Island Community Report: Kauaʻi

Full Report

Purpose: This report provides an annual summary of OHA beneficiary concerns, OHA activity, current data on Native Hawaiian conditions, and OHA funding/lending activity by island community.

The report is provided by OHA Administration to inform the OHA Board of Trustees prior to Island Community Meetings and will be posted on OHA’s website after the island Board meeting and be included in the Board meeting packet.

Kauaʻi At-A-Glance

Population
- By the most recent data available at the county level, from 2011 to 2015, Kauaʻi County had an estimate population of 14,131 Native Hawaiians, representing 20% of the county’s total population (69,691), and 5% of the state’s total Native Hawaiian population (299,451).¹

Governance

Island of Kauaʻi State Senate²
- Senate District #8 – County of Kauaʻi
  - Senator Ronald D. Kouchi, Senate President

Kauaʻi State House of Representatives³
- House District #14 – Hanalei, Princeville, Kilauea, Anahola, Kapaʻa, Wailua
  - Representative Nadine K. Nakamura


² Hawaiʻi operates with a biennial (two-year) legislative session.

³ Ibid.
- House District #15 – Wailua Homesteads, Hanamāʻulu, Līhuʻe, Pahi, Old Koloa Town, Omao
  - Representative James Kunane Tokioka
- House District #16 – Niʻihau, Lehua, Koloa, Waimea
  - Representative Dee Morikawa

Kauaʻi-Niʻihau Island Burial Council
- Waimea/Napali: Wayne ‘Palala’ Harada
- Niʻihau: Leiana Robinson
- Koloa: Sandra Quinsaat, Chair
- Kawaihau: Carol Lovell
- Hanalei: Barbara Say
- Līhuʻe: Johnnette Kahalekai
- Landowner/Developer: VACANT
- Landowner/Developer: VACANT
- Landowner/Developer: VACANT

County Level Governance, Boards, Commissions, Committees, and Agencies
Office of the Mayor of the County of Kauaʻi
- Mayor Derek S.K. Kawakami
- Michael A. Dahilig, Managing Director
- Sarah Blane, Chief of Staff

Kauaʻi County Council
- Arryl Kaneshiro, Chair
- Mason K. Chock, Vice Chair
- Bernard P. Carvalho, Jr., Councilmember
- Felicia Cowden, Councilmember
- Bill DeCosta, Councilmember
- Luke A. Evslin, Councilmember
- KipuKai Kualiʻi, Councilmember

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https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/shpd/about/branches/ibc/burial-council-members/
Standing Committees of the Council

- Public Works and Veterans Services Committee
  - Bill DeCosta, Chair
- Parks and Recreation / Transportation Committee
  - Bernard P. Carvalho, Jr., Chair
- Planning Committee
  - Mason Chock, Chair
- Housing and Intergovernmental Relations Committee
  - KipuKai Kuali‘i, Chair
- Public Safety and Human Services Committee
  - Felicia Cowden, Chair
- Finance and Economic Development Committee
  - Luke Evslin, Chair

County of Kaua‘i Departments and Agencies

- Agency on Elderly Affairs
  - Kealoha Takahashi, Executive
- Emergency Management Agency (formerly Civil Defense)
  - Elton Ushio, Administrator
- County Attorney
  - Matthew M. Bracken, County Attorney
- Economic Development
  - Nalani K. Kaauwai Brun, Director
- Finance
  - Reiko Matsuyama, Finance Director
- Fire Department
  - Steven Goble, Fire Chief
- Housing Agency
  - Adam Roversi, Director
- Human Resources
  - Annette L. Anderson, Director
- Liquor Control
  - Leo Sandoval, Director

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5 County of Kaua‘i, County Council. [https://kauai.gov/council](https://kauai.gov/council)
6 Ibid.
• Parks and Recreation
  o Patrick T. Porter, Director
• Planning Department
  o Ka’aiina S. Hull, Director
• Police Department
  o Todd G. Raybuck, Chief of Police
• Prosecuting Attorney
  o Rebecca Like, Prosecuting Attorney
• Public Works
  o Troy Tanigawa, Acting County Engineer
• Transportation Agency
  o Celia Mahikoa, Executive
• Water Department
  o Julie Simonton, Chair of the Water Board

Semi-Autonomous City Agencies
• None

Neighborhood Boards
• N/A – Neighborhood Boards is a City & County of Honolulu community construct

County of Kaua’i Boards and Commissions7
• Arborist Committee
  o Dan Kawika Smith, Chair
• Board of Ethics
  o Kelly Gentry, Chair
• Board of Review
  o Katherine Lewi Otsuji, Chair
• Board of Water Supply
  o Julie Simonton, Chair
• Building Board of Appeals
  o Michael Nagano & Patrick Lizama, members

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• Charter Review Commission
  o Lori Koga, Chair
• Civil Service Commission
  o Jeffrey Iida, Chair
• Committee on the Status of Women
  o Edith “Edie” Ignacio Neumiller, Kaua‘i Representative
• Cost Control Commission
  o Tyler Rodighiero, Commissioner
• Fire Commission
  o Chad Pacheco, Chair
• Historic Preservation Commission
  o Carolyn Larsen, Chair
• Liquor Control Commission
  o Dee Crowell, Chair
• Open Space Commission
  o Shaylyn Kimura, Chair
• Planning Commission
  o Helen Cox, Chair
• Police Commission
  o Ray Morita, Chair
• Salary Commission
  o Patrick Ono, Chair

Networks
Hawaiian Agencies and Organizations (HAO of Kaua‘i)
• Kamehameha Schools
• Lili‘uokalani Trust – Kīpuka Kaua‘i
• Ho‘ola Lāhui Hawai‘i (Kaua‘i’s Health System affiliate)
• INPEACE
• Catholic Charities Hawai‘i – Kaua‘i
• Alu Like – Kupuna Program
• Kaua‘i Community College (Nā Pua Noe‘au, Waialeale Project, West O‘ahu programs)
• Partners in Development Foundation – Project Pilina
• Department of Hawaiian Home Lands – Kaua‘i District Office
Hawaiian Royal Order Societies

- Royal Order of Kamehameha I – Kaumualii'i Chapter
  - Leon Gonsalves, Ali'i Aimoku
- 'Ahahui Ka'ahumanu – Kaua'i
  - Julie Souza, President
- Hale 'O Nā Ali'i – Kapi'olani Chapter
  - Carol Lovell, President

Hawaiian Civic Clubs – Moku O Manokalanipo

- Moku O Manokalanipo Kauai Council
  - Malia Nobrega-Olivera, Chair
- Hanalei Hawaiian Civic Club
  - Kapua Chandler, President
- Kaumualii'i Hawaiian Civic Club
  - Sarah Peters, President
- Queen Deborah Kapule Hawaiian Civic Club
  - Liberta Albao, President
- 'Ahuhui Kiwila Hawai'i 'O Mo'ikeha
  - Naomi Yokotake, President

Hawaiian Homestead Associations

- Anahola Hawaiian Homestead Association
  - KipuKai Kuali'i, President
- West Kaua'i Hawaiian Homestead Association
  - Myrna Bucasas, President
- Kekaha Hawaiian Homestead Association
  - Harold Vidinha, President

Hawaiian Health Care Organizations

- Ho'ola Lahui Hawai'i
  - David Peters, Executive Director
- Ho’ola Lahui Hawai’i – Waimea & Kapaa Community Health Center
  - Dr. Kapono Chong-Hanssen, MD, Chief Medical Director
Others

- ‘Aha Moku Advisory Council - Manokalanipō
- Kaua‘i-Ni‘ihau Islands Burial Council
- Nā Kuleana ‘O Kanaka ʻŌiwi
- Friends of King Kaumualii‘
- Waipā Foundation
- Nā Maka Onaona
- ‘Āina Ho‘okupu O Kilauea
- Hui Maka‘ainana ‘O Makana
- Ka Hale Pono
- Kūkula Kumohana ‘O Anahola
- Hale Pihana Ka ‘Ilkena O Kaua‘i (aka Pihana Ka ‘Ilkena)
- Papa O Mana Ohana / Na Ohana O Kilaueano
- Hui Hana Pa‘akai O Hanapepe
- Kumano I Ke Ala O Makaweli
- Na Kahu O Hoai
- Malie Foundation
- Malama Huleia
A. Educational Pathways

STRATEGY 1: Support development and use of educational resources for all Hawaiian lifelong learners in schools, communities and ‘ohana.

STRATEGY 2: Support education through Hawaiian language medium and focused Charter Schools.

Current Issues/ OHA Activities

- None related to Educational Pathways at this time

Current Conditions

Early Learning Programs on Kaua‘i

- Executive Office on Early Learning Prekindergarten Classrooms at DOE Schools: Two (2) Locations\(^8\)
  - ‘Ele’ele Elementary
  - Kekaha Elementary

- Head Start / Early Head Start: One (1) Program; Four (4) Locations\(^9\)
  - Kapa‘a
  - Kekaha
  - Koloa
  - Līhu‘e

- Home Visiting: One (1) Programs
  - Strong Families Home Visiting – One (1) Program\(^10\)
    - Līhu‘e

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• Private/Nonprofit Preschools and Programs\textsuperscript{11}: 14 Programs
  ▪ Lihue – Three (3)
  ▪ Kapa’a – Two (2)
  ▪ Hanalei – Two (2)
  ▪ Kalaheo – One (1)
  ▪ Koloa – Two (2)
  ▪ Kilauea – Two (2)
  ▪ Kekaha – One (1)
  ▪ Princeville – One (1)
• ‘Aha Pūnana Leo’Ōlelo: One (1) program, One (1) location\textsuperscript{12}
  ▪ Pūnana Leo o Kaua’i; Līhu’e

Public School Students on Kaua’i (including Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools and Hawaiian-Medium Schools)
• In School Year 2021–2022 there were a total of 21 DOE schools in the Kaua’i District
  ▪ Elementary schools – Nine (9)
  ▪ Intermediate schools – Three (3)
  ▪ High Schools – Three (3)
  ▪ Multi-level Schools – Six (6)
• Of the total (9,658) public schools students enrolled on Kaua’i Island in School Year 2021–2022, 27\% (2,627) were Native Hawaiian.\textsuperscript{13}

Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools, Programs, and Hawaiian-Medium Schools on Kaua’i
• Hawaiian Focused Charter School – Four (4) schools\textsuperscript{14}
  ▪ Kawaikini
  ▪ Kanuikapono
  ▪ Ke Kula Ni‘ihau o Kekaha
  ▪ Kula Aupuni Ni‘ihau A Kahelelani Aloha

\textsuperscript{11} Hawaii School Guide (2002). \url{http://www.hawaiischoolguide.com/preschools/school_list}
\textsuperscript{12} ‘Aha Pūnana Leo. (2022) \url{https://www.ahapunanaleo.org/directory}
\textsuperscript{13} Hawaii P-20 Partnerships for Education. (2022). Data provided by the Hawai’i Data eXchange Partnership (DXP ID456). State Department of Education. Information pulled from Office of Hawaiian Affairs Native Hawaiian Databook (NHDB), Chap. 6, Table 6.06, on 04/24/2022. \url{http://www.ohadatabook.com/DB2021.html}
\textsuperscript{14} Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Hawaiian-focused Charter Schools (2022) \url{https://www.oha.org/hawaiian-focused-charter-schools/}
- Kaiapuni Schools, Programs, and Charter Schools – Two (2)\textsuperscript{15}
  - Kawaikini PCS
  - Ke Kula Ni‘ihau o Kekaha

Kaua‘i High School Graduation Information\textsuperscript{16}
- Of the total number of Kaua‘i Island Class of 2021 high school graduates (662), 33% (217) were Native Hawaiian.
- Of all Kaua‘i Island Native Hawaiian graduates, 39% enrolled in colleges across the nation (84), compared to 48% of all Kaua‘i Island graduates (319).\textsuperscript{17}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Total Number of Graduates</th>
<th>Total Number of Native Hawaiian Graduates</th>
<th>Percent of Native Hawaiian Graduates</th>
<th>Percent of Native Hawaiian Graduates Enrolled in College Nationwide</th>
<th>Percent of Total School Graduates Enrolled in College Nationwide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kapa‘a High</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaua‘i High</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea High</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Due to data suppression rules set by the Department of Education (HIDOE) there is no nationwide college enrollment data available for the following schools: Kanuikapono Learning Center, Kawaikini PCS, Ke Kula Ni‘ihau ‘o Kekaha Public Charter School, Kula Aupuni Ni‘ihau a Kahelelani Aloha NCPCS, Ni‘ihau High and Elementary

\textsuperscript{15} Hawaii State Department of Education, Kaiapuni Schools (2022)
\textsuperscript{16} Hawaii DXP College and Career Readiness Indicators (2022). Information pulled on 04/17/2022.
\textsuperscript{17} Numbers and percent exclude Kanuikapono Learning Center, Kawaikini PCS, Ke Kula Ni‘ihau ‘o Kekaha Public Charter School, Kula Aupuni Ni‘ihau a Kahelelani Aloha NCPCS, and Ni‘ihau High due to small number suppression.
Kaua‘i Island High School Graduates Enrolled in the University of Hawai‘i (UH) System\(^{18}\)
- Of all 2021 Kaua‘i Island public high school graduates, 27% enrolled in the UH system (179/662), compared to 31% of all public high school graduates enrolled in the UH system (3,480).\(^{19}\)
- Of all 2021 Kaua‘i Island private school graduates, 13% enrolled in the UH system (5).\(^{20}\)

**OHA Funding Activities**

Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund (NHRLF) Mālama Education Loan Activity on Kaua‘i
- Open Education Loans as of 4/30/2022: 0 Loans, Total Amount Lent $0
- New Education Loans in FY22, 7/1/2021 to 4/30/2022: 0 Loans, Total Amount Lent $0

**Educational Pathways Granting Activity on Kaua‘i**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charter School Grant, FY 20-21</th>
<th>Kaua‘i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grantee</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanu O Ka ‘Āina Learning ‘Ohana (statewide)</td>
<td>Hawaiian Focused Public Charter Schools (HFCS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Higher Education Scholarships Grant, FY 20-21</th>
<th>Kaua‘i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grantee</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Hawai‘i Manoa (statewide)</td>
<td>Higher Education Scholarships</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^{18}\) Hawai‘i DXP College and Career Readiness Indicators (2022). [https://www.hawaiidxp.org/data-products/college-and-career-readiness-indicators/#compare](https://www.hawaiidxp.org/data-products/college-and-career-readiness-indicators/#compare); while the University of Hawai‘i (UH) System produces a report that includes the number of graduates by high school that enrolled at each of the UH Systems colleges, the information is not available for race by high school by enrollment across the UH system.

\(^{19}\) Ibid.

\(^{20}\) University of Hawai‘i System Institutional Research, Analysis and Planning Office. Hawai‘i Recent High School Graduates Enrolled at the University of Hawai‘i, by High School District and High School, with Calculated Going Rates, University of Hawai‘i, by Campus, Fall 2021. [https://data.hawaii.edu/#/reports/HSBR](https://data.hawaii.edu/#/reports/HSBR)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kūlia Grants, FY21</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Kauaʻi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grantee</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Amount Awarded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kukulu Kumuhana o Anahola</td>
<td>Hana ka Lima</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Health Outcomes

STRATEGY 3: Advance policies, programs, and practices that strengthen Hawaiian wellbeing, including physical, spiritual, mental and emotional health.

STRATEGY 4: Advance policies, programs and practices that strengthen the health of the ‘āina and mo‘omeheu.

Current Issues/ OHA Activities

1. Polihale State Park

   Issue Summary: Polihale State Park, an area of Native Hawaiian cultural significance that is home to a heiau and where dunes are known to contain burials, has been closed for most of the past year due to increasing abuse, including large gatherings during the pandemic, driving on the beach and dunes, and illegal camping.

   Community Positions: Beneficiary Concern from Leanora Kaiaokamalie and Nā ‘Ohana o Kilauano regarding State Parks mismanagement of cultural resources at Polihale State Park – concerns about damage to the family cemetery and other burial sites, driving on the beach, and illegal gatherings. Stakeholders proposed a management plan with immediate, short-term and long-term recommendations.

   OHA Positions & Related Activities: The ‘ohana group was awarded OHA’s Iwi Kupuna grant in 2021 and have community meetings soon to report on their work. The grant includes a $50,000 award to a project on Kaua‘i that will help protect iwi kupuna at Polihale, an area where recreational use and illegal activities are desecrating Hawaiian burials. In 2021, Community Outreach hosted a community workshop in which Native Hawaiian ‘ohana in the area shared their mo‘olelo related to this wahi pana in efforts to bring awareness to the desecration of burial sites and Polihale. In the 2021 Legislative session, HCR30 HD1 was adopted to establish an advisory committee to engage in a community-based planning effort to address issues related to the park.
2. **Missile Defense Agency (MDA) Re-Opening of Public Scoping to now include Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF)**

   **Issue Summary:** A Public Outreach notice was received by OHA Compliance Program in late February 2021 regarding the re-opening of the MDA Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) public scoping process. Notice indicated prior options for Kuaokala Ridge (Kaʻena Point Tracking Station) and Kahuku Training Area 2 (KTA) have been removed from consideration. There are only two site alternatives now under consideration: KTA 1 and PMRF (Kauaʻi). Specifically, they are looking at the southernmost PMRF access gate area at Lighthouse Road near the Kekaha Landfill and shrimp farm. Notice indicated that this scoping process will also supplement National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 consultations. OHA staff met with the MDA on three separate occasions, throughout the development of the NHPA consultation process. At the meetings, OHA staff encouraged the MDA to hold additional consultation meetings and provided information to the MDA on the importance of ceded lands to Native Hawaiians. The proposed use of state lands requires compliance with the state historic preservation law Chapter 6E, Hawaiʻi revised Statutes (HRS). OHA staff worked with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) on the draft review of the Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) and provided comments to the SHPD that were then incorporated into the SHPD response to the MDA.

   An online web portal was also provided for informational materials: [https://www.mda.mil/hdrh.html](https://www.mda.mil/hdrh.html). Telephone public meetings were held on March 23 and 25, 2021.

   **Context:** OHA Compliance Program previously worked on an informational memo for MDA when OHA was approached about setting up a meeting with our CEO regarding the project back in 2019. Ultimately, the meeting never happened out of some reluctance on OHA’s part, as the meeting could have been perceived as some kind of project endorsement. At the time, there were apparent concerns about the Kaʻena point project site in regard to impacts to Mokaena Heiau and view planes. However, OHA Compliance Program involvement dropped off when MDA funding was cut in early 2020. But funding has been reallocated (mostly out of advocacy from Senator Mazie Hirono) and MDA is now looking at new siting options.

   MDA did brief Kauaʻi Council on the project in early April. There is apparent community opposition to the project over access issues, unnecessary military expansion, and lack of emphasis on housing needs in a time of economic struggle. Community members indicated concerns over shoreline access and that more places are becoming restricted. A councilmember recommended
that if the PMRF site is chosen, they would be like to see contributions for a new landfill and public housing. OHA Compliance Program will continue to monitor the project as it progresses through the environmental review studies and look for appropriate opportunities to consult and comment.

Community Positions: There is word amongst beneficiaries on Kaua‘i that they are mobilizing to stop the facility from being constructed at PMRF like they did with the Superferry blockade. The alternative site for the facility at Kahuku is also the subject of plans for a blockade by the Ko‘olauloa Alliance.

PMRF is one of two sites currently being considered as a possible site for a homeland defense radar. Advanced planning studies and an EIS narrowed the siting prospects from four to two, which triggers a re-opening of public scoping and commenting. This re-opening of the public scoping and commenting is considered pre-consultation and precedes the release of the EIS.

OHA Positions & Related Activities: Generally, OHA Compliance Enforcement Program monitors this pre-consultation phase for community input and to assess how projects evolve, which happens frequently during this period. Moving forward, OHA Compliance Enforcement Program will continue to monitor this project, track community input and then review and provide OHA’s formal comments on the EIS when it is available.

3. Hanapēpē Early Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) Outreach for Port Allen Airport Security Fence

Issue Summary: OHA Compliance Program received the early consult request for this project in the first week of March 2021. Work is said to be needed to replace the existing Port Allen Airport fence. CIA outreach is being done as part of the greater Hawai‘i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 environmental review process. The CIA notice does indicate that the airport is near the Hanapepe Salt Ponds.

Context: OHA Compliance and Public Policy Programs have both provided public hearing testimony for a prior Special Management Area (SMA) use permit back in 2018 being sought for commercial aviation expansion at the Port Allen Airport. While the current fencing project is not connected to the commercial expansion, OHA Compliance Program is aware that the area is sensitive to our beneficiaries and any proposed improvements should be examined carefully. The Lo‘i Pa‘akai ‘ō ‘Ukulā ma Hanapepe form a rich cultural hub for the production of salt, a
culturally significant resource traditionally cultivated and gathered by Native Hawaiians. These lo‘i pa‘akai are among the very few remaining sites where Native Hawaiian families can perpetuate their traditional salt-making practices and continue to pass these practices down to future generations. In 2018, OHA recommended additional consultation for the SMA with known cultural practitioners from the area (i.e., Malia Nobrega, Frank Santos, Ku‘ulei Santos, Sarah Peters). These same individuals are being recommended for consultation for the fencing project by OHA.

**Community Positions:** When these names were provided to the archaeological firm handling the CIA, OHA Compliance Program was told that some of these individuals have already expressed concerns about the project. Specific details about these concerns have not yet been shared with OHA Compliance Program. These details will not be ready for review until the CIA is drafted.

**OHA Positions & Related Activities:** OHA Compliance Program will continue to monitor the project and review the draft CIA and environmental assessment when they are ready for review. No new updates as of May 2022.

4. **The Wai‘oli Valley Taro Hui**

**Issue Summary:** Beneficiary kalo farmers in Wai‘oli, Kaua‘i continue to receive support from Ka Huli Ao Center for Excellence in Native Hawaiian Law and the Native Hawaiian Rights Clinic through the A‘o Akā A‘o Mai Initiative. The Initiative was established by OHA in 2011 to assist with the Bartell case, which involved attempts to clear title to Native Hawaiian ancestral land on Moloka‘i. The Initiative’s focus has since expanded to assist OHA beneficiaries in rural communities through free training, the distribution of legal primers, and direct legal assistance on a range of topics.

**Context:** In April 2018, heavy rainfall and flooding severely damaged the lo‘i kalo system that the Wai‘oli farmers relied upon. Although this system has been utilized since time immemorial, disaster relief efforts determined that the mānowai, po‘owai, and much of the ‘auwai are now on state conservation land. As such, it became necessary for the farmers to secure a number of permits and approvals to ensure that they could legally continue to use the stream’s water. Faced with this overwhelming task, the farmers reached out to Ka Huli Ao and the Environmental Law Clinic for assistance in navigating the legal system’s maze of exemptions and other approvals.
**OHA Position/Related Activities**: With assistance from the Spring 2019 Environmental Law Clinic, the farmers formed the Waʻiʻoli Valley Taro Hui (the Hui), a 501(c)(3), and also requested from the Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR) an easement for the relevant portions of the lo‘i kalo system that was on state land - which was unanimously approved at gratis. The Spring 2020 and Fall 2020 Environmental Law Clinics subsequently helped the Hui acquire a revocable permit for its water use, as well as complete several of the preliminary steps necessary to eventually submit a water lease application.

In the Spring 2021 semester, the Native Hawaiian Rights Clinic continued to help the Hui set the groundwork for their water lease application. In addition to tracking relevant legislation, the clinic also facilitated the introduction and adoption of resolutions in support of the Hui's efforts to obtain a water lease from BLNR. Additionally, the clinic is also shepherding the submittal of an amended Interim Instream Flow Standard for Waʻiʻoli Stream, which will go into the Draft Environmental Assessment, which is also a necessary step towards submitting a water lease application.

During the 2022 Legislative Session HB1768 passed, which exempts taro farmers from the water lease process. The measure was signed by Governor Ige and is now Act 27.

5. **Beneficiary Concern from Roslyn Cummings regarding PDU-2008-11 for Kōloa Village**

**Issue Summary**: An email of concern from a beneficiary in early March 2021 indicates that she is a lineal descendant and was not notified about permits for the subject parcel. She was questioning how permits went through since she claims that in 2006-2008 permits were pulled out by the Knudssens (landowner). She indicated that she does not consent to the proposed action and requests a full archaeological inventory survey be done. She noted the presence of a burial cave and also challenges the Knudsen’s claim to the property.

**Context**: Roslyn sent an email of concern to various state agencies on January 19, 2021, alleging that burials were disturbed near the Wainani Subdivision. She alleged neglect of burials and cultural resources at the Kōloa Field System/Kiahana Plantation Development Areas. She claimed Phase II development work for the Kōloa Landing Resort will impact lava tubes, burials, and the “preserve” area. OHA Compliance Program forwarded the concern to the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) since she alleged a burial disturbance and SHPD is responsible for investigating any alleged burial disturbance. SHPD replied that Roslyn had been making claims about the project area that are not consistent with the current project area.
conditions. She was instructed to complete a burial registration form and descendancy claim. SHPD is concerned that Roslyn is trespassing and that the existing landowners are compliant with existing preservation plan for all historic sites.

Community Positions: Beneficiaries generally appear supportive of Roslyn’s concerns. A greater interest in her attempts to register burials with SHPD has arisen with recent complaints (April 2022) against the Kauanoe o Koloa project.

OHA Positions/ Related Activities: The OHA Compliance Manager has been following up directly with Roslyn and assisted with submission of descendance and burial registration forms to SHPD. SHPD has indicated that they believe most of the burials of concern have already been previously documented, but they are currently willing to look into the information provided by Roslyn. Consultation is ongoing with SHPD and the Kaua‘i/Ni‘ihau Island Burial Council (KNIBC) and a site visit was conducted with Roslyn in March 2021. However, KNIBC meetings were repeatedly cancelled and SHPD staff handling Roslyn’s claim was reassigned due to a possible conflict of interest in December 2021. Rosylyn’s claims about being notified of any permits would only apply if she is a recognized lineal descendant. Since her status as a descendant is pending and registration is still ongoing, the county would not have been in the wrong if they did not notify her of any permits on the parcel. They will have to notify her in the future though. OHA Compliance Program will continue to work with Rosylyn, SHPD, and the KNIBC on this matter.

6. Kaumualii’i Statue in Waimea, Kaua‘i

Issue Summary: The eight-foot bronze statue of Kaua‘i’s last independent ali‘i, King Kaumualii‘i, was finally revealed to the public and dedicated on March 20, 2021. King Kaumualii‘i was known for being wise beyond his years, with strategic intellect and business savvy, and impressive athletic abilities. He is largely remembered as the only ali‘i to successfully evade Kamehameha I’s attempts to conquer all the islands, eventually reaching an agreement with Kamehameha I to instead merge Kaua‘i with the rest of the island kingdoms. Through this peaceful merger, King Kaumualii‘i ensured the protection of his people on Kaua‘i, by avoiding further casualties through continued warfare. Although he was a famous, exemplary leader of Kaua‘i, many people in Hawai‘i do not know his name or historical significance, and this statue is the first of its kind in his image.
OHA Position/Related Activities: OHA supported community advocacy efforts to approve a special management area use permit to install the statue within the Russian Fort Elizabeth State Historic Park in Waimea, King Kaumuali‘i’s hometown. King Kaumuali‘i can now be celebrated for his lasting legacy of intelligence, strength, and peace not only for the Native Hawaiians, but as a part of Hawai‘i’s rich history for all to recognize and enjoy for future generations to come. ‘Ancestral Moolelo of Kauai - Mookauahau o ka Lahui’ lecture was held as a paid event in town on June 2, 2022. OHA also staffed a resource table 6/4/22 atHoolaulea at Paulaula (He Inoa No Kaumualii - Na Makana Pinoaole).

7. Kauanoe o Koloa Project

Issue Summary: On April 19 and 20, 2022, OHA Compliance Program was in receipt of several beneficiary complaints regarding the county permitting of work for the subject project, allegations of disturbed heiau, and reports of destruction of Kaua‘i cave spider habitat. The alleged heiau disturbance was subsequently reported to the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) and the Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement (DOCARE) as a possible HRS 6E-11 violation. OHA Compliance Program further put out a request to the County for any permit approvals related to the project and evidence of some kind of Ka Pa‘akai Analysis in fulfillment of Article XII, Section 7, constitutional obligations.

Context: The County has not demonstrated any kind of Ka Pa‘akai Analysis or cultural impact assessment to demonstrate compliance with their constitutional obligation to reasonably protect traditional and customary practices.

Community Positions/Related Activities: A stop work order should be issued until 1) a Ka Pa‘akai Analysis can be demonstrated; 2) burial caves can be inspected; and 3) habitat for the Kaua‘i cave spider can be verified and protected.

OHA Positions/Related Activities: While OHA Compliance Program was eventually able to get the permit documents from the County, the Deputy Planning Director shared via email that they were not able to find any kind of Ka Pa‘akai or cultural impact analysis for that area and are planning on recommending a Ka Pa‘akai analysis prior to final action to the Planning Commission.
for a pending subdivision permit application. In review of this information, OHA Compliance Program believes the County has been derelict in fulfilling their constitutional obligation when issuing the project permits. As such, a recommendation has been made to issue stop work orders for existing permits and to refrain from any further permit granting until a Ka Paʻakai analysis can be completed. The OHA Compliance Program letter is currently under review/approval.

In regard to archaeological monitoring, the SHPD Kaua‘i Lead Archaeologist has shared with OHA Compliance Program over the phone that the landowner has already agreed to conduct archaeological monitoring going forward. OHA Compliance recommends support here given the cultural sensitivity of the area and the numerous finds (i.e., lava tube/cave systems, agricultural features) on surrounding parcels. While the recommendation will not be binding for existing permits, monitoring can be conditioned into pending permits going forward.

In regard to the request for evidence that the project area is clear of habitat for the Kaua‘i cave spider, the permit application packets supplied by the County contains a condition that such evidence is to be provided to the County by the applicant prior to obtaining building permit approval. OHA Compliance Program believes it is thus reasonable to request that this information be provided to OHA as well considering the allegations made by beneficiaries regarding the destruction of spider habitats.

Current Conditions

COVID Cases on Kaua‘i²¹

- As of 6/6/2022, there were:
  - 14,705 COVID cases (14,077 confirmed and 628 probable) in Kaua‘i County
  - 30 total COVID deaths in Kaua‘i County
  - 9 new hospitalizations in the week, bringing the cumulative total to 220 hospitalizations in Kaua‘i County²²
- Test positivity seven-day moving average in Kaua‘i County (220 average daily tests) is 26.5%

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• Statewide: 21% (30,641) of COVID cases identify as Native Hawaiian and 21% (291,645 / 1,392,751) of the State population identify as Native Hawaiian.⁵³

Vaccination Data⁴⁴
• As of 6/6/2022, 135,911 COVID vaccines were administered to Kaua’i County residents (population 71,767)
  ○ 78% of Kaua’i County residents received at least one (1) dose (55,896)
  ○ 72% received at least two (2) doses (51,875);
  ○ 48% received more than two (2) doses (33,867)

Native Hawaiian Wellbeing Indicators
Physical and Mental Health⁵⁵
• 65% of Native Hawaiians on Kaua’i report zero (0) days of bad physical health during the past month, compared to 69% of all Kaua’i residents.
• 79% of Native Hawaiians on Kaua’i report excellent to good physical health, compared to 84% of all Kaua’i residents.
• 13% of Native Hawaiians on Kaua’i report ever being told they have a depressive disorder, compared to 12% of all Kaua’i residents.

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⁵³ Ibid.
⁴⁴ Ibid.
⁵⁵ Hawai’i State Department of Health, Hawai’i Health Data Warehouse, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Hawaii-IBIS http://ibis.hhdw.org/ibisph-view. Data reported are considered statistically stable as the relative standard error was 0.30-0.50. Additionally, the percentages reported were produced by weighting the sample so that the results better represent the Hawai’i population.
Spiritual, Emotional, and Cultural Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ke Akua Mana</th>
<th>Kaua’i County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spirituality and the sacredness of mana</strong></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of respondents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...reporting belief in a higher power such as God (Ke Akua) or other deities (personal, family, or Hawaiian gods)</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...who reported feeling connected to a spiritual or religious community</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pilina</th>
<th>Kaua’i County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mutually sustaining relationships</strong></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of respondents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...who report ‘ohana relationships were important to their wellbeing</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...who report feeling connected to their neighbors</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...who report serving as a leader in their neighborhood</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...who report serving as a leader with their family and friends</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...who report serving as a leader in community organizations</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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26 Kamehameha Schools, Lili‘uokalani Trust, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Papa Ola Lokahi (2021). ‘Imi Pono Hawai‘i Wellbeing Survey. [https://www.ksbe.edu/research/imi_pono_hawaii_wellbeing_survey/](https://www.ksbe.edu/research/imi_pono_hawaii_wellbeing_survey/); The ‘Imi Pono Wellbeing Survey seeks a more complete picture of wellbeing among Native Hawaiians and Hawai‘i residents. The survey examines wellbeing from holistic and strengths-based perspectives. Native Hawaiian perspectives of wellbeing emphasize relationships, interconnections, and balance. The results of the survey are categorized into six dimensions based on the Kūkūlu Kumuhana Framework of Native Hawaiian wellbeing. Data were collected from November 2020 through February 2021. A total of 1,458 participants took this survey, about half of whom reported being Native Hawaiian. The confidence intervals for the State and Honolulu County—including breakouts for Native Hawaiians within these areas—are five percent or less. Confidence intervals for other counties are higher; therefore findings for these counties should not be generalized beyond the survey sample. Data were collected via email, phone, postcard, and social media outlets. Given this, it is likely that the sample of survey respondents are more financially affluent than the general Native Hawaiian and Hawai‘i population.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'Ōiwi</th>
<th>Kaua‘i County</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultural identity and native intelligence</td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of respondents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...feeling moderately, quite a bit, or extremely connected to an ethnic or cultural community</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...reporting their cultural heritage was moderately, quite a bit, or extremely important to their wellbeing</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...participating in Native Hawaiian culture based activities daily, weekly, or monthly</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...reporting their experience with ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>understand common words and phrases in ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>converse at a beginner level with other in ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>converse at an intermediate level with other in ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>converse at an advanced level with other in ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'Āina Mōmona</th>
<th>Kaua‘i County</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Healthy and productive land and people</td>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>non-Hawaiian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of respondents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...reporting the health of ‘āina and kai were important to their wellbeing</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...reporting they interact with ‘āina or kai for cultural, spiritual, subsistence, health, or recreational reasons:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cultural</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spiritual</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subsistence</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recreational</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ea</td>
<td>Kaua‘i County</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-determination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% who reported participating in an event to address a community issue in the last 12 months</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% who reported working with others in the community to achieve a common goal in the last 12 months</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% who voted in the Nov. 3, 2020 election by mail or in-person</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waiwai</th>
<th>Kaua‘i County</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ancestral abundance, collective wealth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% who reported contributing to the wellbeing of Native Hawaiian community daily, weekly, or monthly</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% who reported being very satisfied or satisfied with their overall quality of life</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kaua‘i Correctional Facilities
- Kaua‘i Community Correctional Center (KCCC) in Līhu‘e27 Jail Capacity as of 05/09/2022: 97% (124 head count/128 beds/)
- COVID-19 tests as of 05/10/2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facilities</th>
<th>Tested</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Inconclusive</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Hospitalization</th>
<th>Recovered</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KCCC</td>
<td>883</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Arrests on Kaua‘i County (2020)28
  - 21% of adults arrested for Index Offenses (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, human trafficking, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson) were Native Hawaiian (76 / 371).
  - 56% of juveniles arrested for Index Offenses were Native Hawaiian (9 / 16).

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25% of adults arrested for Part II Offenses (violent, property related, drug manufacturing/sale, drug possession, gambling, alcohol related, other) were Native Hawaiian (626/2,544).

33% of juveniles arrested for Part II Offenses were Native Hawaiian (84 / 256).

Kaua‘i Land Use Districts²⁹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use Districts</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
<th>Kaua‘i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>200,657</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>11,015</td>
<td>.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>1,926,924</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>1,973,793</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,112,388</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kaua‘i Land Designations³⁰

- Crown Lands (lands retained by the Moi): 7 ahupua’a
- Government Lands (lands relinquished to the Government): 26 (20 ahupua’a, 6 ili)
- Kanohiki Lands (lands reserved for various Ali‘i and subject to a Government commutation): 29 land areas³¹
- Kuleana Lands (improved or cultivated lands awarded to individuals based on petition to the Land Commission): 1,566 parcels

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³⁰ Indices of Awards Made by the Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles in the Hawaiian Islands. Honolulu: Star-Bulletin Press, 1929. [https://evols.library.manoa.hawaii.edu/bitstream/10524/36023/1/Indices%20of%20Awards.pdf](https://evols.library.manoa.hawaii.edu/bitstream/10524/36023/1/Indices%20of%20Awards.pdf)
³¹ Designation units are not specified in the Indices of Awards source document.
Kaua‘i Community Subsistence/ Fishery Areas

- Hā‘ena Community-Based Subsistence Fishing Area: The Hā‘ena Community-Based Subsistence Fishing Area (CBSFA) includes the waters and submerged lands from the shoreline to a distance of one mile off the northwestern coast of Kaua‘i, bounded by a straight line extending seaward at the boundary between Hā‘ena State Park and Nā Pali State Park, and a straight line extending seaward at the boundary between Hā‘ena and Wainiha.  

Kaua‘i Water Resources and Usage

- The Kaua‘i Department of Water Supply operates 9 systems pumping from 50 wells and tunnels, 400+ miles of pipelines (may are 80-100 years old), and 58 storage tanks.
- Kaua‘i water resources serve 21,000 accounts in five regions: Hanalei, Līhu‘e, Kōloa, Waimea, and Kekaha
- Kaua‘i water services consumption was 17,793,000 gallons per day in 2020: 53% single family, 25% MF/Resort, 9% government, 8% commercial, 4% agriculture, and 1% industrial customers
- The Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM) maintains a Well Index Database. Kaua‘i’s water resources include 474 wells.

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State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources.


OHA Funding Activities

OHA Legacy Land Holdings on Kaua‘i

- OHA Legacy Land Holdings on Kaua‘i
  - Ho‘omana: 0.80 acres
    - Acquired by OHA: 2016
    - Land Zoning: Open
  - Kekaha Armory: 1.46 acres
    - Acquired by OHA: 1998
    - Land Zoning: Industrial Mixed Use
  - Total island acreage: 2.26 acres

OHA Consumer Micro Loan Program Loan Activity on Kaua‘i (funeral and emergency health purposes)

- Open Consumer Micro Loans as of 4/30/22: 1 Loan, Total Amount Lent $5,000
- New Consumer Micro Loans in FY22, 7/1/21 to 4/30/22: 0 Loans, Total Amount Lent $0

Health Outcomes Granting Activity on Kaua‘i

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Homestead Community, FY21</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Amount Awarded</th>
<th>Amount Expended</th>
<th>Amount Expended</th>
<th>Native Hawaiians Served</th>
<th>Deliverables Provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kukulu Kumuhana</td>
<td>Ulupono Anahola</td>
<td></td>
<td>$75,000</td>
<td>$18,750</td>
<td>$18,750</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Water meters, irrigation system, student food sovereignty program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Iwi Kūpuna Repatriation & Reinternment Grants, FY 21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Amount Awarded</th>
<th>Amount Expended</th>
<th>Amount Expended</th>
<th>Native Hawaiians Served</th>
<th>Deliverables Provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Hawaiian Church of Hawai‘i Nei (Statewide)</td>
<td>E Ho‘omau O Na Malama I Na Iwi Kūpuna</td>
<td>$50,000 (Statewide)</td>
<td>$35,694 (Statewide)</td>
<td>NR&lt;sup&gt;35&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>8&lt;sup&gt;36&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Iwi kupuna workshops – sacred burial items, protocols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting the Language of Kauai, Inc.</td>
<td>Na Kuleana o Kanaka ʻOiwi</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$12,500</td>
<td>$12,500</td>
<td>27&lt;sup&gt;37&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Archaeological Reconnaisance Survey, Management Document, Iwi Kupuna workshops</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ohana & Community-based Program Grants, FY 21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Amount Awarded</th>
<th>Amount Expended</th>
<th>Amount Expended</th>
<th>Native Hawaiians Served</th>
<th>Deliverables Provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Islands Land Trust</td>
<td>Kahili Beach Preserve Aina-Based Education Program</td>
<td>$56,254</td>
<td>$14,064</td>
<td>$14,064</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Malama aina and ike aina program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alu Like, Inc.</td>
<td>Project EA (Educational Assistant)</td>
<td>$61,446</td>
<td>$15,362</td>
<td>$15,362</td>
<td>Report due 6/30/22</td>
<td>Digital classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanalei River Heritage Foundation</td>
<td>O Hanalei Kuu Kula‘iwi: Building Resilience to Overcome Adversity – East Kauai Hawaiian Community</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$8,750</td>
<td>$8,750</td>
<td>Report due 6/30/22</td>
<td>Stewardship and cultural workshops; children’s book</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>35</sup> Amount expended per island not reported.<br>
<sup>36</sup> Number refers to workshop participants.<br>
<sup>37</sup> Number refers to lineal descendants consulted and workshop participants.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COVID-19 Impact &amp; Response Grants, FY 21</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Kaua‘i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grantee</strong></td>
<td><strong>Project Description</strong></td>
<td><strong>Amount Awarded</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aina Hookupu o Kilauea38</td>
<td>Farmers Market Produce Boxes for Kauai Native Hawaiians</td>
<td>$50,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanalei River Heritage Foundation39 (fiscal sponsor for Hoomana, Inc.)40</td>
<td>Project Holomua: Essential Culture-based Support Services for Native Hawaiian Homeless Families</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Board Approved Grants, FY 22</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Kaua‘i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grantee</strong></td>
<td><strong>Project Description</strong></td>
<td><strong>Amount Awarded</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papa Ola Lokahi (Statewide)</td>
<td>‘Ai Hua Project (Statewide)</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

38 This project also aligns to Economic Stability.
39 Grantee recently informed OHA of the desire to end the grant agreement and the Grants Program is currently completing the grant termination process.
40 This project also aligns to Quality Housing and Economic Stability.
41 Amount expended per island not reported.
C. Quality Housing

STRATEGY 5: Advance policies, programs and practices that strengthen Hawaiian resource management knowledge and skills to meet the housing needs of their ‘ohana.

STRATEGY 6: Support implementation of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act and other efforts to meet the housing needs of ‘ohana.

Current Issues/ OHA Activities

1. Broadband Infrastructure – Reso 2021-20

Issue Summary: The Kaua‘i County Council adopted Resolution No. 2021-20, which supports digital equity and urges the development of broadband infrastructure to bolster COVID-19 recovery and foster economic development. According to the 2019 American Community Survey Data, 15% of Native Hawaiian households in Hawai‘i did not have a broadband internet subscription, (compared to 12% of the total state population) and 9% had no computer (compared to 7% of the total state population). The same source reports that 8% of the household in Kaua‘i did not have a broadband internet subscription and 6% did not have a computer. Additional detail on internet access throughout Kaua‘i is provided in the adjusted map from the Hawai‘i Broadband Strategic Plan. Through this Resolution, the Kaua‘i County Council adopts all the goals laid out in the Digital Equity Declaration, which OHA supported, in addition to the development of vital broadband infrastructure to enable implementation of those goals and the associated social and economic

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42 U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2019. Table DP02. Native Hawaiian data on broadband subscription and computers in the homes are not able for Kaua‘i, 2019.
recovery. COVID-19 has shown how important access to broadband is for the community, especially regarding education, healthcare, telework and civic engagement.

**OHA Position/ Related Activities:** OHA has submitted testimony in support of this Resolution, citing the need for digital equity, particularly for rural Native Hawaiian communities with limited access to broadband service, and for Native Hawaiian students who are less likely to have access to affordable broadband and digital devices. Federal Funding and a new State Digital Equity office was established during the 2022 session. OHA Public Policy Program continues to monitor and support Digital equity measures.

**Current Conditions**

- In 2019, there were 22,563 total (all race/ethnicity\(^{43}\)) households in Kaua‘i County; 63% of these total households were owned, 35% were rented, and 3% were classified as other.\(^{44}\) Total household composition was as follows: \(^{45}\)
  - 32% multiple family households,
  - 26% married couple with no children households,
  - 23% single-member households,
  - 13% parent(s) and child(ren) households,
  - 6% unrelated roommate households,
  - 0.1% undetermined households.
  - 0% parent(s) and adult child(ren) households

- By the most recent data available from 2015, 66% of Native Hawaiian occupied housing units in Kaua‘i were owner-occupied (2,014 of 3,048 households), compared to 62% of all housing units in Kaua‘i (13,799 of 22,405 households) and 56% of Native Hawaiian housing units statewide (38,538 of 69,217 households).\(^{46}\)

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\(^{43}\) Disaggregated Native Hawaiian household data is not available at the island or county level.


• By the most recent data available from 2015, there were 2,432 Native Hawaiian families residing in Kaua‘i and 616 Native Hawaiians living alone or in non-family households. Of these families 1,739 (72%) were married-couple families, 292 (12%) were unmarried fathers and 401 (16%) were unmarried mothers.47

• Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) information
  o As of 2021, the Department of Hawaiian Homelands has 743 lessees on Kaua‘i, 7% of the 9,957 leases statewide.48
  o As of 2021, DHHL Lands on Kaua‘i comprise a total of 20,575 acres, 10% of the total 203,981 acres.49
  o DHHL Kaua‘i Island Waitlist as of 06/30/202150
    ▪ Total Waitlist: 4,315
    ▪ Residential Waitlist: 1,707 (40% of total Kaua‘i Island Waitlist)
    ▪ Agricultural Waitlist: 2,280 (53% of total Kaua‘i Island Waitlist)
    ▪ Pastoral Waitlist: 328 (8% of total Kaua‘i Island Waitlist)

• Insights from 2020 DHHL Beneficiaries Study Applicant Report51
  o In 2020, 6% of Hawaiian Home Lands applicants listed Kaua‘i as their first choice and 5% listed Kaua‘i as their second choice. Kaua‘i is the fourth most popular island overall for applicants.52
  o The median age for all DHHL applicants continues to increase, rising to 59 years in 2020 from 57 in 2014. 35% of applicants are over the age of 65.53

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49 Ibid.
51 The results of this report are based on a survey sent to all DHHL applicants in August 2020. The response rate for the survey was sufficient (about 20%) that the results can be considered statistically reliable and representative of the entire pool of DHHL applicants. As such, this section does not distinguish between all DHHL applicants and survey respondents.
In 2020, 10% of Kaua‘i Island households moving to a DHHL award were made up of only one (1) member; 29% had two (2) members, 41% had three to five (3-5) members, 18% had six to ten (6-10) members, and 2% had 11 or more members.54

- 75% of households had at least one adult employed full-time
- 55% of households reported having children in the household
- 36% reported having members over the age of 70

In 2020, 50% of Kaua‘i Island applicants were below 80% area median income (AMI; $71,100 for an individual, $101,600 for a household of 4),55 up 8% from 2014.56

- 15% were below 30% AMI,
- 14% were between 30-50% AMI,
- 7% were between 50-60% AMI,
- 13% were between 60-80% AMI,
- 17% were between 80-120% AMI,
- 10% were between 120-140% AMI,
- 10% were between 140-180% AMI, and
- 12% were more than 180% AMI.

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55 Area median income is a measure used by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to determine eligibility for assisted housing programs that incorporates both household size and annual household income by geographic areas. In 2020, the state AMI was $71,100 for a household of 1, $81,300 for a household of 2, $91,450 for a household of 3, $101,600 for a household of 4, $109,750 for a household of 5, $117,850 for a household of 6, $126,000 for a household of 7, and $134,100 for a household of 8.

36% of all Kaua‘i Island applicants have been offered a Homestead lease award one or more times. Of those, 64% have turned down a lease award one or more times. The reasons for turning down the last lease award were as follows: 

- 51% did not like the location of the award,
- 29% were not ready to accept,
- 24% did not have sufficient income to qualify for a mortgage,
- 24% did not have enough savings for a down payment,
- 15% reported the price was too high,
- 15% listed “other”,
- 10% didn’t know or refused to answer,
- 7% did not like the unit offered,
- 5% would have had to relocate or find a new job.

94% of Kaua‘i Island applicants said they intended to pass any potential lease to their children or relatives.

55% of Kaua‘i Island applicants reported that in the last five (5) years, they or a member of their household applied for and/or received support from a Native Hawaiian organization, including 20% who applied for support from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

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57 Reasons not mutually exclusive, therefore will not sum to 100%.
60 Ibid.
• Insights from 2020 DHHL Beneficiaries Study Lessee Report
  o The median age for DHHL lessees statewide continues to increase. In 2003 the median age was 51, and in 2020 the median age was 62.\textsuperscript{61}
  o In 2020, 31% of Kaua‘i County DHHL lessee households had 1-2 members, 34% of households had 3-4 members, 15% had 5-6 members, and 16% had 7 or more members, (4% did not report).\textsuperscript{62}
    ▪ 67% of households had at least one adult employed full-time,
    ▪ 42% of households reported having children in the household,
    ▪ 31% reported having members over the age of 70,
    ▪ 9% reported having no adults in the household working full-time.
  o The median household income for DHHL lessees in Kaua‘i County was $69,673 in 2020.\textsuperscript{63}
  o 17% of Kaua‘i County DHHL lessees considered less than $200 to be an affordable monthly mortgage/loan payment. 28% considered $200-499 an affordable payment, 12% considered $500-799 affordable, 13% considered $800-1,099 affordable, 7% considered $1,100 to $1,999 affordable, and 5% considered $2,000 or more affordable.\textsuperscript{64}
  o 64% of current Kaua‘i Island lessees would like to make changes to their existing house. Of those, 76% would like to add one or more bedrooms, 75% would like to add one or more additional bathrooms, and 56% would like to add one or more other rooms.\textsuperscript{65}

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90% of Kaua‘i Island lessees reported planning on passing their lease to children or relatives, 3% planned to sell to someone else, 2% planned to “just hold on to it,” 3% were unsure of future plans, 1% planned to transfer their lease to someone else, and 1% had “other” plans for their lease. 0% of lessees intended to return Homestead Land and Homes back to DHHL.66

- 28% of the children or relatives that Kaua‘i lessees intend to leave their houses to have 50% or more Native Hawaiian ancestry, 58% have 25-49% Native Hawaiian ancestry, 7% have 12.5-25% Native Hawaiian ancestry, and 1% have less than 12.5% Native Hawaiian ancestry.

- 69% of Kaua‘i County lessees report their house is the right size for their needs. 26% report their house is too small for their needs.67

- 22% of Kaua‘i County lessees report their housing unit is in excellent condition. 22% report their unit is in “OK” condition. 34% say their unit needs minor repairs, and 19% say their unit needs major repairs. 51% of those who need repairs cannot afford necessary repairs.68

- 53% of Kaua‘i County residents report their homestead neighborhood is a great place to live. 37% say their neighborhood is just like any other neighborhood. Only 6% report their neighborhood is not a good place to live.69

- 28% of lessees reported applying for and/or receiving services from a Native Hawaiian organization in the last 5 years, including 8% who report applying for services from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.70

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OHA Funding Activities

NHRLF Mālama Home Improvement Loans on Kaua‘i
- Open Mālama Home Improvement Loans as of 4/30/22: 2 Loan, Total Amount Lent $80,000
- New Mālama Home Improvement Loans in FY22, 7/1/21 to 4/30/22: 0 Loans, Total Amount Lent $0

OHA Consumer Micro Loan Program Loan Activities on Kaua‘i (unexpected home repair purposes)
- Open Consumer Micro Loans as of 04/30/2022: 1 Loan, Total Amount Lent $7,500
- New Consumer Micro Loans in FY22, 7/1/2021 to 04/30/2022: 0 Loans, Total Amount Lent $0

Quality Housing Granting Activity on Kaua‘i

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Grants, FB 20-21</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Kaua‘i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grantee</strong></td>
<td><strong>Project Description</strong></td>
<td><strong>Amount Awarded</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Community Assets (Statewide)</td>
<td>Hawaii Affordable Housing Fund&lt;sup&gt;71&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$515,885 (Statewide)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<sup>71</sup>The Hawai‘i Affordable Housing Fund provides financial counseling, Individual Development Accounts (IDAs), and loans to rent or own homes and provides Native Hawaiian communities/nonprofits with technical assistance and loans for housing. The grant is currently in Year 2 of 2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Kaua‘i</th>
<th>Deliverables Provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hanalei River Heritage Foundation(^2) (fiscal sponsor for Hoomana, Inc.)(^3)</td>
<td>Project Holomua: Essential Culture-based Support Services for Native Hawaiian Homeless Families</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
<td>$8,750</td>
<td>$8,750 22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^2\) Grantee recently informed OHA of the desire to end the grant agreement and the Grants Program is in the process of completing the grant termination process.

\(^3\) This project also aligns to Health Outcomes and Economic Stability.
D. Economic Stability

STRATEGY 7: Advance policies, programs and practices that strengthen ‘ohana’s ability to pursue multiple pathways toward economic stability.

STRATEGY 8: Cultivate economic development in and for Hawaiian communities.

Current Issues/ OHA Activities
- None related to Economic Stability at this time

Current Conditions
Higher Education Institution on Kaua‘i\textsuperscript{74}
- Community Colleges
  - Kaua‘i Community College
- Universities
  - None
- For-Profit Colleges
  - None

Highest level of Education Reported by Native Hawaiians\textsuperscript{75}
- The rate of Native Hawaiian educational attainment in Kaua‘i County is on parity with the total Kaua‘i County population for: 1) 1 year or more of college experience with no degree attained (18% Native Hawaiians, 17% all races) and for 2) earning an Associate’s degree (13% Native Hawaiians, 13% all races).
- These similarities in the educational attainment rate also applies to the Statewide data: 1) 1 year or more of college experience with no degree attained (16% Native Hawaiians, 16% all races) and 2) for earning an Associate’s degree (9% Native Hawaiians, 10% all races).

\textsuperscript{74} University of Hawai‘i, (2022). Our 10 Campuses Across the Hawaiian Islands. Information pulled on May 22, 2022. 
https://www.hawaii.edu/

At higher degree levels, the Native Hawaiian educational attainment rate falls behind the rate for total population in Kaua‘i County.
  - 7% of Native Hawaiians earned a bachelor’s degree compared to 19% of the total county population.
  - 5% of Native Hawaiians earned a graduate or professional degree compared to 9% of the total county population.
  - Statewide, 11% of Native Hawaiians earned a bachelor’s degree compared to 20% of the state total population. 5% of Native Hawaiians earned a graduate or professional degree compared to 10% of the total state population.

Native Hawaiian Income and Earnings in Kaua‘i County
- Based on the latest data from 2015, Native Hawaiian median household income in Kaua‘i County was $67,230, or 103% of the countywide median household income of $65,101.\(^\text{76}\)
- In 2015, median earnings for Native Hawaiian men (full-time, year-round workers) were $3,072 less than for men of all races in Kaua‘i County ($34,475 - $31,403). Median earnings for Native Hawaiian women were $2,666 less than women of all races ($30,576 - $27,910). For both Native Hawaiian women and women in general in Kaua‘i County, earnings were approximately 89% of their male counterparts.\(^\text{77}\)

Native Hawaiian Employment and Labor Statistics in Kaua‘i County\(^\text{78}\)
- 69% (6,683 of 9,691) of the Native Hawaiian population ages 16 and older participated in the labor force in Kaua‘i County, compared to 65% of all Kaua‘i County residents ages 16 and older in 2015.
- 63% of the Native Hawaiian population ages 16 and older were employed, compared to 61% for all Kaua‘i County residents in 2015.
- During the same period, the Native Hawaiian unemployment rate in Kaua‘i County was 5.8% compared to 3.5% for all residents.


\(^{78}\) Native Hawaiian Databook Table 03.74 (US Census Bureau. 2011-2015 American Community Survey Selected Population Tables. DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics.)
Native Hawaiian Business Ownership in Kaua‘i County\(^{79}\)
- Based on the most recent from 2012, there were 811 Native Hawaiian-owned firms in Kaua‘i County. This was 6% (811 of 13,147) of all Native Hawaiian-owned firms in the State of Hawai‘i and 10% (811 of 7,938) of total firms in Kaua‘i County.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact of COVID-19 on household financial situation in Kaua‘i County(^{80})</th>
<th>Native Hawaiian</th>
<th>Non-Hawaiian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of respondents who...</strong></td>
<td><strong>Before</strong></td>
<td><strong>During(^{81})</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...had enough savings to pay for more than 1 year of expenses</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...had enough savings to pay for 3 months to 1 year of expenses</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...had enough savings to pay for 1 to 2 months of expenses</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...were living paycheck-to-paycheck (not saving any money)</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...were not making ends meet (had to rely on loans or credit cards to pay bills)</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OHA Funding Activities**

**OHA Commercial Land Holdings on Kaua‘i**
- None

**NHRLF Mālama Debt Consolidation Loan Activity on Kaua‘i**
- Open Debt Consolidation Loans as of 4/30/2022: 10 Loans, Total Amount Lent: $152,794
- New Debt Consolidation Loans in FY22, 7/1/2021 to 4/30/2022: 5 Loans, Total Amount Lent: $84,104

**NHRLF Mālama Business Loan Activity on Kaua‘i (Loan amounts from $2,500 to $100,000)**
- Open Mālama Business Loans as of 4/30/2022: 4 Loans, Total Amount Lent: $78,407
- New Mālama Business Loans in FY22, 7/1/2021 to 4/30/2022: 0 Loans, Total Amount Lent: $0

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\(^{81}\) Data was collected from November 2020 through February 2021.
NHRLF Hua Kanu Loan Activity on Kaua‘i (Loan amounts from $150,000 to $1,000,000)
- Open Hua Kanu Loans as of 4/30/2022: 1 Loan, Total Amount Lent: $1,000,000
- New Hua Kanu Loans in FY22, 7/1/2021 to 4/30/2022: 0 Loan, Total Amount Lent: $0

OHA Consumer Micro Loan Program Loan Activity (auto repair, CDL, apprenticeship program, or career development course purposes) on Kaua‘i
- Open Consumer Micro Loans as of 4/30/2022: 3 Loans, Total Amount Lent: $16,425
- New Consumer Micro Loans in FY22, 7/1/2021 to 4/30/2022: 0 Loans, Total Amount Lent: $0

Economic Stability Granting Activity on Kaua‘i

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Grants, FB 20-21</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Kaua‘i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grantee</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Amount Awarded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement (Statewide)</td>
<td>The Native Hawaiian Trades Academy(^{82})</td>
<td>$300,145 (Statewide)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Homestead Community Grants, FY 21</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Kaua‘i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grantee</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Amount Awarded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homestead Community Development Corporation (Statewide)</td>
<td>Homestead Advocacy Education Project</td>
<td>$75,000 (Statewide)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{82}\) The Native Hawaiian Trades Academy is a middle-skill career program for low-to-moderate income participants. This program is targeted to provide successful participants with starting wages to exceed the statewide median family income of $79,187 within five years of program completion. The grant is currently in Year 2 of 2.

\(^{83}\) Amount expended per island not reported.

\(^{84}\) Amount expended per island not reported.

\(^{85}\) Native Hawaiians served per island not reported.
### COVID-19 Impact & Response Grants, FY21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Kaua‘i</th>
<th>Deliverables Provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aina Hookupu o Kilauea&lt;sup&gt;86&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Farmers Market Produce Boxes for Kauai Native Hawaiians</td>
<td>$50,201</td>
<td>$12,550</td>
<td>1,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanalei River Heritage Foundation&lt;sup&gt;87&lt;/sup&gt; (fiscal sponsor for Hoomana, Inc.)&lt;sup&gt;88&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Project Holomua: Essential Culture-based Support Services for Native Hawaiian Homeless Families</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
<td>$8,750</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kupu</td>
<td>Conservation Leadership Development Program - Kauai</td>
<td>$84,336</td>
<td>$21,084</td>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;89&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Board Approved Grants, FY 21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Kaua‘i</th>
<th>Deliverables Provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawai‘i Community Lending (Statewide)</td>
<td>Emergency Financial Assistance</td>
<td>$1,044,253 (Statewide)</td>
<td>$522,126 (Statewide)</td>
<td>$22,197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Pau**

<sup>86</sup> This project also aligns to Health Outcomes.

<sup>87</sup> Grantee recently informed OHA of the desire to end the grant agreement and the Grants Program is currently completing the grant termination process.

<sup>88</sup> This project also aligns to Health Outcomes and Quality Housing.

<sup>89</sup> Number refers to apprentices. Annual target for Kaua‘i is four (4).