots

DHHL moving more aggressively to allow beneficiaries to build what they need for their families (e.g., building larger homes or what the family can afford)

Adjusting way of doing awards -- especially neighbor islands and Kapolei

- I.e., 160 lots total -- 60 turnkey with developer with 100 available as vacant for beneficiaries to build on

Rent with option to purchase

- One project in Kapolei available for purchase at less than \$85,000 after 15 years paying rent
- Looking at other projects on Big Island and Downtown

Land Development Updates – Darryl Ing

- Freitas Dairy
 - Looking to divide into several residential lots
 - Site is ready for infrastructure installation
- Former Voice of America Site
 - Currently bottom half is leased to KS for Learning Center
 - Upper lefthand corner (NW?) - Ulu Ke Kukui
 - Lease expires October 2018
 - No formal request to renew lease -- potential for DHHL to take back lease and run facilities
 - In yellow - 5 acre parcel that Navy will clean up
 - Potential subdivision of 150 units
 - The Legislature appropriated \$800,000 to DHHL for additional planning
- Nānākuli Drainage Clean-up
 - Alert DHHL if you see people dumping
- Waiʻanae Coast Emergency Access Road
 - \$3 million from Legislature for with planning with City
 - No routes have been confirmed
 - Waiʻanae Coast Secondary Access Road also being planned as more permanent solution

Planning Office Updates - Lehua Kinilau-Cano

- Beneficiaries
 - Over 44,000 apps statewide
 - 32% on Oʻahu
 - Lessees
 - About 10,000 statewide
 - 2,000 in Waiʻanae coast alone
- Lands
 - Bulk of land on Hawaii Island, only 4% on Oahu
 - 60% of land available on Oahu is on the west side
- Plans
 - Oʻahu Island plan (2014)
 - Regional Plans for Nānākuli and Waiʻanae - currently being updated

Homestead Community Updates

- Ahupuaʻa ʻO Nānākuli
 - Regional planning process
 - Work with MLC
 - Doing restoration work
 - Usually students and community members at a workday
- Nānākuli Community Homestead Association
 - 11 years ago, did detailed Nānākuli survey
 - What was the top 5 things on the survey?
 - Kupuna housing, still trying
 - Community center, KS funding
 - More housing, Hale Makana, the rental unit
 - Employment opportunities, shopping center
 - First NH community to try build own shopping center

- Better education system
 - Built library
- Nānākuli Village Center
 - Hale Makana was first phase
 - 80-90% of tenants are from Nānākuli
 - All rentals are Hawaiians
 - \$300/month, thanks to rental subsidies
 - Did not use Dept funds
 - Good example of what can be done in homestead areas
 - Especially for kupuna
 - Waimanalo is another good example
- KS issues a lease from DHHL for Hope learning center
 - Signed lease already
 - \$1M to Nānākuli homestead for infrastructure and design
- Major tenant = Longs
 - 20,000 sq ft retail space
 - Starbucks
 - 6 bays within 7,200 sq ft
 - Hopefully local tenants
 - Also room for kiosks
 - Mike will take lead working with entrepreneurs in the community
- Waianae Comp will put in medical clinic
 - Also will have area for holistic training and free medicine plans for those who need
 - Dialysis
- Princess Kahanu Estates
 - Traffic committee researching speed humps
 - Waiting on traffic control signs
 - Grant writing for capacity building grant
 - Going door to door for survey
 - To help HACBED and to help with our grants
 - 2018, looking to enforce DCCR's
 - They were notified over a year ago
 - Commercial vehicles
 - Speeding
 - Illegal left turns
- Wai'anae Valley
 - Concerned with lack of response from community members
 - Focused on special meetings, post on our community board, etc.
 - Most recently, we had HACBED address our regional plans

- Thought about dividing smaller
 - Might be challenging for the Dept
 - But doesn't hurt to ask
- Bus stop
 - Working with Oahu transit
 - Relocated some of our bus stops
 - Safety issue
 - Issue for our kupuna
- Issues
 - Speeding
 - Abandoned vehicles
 - Drugs
 - Safety
 - Takes people like you and I to address the issue
- Freitas Dairy
 - They are part of our ohana
 - They would like to address their need for a park
 - We have our own park too
- Voting
 - WV has always pushed on voter education
 - Work with Olelo, community candidate program
 - Anyone that impacts us on this coast
 - Looking for volunteers
 - Please let us know if you are interested

Regional Planning - Jobie Masagatani

- Planning work, regional plan discussion, important to engage
 - Regional plan is the way for Dept to know what the priorities are for your community, especially when administrations change
 - For example, kupuna housing as a priority
 - That becomes a foundation you can build on in the future
 - Bring forward in the regional planning process
 - We take those priority projects ID-ed seriously
 - Smaller focus groups
 - Just understand, this is a way to prioritize, however that is defined for your community

Appendix C

DHHL Regional Stakeholder Meetings: Summary

**Waiʻanae & Lualualei and Nānākuli Regional Plan Updates
Community Stakeholder Meetings Summary**

Attendance for these meetings came primarily from relevant community stakeholders on the Waiʻanae Coast.

PLEASE SEE APPENDIX I FOR FULL LIST OF ATTENDEES

Overview of Regional Opportunities and Issues

- Traffic
 - Bus route issues
 - Parking and abandoned cars
 - Speeding
 - Commercial vehicles traveling through residential areas
- Need for community spaces
- Military, noise
- Housing and homelessness
 - Kupuna housing
- Keiki programs
- Climate change
- Priority projects
 - Community parks and centers

Issues and Opportunities from Regional Stakeholders

- Climate change and associated issues not adequately reflected in Regional Plans (*more feedback*)
 - Sea level rise vulnerability
 - Farrington Highway exposure to rising sea levels
 - Why allow heavy DLNR investment where will be underwater soon?
 - Plan needs to be long-range
- Senator Shimabukuro: updates on need for parallel route to Farrington
 - \$9MM currently allocated
 - Lualualei Naval Road to Series 7 is route being considered
 - Also Nānākuli Ranch area
 - Currently, “Emergency Access Road” wording - requires locked gate
 - With unlocked road, cars may use on a daily basis
 - Phased project due to size
 - Will ask for more funds in 2018
- Economic Development in Homesteads
 - Longer term projects may alleviate lack of ED
 - Responsible development
- Transportation
 - Should be mauka-makai, not just corridor to downtown
- Trade vs. college education
 - Apprenticeship?

Organizational Priorities and Initiatives from Stakeholders

- Traffic access issues - getting people in and out of the community safely
- Infrastructure, especially considering disasters, climate change
 - Powerlines
 - Dialysis patients - how to get insulin?
 - Water - over 60 percent of water not from Waiʻanae
 - Roadways and traffic
 - How to take Homesteads off the grid?
 - Abandoned and stolen vehicles on roadways
- Long-term impact of climate change on access and subsistence fishing
- Agriculture and food security (*more feedback*)
 - ʻĀina-based programs
- Remaining the community we want while balancing additional resources
 - External resources
 - Use of natural resources for subsistence (e.g. water for drinking, ag - balance)
- Education for Nānākuli
 - Chronic absenteeism and truancy
 - Overpopulated schools
 - People from community are not teaching in school
 - Tie to economic development
 - Children and families in schools experiencing poverty
 - Afterschool Allstars for middle school students
 - Teachers that do not stay in community
 - Love that UHWO is right here
 - Early learning
 - Post-high school (GearUp, Cope Center)
 - Bringing next generation into conversation
 - Culture-based curriculum and Hawaiian language
 - Trade education and apprenticeship programs
 - Nursing
 - IT
 - Medical
 - Mechanic
 - Education certification
- Safety concerns
 - Kids walking
 - Neighborhood safety issues
 - Sidewalks
- Economic development on Waiʻanae Coast
 - Need community capacity building for CBED
 - See that people don't get pushed out
 - Hiring from the community
 - Training employees and upward mobility
 - Made on the Waiʻanae Coast - program that promotes local services and products
 - Waiʻanae Moku 2030 Navigators - leadership cohort of 30-40 year olds
 - Understanding economic impact / pull that Waiʻanae has

- Small business owners
 - Multi-certified commercial kitchen with processing capacity
- Housing
 - 10,000 on DHHL waitlist - many will come to Wai‘anae Coast
 - Subsistence ag lots
 - Financial literacy
 - Kupuna housing
 - Homeownership is difficult - how to pay mortgage, take care of kids? (financial literacy)
 - NAHASDA - hopefully we will get another shot
 - Multifamily dwellings
 - Repairs to homestead houses
 - Rent-to-own Kapolei, Leeward Coast?
- Homelessness
 - 73% of unsheltered children on Wai‘anae Coast
- Community use spaces
 - For each ahupua‘a?
 - “Black box” / maker spaces for trade education and other uses
- Employment
 - Level of income needed to live on Wai‘anae Coast
- Health
 - Education
 - Healthy neighborhood
 - Need a health center
 - Native Hawaiian health needs assessment updated and released in April
 - Need help sharing data
- Land Ownership
 - 98% of moku is owned by government entity
- Tourism
 - Respectful
 - NATIVE Tourism Bill
 - Workforce development
- Breaking Cycle of Poverty
 - Financial sustainability
 - Families
 - Community collaboration - LT, KS, WCCHC, LT’s CCR Program, other orgs and programs
- Building partnerships with community and other regional organizations, especially ‘āina-based
 - Learning lessons regarding what role organizations play in the community
 - What do we have to do to get our community thriving?

APPENDIX I - Stakeholders In Attendance

- Rockne Mawae, Office of Hawai‘i State Representative Cedric Gates, House District 44
- Cynthia R L Rezentes, Nānākuli-Mā‘ili Neighborhood Board
- Richard Medeiros, Nānākuli-Mā‘ili Neighborhood Board
- Lala Fernandez, Boys and Girls Club Hawai‘i
- Joyce O’Brien, Wai‘anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center
- Eric Enos, Ka‘ala Farms
- Senator Maile Shimabukuro, Hawai‘i State Senator, Senate District 21

- Kathleen “Kat” Hoppe, Kamaile Academy
- Kanoe Tjorvatjoglou, Office of Hawaiian Affairs
- Joseph Lapilio, Wai‘anae Economic Development Council
- Shar Poe, Wai‘anae Coast Neighborhood Board
- Tercia L Ku, Papa Ola Lōkahi
- Kalei Kailihiwa, Kamehameha Schools
- Chelsea Cobb, Office of U.S. Senator Brian Schatz (via phone)
- Sharon Nālani Ehia, Queen Lili‘uokalani Trust
- Virginia “Ginger” Fuata, Queen Lili‘uokalani Trust
- Sonny Ferreira, Queen Lili‘uokalani Trust
- Makaulana Feliciano, Queen Lili‘uokalani Trust
- Maka Feliciano, Queen Lili‘uokalani Trust
- Junior Ekau, Queen Lili‘uokalani Trust
- Moon Kauakahi, Queen Lili‘uokalani Trust
- Puni Kekauoha, Papakōlea
- Lehua Kinilau-Cano, Department of Hawaiian Homelands
- Brent Kakesako, HACBED
- Keoki Noji, HACBED

Appendix D

Nānākuli Region-Wide Community Meetings: Summaries

Nānākuli Regional Plan Update Region-Wide Community Meeting Summary Thursday, February 1, 2018, Ka Waihona O Ka Na‘auao

Attendance for this meeting came primarily from the Nānākuli Region and included participants from the following homesteads:

- NHHCA
- Ahupua‘a ‘O Nānākuli
- Nānākuli Neighborhood Board Hawaiian Affairs Committee
- Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Series 7
- Zablan

Updates from Deputy William Aila, DHHL

- Second Access Road (“Parallel Road”)
 - Different from Emergency Access Road
 - Location
 - Mauka, parallel to Farrington
 - Above 6th road
 - Have had early talks with landfill about possible road at their fenceline
 - Funding
 - Allotment of money from Legislature - Sen. Shimabukuro
 - These funds can only be used for Emergency Road, though
 - Phased project going forward for Parallel Road
 - Senators and Representatives asking for mauka road funds
 - Looking to connect current Emergency Road with Parallel Road
 - \$80MM estimate
 - Also looking into purchase of Lualualei Magazine Rd.
 - Homesteaders hold the key
 - Will be asked, “Can this road be built across homestead land?”
 - Nānākuli Valley may be only option
- Questions
 - Excess food planted on residential lot able to be sold?
 - **Not sure—will look into answer**
 - Kolekole Pass still available to use as access road?
 - No—Navy has stated that landslides prevent it from being used
 - Community or Federal money available for Access Roads?
 - Would cost each community member a good amount of money
 - Federal not likely to invest in project
 - Why is the “bridge to nowhere” here?

- During recession, Federal Gov. was looking for “shovel-ready” projects to infuse money and create jobs
- How many homes does DHHL build per year?
 - 200 to 400 on average across the state
- How many homes can be built in back of Nānākuli Valley?
 - Unsure—land has not been surveyed yet

Nānākuli and Regional Issues & Opportunities

- Kūpuna
 - Housing
 - Transportation
 - Fix homes
 - Lower utility costs
 - Intergenerational interaction between youth and kūpuna
- ‘Āina-based activities
 - Community gardening and food production
- Sustainable energy and climate change
 - Solar panels
 - Get homes off the grid
- Safety
 - Don’t like bus stops right on the sidewalk
 - Speed bumps on Nānākuli and Haleakalā
- Education
 - ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i—language and culture
 - Language for K-12
 - Need more classrooms and land
 - Funding for Nānākuli students to go to UH, academic support before and during
 - Supporting collaborations between schools in Nānākuli
- New access road
 - Emergency safety
 - Also regular road access
- Emergency services and preparedness
 - Medical support for emergencies
 - Traffic—emergency vehicles are slowed
- Economic development
 - Need to attract outside investment
- Changing the culture
 - Increasing lessee participation

Homestead-Specific Issues and Opportunities

- NHHCA
 - What are the plans for Upper Nānākuli Valley?
 - Need shelter for residents in case of emergencies
 - When is the library opening up?
 - Kūpuna

- Housing and keiki day care up mauka
 - Transportation
 - Repair houses
 - Keep on homestead (reduce costs; improve access to food)
- Difficult process of receiving homestead lot
- Safety
 - Speed bumps near Nānākuli Elementary and Nānākuli High School
 - Abandoned cars
 - Drug addiction and safety of keiki
- Housing and homelessness
 - Organization to help feed homeless, especially children, w/ community garden
 - Low-income housing for Hawaiian people without 50% blood quantum
- 'Āina-based and cultural practices
 - Cultivate, plant, harvest, preserve food in old ways; integrate new technologies
 - Cultural activities for youth
 - K-12 Hawaiian Language School
 - Perpetuating Hawaiian Language to establish support of the event at the Leg
- Blessed to Be Blessed
 - Nonprofit building community and strengthening family
- PKEA
 - New community center
 - Include:
 - Certified kitchen
 - Gym
 - Rec Center
 - Land behind BK Superette—can DHHL purchase to expand?
- Nānākuli Neighborhood Board
 - Kūpuna
 - Mauka kūpuna housing in case of emergency / tsunami, including:
 - Childcare
 - Healthcare, incl. Dialysis
 - Transportation system for kūpuna
 - Housing
 - Dilapidated homes
 - Solar panel access
 - Off the grid
 - Strengthening community
- Series 7
 - 'Ōlelo Hawai'i—language and culture
 - Language for K-12
 - Need more classrooms and land
 - Tourist attractions (e.g. Mermaid Cave) disturbing community
 - Traffic safety

- No sidewalk
 - Speeding
- Ahupua'a 'O Nānākuli
 - Waterways
 - Illegal dumping
 - Who is responsible for clearing the waterways?
 - Roadways
 - Speeding needs to be addressed
 - Raised sidewalks needed
 - Crosswalk safety
 - Bike roads up and down Ave; extend to Wai'anae and Kapolei
 - Abandoned vehicles
 - Growing houseless population
 - Community gardens and workspaces
 - Producing our own food
 - Intergenerational
 - Don't need any more fast food
 - Sustainability
 - Solar
 - Catchment water
 - Closing the dump
- Zablan
 - Theft
 - Neighborhood Watch or similar system needed
 - Community centers needed
 - Fitness
 - Teaching children to garden
 - Transportation for kūpuna
 - Homelessness
 - Hawaiian language and other languages
 - Emergency Access Road
 - Need alternative route to get off coast

APPENDIX I - Attendance

- R Westbrook
- Arielle Kelii
- Dixie K Kalamau
- Josiah Hoohuli
- Demont Conner
- Rachel Kailianu
- Pamela Anderson
- Noaipoalani Tuaoi-To'oto'o
- Malie Moe
- Mainae Moe
- Sanoe Marfil
- Puanani Keopuhiwa

Appendix D

- Randyjake Keopuhiwa
- Kukui Maunakea-Forth
- Hiwa Maunakea
- Chaile M Kaaukai
- Daniel Kaaukai
- Randyjake Keopuhiwa Jr
- Ka'upena Keopuhiwa
- Kīhei Keopuhiwa
- Byron Marfil
- Carol Pelekai
- Lurline Pelekai
- Helen Wai
- William Aila, Deputy to the Chair, DHHL
- Lehua Kinilau-Cano, DHHL
- Brent Kakesako, HACBED
- Keoki Noji, HACBED
- Will Simmons, HACBED

APPENDIX II - Opportunities and Issues Matrix

<i>Opportunity/Issues</i>	<i>Ahupua'a 'O Nānākuli</i>	<i>NNB HAC</i>	<i>NHHCA</i>	<i>PKEA</i>	<i>Series 7</i>	<i>Zablan</i>	<i>Tally</i>
<i>Farrington highway construction</i>	X			X	X		3
<i>Kūpuna programs</i>		X	X	X	X	X	5
<i>Keiki programs</i>		X	X	X	X		4
<i>Community centers and spaces</i>	X			X	X	X	4
<i>Commercial vehicles</i>	X			X			2

<i>Infrastructure (water, etc.)</i>		X					1
<i>Emergency centers and clinics</i>		X	X	X	X		4
<i>Climate change</i>	X	X	X				3
<i>Hawaiian language and culture</i>			X	X	X	X	4
<i>Emergency Access Road</i>				X	X	X	3

**Waiʻanae/Lualualei and Nānākuli Regional Plan Update
Nānākuli Community SpeakOut Summary
Thursday, April 26, 2018, Ka Waihona ʻO Ka Naʻauao**

Attendance for this meeting came primarily from the Nānākuli Region and included participants from the following homesteads:

- Nānākuli
- Series 7
- Princess Kahanu Estates
- Nanakuli Ranch

Attendance for this meeting is included in Appendix I.

Stations

- **Station 1 - Introduction.** Provided participants with an overview of DHHL’s regional planning process using a short video.
- **Station 2 - Vision & Values / Previous Planning Efforts.** Included drafts of the Nānākuli Region’s vision and values (gathered from community meetings), as well as updates on previous planning efforts.
- **Station 3 - Planning Area & Land Use.** Provided an overview of Nānākuli regional characteristics, including demographics and land use maps.
- **Station 4 - Infrastructure.** Provided information on infrastructural issues of concern to the Nānākuli homestead communities.
- **Station 5 - Draft Priority Projects.** Provided an overview of *draft* Priority Projects for the Nānākuli Region.
- **Station 6 - Other Issues & Opportunities.** Provided attendees with an open space to voice their mana’o on issues and opportunities not covered at other stations.

Issues Noted or Emphasized by Community

- Need for Kūpuna Housing
 - Medical services

- Transportation
- Incorporated keiki center for intergenerational exchange
- Community-Based Education Programs
 - K-12 Hawaiian Immersion school, like ‘Ānuenue
 - Translate DOE curriculum to Hawaiian for use in immersion schools
- Farrington Highway Repair and Maintenance
 - Extend Farrington middle lane to Hakimo Road
 - Contractors stick to schedule and regularly update communities
- Wai‘anae Coast Parallel Route
- Wai‘anae Coast Emergency Access Route (WCEAR)
 - Need clarity on route
- Community-Based Economic Development
 - Community management of spaces
 - Commercial kitchen
- Trespassing Concerns on Nānākuli Homestead Hiking Trails
- Flooding and Sea Level Rise

Opportunities Noted or Emphasized by Community

- Community Use Spaces
 - Residents maintain?
 - Keiki park
 - Cultural garden / farming
 - Imu
- Raising the Next Generation
 - Keiki are the future
 - Youth community meetings
 - Intergenerational exchange with kūpuna

Other Mana‘o and Questions

- Nānākuli Ranch resident concerned about ranch opening up for other uses & flooding issues in area as well as lack of water
- Some believe manapua wagons should be left alone, as they provide a service to residents
- Houses falling apart on DHHL land with people still living in them - dangerous
- ‘Ulu Ke Kukui - what is happening with it?
- Train Tracks
 - Size/capacity
- Interaction with National Historic Registry

APPENDIX I - Attendance

- Verne Kiahā
 - Patty Kahanamoku-Teruya
 - Mr and Mrs Darrell Cavaco
 - Germaine Toguchi
 - Trixie Raposa
 - Sam Spencer
 - DeMont Conner
 - Rachel Kailianu
 - Ernest McKeague
 - Helen N Wai
 - Chris Laumauna
 - Calvin Laumauna
 - William T Raposa
 - Brittiny McKeague
 - Michael Kahikina
 - Earl K
 - Nalani Aipooalani-Tuaoli-To'oto'o
-
- Brent Kakesako, HACBED
 - Keoki Noji, HACBED
 - Will Simmons, HACBED
 - Puni Kekauoha, Papakōlea
 - Lehua Kinilau-Cano, DHHL
 - Nancy McPherson, DHHL
 - Jeffrey Fujimoto, DHHL
 - Deputy William Aila, DHHL

**Waiʻanae/Lualualei and Nānākuli Regional Plan Update
Final Homestead Leaders Meeting - SpeakOut Summary
Thursday, June 7, 2018, KS Learning Center at Māʻili**

Attendance for this meeting came primarily from the Waiʻanae & Lualualei Region and included participants from the following homesteads:

- Nānākuli
- Series 7
- Princess Kahanu Estates
- Waiʻanae Valley

Attendance for this meeting is included in Appendix I.

Stations

- **Station 1 - Introduction.** Provided participants with an overview of DHHL’s regional planning process using a short video.
- **Station 2 - Vision & Values / Previous Planning Efforts.** Included drafts of the Regions’ vision and values (gathered from community meetings), as well as updates on previous planning efforts.
- **Station 3 - Planning Area & Land Use.** Provided an overview of each region’s characteristics, including demographics and land use maps.
- **Station 4 - Infrastructure.** Provided information on infrastructural issues of concern to homestead communities.
- **Station 5 - Draft Priority Projects.** Provided an overview of *draft* Priority Projects for the Waiʻanae/Lualualei and Nānākuli Regions.
- **Station 6 - Other Issues & Opportunities.** Provided attendees with an open space to voice their manaʻo on issues and opportunities not covered at other stations.

Community Leader Manaʻo

- Separate Waiʻanae and Lualualei Ahupuaʻa
 - Recommendation from PKEA to separate Lualualei into its own Regional Plan
- Community-Based Education Programs
 - Opportunities and environments to prepare students to survive and thrive wherever they decide to live, such as STEM education
- PKEA - Additional Projects
 - Kalanianaʻole Beach Park
 - Swimming pool
 - Tennis courts
 - Play apparatus
 - Two or three story building with parking, additional classrooms, and meeting space

- Previous Priority Project & Community Updates
 - Nānākuli Public Library completed
 - Bike lanes completed
 - Road widening pau
 - Road paving on city streets completed
 - Water and sewage lines project completed
 - Gov. Ige signed HB 2106 - requires sea level rise analysis in environmental impact statements before building projects
 - Pua Ave - 1st road to be used for commercial deliveries - but too narrow
 - Church plus Food Bank distribution
 - WCEAR Meetings:
 - NB36
 - May 17, 2018
 - Commission meeting June 19, 2018
 - Include mention of Councilwoman Pine with Gates and Shimabukuro
- Desired Priority Projects
 - Free community cultural classes
 - Support nonprofits opportunity for rm. space
 - Speed bumps
 - Community contact the following to report speeding vehicles and raise awareness
 - HPD
 - Council
 - Commission
 - Request for PKE Ave. intersection to have two left-turn lanes onto Farrington
 - Right now, only one lane left and other right
 - Nānākuli Avenue speed humps

Questions from Community Leaders

- Is DOT going to widen Hakimo Road, especially the PKE intersection, to stop short-cutting through PKE?

APPENDIX I - Attendance

- Patty Kahanamoku-Teruya, Nānākuli Series 7
- Germaine Toguchi, Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Stacelynn Eli, Nānākuli
- Kona Jugo, Princess Kahanu Estates Association
- Karen Awana, Series 7
- Kapua Keli'ikoa-Kamai, Wai'anae Valley Homestead Community Association

- Brent Kakesako, HACBED
- Keoki Noji, HACBED
- Puni Kekauoha, Papakōlea
- Lehua Kinilau-Cano, DHHL
- Julie Cachola, DHHL
- Ulu Lota, DHHL

Appendix E

Nānākuli Kou Manaʻo Questionnaire

Nānākuli Kou Mana'o Questionnaire

DHHL Regional Plans assess land use development factors, identify issues and opportunities as well as the region's top priorities. As a lessee and homestead resident, your voice holds an important role in creating the plan and selecting the priorities. Please share your thoughts below.

General Information^{1}**

Homestead Community _____

Household Address _____

Email Address _____

Name (Optional) _____

1. **LOOKING BACK**, these *issues and opportunities* were identified in The Regional Plan for the Traditional Native Trust Lands of the Ahupua'a of Nānākuli (December 2009). Which issues and opportunities are still important to you today?

Issue/Opportunity	Yes	No
Pedestrian safety and better flow of traffic	___	___
More community use areas needed, especially those that house children, youth, and kūpuna programs	___	___
Need to promote community-based economic development opportunities	___	___
More housing needed in Nānākuli	___	___
Beach parks need improvements	___	___
Ulehawa Stream and Nānākuli Canal have a lot of debris	___	___
Nānākuli Cemetery is nearing full capacity and in disrepair	___	___
Need to promote agricultural opportunities in Nānākuli	___	___
Improvements needed along the Nānākuli corridor on Farrington Highway	___	___
Concern with hygiene and traffic flow impacts from breakfast/lunch wagons	___	___
Landfills impacting Hawaiian Homesteads and cultural heritage pertaining to Maui	___	___
Educational programs for adults and youth needed	___	___

^{1 **}PRIVACY STATEMENT

All answers will be made anonymous with no identifying information attached before the answers are summarized and shared with the greater public. The personal information (i.e., name, household address, email address) gathered from this questionnaire will not be shared publicly. Entering your name is optional. We ask for household address so we can determine responses by homestead to better inform the plan. Entering your email address is optional and will be used only to send any additional information about the plan and planning process.

2. LOOKING AHEAD, are there any other issues or opportunities that you would like to see addressed in the 2017-18 Regional Plan Update?

3. LOOKING BACK, these *Priority Projects* were identified in The Regional Plan for the Traditional Native Trust Lands of the Ahupua'a of Nānākuli (December 2009). Which priority projects are still important to you today?

Priority Project	Description	Yes	No
<i>Nānākuli Village Center</i>	The Nanakuli Village Center will consist of 3 main components: (1) 48 affordable housing units for Native Hawaiian community members at or below 80% AMI, (2) a community center staffed with Kamehameha Schools funding, and (3) Commercial Center including a comprehensive health clinic, an outdoor stage, and kiosks to provide entrepreneurial opportunities for community members.	—	—
<i>Street Repairs and Maintenance of Health and Safety in the Region</i>	This project is to encompass: (1) repair and maintenance of existing crosswalks, sidewalks, and other measures to ensure pedestrian safety; (2) installation of new crosswalks, sidewalks, raised crosswalks, and roundabouts as needed; and (3) the development of a network of crosswalks and sidewalks to improve safety for children walking to and from schools.	—	—
<i>Farrington Highway Transportation Corridor Coordination and Improvements</i>	Provide coordination among all stakeholders with the ultimate goal of providing relief for Wai'anae/Nānākuli coast residents dealing with constant interruptions along Farrington Highway. Improvements to coordinate include corridor beautification, undergrounding of utilities, utility repairs, roadway widening where appropriate, and construction of traffic and safety improvements.	—	—
<i>Cemetery Repair and Expansion</i>	The Nānākuli Cemetery is in dire need of repairs and improvements. The priority is the repair of the rock wall enclosing the Cemetery. The Cemetery is also nearing capacity. Therefore, another priority is to begin planning and development of the new Cemetery site located in the Series 7 subdivision.	—	—
<i>Identify and Plan Community Use Areas</i>	This project will engage homesteaders in mapping areas for existing and future community use. In particular, homesteaders are interested in identifying areas for community-based economic development projects, the provision of community agricultural opportunities, construction of a kūpuna center and the development of community centers within the ahupua'a.	—	—

4. LOOKING AHEAD, are there any other Priority Projects that you would like to see addressed in the 2017-18 Regional Plan Update?

5. Would you like to receive email updates about the Regional Plan Update? Yes No

Any Additional Questions or Mana'o? Please send all comments, questions, and inquiries to DHHLNanakuliRP@hacbed.org or call HACBED at 550-2661.

Appendix F

Nānākuli Homesteads: All Potential Priority Projects

Nānākuli Hawaiian Homestead Communities:

All Potential Priority Projects as Identified by Community Members

Community-identified projects listed below are in addition to those mentioned in Section 6 of this document. These projects were identified at community meetings, via Kou Mana’o questionnaires, and through various communication with community members.

General

- “Priority must be given to nā kūpuna lessees”
- “Create a community vision 2018-2030” to ensure “community follow-through”
- “Link DHHL Regional Plans across islands”

Roadways and Traffic

- “Finish widening Farr Hwy to Hakimo before doing anything else.”
- “Concerned about homes in the back [of Nānākuli Valley] - will be too much traffic.”
- “Train track - is there enough room for a continuous train route?”
- “[Parallel Access] Road come over Schofield Barracks and come out at Mailiili Rd by Waianae Comp.”
- “Traffic: extend the middle lane to Hakimo.”
- “Should open Bridge for contra-flow - reason: ambulance have to fight the one-way going out to Nanakuli to take the people to the hospital”
- “Construction contractors give monthly progress report and delays at monthly neighborhood board meeting - keep to contract schedule so the community don’t look like a pig sty with incomplete job sitting for years”
- “Traffic light – people turning left from two lanes is issue”
- “Widen Hakimo Road”
- “Widen sidewalks – not ADA compliant”
- “Bike roads extending to Wai’anae and Kapolei”
- “Left turn access to library/ community center, left turn access out of ka waihona to go Waianae bound”
- “Speed bumps where Jeremy Castro passed”
- “Historic Railway tracks from Kalaeloa to Lualualei – repair to operational for the Historic Railway Society”
 - “To operate passengers from Kamakana Shopping Ctr to Nānākuli Village Ctr”
 - “Connect to Hawaiian homes communities”

Safety and Enforcement

- “Concerned about hanggliders by ridge - having accidents.”
- “AllTrails Hawaii promoting trespassing on trails on HHL”
- “Military should clean and return lands up in Lualualei, Nanakuli Magazine Road, and Kolekole Pass to DHHL to develop and lease to Native Hawaiians. Commercial and Residential Agricultural lots too.”
- “Waterways – who is responsible for clearing, especially with illegal dumping?”
- “Parties and other disturbances such as dirtbike speeding”

Space, Location, and Housing

- “Need holistic approach and funding sources for kūpuna housing”
- “Ulu Ke Kukui - what’s going to happen? We need beneficiary consultation to give our input.”
- “Nanakuli Valley should be for a kupuna - keiki health and wellness center.”
- “What about the infrastructure? Spending \$\$ on bypass road - what about Kalamaula acceleration lots (Moloka’i) - use the \$\$ there”
- “New developments like library should all move mauka because of sea level rise”
- “Concern about flooding in streams by Nanakuli Ranch or next to PKE”
- “Build a kupuna housing facility with 24hr medical staff on hand. Provide transportation system.”
- “Residents in Ulei Loop take care of vacant area - can the surrounding community use area for farming, imu, playground, other uses”
- “Locate spaces for non-profit organizations that provide charitable work”
- “Keiki center located behind Lyman Ranch”
- “Where are the disaster shelters”
- “Kupuna Housing behind NH School intersection @ Haleakala + Nanakuli Ave”
- “Transfer Kalanianaʻole Park from City to Ahupua’a O Nanakuli”
- “Nānākuli Ranch resident is concerned about ranch opening up for other uses & flooding issues in area as well as lack of water”
- “Congestion – consider adding new parks and public facilities instead of more homes”
- “Fill houses that are empty”
- “DHHL hold classes on how to apply for commercial leases”
- “Safe walking and biking paths – interconnected”
- “Series 7 – determination”
- “Need for senior housing and rent-to-own options”
- “Green belt to address brush fires in Series 7”
- “Consideration of Waimānalo Gulch expansion on Nānākuli homesteads”
- “Land movement, shifting – filling up sinkholes around sidewalks”

- “Soil pollution”
- “Revocable permits”
- “Those in immediate redzone [of flooding] should have priority to move up to ranch”
- “‘Ohana housing – NAHASDA funding”
- “Freeze commercial development in Nānākuli?”
- “Home business / small cottage industry - Hawaiian organizations should have preference”
- “Sustainable energy and climate change – get homes off the grid with solar panels”
- “Land behind BK Superette – can DHHL purchase to expand?”
- “Closing the dump”
- “Self-help homeownership”
- “Newer parks for Wai‘anae and Nānākuli”
- “Preservation of cultural sites and resources”
- “Toxic areas over Leeward Coast”
- “Percentage of Hawaiian blood to (succeed) become the successor!”
- “Use vacant lots or subdivide lots before other spaces”
- “New comfort station at Nānākuli / Kalanianaʻole Beach Park”
- “Camping grounds need comfort station with handicap accessibility”

Education

- “K-12 immersion school (i.e. Anuenue)”
- “Translate DOE curriculum → Hawaiian so can teach in immersion school”
- “Compensate kūpuna for their knowledge through nonprofit organizations”
- “Kupunas pass on their mana’o - teach the younger generation how they survived before technology. Sew, tapa, farm, quilt, fish, labored etc.... Basic means to survive.”
- “Houses at Lyman Ranch – potential opportunity to realign schools”
- “Nighttime study locations – library?”
- “Education on how to write grants, business planning, secure funding”
- “Funding for Nānākuli students to go to UH, academic support before and during”
- “Supporting collaborations between schools in Nānākuli”
- “DHHL educate on difficult process of receiving homestead lot”
- “Hawaiian preschool”

Community Needs

- “Joint ventures to provide homeless with means to take care of the aina, volunteer, and become good stewards of the aina - you no work, you no eat!”

- “Applying this information in high schools. See what the next generation have in mind. Creating more jobs to help our kids or higher their education/learning.”
- “Welfare recipients should be drug tested”
- “Commercial Businesses to subsidize kupuna housing”
- “OHA should fund kupuna housing project with monies collected from ceded lands”
- “Leave the manapua wagons alone. They provide a service to the residents.”
- “Communication and transparency between community groups”
- “Helping people to be appreciative for what we have – lucky to live on the homestead”
- “Wifi Westside”
- “Drugs and homelessness task forces with a cultural connection”
- “Increased trust between beneficiaries and DHHL – important that DHHL is partner with beneficiaries and associations”
- “Childcare needed”
- “Community fitness centers needed”
- “Feeding the homeless”
- “Bakery to feature ‘healthy’ sweets for our people”
- “Create pop-up areas for economic development in Nānākuli”