



West Maui DHHL Community Meeting

September 19, 2022



DHHL PLANNING OFFICE UPDATE

Developing Plans to Connect Beneficiaries with their Trust Lands

September 19, 2022

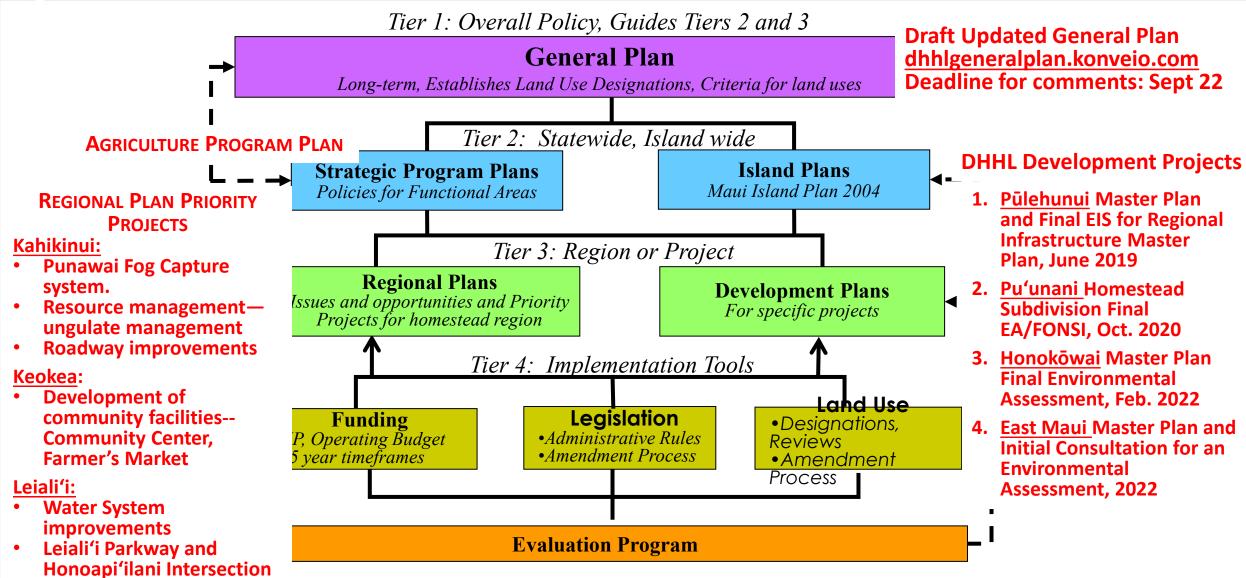


improvements

Systematic coordination in the management of HHLs and programs

DHHL Planning System

Codified in Administrative Rules, 2018





Maui Homestead Lessees and Planned Lots

| AREA | LESSEES | AG | PASTORAL | RESIDENTIAL | SUB AG | MF |
|------------------|---------|----|----------|-------------|--------|-----|
| EXISTING LESSEES | | | | | | |
| KAHIKINUI | 76 | | 76 | | | |
| KĒŌKEA | 65 | 65 | | | | |
| LEIALI'I | 104 | | | 104 | | |
| PAUKŪKALO | 182 | | | 182 | | |
| WAI'EHU KOU | 39 | | | 39 | | |
| WAI'EHU KOU 2 | 109 | | | 109 | | |
| WAI'EHU KOU 3 | 115 | | | 115 | | |
| WAI'EHU KOU 4 | 98 | | | 98 | | |
| WAIOHULI | 601 | | | 601 | | |
| TOTAL EXISTING | | | | | | |
| LESSEES | 1,389 | 65 | 76 | 1,248 | - | - |
| PLANNED LOTS | | | | | | |
| PŪLEHUNUI | 110 | | | | 110 | |
| PU'UNANI | 161 | | | 161 | | |
| LEIALI'I 1B | 250 | | | 250 | | |
| HONOKŌWAI | 1,181 | | | 356 | 252 | 573 |
| TOTAL PLANNED | 1,702 | | | 767 | 362 | 573 |
| | | | | | | |



Honokōwai Beneficiary Community Master Plan





EFFIN TO

Table No. 2: Land Use and Unit Allocations

| Proposed Land Uses | Maximum Number of Homes per Acre | Acres | Lots/Homes |
|---|---|-------|------------|
| Homestead Sub-Ag: 1 to 2 acre lots | 1 | 337 | 250 |
| Homestead Residential: Single-Family (7,500 Sq. Ft. Lots) | 6 | 70 | 335 |
| Homestead Residential: Multi-Family | 15 | 35 | 543 |
| Homestead Supplemental Agriculture | | 14 | |
| Community Use: Agriculture | | 16 | |
| Community Use: Parks | | 28 | |
| Community Use: Commercial | | 24 | |
| Conservation: Gulches & Buffers | | 146 | |
| Industrial | | 16 | |
| Roads* | | 73 | |
| County Facilities | | 18 | |
| Total Subsistence Agriculture Homesteads | | | 250 |
| Total Residential Homesteads | | | 878 |
| TOTAL ACRES AND LOTS | They are they and they may | 777 | 1,128 |



Priority Project: Homestead Roads - Improve & Develop Roadway Network

Potential Partners

Again, the logical main partner is DHHL. Also, DHHL has allocated \$100 thousand a year in funding for road repair and this could be used to begin the first phases of the priority project as soon as costs are established, design drawings are completed and construction phases identified. As noted in the previous priority project, contractors and construction material supplies are also logical potential partners in both getting the material economically and in the actual construction of the improvements. Other potential partners include the Leeward Haleakala Watershed Restoration Partnership, DLNR (reforestation projects), County of Maui Fire Department and Civil Defense (to improve emergency logistics), and Department of the Interior and Department of Agriculture for conservation efforts and rural development.

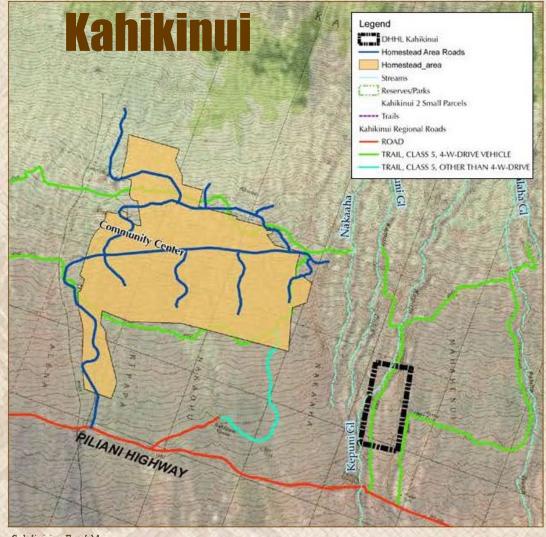
Next Steps:

The following next steps are suggested:

- Work with DHHL to access the available funding.
- Inventory the road way network to identify critical segments of Road A to the Comm. Center.
- Develop detailed cost estimates for the improvements and obtain construction cost estimates.
- Identify the desired approach to construction and develop a business plan.
- Link Loop road to resource management plans. Find development partners.
- Finalize a roadway improvement phasing plan that links the new makai road to fire protection.
- Look for additional funding sources and lobby for additional funding.
- Obtain partners and additional funding. Be creative in this search and include sources related to fire safety and natural and cultural resource protection.
- Obtain cost estimates for the remainder of Road A, B and the makai access/firebreak road.
- Start improvements to secondary phase roads
- Obtain remaining funding. Implement as funding is obtained. Plan for the remainder of the mauka network. Begin consideration for makai system.

Timeline

| 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|--|---|--|
| Year one, complete Phase 1 plan and coordinate with DHHL. Start main road improvements. | Year two, complete roadway plan. Obtain additional funding. | Year three, begin work on Phase 2 roads. |



Subdivision Road Map



Priority Project: Pūnāwai Project & Water Infrastructure Improvements

Description

The availability of water is a constant constraint in Kahikinui. Homesteaders rely on hauling water, almost daily, to store in water catchment systems. Test mist capture structures were developed during the early days of Kahikinui. The system captured water and the technology has been shown to work. One lesson learned was the need to protect the fog screens from feral ungulates. The other is the importance of the designs for collection and retention facilities of the system along with transmission.

Community System

The proposed project calls for the development of one or more tanks/reservoirs to retain the water collected by a mist capture system e.g. fog screens. The initial capture area should be a 5-10 acre site fenced for protection from people and animals. Reservoirs should be lined to the top of the bank. Reservoirs also need to be protected from contamination by fencing or other means primarily from feral animals and possible human activity. A house/shed should be built next to the reservoirs to accommodate the presence of a waterman/guard, if needed, to maintain and protect the equipment and the water and to house maintenance equipment for the system. These fog screens and reservoirs should be located above the homestead areas in the Dry Montane Forest zone between 975 to 1,980 meters above sea level. Water tanks should be installed in the lots toward Pu'u Pane. A large reservoir should also be developed below the Comm. Center.

A pipeline system (tentatively estimated at 2 inch diameters) is needed to bring the water from the reservoirs to two 100,000 gallon storage tanks. These tanks should be developed makai of the reservoirs but mauka of most of the homestead lots. From the reservoirs there needs to be a system that follows the main roads down to the lowest users. The lessees will be responsible for bringing the line from the main road to their individual lots and houses.

Individual Homesteads

DHHL should consider setting up a program to subsidize each homestead lot with a 15,000 gallon tank. This is a relatively small site development cost when compared to normal site development subsidies provided by the Department for a normal housing project. While the original concept for Kahikinui did call for off grid independence and general self-sufficiency from DHHL support, Kahikinui remains a pilot in progress and one of the lessons learned is the importance of having a water tank of sufficient size to support domestic use. For the majority of the year, water from roof catchment fills the tank and supplies most of the domestic needs of the homesteading family. It provides a good economically reasonable kick start to the individual lot development process. The cost is estimated to run between \$10,000 and \$20,000 per homestead. Helping the homesteader at this level of subsidy will help put more people on the land more quickly. Appropriate placement of the tank on each lot is important from a water pressure standpoint.

Potential Partners

This is a partnership program between DHHL and Homestead beneficiaries. It would be a way to accelerate the full build out. It is also a novel concept for a water delivery system and it might be possible to obtain support and/or funding from other potential interested parties such as the County Department of Water Supply, DLNR or the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Other more peripheral but possible interested parties may be organizations like the Nature Conservancy or the Natural Resource Conservation Service.



Fog capt we system

Next Steps

Pūnāwai Project

- . The fog capture system should be revisited for efficiency and cost.
- · A concept idea should be evaluated from an engineering perspective.
- After cost estimates are developed a grant requested or some other form of funding should
 be sought to conduct final engineering design, permitting and construction. Because of the
 novel nature of this project, non-traditional funding sources should be investigated along with
 conventional sources.
- Bid and select a general contractor for the project.
- The plan should include funding to pay people for time spent guarding the facilities. A system
 of rotating security responsibility among homesteaders should be considered.
- A maintenance plan should be developed which includes an operational funding plan.

Water Tank Subsidy

- Draft a proposal requesting the Hawaiian Homes Commission to institute a subsidy to provide a 15,000 gallon tank for each lessee who could use one to kick start his/her settlement activity.
- · Submit and lobby for approval

Timeline

| 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Year one, fina lize plans for system. | Year two, obtain funding and obtain entitlements. | Year three, start construction of Phase 1. |

Priority Project: Resource Management

Phasing and Cost

The existing project is a federally funded through a partnership between the Leeward Haleakalā Watershed Restoration Partnership and LIFE. Funding for Phase 1 include the following:

- Fencing (\$200,000 Leeward Partnerships) (\$500,000 LIFE)
- \$1.3 million is the estimated cost for the whole enclosure.

Other measures to consider include:

- Relocation of pipi or cows & other species to the homestead area for ranching and animal
 husbandry. Only animals that have the potential to be controlled would be gathered for this
 purpose.
- Homestead area fencing for corrals and enclosures are needed to implement this plan. This
 plan should be designed so the pasture/grazing areas can double as fire break areas to protect
 the homestead.
- The gap in the 'Ulupalakua Ranch Fence (approximately 2 miles) should be closed to prevent
 the unregulated movement of cattle from 'Ulupalakua Ranch to the Kahikinui lands. The
 current situation leads to interbreeding of ranch and feral cattle that causes problems on both
 lands. This project is currently underway with resources coming from the Ranch and the Wind
 Project.
- The gorse problem is currently at a manageable level. This window of opportunity will not
 last long and the problem should be attacked immediately. While DHHL has a program to
 eradicate gorse, the effort has been slow in moving forward. The homestead community should
 be engaged to assist with this program. They are, after all, the make 'āina's literal eyes on the
 ground.



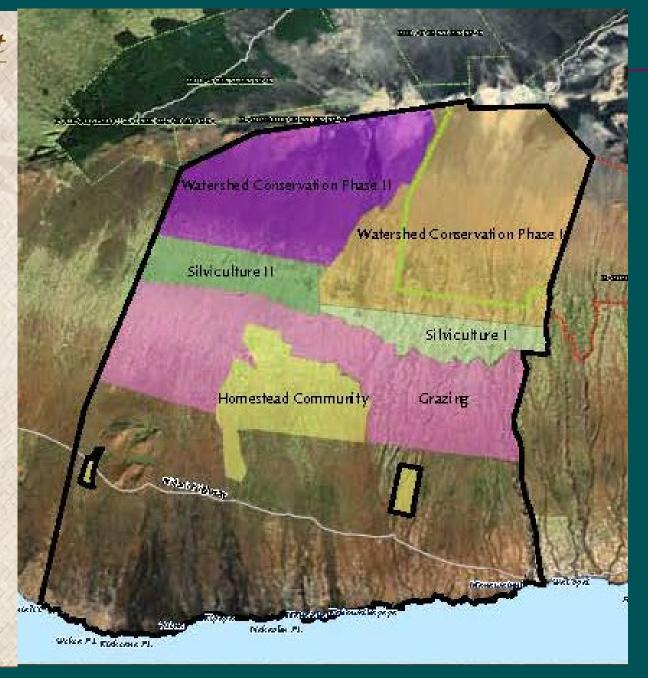
Koa tree



Sandalwood tree



Grazing cattle

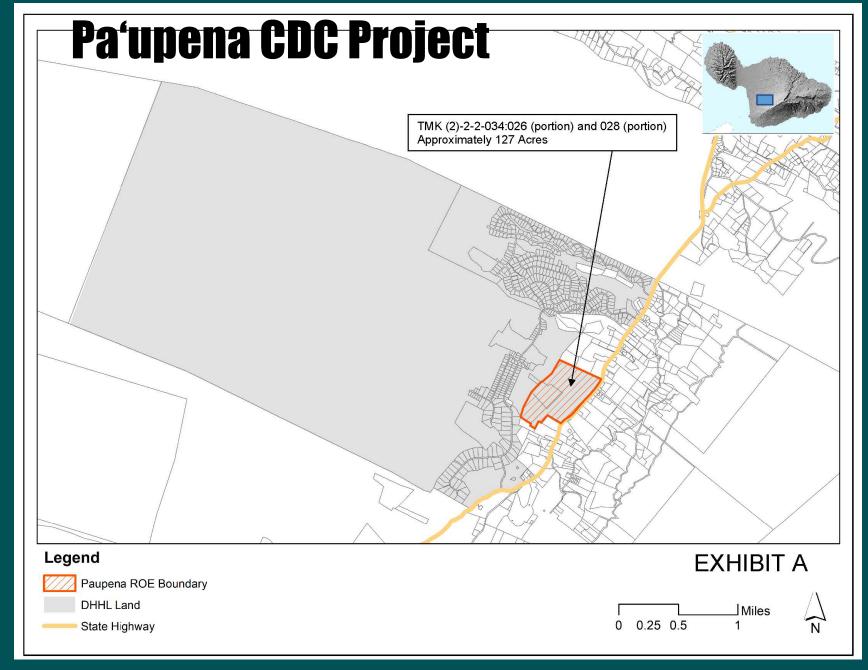








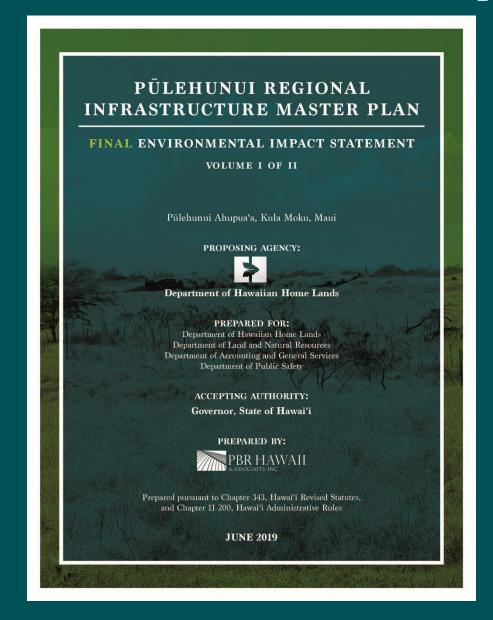






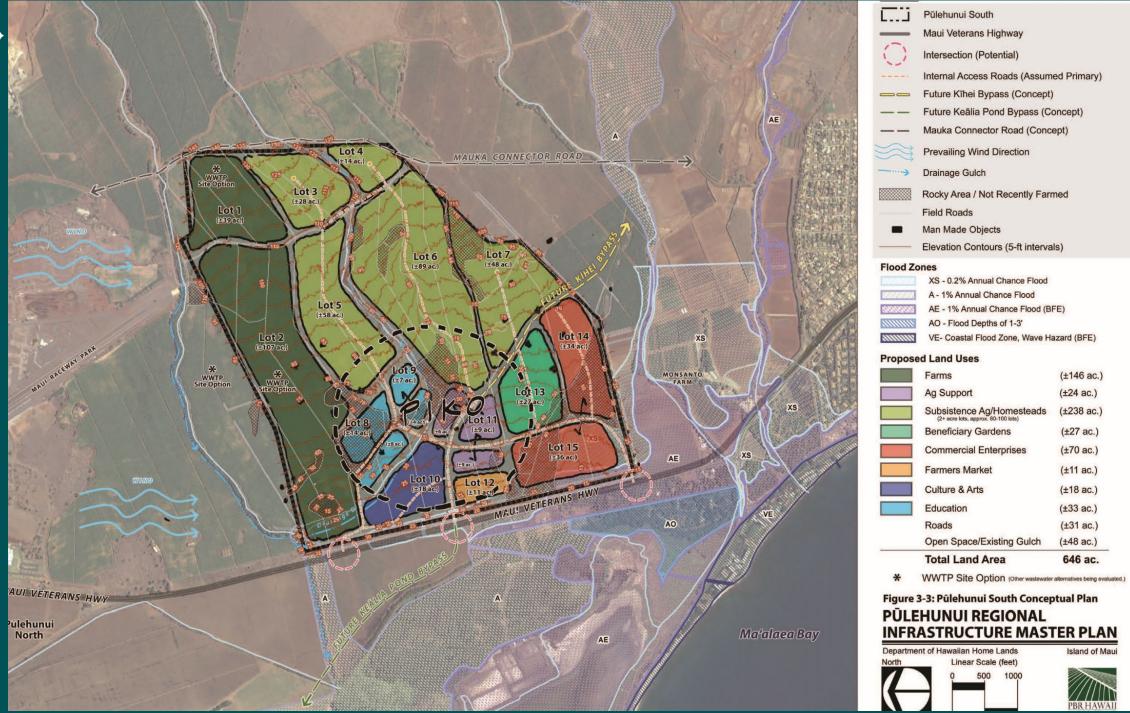


Pūlehunui

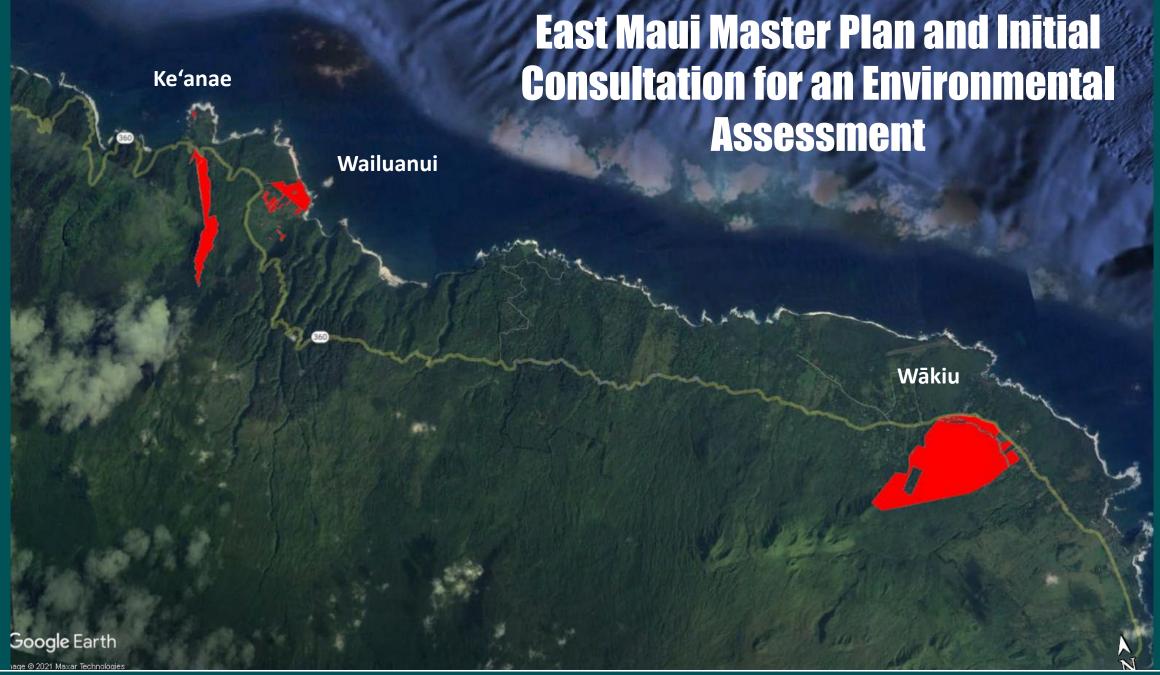














Planning for Lands and Communities

BENEFICIARY CONSULTATION

2

PROPOSED PROJECT or ISSUE Comment on Proposal

- 3rd Party Project on HHLs—Wind Energy Project at Kahikinui
- Issue-Specific—Deer On Molokai;
 Water Rate Increases
- One-Meeting
 - Held once or several times
- Input Presented in a Beneficiary Consultation Report to HHC
- HHC Decision to Approve or Not

**DEVELOP A PLAN
Engage in a Planning
Process

- DHHL Project
- Topic/Program Area: Ag. Program Plan, Regional Plan
- Series of Different Meetings
- Input incorporated in a Draft Plan presented to Beneficiaries and the HHC
- HHC Decision to Approve or Not
- Subject to Environment Review



Create Positive Impacts





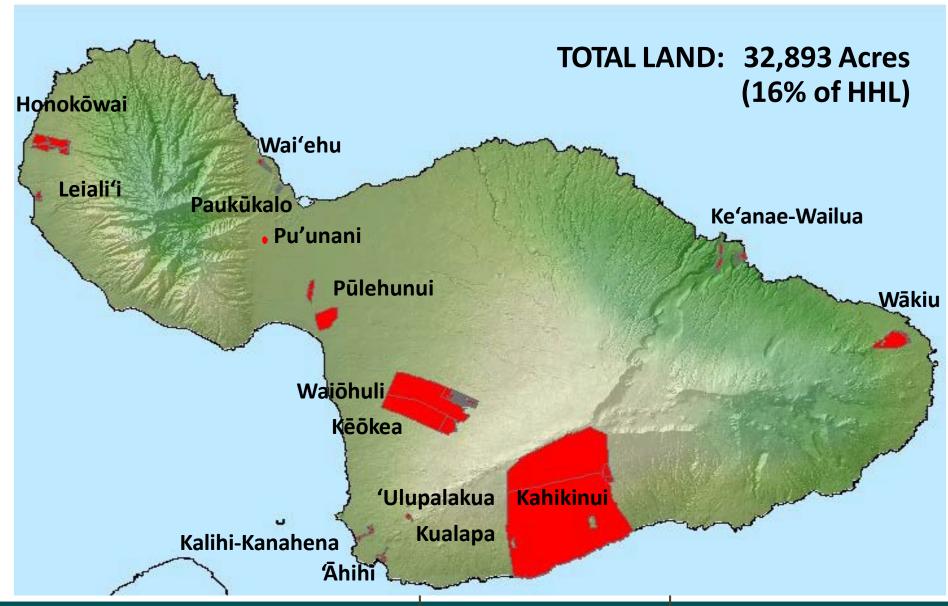
DHHL Land Development Division Update

September 19, 2022



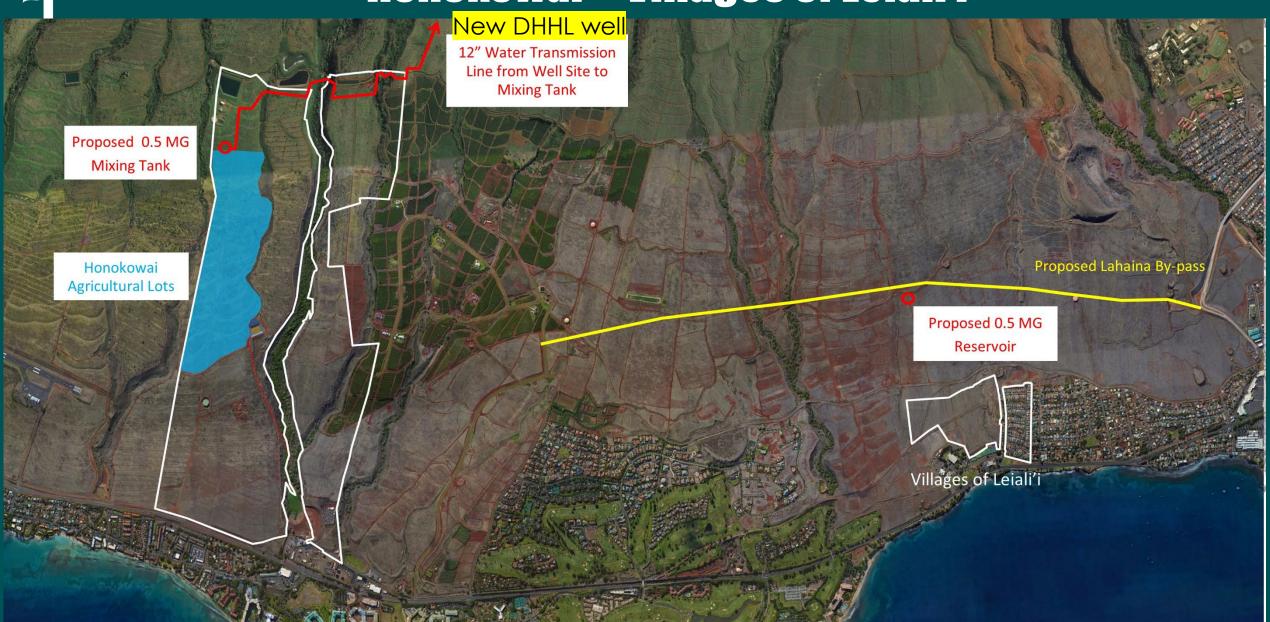
Island of Maui







Honokowai – Villages of Leiali'i



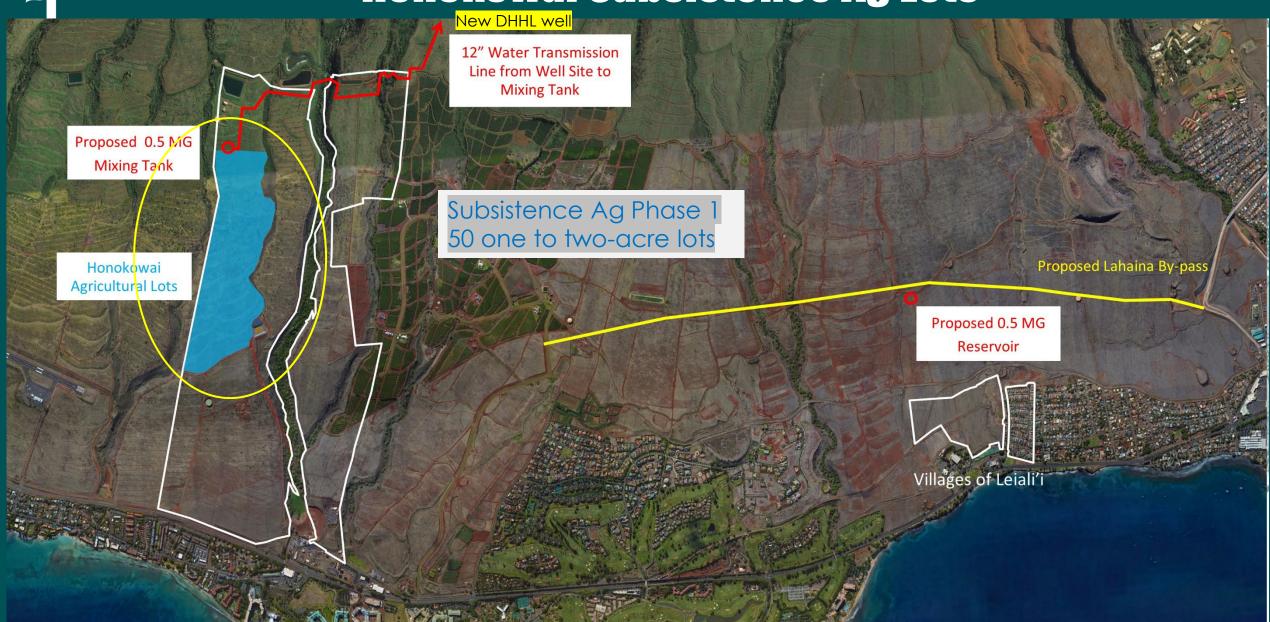


Honokowai Masterplan Final Environmental Assessment



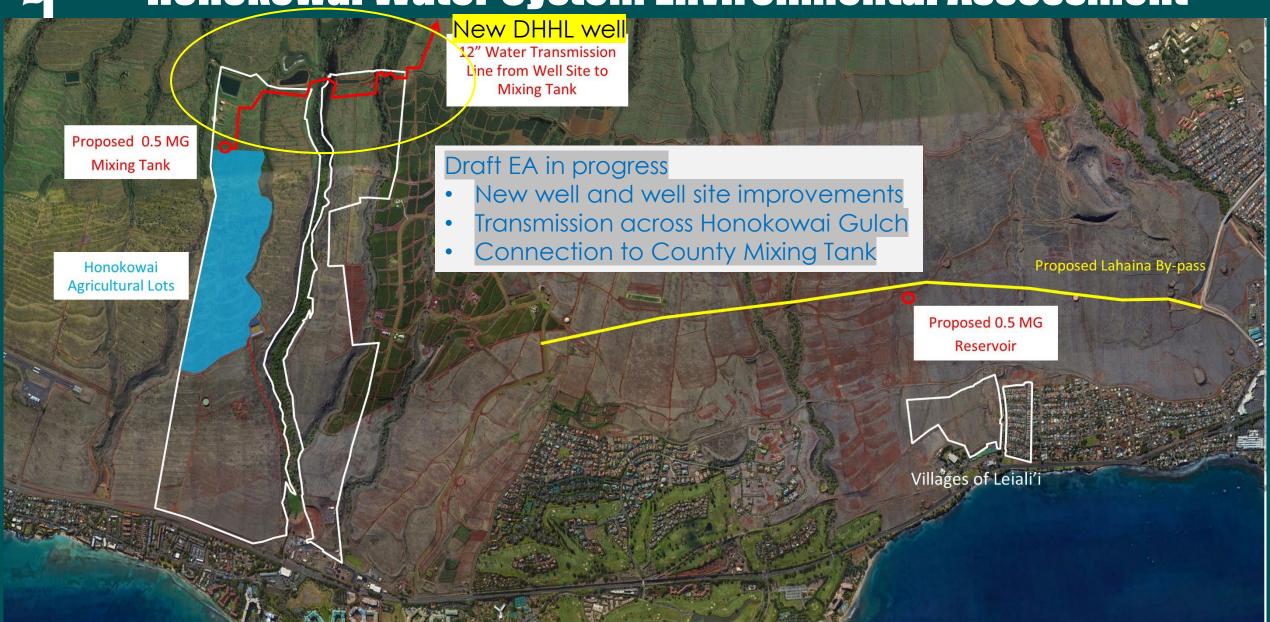


Honokowai Subsistence Ag Lots



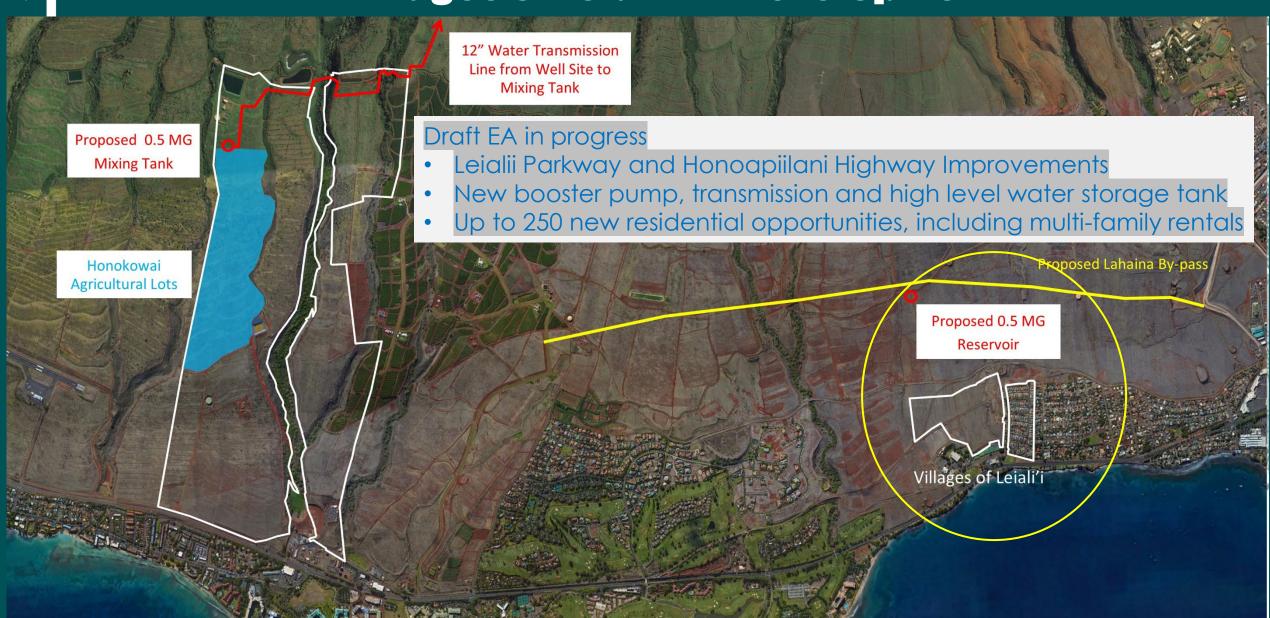


Honokowai Water System Environmental Assessment





Villages of Leialii 1B Development





Villages of Leiali'i 1-B Development

Village 1-B Increment 1:

 86 single-family residential lots

Village 1-B Increment 2:

 95 single-family residential lots

Or,

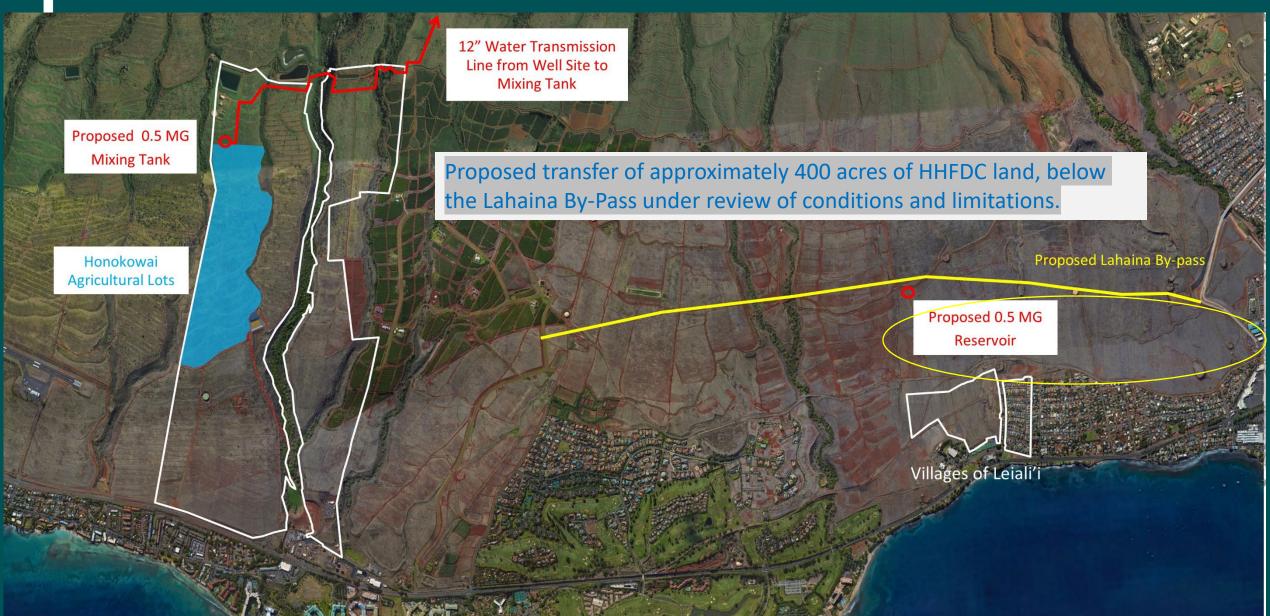
- 164 Multi-family townhouse units
- Requires construction of new water storage tank at higher elevation

DHHL will seek development proposals following the publication of Final Environmental Assessment





HHFDC Proposed Transfer of Villages of Leiali'i to DHHL





HHFDC Proposed Transfer of Villages of Leiali'i to DHHL





Homestead Associations

| HOMESTEAD AREA | UPDATE INFORMATION | SPEAKER | MODE OF ATTENDANCE |
|----------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| Honokōwai and Pūlehunui | General update | Blossom Feiteira, Community Coordinator, 'Āina Momona o Lele | In Person |
| Leiali'i | General update | Rod Pa'ahana, President, Villages of Leiali'i Phase 1A Association | In-Person |
| Pu'unani | Need update list—get them on board to help them get ready for award | Debbie Mahuna, Interim President | Via Zoom |
| Waiʻehu Kou 3 | Homeless encampment adjacent to homes (not in Assn jurisdiction); looking for DHHL to address the situation | Roy Oliveira, President, Wai'ehu Kou Phase 3 Association, Inc. | Most likely Zoom |
| | Progress report on the Feasibility Study for the WK3 proposed community garden | Daniel Ornellas, Treasurer, Wai'ehu Kou Phase 3 Association, Inc. | In Person |
| Paukūkalo | Update on projects | Melissa Namauʻu, President Pro-Tem (temporary until next election), Paukūkalo Hawaiian Homes Community Association, Inc. | In-Person |



Mahalo



DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

www.dhhl.hawaii.gov