ATTENDANCE:
TRUSTEE COLETTE MACHADO
TRUSTEE BRENDON KALEI‘AINA LEE
TRUSTEE LEINA‘ALAAHU ISA
TRUSTEE DAN AHUNA
TRUSTEE KALEI AKAKA
TRUSTEE W. KELI‘I AKINA
TRUSTEE CARMEN HULU LINDSEY
TRUSTEE JOHN WAIHE‘E IV

ROBERT G. KLEIN, BOARD COUNSEL

EXCUSED:
TRUSTEE ROBERT LINSDESEY

ADMINISTRATION STAFF:
SYLVIA HUSSEY, CEO
LISA WATKINS-VICTORINO
STERLING WONG, PRO
WAYNE TANAKA, PP
JASON LEES, DPM
PULAMA LIMA, LCH
KAWENA CARVALHO-MATTOS, DPM
GAYLA HALINIAC-LLOYD
EVERETT OHTA

BOT STAFF:
CAROL HOOMANWANUI
LAURENE KALUAU-KEALOHA
KAMA HOPKINS
NATHAN TAKEUCHI
CLAUDINE CALPITO
ALYSSA-MARIE KAU
LÔPAKA BAPTISTE
DAYNA PA
MARIA CALDERON
LEI-ANN DURANT
BRANDON MITSUDA
CRAYN AKINA

GUESTS:
DR. JONATHAN SCHEUER
MALIA KAAIHUE
MAHINA POEPOE
LORI BUCHANAN
CORA SCHNACKENBURG

I. CALL TO ORDER

Chair Colette Machado Calls the Board of Trustees meeting to order at 9:07 am. Roll call is taken; Trustees Ahu Isa, Ahuna, Akaka, Akina, Lee, Carmen Hulu Lindsey and Machado are present; constituting a quorum of seven (7) trustees. Trustee John Waihe‘e IV is expected shortly. An excuse memo was received from Trustee Robert Lindsay.

I would like to read into the record that the 72 Hour rule, pursuant to OHA BOT Operations Manual, Section 49, shall be waived for the following items:

II. Approval of Minutes
   C. July 10, 2019 (Community Meeting)

II. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

A. June 20, 2019
B. July 10, 2019 (Site Visit)
C. July 10, 2019 (Community Meeting)

Chair Colette Machado – The Chair would like to entertain a motion for the approval of minutes of June 20, 2019, July 10, 2019 for the Site Visit and July 10, 2019 for the Community Meeting

Trustee Carmen Hulu Lindsey moves the approve the Board of Trustees meeting minutes of June 20, 2019, July 10, 2019 (site visit) and July 10, 2019 (community meeting).

Trustee Dan Ahuna seconds the motion.

Chair Colette Machado - Any discussion? Hearing none, roll call vote please.

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Motion passes with seven (7) yes votes and two (2) excused.

III. PUBLIC TESTIMONY

Chair Colette Machado – At this point we have no one that has signed up for public testimony. If we missed anybody we still have community concerns on VI. I've been asked by our interim CEO that she does not have new updates under Unfinished Business IV. A. With that said we will now move into V. New Business. I have the honor of asking that DHHl consultant Dr. Jonathan Scheuer come forward to do a presentation on the status of its water use permit application for Central Molokai.

IV. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

A. Interim CEO'S 15-Minute Update on Ho'oulu Lahui Aloha and OHA Activities

Interim CEO has no updates for the Board.
V. NEW BUSINESS

A. Presentation by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands regarding the status of its water use permit application for central Moloka‘i

Chair Colette Machado – Thank you Jonathan and the site visit for the team from Hawaiian Homes. Aloha and good morning again.

Dr. Jonathan Scheuer – Aloha mai kakou. Thank you very much for the opportunity to be with you today and to talk about this important issue. I was involved in this issue since the beginning of the USGS study, I was an employee of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs from 2004-2010. My involvement on this aspect of things started when I believe it was either Dayna Pa or Leah Burrows summoned me up to the boss’ office; they said the boss like talk to you. Trustee Machado was like, eh Jonathan they doing this study we need money. You get money in your budget. We did, and actually, I’ll have a photo from our first site visit preparing for the USGS study a decade ago. I am happy to be part, still of this really critical discussion for the future of Molokai. I’ll just update you on where the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands is on its water use application as well as try to touch on some of the other issues that came up during the site visit.

(Trustee Carmen Hulu Lindsey – Is domestic water separated from the Agriculture water?)

Trustee Carmen Hulu Lindsey – Is domestic water separated from the Agriculture water?

9:26 am Trustee John Waihe‘e IV arrives.

Dr. Jonathan Scheuer – In terms of its priority of use? Yes. So other than homesteaders, Agriculture uses are not considered to be a public trust use of water. They are a high priority, as a nonpublic trust use of water, but there are not on the for public trust uses. If you are, were growing taro or other cultivation as a traditional and customary native Hawaiian practice that would be included but other kind of agriculture in Hawaii Law are not a public trust use of water. I will say plantation and other uses for many years have tried to have their use elevated to be a public trust use of water but communities and Na Wai Eha and elsewhere have strongly resisted.

Chair Colette Machado – Trustees any questions for Jonathan?

Trustee Keli‘i Akina – Thank you very much for the report I am impressed to the extent to which the Department is involved in water preservation and water supply. It’s quit aggressive, so congratulations. I am glad OHA is working together with you. The measures that you have addressed are largely conventional technology. Can you tell you what kind of thinking is going on in terms of future technology and state of the art methods that are used across the World? Particularly, in terms of energy with renewable sources such as solar and secondly desalination which is a growing practice across the World. Is the Department looking at these as the future sources?

Dr. Jonathan Scheuer – Thank you Trustee Akina. I will say part of your question; DHHL has very small staff that works on water issues. Halealoha is the only staff member who looks at water issues Statewide. I assist him as a consultant. He would probably be better situated to answer your first question about emerging technologies. I will say if it wasn’t clear at the site visit. DHHL is very far along in developing a solar power source to reduce pumping costs for this particular system. Regarding desalination, I’ve spent about 30 years working on water issues around the archipelago. We fight a lot about water everywhere. I have yet to find a place where we are fighting over water because there is literally too little water to go around. Almost every single situation is really driven by greed, by people wanting to hold on to more water than they actually need for a very, very long time. So while desalination for certain very remote lands without infrastructure might be a best coast alternative in most cases, desalination is being resorted to essentially for political reasons.
Because it’s easier to drill a saltwater well and desalinization it at tremendous energy cost then fight politically over a proper allocation over water. At least that is my personal opinion.

**Trustee Carmen Hulu Lindsey** – As far as timing for your water permit, what are you foreseeing?

**Dr. Jonathan Scheuer** – The question again is, when are we planning to submit the water use permit. I will say that we’ve actually been wrangling with the Water Commission for a long time. They have been trying to have us submit a new water use permit for a number of years. We who actually funded the US Geological Survey study, along with Maui County and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, have said that we want to have a permit based on good science and cultural information. The Water Commission has unfortunately at the staff level, below the Deputy level; continue to think that DHHL’s water use permit is competing in a legal sense with the Ranch’s permit and the County’s permit. They said, well the Ranch is ready to go; you guys need to put in your water use permit. We’ve said, we’re not competing with them, read the water code, read this case law, you actually have to allocate water to use before allocating any water to them. We are going to do this when the USGS study is done. Fortunately, its pa‘u, it’s going to be written up and published in the Fall, we are targeting December of this year to submit our water use permit. This could go very, ideally fast and we get issued a water use permit in a limited period of time. Or again, Molokai Ranch, which has not so far indicated any conciliatory stand on water issues could object again to our water use permit and drag us through a very long contested case process.

**Chair Colette Machado** – Any other Trustees that have questions for Jonathan.

**Dr. Jonathan Scheuer** – I’d like to thank OHA for its many years of commitment to water issues on this island as well as Na Wai Eha. It’s been a very critical support.

**Chair Colette Machado** – I wanted to call on Everett. I wanted you to explain our letter that we sent to the Water Commission on the review when the USGS report is final what the intent of our letter represents our commitment to the sustainable yield of the aquifer.

**Everett Ohta** – Thank you Chair and good morning Trustees, and all the community members present as well. As Chair Machado mentioned OHA recently submitted a letter as part of the water resource protection plans comment period before the Water Commission. Just to state that we understand that this process is moving forward for the Water Commission to update their plan which hadn’t been done in a number of years. But that we were looking closely at what will be coming out as a results from this USGS study of Central Molokai Ground Water. We will look at potentially recommending changes be made based on that best available science that is going to be the basis of that USGS study. But right now the USGS study, which, as Dr. Scheuer mentioned, was co-funded by the County, DHHL and OHA. They are drafting their draft report and that is expected later on this year. Based on that and the final findings from that report we would look to re-evaluate what the sustainable yield is for the Kualapu‘u Aquifer.

**Trustee Brendon Kale‘aina Lee** – When we were given the USGS presentation and was shown the coning effect, what was lacking was any thought of long-range thoughts or solutions for that. Has the department talked about anything or any ideas? Clearly, we need wells, but is there anything else we are looking at. I just came from Kalua Koi yesterday and there are more houses being built. So is there anything, the long-term solutions that are being considered or even thought about?

**Dr. Jonathan Scheuer** – Trustee, for the Department the long-term solution, we have this 3.5 million gallons of water that is reserved from this aquifer for us. Our long term is that if we can preserve that reservation and being able to turn that reservation in to wet water through well development that is the long-term solution to the water need that we already calculated in this area. So to do that one of the uses that we have in the USGS study is not just saying what’s going to happen right now if the Ranch pumps 1.1 million gallons but what does that going to eliminate to future well sites latter at fully developed reservation. A water manger like the
Water Commission, the only things you can control is how big a well is, physically where it is and how deep a well is. To manage that ground water you have those three things you can do. To the degree, we can preserve sites and the ability to pump water in the future or distribute pattern that is what we are seeking to do.

Trustee Brendon Kaleiʻaina Lee – I understand what you guys are looking for, but how are we going to do that?

Dr. Jonathan Scheuer – The other problem that we face, is even if you can theoretically put wells very evenly distributed, there are constraints on roads, constraints on power availability, on pipeline availability. So there is actually very limited number of actual sites. So we have done some work on identifying where those sites are and in our conversations with the County which has a desire in the long term to move their well away from ours, which is a good thing. We are actually trying to identify sites that might work for the County to move that does not compromise our future sites.

Chair Colette Machado – Thank you for your time. Again our strong relationship with you. Everett all the work you do on behalf of OHA even if sometimes I am too extreme and intense you have to forgive me. Because ground water is so precious for our island it’s been something that we have been battling for decades. Thank you for providing us with this precise presentation.

B. Action Item BOT #19-12: Approval of the Proposed Search Process, Job Announcement, and Timeline for the recruitment of candidates for the position of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Chair Colette Machado – Our next presenter will be Marie Kumabe. We are going to do two things before we proceed. I am going to ask for a waiver by Trustee Ahuna, once that is done I will ask the Trustee to take action on BOT 19-13 and then we will begin your presentation.

Trustee Dan Ahuna moves to waive referral of Action Item BOT #19-13 to the Joint Committees on Beneficiary Advocacy and Empowerment (BAE) and on Resource Management (RM) and instead allow the Board of Trustees (BOT) to consider the Action Item directly.

Trustee John Waiheʻe IV seconds the motion.

Chair Colette Machado – It has been moved and seconded, any discussion? Hearing none, roll call vote please.

Trustee Dan Ahuna moves to waive referral of Action Item BOT #19-13 to the Joint Committees on Beneficiary Advocacy and Empowerment (BAE) and on Resource Management (RM) and instead allow the Board of Trustees (BOT) to consider the Action Item directly.

Trustee John Waiheʻe IV seconds the motion.

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Office of Hawaiian Affairs Board of Trustees Meeting August 8, 2019

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Chair Colette Machado – We are going to recommend the approval of the motion of BOT 19-13 and then we will begin the presentation once we take the motion.

Trustee Dan Ahuna moves to approve the Proposed Search Process, Job Announcement, and Timeline for the recruitment of candidates for the position of Office of Hawaiian Affairs Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

Trustee John Waihe‘e IV seconds the motion.

Chair Colette Machado – We are going to move with discussion. Go ahead Marie, and thank you for traveling here today to present to the Trustees.

Marie Kumabe – Aloha Chair Machado and Trustees. Thank you for having us here, we are enjoying our morning here. I wanted to again answer questions specifically with regards to our recommendations for the search process for the CEO position followed by the timeline and the abbreviated job announcement that would which would drive individuals to the full job description on the website.

I know that we presented a little bit in detail and I thought I would recap briefly the search process. Obviously, the first step would be to leave no stone unturned to find the best person. So with the approval of the job announcement it would allow us to expand and make sure that in addition to the candidates that we would find anyone else out there would be able to learn about it. We got everything ready to go so if you folks approve that will start immediately. We are also meeting with each of you individually to answer any questions, etc. The posting and the advertisement will be a 4 to 6 week period and want to make sure it gets out there both nationally and locally. We will be using a priority date of September 27th. What that means is that an individual will be able to formally apply through that date. However if a fabulous candidate came in two weeks later that will still enable us to be able to take a look at individuals that come a little bit past the deadline but before pairing.

The initial screen process will work through the BAE/RM Committee. Ideally, their October 2 meeting scheduled. Then from there the final candidates to go to the Board of Trustees on October 16th. First round of interviews will fall on October 23rd, and the second round at the BAE/RM Committees at the end of October. Reference checks and verifications of employment, etc. during the last few days of October November. Then identify the final candidates for ratification by November 6 and ratify November 7th. So preferred candidate to submit officer is November 15th. It is a tight timeline and you folks are all amazing. We feel confident we will be able to work this successfully. With the amended job announcement it does include the 7 competencies that are outlined in the job description.

Trustee Dan Ahuna moves to approve the Proposed Search Process, Job Announcement, and Timeline for the recruitment of candidates for the position of Office of Hawaiian Affairs Chief Executive Officer (CEO). Trustee John Waihe’e IV seconds the motion.

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Motion passes with eight (8) yes votes and one (1) excused.

Chair Colette Machado – Congratulations. Thank you Marie.

VII. BOT WORKSHOP

A. OHA Strategic Planning 2020+ Phase III, Workshop One, Presentation and facilitation by DTL on (1) results from the Strategic Plan Survey and Community Focus Groups and (2) discuss the next steps toward identifying strategies based on the data.

Chair Colette Machado – Again DTL, Malia Kaaihue, we thank you for taking this time to come and address the Trustees. Thank you for coming to Molokai. I will call Lisa who will introduce your team. Lisa could you also introduce Pālāma since she was born and raised here on Molokai and describe her role at OHA.

Lisa Watkins-Victorino - I’d like to introduce Pālāma Lima. She is a land, culture, history manager and we are really excited to have her. She has already done so much in the short time that she has been with us. She oversees all of our work that we do related to our kīpuka, related to all of the legacy lands where we are going fact sheets. We are also having her sit on some committees and work groups so she has been out in the community. She has such a long history of her ‘ohana being here and being involved in community work and that has been helping us quite a bit. We are really excited to have her.

We are now having DTL who will be running our Phase III workshop. They have also been working to put together and go out in to the community and do our focus groups for our strategic planning. Now we are basically going to give you all the results of not only the surveys but the focus groups and talk a little bit about the next steps. I will hand it over to Malia and she can introduce her team.
Office of Hawaiian Affairs Board of Trustees Meeting August 8, 2019
Malia Kaaihue – The last slide I have, if you have questions we are able to schedule one on one meeting with your office to go over any of the data points specifically to help you develop your strategies. A worksheet was just passed out, that is haawina, so we would like the Trustees to start thinking what are the strategies moving forward. This is also a template that will be emailed to you that you can start doing that now that you have all this data. The third thing is that we will be back for the next Board Workshop, which will be an opportunity for us to dialogue and really flush out the strategies at the end of August.

Sylvia Hussey – What Lisa is going to share is what I wanted to bring up.

Lisa Watkins-Victorino – We just got these; they are hot off the press. It is our close our report. We will be distributing them to Trustees tomorrow. I think you will be really pleased with the work that has been done since 2010 to 2018. This has all the data both internally as well as the data we were using for our targets. It also tells the story and impact on our beneficiaries, grantees. So I think you will be really happy with that. This is a good piece to review prior to filling out your haawina. This report along with Malia’s PowerPoint with all of the results will really help you in terms of thinking through the strategies.

Sylvia Hussey – Trustee that report will be there when you return to your offices. It will help give you strategies already that is there. There are some strategies that we are doing that can continue, we don’t have to make up new ones. But if we need new ones we can also talk about framing those strategies. As Trustee Lee pointed out the data speaks about intergenerational poverty but the strategy of building intergenerational wealth and well-being is a way to reframe that strategy. The last thing is in August when DTL does come back, one of the key decisions you will need to make is the length of time of the strategic plan. The last strategic plan was 5 years and extended three. So we had an 8 year plan, it is again 8 years, 12 what is it? That is going to be part of the workshop that they will help you think about and consider that timeframe.

Trustee Keli‘i Akina – Lisa and Malia I want to thank you for all your hard work and the team members as well as the contractors. This is very interesting and valuable information. I know it wasn’t a scientific survey with a margin of error. But can you at least address the representation here, how representative is the data of the Hawaiian community. I know, for example when I was out in Waianae we had a terrific turn out form the community because I know that community I could tell that many segments of the community were there. Then when I went to Waimanalo, for example it was very small. A couple things come to mind. You have about 930 survey respondents and focus group participants, which is, guess is about less than half percent of the entire Native Hawaiian population. That is the quantity. The other thing that comes to mind is these people came out in response to some kind of publicity. So both the number of people involved as well as how they came out should factor into the results. Could you give some feedback on how representative this data is of the Native Hawaiian community?

Malia Kaaihue – So what we reiterated in the community is that we were in the community to get qualitative data. So it’s not so much quantitative that we were looking for and the research department has been putting that data together to get kind of the numbers from the Department of Health and Department of Education to understand what the quantitative data is showing is the kind of existing conditions for Native Hawaiians. Really the engagement of the online survey provided a breadth throughout the pae ‘āina allowing people to participate that wouldn’t normally participate. So that was definitely of value. Then you are correct some communities had a lot attendees and some had less. I think Waimanalo in particular was impacted by the Sherwood Forrest protest that was happening simultaneously in that community, and for the first time we went out to the Koolauloa community. We had tremendous attendance at Koolauloa. Really the quality is measured by the qualitative information and the experience shared by participants. So every community was different it’s hard to say in summary the quality of the feedback. But I will say for me the win was getting almost every moku to participate in some and allowing people outside of Hawaii to participate as well.

Lisa Watkins-Victorino – Trustee we knew that we weren’t going to have a larger scale survey that would be able to reach out to 250,000 in state and 240 something out of State Native Hawaiians. So we could probably
give you the specific percentages and break down based on the population in each of those areas to give you an idea the representativeness of each of the moku that participated. I feel that the participation rate that we did get, and if you look at the different venues and you look across the consistency of many of the concerns. I feel that is a really strong qualitative finding that you can say, our community in many cases are the same. There are a few differences by island but really when we look at the results you will see the same thing.

**Trustee Brendon Kaleʻaina Lee** – Malia in your professional opinion what do you think was more important quantitative or qualitative?

**Malia Kaaihue** – I would have to say both.

**Trustee Brendon Kaleʻaina Lee** – Well we didn’t have both so in your professional opinion.

**Malia Kaaihue** – Well the qualitative data is very meaningful for participants that showed up. The communities very much value the opportunity to share proactively what their needs were before the strategic plan came out. I think for what we saw was really a shift in the way they wanted to engage with OHA. To share their own experiences as well as be involved before the strategic plan is published. For many of them celebrating the fact that they had an opportunity to come together and discuss their community in a very formatted environment and give that information back to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. I think the qualitative data is something that you wouldn’t normally see in a State agency strategic plan assessment. It is so important because of the diversity of our communities.

**Trustee Brendon Kaleʻaina Lee** – So that is much more important, that given the work that we have moving ahead, to develop the strategic plan, that is what is going to be of value not necessarily the plus or minus error.

**Malia Kaaihue** – Yes.

**Trustee Brendon Kaleʻaina Lee** – Mahalo.

**Trustee Kaleʻai Akaka** – Mahalo to all of you. I do have some questions. Is this mainly constructed just for the Trustees, who is this going to go out to?

**Lisa Watkins-Victorino** – It is going to go out to our communities. We had a roll out plan that we are working on. We are going to have a launch for this. We are going to put it out in the community and have it up on the website. We are developing a plan to put it out but we do want the Trustees to see it first to have a chance to go through it. To ask us any questions before we do that.

**Trustee Kaleʻai Akaka** – About how many do you make of these prints and how many do you plan to make. What is the timeframe of when you have that printed or did you do that already?

**Lisa Watkins-Victorino** – I think we have 500 right now that were printed.

**Trustee Kaleʻai Akaka** – Some of my mana‘o regarding this. Very well done, think you have the history and how we want to use this moving forward. For instance at the legislature and to provide to the community before sending this out perhaps we can do edited version being that this CEO is not currently our CEO. And then even, it does list it was 2010-2018 but it has the Board of Trustees up until 2018 and I can see how that might confuse those that are viewing this product and whether the things that were mentioned in the past to the legislature was how much OHA is spending to produce items like this. In terms of when we ask for money from the legislature. *(Conversation indiscernible)*

**Lisa Watkins-Victorino** – I think this would be one that we will have enough for people who want. We have not had enough of the Haumea Report, but consistently still we get requests for that. We don’t have enough to
put out to people. Kānehō'ālani we still get request for those reports but we don’t have any printed. They are available online.

Trustee Brendon Kalei‘aina Lee – Correct me if I am wrong. The Trustees that are sitting here weren’t in office during this Strategic Plan. I am a Trustee now but I was not a Trustee during this Strategic Plan. Exactly why I am not in this publication. Same way the CEO Kamana‘opono. He was the CEO for this time, for this Strategic Plan that is why he is in this publication.

Lisa Watkins-Victorino – Yes.

Trustee Brendon Kalei‘aina Lee – Mahalo.

Chair Colette Machado – Sylvia, I want to put this to bed because we have to call on community concerns and I am losing Trustees.

Sylvia Hussey – Just one wrap up, the close out report’s purpose is to close out that. What we do with it can very much so inform our legislative strategies and pieces in our next strategic plan. Both those comments are well taken. I just have to make a plug for the qualitative versus quantitative. Among the reasons that qualitative information is valuable is because that is what our communities want. The other reason quantitative is put in a contextualize because most of the quantitative data is deficit space. So we know all about the deficit of our community based on quantitative data and what we really need is quantitative strength based data.

Chair Colette Machado – Thank you. Members, I took out of order VI. which is community concerns. I wanted to have a presentation on our strategic plan approach. If there would be comments that the community would like to address that would be their time now.

VI. COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Chair Colette Machado – Do we have anyone signed up for community concerns. Would anyone like to address the Board of Trustees. I see Lori Buchanan.

Lori Buchanan – Aloha, I really never know what I was going say when I came up here. My name is Lori Buchanan I was born and raised on the island of Molokai. I’ve been an employee of the Research Corporation of University of Hawai‘i for 17 years. I work in conservation specifically with invasive species. I am a non civil service employee. I was listening, I got the OHA paper, and when I opened it up….Every, Hawaiian organization is doing their strategic plan. So I’ve been to all of them and my comment to all of them was the same. That the questions were predisposed, that they already gave you stuff to think about. Intergenerational poverty. That’s not something that would come from unity but it would come from a piece of paper that was given to me by the organization that was asking me to give them feedback. The organizations that I have participated with just in 2018-2019 alone consists of Kamehameha Schools Strategic Planning, Queen Liliuokalani Trust Strategic Planning, OHAs Strategic Planning, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands Strategic Planning. And guess what, they all reed the same work. I think everyone was sharing the previous things for the community. I totally understand why they need to bring something to the community and not just sit down and have this frivolous discussions.

I like that word frivolous. At the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands strategic meeting when they were asking us the same thing. They wasn’t listening. They don’t listen. I’ve been a community advocate all my life. I really listen. I feel like I been sitting in the corner for 15 years just listening. This is what I hear and I heard it today. No disrespect Trustee Ahu Isa, but when we was talking about money a wise person told me if you can solve a problem by throwing money at it start throwing. Throw the money, get the money. It going to be the answer to all our problems. Money is not the answer to our problems. When we talk I hear our own
people say they, them, the disassociation between you as my representatives and me as your beneficiary, I hear they and them. Even from me I hear, they, oh they guys, OHA, KS, I am dissected from the own organizations that supposed to be representing me. I have served on many boards and commissions. In Washington DC, to State Government to the County and I dedicated 17 years to serving with no pay on those Boards and Commissions. At the end of this, I just going to ask OHA to do one thing. One baby step on how you guys can start to help.

The big difference between your qualitative and quantitative, the general people all we hear is blah, blah, blah. So a wise man once said, if the people lead the leaders going to follow. So the people leading right now on Pu‘uhuluhulu, but no more the leaders. The leaders are coming but a handful of them are, some of you sit on this board I know you guys participated by resolution and stuff. But when you sitting day in and day out at Pu‘uhuluhulu which I have not been to by the way. You got to have hope. It’s really sad for me to hear from our children, for nothing, because tomorrow I still no more one house, I still no more my ‘āina and I still no more access. So that is all true. I serve for 8 years on legacy lands commission. Purchasing thousands of acres throughout the State for conservation. At least I can die tomorrow knowing that I did something. I went preserve something for future generations. My work on legacy lands commission is by far the most proud work I have even done. Besides on writing on indigenous national priorities for bio security. I think what I am asking you guys today is, and what I ask Kamehameha Schools, my friends at the Civic Clubs, my representative from Maui. When I go on top of their pages all I see is what I went eat for dinner. You know how that hurt me. I get kupuna on the mauna and all you care about is showing me what you ate for dinner. You think I going vote for you, I not. My representatives are silent they all silent. The only ones coming out for support is Maui County Council. You know what they all ‘āina based. Where’s Kalani, where’s Lynn, where’s Roz, where’s McKelvey, where’s Kyle Yamashita. Where the hell are they. I spent every session in Honolulu and I see all your guys staff in the hallways. We all talking about the same thing. I spend plenty time at the legislature doing the quite work behind the scenes. I know how hard it is. I see just a handful of our Senators and Representatives in support of Hawaiians. You better believe we a minority.

Molokai and Niihau demographically is the only islands left where the percentage of Hawaiians are greater than 50%. That is why this strategic stuff and your answers are different because we still tied to ‘āina over there. We still hunt, we still fish. I just finished one term as the Chair of the State Game commission. I serve as the cultural representative. Not as a recreational hunter, I was trying to protect the interest of Native Hawaiians who still subsist on the land. That is who I was representing. I got ostracized for the that from the Department of Land and Natural Resources. Which I expected. I have colored inside the lines all my life. Very careful to not color outside the line as least I not have a seat at the table. I all for transparency Trustee Akina and the law, but my friend who came out of prison for 8 years, someone told me, eh aunty the law is right all the time or what? So I’m here to scold and the kine. I am happy to see you guys today. I thank you guys for being here. Moving forward I just wish that all the big organizations come for do their strategic plans actually talk to each other. And actually throw down on how we are really going to help our people. One thing, Board of Land and Natural Resources, they have no cultural input. Right now the game commission has zero cultural input. The Aha Moku was blindsided and is dysfunctional. And we are back to what I am in an expert in going through the process to get my voice heard.

I am currently the Chair of the Molokai Planning Commission. Boy when I said you cannot have your short term rental home on Molokai. You think I got heaved, you better believe I got heaved. Am I in support of Oahu in the short term rental. You better believe it. Because you know what happened on Molokai. Within one year of our terms not allowing the short term rental to move forward in areas not zoned appropriately, those people sold their homes. So guess what who get one chance of buying a home now. My one baby step moving forward, OHA please write the agencies to ensure that Hawaiian’s have a seat at the table to give feedback. Whether it’s a natural area reserve commission or the Board of Natural Resources or the Water Commission or the Kahoolawe Commission or whatever it is, at least have Hawaiians there because we are a minority for our voice to be heard. Thank you very much. Thank you for being here and me talking to you guys.
Mahina Poepoe—Hi I am Mahina Poepoe. I want to share a little bit about ʻĀina Momona 501 (c)(3) nonprofit that is dedicated to achieving environmental health and sustainability through restoring social justice. The executive director is Uncle Walter Ritte. We have four primary areas of focus. Which are ai, wai and ea and ʻāina. Food and agriculture, water, land, environmental health and social justice. We are working with Nancy to build our program in all four of those areas and have recently secured directors who are really excited from Molokai. Some of the programs right now that we are working on is restoring loʻi in Hālawa and elsewhere on the island. We have fishpond restoration in Keawe Nui. Working to establish a stewardship program for our cultural sites. We also have the Aloha ʻĀina Fellows program, which was established last year. It’s a program through the College in partnership with the College and KS that is really about building up the next generation of leaders for Molokai. I wanted to thank you for what you have done and what you continue to do help our Kiaʻi on the mauna. It’s a beautiful things because it wasn’t meant with anger but love. It’s a defining moment for our people in history. Mauna Kea is our kupuna and she hears us, she heals us but she needs our help. Thank you.

Chair Colette Machado—I’ve been cautioned by the Board Attorney we cannot ask questions because this is under community concerns. If you want to thank them that is fine. When we end our meeting you can meet with them one on one.

Trustee Leinaʻala Ahu Isa—Chair, I wasn’t going to discuss anything. Since my name was mentioned there was a misunderstanding. I am not going to ask questions, I can talk to you after the meeting Lori.

11:19 am Trustee Carmen Hulu Lindsey and Trustee John Waiheʻe IV leave the meeting.

Cora Schnackenburg—Last night I was speaking about supporting a lot of the speakers. Today I’d like to share what our community of Manae as well as the DHHL community have been working on. Before I do I’d like to add something. What Lori had mentioned, a lot of the groups or associations like DHHL you folks, it’s more of an appearance of a dictatorship. Not really giving us an opportunity to speak what it is and where we at as a community. One thing that I liked about Aha Kiole it was a form of hearing the people first and bring up the manaʻo up to the top. I think that is such useful in what is happening right now in the Hawaiian Community. So moving on, I have spoken about the DHHL top priority it’s really important because a lot of this association of aha nui is the wait listers. Right now currently, 1,075 only Ag is on the waitlist. So these applicants because they are not seen they not talking to the applicant. We are here and I am hoping that I would be able to share their voices today. Before I leave I will give Maria the packet that I am about to speak on.

Chair Colette Machado—Maria is not staff with the Chair’s office you have to give it to either Carol. Not Maria Kumabe.

Cora Schnackenburg—Thank you for the correction. In any event, this has to site the purpose of restoring our Hawaiian people to our land. I’d like to share that there are few things that through you folks help had aide us to be able to accomplish. The first thing you guys have done is provide lunch for the two day workshop that I mentioned last night. There were a 175 amendments that were given the opportunity to our applicants as well as to the whole general community to learn about the changes in our Hawaiian rights as it affects and impacts them. Mahalo that. The other thing that is happening is manae is the association that deals with the fishpond on the east side of the island within the ulapue district. So what I am sharing with is all on the manae side. Also things that were mentioned here are certain things that we are hoping to provide to our community and one is to speak the language. I will now read about Ahonui Homestead Association.

(Please see attached information regarding Ahonui Homestead.)

Chair Colette Machado—Thank you Cora.
VIII. ANNOUNCEMENTS/FYI

Chair Colette Machado – There is no one else signed up. I would like to make an announcement. I am required by HRS 92-2.5 (e). Hawaii County Mayor Harry Kim convened a meeting with Native Hawaiian Community members last week Friday July 26, to discuss Mauna Kea. In order to comply with HRS 92-2.5 (e) I am required to report the attendance and the matters present and discussed at the Mayor’s meeting that relate to official Board business. Myself, Trustee Ahuna chair of the Ad Hoc Committee on Mauna Kea and Trustee Robert Lindsey trustee of Hawaii Island attended this meeting convened by Mayor Kim. Trustee Robert Lindsey connected through telephone and physically it was Trustee Dan Ahuna and I at the meeting. Present at the meeting was Kamehameha Schools President Jack Wong, he had former Kamehameha Trustee on the telephone Colbert Kalama and Crystal Rose the current Trustee was present. We had the Order of Kamehameha, two representatives one was DeShay the last name and the other was Heaukulani. We had Mr. Babayan, can you remember the others? We had Greg Chun of the Mauna Kea Management.

Mr. Kim convened the meeting thinking that we were going to be able to address the larger issue cause he was tasked by the Governor, he was authorized by the Governor to oversee Mauna Kea. The meeting provided the opportunity for participants to share our many different perspectives and mana’o about the issue. The only consensus participants seemed to have is that these kinds of conversations should continue. OHA expressed that future meetings should include the Kia’i. There was no further communication after the July 26th meeting. Immediately following the meeting with Mayor Kim, myself and Trustee Dan Ahuna visited the Kia’i at Pu’uhoonua o Pu’uhuluhulu to learn about their position and discuss how OHA can continue to support the rights, safety and well-being for our beneficiaries engaging in peaceful protest. That is my report. Thank you everybody.

IX. ADJOURNMENT

Chair Colette Machado – With that said the Chair would like to entertain a motion to adjourn.

Trustee Dan Ahuna moves to adjourn the meeting

Trustee Kalei Akaka seconds the motion.

Chair Colette Machado – Roll call vote please.

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Office of Hawaiian Affairs Board of Trustees Meeting August 8, 2019
Chair Colette Machado adjourns the meeting

The meeting was adjourned at 11:30 am.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]
Dayna Pa, Board Secretary

As approved by the Board of Trustees on October 17, 2019.

Colette Y. Machado, Chairperson
Board of Trustees

Attachment:
1. Trustee Robert Lindsey - Excuse Memo
2. Status of DHHL Central Moloka‘i Water Use Permit Application – PowerPoint presentation by Dr. Jonathan Scheuer.
3. OHA Strategic Planning 2020+ Phase III, Workshop One PowerPoint presentation
4. Information regarding Ahonui Homestead Association.
June 25, 2019

TO: Trustee Colette Machado
   Chairperson, Board of Trustees

FROM: Trustee Robert K. Lindsey, Jr.

SUBJECT: Excused Absence

Aloha Chair Machado:

I regret to inform you that I am unable to attend the Molokai BOT meeting on Thursday, August 8, 2019. Please extend my apologies to the board members.

With sincere aloha,

[Signature]

Trustee Robert K. Lindsey, Jr. Hawai‘i Island
Status of DHHL Central Moloka`i Water Use Permit Application

Meeting on the OHA Board of Trustees
Agenda Item V.A.
Lanikeha Community Center
Jonathan Likeke Scheuer, Consultant to DHHL
Thursday, August 8, 2019 – 9:00 am

DHHL WUPA Status

1. Background: The HHC Water Policy Plan
2. The DHHL Moloka`i water system PWS 230
3. Future DHHL Water Demands
4. Current WUPA and Reservations
5. Key WUPA issues to Address
Background: the HHC Water Policy Plan (WPP)

- Data Gathering & Analysis: (2012)
- Beneficiary issue identification: (2012-2013)
- Draft Water Policy Plan (WPP): (Feb. 19, 2014)
- Beneficiary consultation: (Feb.-May 2014)
- Adoption (July 22, 2014)

WPP Priority Goal 1

Affirmatively communicate with beneficiaries regarding water decisions, performance, and water rights on a regional and annual basis
WPP Priority Goal 2

Aggressively, proactively, consistently, and comprehensively advocate for the kuleana of the beneficiaries, the DHHL, and the HHC to water before all relevant agencies and entities.

WPP Priority Goal 3

Develop and manage a Water Assets Inventory (WAI)
WPP Priority Goal 4

Support watershed protection and restoration on DHHL lands and source areas for DHHL water.

2. The DHHL water system
PWS 230

Location: Kualapu‘u Aquifer System
Water sources: Puluwai Well Nos. 1 & 2 to water tanks
Users: 2,400 customers & approximately 581 service connections:
APPROXIMATELY 12% OF ISLAND RESIDENTS
- Homestead users
- Homestead supporting uses
- Non Homestead Domestic uses
- Non-Homestead uses
3. Future DHHL Water Demands

- We determine future water demands by:
  - Reviewing HHC land use designations
    - In the Island and Regional Plans
    - In other actions (e.g. subdivision)
  - Applying water demand rates
    - County and state demand figures
    - DHHL data for our own systems
- Recently calculated in the State Water Projects Plan update

### Future DHHL Water Demands (mgd)*

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<tr>
<td>Nonpotable</td>
<td>4.721</td>
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<td>4.980</td>
<td>6.022</td>
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* These are 20 year demands, not "foreseeable" demands, which may be higher.
4. Current WUPA & Reservations

- Current WUPA: 0.367 mgd
- Other WUPA challenged by Ranch
- Current pumping exceeds WUPA
- DHHL will be seeking permit for
  - Existing pumping
  - Future needs
- Will use existing reservation

DHHL’s Existing Reservation

HAR §13-171-63 Department of Hawaiian home lands reservation for Kualapuu, Molokaʻi. The commission hereby reserves 2.905 million gallons per day of ground water from state lands in the Kualapuu aquifer system for use on Hawaiian home lands on Molokaʻi. This amount shall be in excess of the existing uses of water on Hawaiian home lands as of the effective date of this rule.
[Eff. June 10, 1995]
DHHL's Existing Reservation

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<td>DHHL CWRM Reservation</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL RESERVATION</strong></td>
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Pāpōhaku, Moloka‘i

5. WUPA Key Issues to Address

- Proposed withdrawal (pumping)
- Proposed uses
- "Existing" and "new" uses
- Location and kinds of uses
- Alternatives
- Impact on other public trust uses of water

Kauluwai Wells, Moloka‘i
Proposed Amount Sought

- DHHL will request .595 mgd
- Larger well
- 16 hrs / day
- Safe system capacity
- Current 12 MAV is .490 mgd
- .490 is "existing uses"
- .105 is "new uses"

DHHL Existing and Proposed Uses

- DHHL will identify
  - HHCA § 221 uses
  - Non-HHCA § 221 uses
- Uses integral to Homestead communities
- Private commercial uses of high benefit (e.g. High School)
- Other private commercial uses
DHHL Alternatives: Efficiency

- Existing planned improvements
  - 1 MW alternative energy source
  - New 200,000 gallon tank
- Other improvements
- USDA co-funded project
- Water Loss Audit (forthcoming)

Molokaʻi Irrigation System Alternative

- Cost to connect
- Deferred maintenance in general
- Kualapuʻu reservoir evaporation losses
- Seepage losses
- Water quality problems related to sediments, algae, animals and organics
- Limited distribution (e.g. Kalama`ula)
Public Trust Uses

i. the maintenance of waters in their natural state;
ii. the protection of domestic water use;
iii. the protection of water in the exercise of Native Hawaiian and traditional and customary rights; and
iv. the reservation of water enumerated by the State Water Code

Public Trust Uses

How should Public Trust Uses consider impact on other Public Trust Uses?
Ninau?
Meeting Objectives

1. Provide a recap of OHA's strategic planning process
2. Share statewide results from the online survey and focus groups
3. Discuss strategies for the 2020 Strategic Plan
The Board of Trustees (BOT) completed Phases 1 and 2 to reaffirm their commitment to the vision and mission and to identify their strategic framework.

The BOT identified their priority areas, which was transformed to strategic framework that recognizes the foundation of Native Hawaiian communities as 'Āina (land), Mo'omeheu (culture), and 'Ohana (family).

**Phase 1 Outcomes**

**Nu’ukia (Vision)**

- Ho’oulu Lāhui Aloha- To Raise a Beloved Nation

- OHA’s vision statement blends the thoughts and leadership of both King Kalakaua and his sister, Queen Lili’uokalani. Both faced tumultuous times, as we do today, and met their challenges head on.

- "Ho’oulu Lāhui" was King Kalākaua’s motto. Aloha expresses the high values of Queen Lili’uokalani.
Phase 1 Outcomes

Ala Nu’ukia (Mission)

• Change from “nation” to “lāhui”
• To mālama Hawai‘i’s people and environmental resources, and OHA’s assets, toward ensuring the perpetuation of the culture, the enhancement of lifestyle and the protection of entitlements of Native Hawaiians, while enabling the building of a strong and healthy Hawaiian people and lāhui, recognized nationally and internationally.

OHA’s Strategic Framework

• Our Hawaiian ancestors understood that the well-being of our community rested upon the inter-relationship of how we conduct ourselves, steward the islands we call home, and fulfill the responsibility of caring for our families, all within both the physical and spiritual realms.

• They also understood that successfully maintaining lōkahi meant careful observation, knowledge gathering, and informed decision making to achieve pono. OHA is striving to embrace this time-tested wisdom through our strategic framework.
Phase 2: BOT identified a strategic framework that encompasses three foundational elements of Native Hawaiian communities

'Āina (land and water) | Mo'omeheu (culture) | ‘Ohana (family)

Phase 3: OHA and DTL gathered community input on what areas of focus OHA should concentrate on

- Community input was accomplished via online surveys and focus group meetings

- Educational Pathways
- Health Outcomes
- Quality Housing
- Economic Stability
Mo'o Methodology

Mo'okūʻauhau  Moʻolelo  Moʻokaʻi  Moʻowaiwai

**OHA STAFF SURVEY**
OHA Survey Method

- Pilot survey administered to OHA Staff
- Survey asked respondents to participate using 2 different methods
  1. Identify top 5 priorities from a list of 14
  2. Rank focus areas from 1-5 (5 being most important)

OHA Staff Survey Highlights

| PARTICIPANTS | 60 Participants, 79% of respondents were between 30-59 years of age |
| ECONOMICS     | More than half of respondents indicated that childcare and kūpuna care support for working 'ohana along with savings and assets development, 'ohana resource management were important concerns |
| EDUCATION     | 85% of participants indicated that 'Aina-based and Culture-based education are very important |
| HOUSING       | Homeownership Affordability and Rental Affordability are both very important topics for almost 88% of survey participants. |
| HEALTH        | Mental health care was ranked as the most important issue. Culturally-based substance use prevention and treatment programs was ranked second. |
ONLINE SURVEY & FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

Community Survey Methods

Survey asked respondents to rank each focus area 1-5 (5 being most important)
Focus Group Methods

Participants were asked to identify the top 3 focus areas for each of the 4 strategies.
Online Survey Recap

653 participants

48% of reported respondents were between the ages of 30-59 years old

95% of survey respondents were from Hawai‘i

5% of respondents were from Continental U.S. and Guam

Are you Native Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian?

653 responses

10% NO

70% YES

20% NO RESPONSE
Online Survey Participation
Ka Pae ‘Āina Hawai‘i

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<th>Responses</th>
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<td>58.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lana‘i</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Responders:** 496
**State Population:** 1,360,131

Focus Group Recap

- **277 participants**
- **11 focus groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 20</td>
<td>Maui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 21</td>
<td>Office of Hawaiian Affairs (Staff)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 22</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawai‘i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 23</td>
<td>Office of Hawaiian Affairs (Stakeholders)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 23</td>
<td>Wai‘anae, O‘ahu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 24</td>
<td>Waimanalo, O‘ahu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 4</td>
<td>Hau‘ula, O‘ahu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 28</td>
<td>Lana‘i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 3</td>
<td>Kona, Hawai‘i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 5</td>
<td>Kaua‘i Community College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 6</td>
<td>Moloka‘i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Focus Group
Ka PaeʻĀina Hawaiʻi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Island</th>
<th>No. of Attendees</th>
<th>% Participation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kauaʻi</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oʻahu</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokaʻi</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lānaʻi</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiʻi</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kona</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punta</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Online Survey
Kauaʻi Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>No. of Respondents</th>
<th>% of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nāpali</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kōʻolau</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaheloa</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punta</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kona</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

277 Attendees | 1,360,131 State Population
26 Responders | 66,921 Population
**Online Survey**
**Kaua'i Highlights**

### Moku:
- **Ko'olau**: Anahola
- **Kona**: 'Ele'ele, Kalaheo, Koloa, Lawa'i, Waimea
- **Halele'a**: Hanalei
- **Puna**: Kapa'a, Kealia, Lihue
- **Ko'olau**: Kilauea

### EDUCAION
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Āina-based and culture-based education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Career-focused education/Education as pathway to financial success</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial literacy/economic education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training in cultural practices (vai Kūpuna, traditional farming/fishing, hula, genealogy, knowledge of wind/waiau/mountains, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HEALTH
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malama 'Āina, healthy natural environment (low pollution, access to clean water, etc.)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food sovereignty/righ: to healthy food produced sustainably</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culturally based substance use prevention and treatment programs</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Online Survey**
**Kaua'i Highlights**

### HOUSING
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homeownerhip affordability</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing supply</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental affordability</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ECONOMICS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Savings and assets development, Kūhina (family) resource management</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childcare and kūpuna care support for working Kūhina (families)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergenerational poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malama 'Āina, healthy natural environment (low pollution, access to clean water, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Focus Group
Kaua'i Participants

**Highlights**

**EDUCATION**
- Training in cultural practices (weaving, hula, knowledge of plants, insects, etc.)
- Vocational apprenticeship training

**HEALTH**
- Cultural-based substance use prevention and intervention programs
- Traditional Hawaiian health practices (holo, kinakalani, lā'au lapa'a, lā'au kahi)
- Dental health care

**HOUSING**
- Homeownership affordability
- Access to capital or loans
- Affordable housing supply

**ECONOMICS**
- Childcare and senior care support
- Culturally based financial literacy
- Revenue from Public Land Trust (State of Hawai'i) to build Native Hawaiian Trust Fund

Number of responses and percent participation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of Responses</th>
<th>Percent Participation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOUSING</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECONOMICS</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Online Survey
O'ahu Participants

Moku:
- Ko'olina: Kāne'ohe, Kailua, Waimānalo, Hawai'i Kai
- Kona: Waikiki, Kuliouou, Niu Valley, Mānoa, Honolulu, Nu'uanu, Kalihi, Moanalua
- 'Ewa: Aiea, Hālawa, Manana
- Wai'anae: Wai'anae
- Ko'olauloa: Hau'ula, Ka'aawa, Kāhuku, Lāie

Online Survey
O'ahu Highlights

EDUCATION
- Financial literacy/economic education
- Career-focused education/Education as pathway to financial success
- Šina-based and Culture-based education
- Safe schools and neighborhoods

HEALTH
- Nānāpuna care
- Malama Nānā, healthy natural environment (low pollution, access to clean water, etc.)
- High-cost of health insurance and other healthcare expenses
Moku:
- Koʻolau: ʻAiea, Hālawa, Mānana
- Waialua: Wahiawa, Mililani, Waialua
- Waipahu: Waiʻanae
- Koʻolauloa: Hauʻula, Kaaʻawa, Kahuku, Lāʻie

ECONOMICS
- Focus Group Oʻahu Participants

Housing
- Homeownership affordability
- Homelessness/ Homeless
- Healthy neighborhoods (access to parks, walkable, low commuting time, access to fresh healthy food and water, low crime)
- Rental affordability

ECONOMICS
- Childcare and kūpuna care support for working isuna (families)
- Malama Aina, healthy natural environment (low pollution, access to clean water, etc.)
- Intergenerational poverty
Focus Group
O‘ahu Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td>Hawaiian based education &amp; culture educational tools</td>
<td>Seek Native Hawaiin Cultural based education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Financial literacy/economic education</td>
<td>Seek educational resources related to economic literacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian language education</td>
<td>Seek resources for Native Hawaiian language education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td>Mental health care</td>
<td>Seek mental health support services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Holistic health care</td>
<td>Seek holistic health care options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food sovereignty (right to healthy food production sustainability)</td>
<td>Seek resources for food sovereignty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HOUSING</strong></td>
<td>Home ownership affordability</td>
<td>Seek affordable housing options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access to land for agriculture</td>
<td>Seek resources for access to land for agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and/or other entities to develop housing</td>
<td>Seek resources for support from the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and/or other entities to develop housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housing subsidies, funding for rent or mortgage payment assistance</td>
<td>Seek resources for housing subsidies and mortgage payment assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECONOMICS</strong></td>
<td>Native Hawaiian business ownership</td>
<td>Seek resources for Native Hawaiian business ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Revenue from Public Land Trust (State of Hawai‘i) to build Native Hawaiian Trust</td>
<td>Seek resources for revenue from Public Land Trust (State of Hawai‘i) to build Native Hawaiian Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Childcare and kupuna care support for working ohana (families)</td>
<td>Seek resources for childcare and kupuna care support for working ohana (families)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Debt management and reduction</td>
<td>Seek resources for debt management and reduction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Online Survey
Moloka‘i Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of Responses</th>
<th>Percent of Responders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOUSING</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECONOMICS</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,168</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11 responses from Moloka‘i, 33% of respondents.
21 responses from Moloka‘i, 64% of respondents.
1 response from Moloka‘i, 3% of respondents.

33 responders, 7,345 population.
### Online Survey
#### Moloka'i Highlights

**Moku:**
- Pālā‘au: Ho‘olehua, Kualapu‘u
- Kaluako‘i: Maunaloa
- Kona: Kaunakakai

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ʻAkua based and Culture-based education</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe schools and neighborhoods</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʻOhana and community engagement in education</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEALTH</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malama ʻAkua, healthy natural environment</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(low pollution, access to clean water, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kipuna care</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of and access to cultural sites, resources, and iwi</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOUSING</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to ocean for fishing</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to land for agriculture</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy neighborhoods (access to parks, walkable, low commuting time, access to fresh healthy food and water, low crime)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ECONOMICS</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Culturally-based financial literacy</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College/University degrees</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergenerational poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Focus Group
Moloka'i Participants

2
6%
NO ANSWER

11
31%
23
64%

Focus Group
Moloka'i Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aloha-based and culture-based education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tikina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ilima and community engagement in education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food sustainability (sight to healthy food produced sustainably)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informed/criminal justice system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental healthcare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to traditional Hawaiian healthcare (Hana, Kona, Kauai, Oahu, Maui)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HOUSING</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and/or other entities to develop housing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership affordability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration of Native Hawaiians out of Hawaii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreclosure prevention</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECONOMICS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclamation of (a) land (Kaanapali) and (b) water (Kekaha Kai)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akaka forest, healthy natural environment (low pollution, access to clean water, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial lending institutions that are controlled by Native Hawaiian communities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of and access to cultural sites, resources, and infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from Public Land Trust (State of Hawai'i) to build Native Hawaiian Trust endowment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Online Survey
Maui Participants

Moku:
- Hamakuapoko: Paia
- Hamakualoa: Haiku, Makawao
- Hana: Hana
- Wailuku: Kahului, Wailuku
- Kula: Kihei, Kula
- Lahaina: Lahaina

Online Survey
Maui Highlights

EDUCATION
- Financial literacy/ economic education ✓
- 'Ohana-based and Culture-based education ✓
- 'Ohana and community engagement in education ✓

HEALTH
- Kupuna care ✓
- Malama 'Ohana, healthy natural environment (low pollution, access to clean water, etc.) ✓
- Behavioral healthcare (diet, exercise, sleep, positive mindset) ✓
Online Survey
Maui Highlights

Moku:
- Hamakua: Pāia
- Hamakualoa: Hā'iku, Makawao
- Hana: Hana
- Wailuku: Kahului, Wailuku
- Kula: Kihei, Kula
- Lahaina: Lahaina

Focus Group
Maui Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moku</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hamakua</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamakualoa</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hana</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailuku</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahaina</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO ANSWER</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10% of participants

ECONOMICS
Childcare and kipuna care support for working 'ohana (families)
Nalama 'Aina, healthy natural environment (low pollution, access to clean water, etc.)
Debt management and reduction
Preservation of and access to cultural sites, resources, and land

HOSING
Rental affordability
Homeownership affordability
Access to ocean for fishing

3 no. of participants

14,444 population
Focus Group
Maui Highlights

EDUCATION
- ʻĀina-based and culture-based education
- Training in cultural practices (e.g., kapu protocol, traditional farming, fishing, lore, genealogy, knowledge of plants, animals, etc.)
- Civic Engagement/Youth

HEALTH
- Health care
- Healthy neighborhoods (access to parks, walkable, low-commuting time, access to fresh healthy food and water, low crime)
- Culturally-based substance use prevention and treatment programs
- High-cost of health insurance and other health care expenses
- Mauna ʻĀina healthy natural environments (low pollution, access to clean water, etc.)

HOUSING
- Development of OHA property for affordable housing
- Housing subsidies, funding for rent or mortgage payment assistance
- Support Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and/or other entities to develop housing
- Housing supply

EDUCATION
- Financial literacy/financial education
- Native Hawaiian businesses ownership
- Children and kupuna care support for working families
- Revenue from Public Land trust (State of Hawai‘i) to fund Native Hawaiian trust funding
- Culturally-based financial literacy

Online Survey
Lānaʻi Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Participation Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number of responses</th>
<th>percent participation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOUSING</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECONOMICS</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Online Survey
Lānaʻi Highlights

EDUCATION

- Safe schools and neighborhoods
- Soft skills including communication, cultural values, professionalism, job readiness, etc.
- Vocational apprenticeship training
- Training in cultural practices (i.e., Kīpuna, traditional farming/fishing, hula, genealogy, knowledge of wind, rain, mountains, etc.)

Online Survey
Lānaʻi Highlights

HEALTH

- Mental healthcare
- Kīpuna care
- Family inclusive healthcare (training parents, siblings, grandparents, and other caregivers)
- High cost of health insurance and other healthcare expenses
- Healthy neighborhoods (access to parks, walkable, low commuting time, access to fresh healthy food and water, low crime)
- Behavioral healthcare (diet, exercise, sleep, positive mindset)
- Access to traditional Hawaiian healthcare (hālau, lomilomi, līʻau lapaʻau, hoʻoponopono, ʻa ʻa kāhāna)
- Culturally based substance use prevention and treatment programs
- Malama Aina: healthy natural environment (low pollution, access to clean water, etc.)
- Cultural education for healthcare professionals (nurses, doctors, etc.)
- Family and community education in traditional Hawaiian health practices (hālau, lomilomi, līʻau lapaʻau, hoʻoponopono, ʻa ʻa kāhāna)

Moku:
- Koʻolau
- Kona
Online Survey
Lānaʻi Highlights

**HOUSING**
- Access to land for agriculture
- Access to ocean for fishing
- Healthy neighborhoods (access to parks, walkable, low commuting time, access to fresh healthy food and water, low crime)
- Rental affordability
- Development of OHA property for affordable housing
- Homelessness
- Homeownership affordability
- Multigenerational housing options (housing for children, parents, grandparents, and other family members to live together without crowding)
- Access to capital or loans
- Support Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and/or other entities to develop housing
- Homestead associations
- Housing subsidies, funding for rent or mortgage-payment assistance

**Moku:**
- Koʻolau
- Kona

**ECONOMICS**
- Childcare and kupuna care support for working ʻohana (families)
- Intergenerational poverty
- Malama ʻĀina, healthy natural environment (low pollution, access to clean water, etc.)
- Employment and income/earnings
- Revenue from Public Land Trust (State of Hawaiʻi) to build Native Hawaiian Trust funding
- Savings and assets development, ʻohana (family) resource management
- Native Hawaiian business ownership

**Moku:**
- Koʻolau
- Kona
Focus Group
Lānaʻi Participants

17

100%

number of participants

Focus Group
Lānaʻi Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number of responses</th>
<th>percent participation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
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<td>ECONOMICS</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>98</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

EDUCATION
- Hawaiian-based STEM skills (Science, Technology, Engineering, Math)
- Vocational apprenticeship training
- Industry-based and Culture-based education
- ʻUkulele and community engagement in education
- Training in cultural practices (ʻIlima, traditional farming/fishing, hula, genealogy, knowledge of volcanoes/maunakea, etc.)

HEALTH
- ʻIlima care
- Behavioral healthcare (diet, exercise, sleep, positive mindset)
- Healthy neighborhoods (access to parks, walkable, low commuting time, access to fresh healthy food and water, low crime)
Focus Group
Lānaʻi Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<tr>
<td>ECONOMICS</td>
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<td>36%</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
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<td>100%</td>
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</table>

**HOUSING**
- Development of OHA property for affordable housing
- Financial lending institutions/banks controlled by Native Hawaiian communities
- Rental affordability
- Support Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and/or other entities to develop housing
- Homestead association
- Housing subsidies, funding for rent or mortgage payment assistance

**ECONOMICS**
- Childcare and kipu for support for working families
- Native Hawaiian business ownership
- College/University degrees

Online Survey
Hawaiʻi Island Participants

Total respondents: 92
Population: 185,079
Online Survey
Hawai'i Island Highlights

Moku:
- Kona: Captain Cook, Kealakekua, Holualoa, Kailua-Kona
- Hilo: Hakalau, Hilo, 'Oōkala
- Hamakua: Honokaa, Pa'auilo
- Ka'u: Ocean View, Na'alehu
- Kohala: Waikoloa, Kamuela, Kapa'au
- Puna: Kurtistown, Mountain View, Pāhoa, Volcano

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aina-based and Culture-based education</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian-focused early education (childcare, preschool, etc.)</td>
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<td>Training in cultural practices (lu'au, traditional farming, hula, genealogy, knowledge of wind, rain, mountains, etc.)</td>
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<table>
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<th>HEALTH</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kupuna care</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food sovereignty (rights to healthy food produced sustainably)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Malama 'Aina, healthy natural environment (low pollution, access to clean water, etc.)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High cost of health insurance and other healthcare expenses</td>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to land for agriculture</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to ocean for fishing</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy neighborhoods (access to parks, walkable, low commuting time, access to fresh healthy food and water, low crime)</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>ECONOMICS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Malama 'Aina, healthy natural environment (low pollution, access to clean water, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Childcare and kupuna care support for working 'ohana (families)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration of 'i'ikalo (limu patch) and lo`ilopa (fishpond)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Focus Group
Hawai'i Island Participants

3
no. of participants
7%
% of participants

13
no. of participants
29%
% of participants

23
no. of participants
51%
% of participants

NO ANSWER

45 participants
185,079 population

Focus Group
Hawai'i Island Highlights

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Number of Responses</th>
<th>Percent Participation</th>
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<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
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<tr>
<td>HOUSING</td>
<td>141</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECONOMICS</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Community Survey Open-Ended Questions

What are the greatest challenges facing you and your family right now?

Community Survey Open-Ended Questions

What are the greatest challenges you see facing Native Hawaiian communities right now?
### Community Survey Open-Ended Questions

What are the greatest strengths and assets of Native Hawaiian communities?

### Educational Pathways

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OHA STAFF</th>
<th>COMMUNITY SURVEY</th>
<th>FOCUS GROUPS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 'Aina-based and culture-based education
- Financial literacy/ economic education
- Training in cultural practices
- Vocational apprenticeship training
- Hawaiian-focused early education
- Safe schools and neighborhoods
- Teacher training in Hawaiian culture and history
Respondents and participants are hungry for 'āina-based education, 'ōlelo Hawai'i, and practical skills to support financial independence and legal literacy. OHA beneficiaries also expressed a desire for free education as money should not be a barrier to education, nor should keiki begin a career already in debt. OHA should increase support for charter schools, vocational training, as well as wellness education for kūpuna and their caregivers.
Respondents and participants expressed a need for greater access to traditional Hawaiian healthcare and alternative healing practices. OHA should increase behavioral mental health programs for the incarcerated and homeless. Whether through community-based health clinics with practicing Hawaiian doctors that offer traditional Hawaiian medicine and healing or through ‘āina-based rehabilitation programs, OHA beneficiaries recognize the value of lā‘au lapa‘au, traditional foods, and spiritual well-being to promote healthy communities.

### Quality Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OHA Staff</th>
<th>Community Survey</th>
<th>Focus Groups</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership affordability</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental affordability</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access to ocean for fishing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to land for agriculture</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing subsidies</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support DHHL &amp; others to develop housing</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop OHA property for affordable housing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy neighborhoods</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing supply</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Housing for OHA beneficiaries is directly tied to access to land and financial stability. When families cannot afford to buy a home, or even rent, they end up moving away. Families who have land and homes often cannot afford property taxes. Many Hawaiians are also frustrated with the structure of Hawaiian Homes and would like to see OHA collaborate with DHHL to increase the supply of affordable housing.

### Economic Stability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Areas</th>
<th>OHA Staff</th>
<th>Community Survey</th>
<th>Focus Groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Childcare &amp; Kupuna care support for working 'ohana</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mālama ʻĀina</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian business ownership</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of &amp; access to cultural sites, resources, and iwi</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings &amp; assets development</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from PLT to build Native Hawaiian Trust funding</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergenerational poverty</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration of lo’i kalo (taro patch) &amp; loko i’a (fishpond)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Ohana resource management</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergenerational poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial lending institutions/banks controlled by Native Hawaiian communities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The high cost of living coupled with low paying jobs continues to move people out of Hawai‘i for better opportunities. Respondents expressed being consumed with working more than one job to put food on the table or taking off from work to take care of their keiki or kūpuna. However, if there are monies generated to build Native Hawaiian Trust funding and/or additional resources are made available to support the restoration of traditional food systems and other alternative livelihoods, then OHA beneficiaries will be more successful.
## Strategy + Tactic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGY</th>
<th>TACTIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What are we doing?</td>
<td>Question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>Timeframe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overarching</td>
<td>Perspective</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An action plan to achieve an overall mission or goal

| Basic Definition       | Specific measurable actions that will be taken to implement a strategy |

### Overarching Perspective

**Basic Definition**

Educational Pathways

**Mo'omeheu**

Educational Pathways

**'Aina**

### Strategy Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIRECTION</th>
<th>FOUNDATION</th>
<th>STRATEGY</th>
<th>TACTICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Educational Pathways | Mo'omeheu | Increase use of Hawaiian language in educational settings | a. Provide funding to support 'ōlelo curriculum development in public charter schools  
b. Advocate for acceptance of educational assessment in 'ōlelo Hawai'i |
| Educational Pathways | 'Aina      | Increase access to 'āina-based education     | a. Complete a study on impact of 'āina-based education on Native Hawaiian student success  
b. Provide scholarships for 'āina-based education to increase workforce |
Next Steps

1. Got questions? Schedule a one-on-one meeting with DTL before August 19

2. Ha'awina: Using the worksheet create 1-3 strategies that are aligned with OHA Directions and Foundations
   » Email completed worksheet to oha@dtlstudio.com by August 15

3. Board of Trustee Workshop II on August 22, 2019
   » Discuss strategies and timeframes

MAHALO!
AHONUI HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION

DESCRIPTION:

On February 8th, 2019, Ahonui Homestead Association (AHA) was established. AHA members include DHHL applicants who have been waitlisted between 1950 and 2019, successors, and lessees.

Our Mission to restore and rehabilitate Native Hawaiians beneficiaries and/or indigenous descendants to their land as bona fide indicated by Prince Jonah Kuhio, Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (section 213 as amended) and Hawaii Organic Act.

Our Vision is to seek restoration for Native Hawaiian beneficiaries to their land and to prevent homelessness and hardship due to the high cost of rent. To restore skills to our (Native Hawaiian) beneficiaries in budgeting, fishing, farming, repairing, maintenance, trading or bartering, gathering rights, accountability and responsibility as stewards of the land from Mauka (mountain) and Makai (ocean). To increase self-determination through self-governance to beneficiaries participating in discussions on issues, concerns, and solutions.

And to further serve, protect and preserve the interest of the Native Hawaiian beneficiaries of the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust and address the community's needs in health, education, housing, social services, kupuna care, keiki care, business, employment, culture and arts.
Strategic Plan as Pilot Project for June 2019

Vision:

a. To restore Native Hawaiian beneficiaries to their land and to prevent houseless and hardship due to the high cost of rent.

b. To restore skills to our (Native Hawaiian) beneficiaries in budgeting, fishing, farming, repairing, maintenance, trading or bartering, gather rights, and accountability/responsibility as stewards of the land and ocean.

c. To increase self-determination to beneficiaries through participation in discussions on issues, concerns, and resolutions.

Mission: To restore and rehabilitate Native Hawaiian beneficiaries and/or indigenous decedents to their land as bona fide indicated by Prince Jonah Kuhio, Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (section 213 as amended and Hawaii Organic Act.

To obtain from the department (DHHL) as authorized to lease to the native Hawaiians the right to use and occupy the tract (parcel)... The department shall whenever tract (parcel) are available, enter into such a lease with applicants who were determined qualified (waitlisted), the department shall perform the conditions of such lease.

By Congress the “rehabilitation of native Hawaiian and their families...provide general welfare, to improve, and perpetuate the Hawaiian cultural through education, economic, politically, and socially not limited to construction, reconstruction operations and maintenance of revenue-producing improvements intended to benefit occupants of Hawaiian home lands; for investment in water and other utilities, supplies, equipment, and goods for current and future occupants.”

Hawaiian Home Lands Commission (HHC) shall support and approve as cited in the Hawaiian Home Lands Commission Act section 213 as amended.

Goal: To secure long-term agriculture lease without or with minimum infrastructure (roads) on TMK#56006017 (376.56 acre parcel) and TMK#56002026 (13.5 acre) 2 parcels combined of 390.06 acre and to restore 175 beneficiaries on their land.

To decrease agriculture waitlist, decrease stress on extended families, prevent houselessness and government intervention.
1. **Housing/Agriculture Land: Area of interest: Mauka Ualapu’e**

Ualapu’e is located approximately fifteen (15) miles east of Kaunakakai town and is identified as one of 3, Ahupua’a. It location is perfect for farming (land/aquaculture) and sustainability. There are two parcels currently in the Ahupua’a of Ualapu’e designated as Agriculture land use and is available in DHHL inventory identified as TMK#56006017 (376.5 ac) and TMK#56002026 (13.5 ac) combined to 390 acres.

According to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and Molokai Island Regional Plan dated 2005/2010. A proposal to build 74 residential homes on 25 acres and developed in two phase sub-division of 27 and 47 homes on agriculture parcel. Until today there are no funds allocations, hence the project has been deferred or suspended.

The beneficiaries are requesting that DHHL who is currently the benefactor of trust, whose kuleana is to assist beneficiaries by releasing 390 acres to 175 beneficiaries who are currently waitlisted and are at least 50% and above of Hawaiian descendants blood quantum. Beneficiaries’ plans are to cultivate the ‘aina and kai for the purpose of sustainability of food and shelter for raising their families. The Beneficiaries are entitled to carry out their kuleana of stewardship per the HHC Act.

On Molokai families helping families (Ohana) are viewed valuable however there are tradeoffs for this gesture of love and that is, unintended stress, quarrels, fights, and inappropriate behaviors toward members. These behaviors and family relationships usually result in houselessness, animosity, and local government intervention.

The roads on Moloka’i are the kuleana of both the County (side streets/roads) and State the Kamehameha V Highway.

3. **Cultural Resources and Traditions:**

Ualapu’e is known significantly for sweet potatoes and traditional cultural and natural resources eco system for farming, Loko i’a (fishponds), lo’i kalo (taro patches) on the Mauka (mountain) and on Makai (ocean). In 1901, it’s been reported by Cobb that Ualapu’e was known to be used commercially till 1960 until the tsunami in 1966 that damaged the fishpond. Ualapu’e fishpond is known to bring abundance for mullets and clams.

The nearest fishpond provides education, storytelling, restoration and preservation by Ma’ana non-profit organization. The Mana ‘e community has a strong connection to cultural traditions and lifestyles. The community members are active on issues/concerns, and with protecting and preserving their gathering rights.

The plans are to reforest with native plants on the Mauka and Makai and to rejuvenate and cultivate the soil to it natural origin as possible to bring balance to the eco system once again.

cora.schnackenberg@yahoo.com
Historical sites:

Ualapu‘e has special places called Pu‘ukuhe Heiau and Kahua Maika of Ka‘akeke known as a game field. Ualapu‘e wind is called Makaolehua (Kanepuu 1867).

Time Line:
April – June 2019 (2 1/2 months)

a. To obtain long-term agriculture TMK#56006017 and TMK#56002026 parcels (attachment C).
b. Applicants will be contacted by chronological dates as indicated on DHHL waitlist (attachment B). Solicit choice of “ag lots with infrastructure or without or Hoolehua or Ualapu‘e.
c. Applicant clearance with DHHL to initiate processing.
d. DHHL to award 175 beneficiaries with 2 acres (dwelling/farming) either on TMK#56006017 or TMK#56002026 (390 acres) parcel with approximately 26-40 acres of roadways and/or community facility/utilization.

June – August 2019 (2 1/2 months)
e. To arrange and schedule a meeting with new leases (beneficiaries).
   - Collaboration: lists of individual strength and networks
   - Initiate and engage on ideas on a Kuleana Community plan
   - Identify/suggestions operational logistics
   - Identify/suggestions emergencies pathways
   - Identify an action plan
   - Develop a draft of Community Plan
   - Plan approval & Implement plan
   - Attachments: “C” Proposed Wastewater & Solid Waste system “D” Organic toilet

August – October 2019 (2 1/2 months)
   - Finance/ Trust Funds: (DHHL) funds to rehabilitate beneficiaries’ to their land.
   - Provide the clearance and access of roadway from main highway to parcel.
   - Provide clearance around the entire parcel
   - Provide clearance separating by acreage within parcel
   - Beneficiaries reside on land

Indicator: Beneficiaries obtained lease status and reside on agriculture land.

November 2019 Molokai Regional Plan is submitted to HHC for approval.
Goals: To increase, restore, or obtain skills for individual growth and self-determination and governance.
- Education/Partnership and Health & Wellness (attachment E)
- Maui Equal Opportunity (MEO)-budgeting
- UH-CTAHR-Farming
- Child and Family Service-Skill Building Communication and Relationship
- Na Powai & Community faith based churches/organization - Spiritual support/wellness
- MCC or Volunteers Kumu - Hawaiian language in oral/written
- Kupuna Practitioner-Cultural practices/knowledge on limu, hula, fishing etc.
- Hui Na’auao – Education on Self-Determination & Self-Governance
- Ma’ana – Education on Restoration & Preservation
- US Department of Interior (DOI) – Educate on Native Hawaiian Rights of the 125 amendments within the HHCAct

Information will be announced by bulletin posting or mail or house to house as agreed upon by beneficiaries.

Indicators: Participant attended services and implemented skills.

2. Policy/Legislation: (Beneficiaries-new leases)
Goals: To collaborate and develop plan to meet families need.
Indicators: Policies and procedures are developed and implemented

3. Organization:
Goals: Obtain association status with membership
Indicator: Secured 35-40% members

4. Long-Term Goals: The Rehabilitation of Native Hawaiians per the HHC Act
   - To maintain family dwelling
   - To subsistence lifestyle for food sources through farming, fishing, lo’i, and aqua-culture.
   - To maintaining collaboration and implementation of Molokai Regional community plan

5. Committees:
   a) Housing/Land
   b) Finances/Support
   c) Education/Partnership and Health/Wellness
   d) Policy/Legislation
   e) Organization/Health

cora.schnackenberg@yahoo.com
REFERENCES:

1. Molokai Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (2016)
   • Beneficiaries Waitlist for agriculture (1024), Residential (771) and Pastoral (197)
2. Mana’e GIS Mapping Project dated May 2008 and Prepared by Markline LLC, and supports a Pilot Project
   • Identified ahupua’a and acreages on the east end of Molokai
   • Specifically for Loko i’a (fishponds) Lo’i (taro patches) and Mauka (mountain/hillside) farming
   • Figure 2 – Ahupua’a Map of Mana’e
   • Figure 3 Building permits issued in Mana’e
   • Figure 4 and 5 – Mana’e Wetlands, Fishponds, Ahupua’a Boundaries
   • Figure 6 and 7 – Natural and Cultural Resources
   • Figure 8 - Wetlands, Natural and Cultural Resources on Aerial Imagery
   • Figure 9 Historic Land Use Maps

(Mana’e GIS Mapping Project dated May 2008 and Prepared by Markline LLC)

3. K. Nihipali informational handout dated 1/30/19
4. Molokai Island Community Plan dated 12/17/18
5. Maui County Planning Director’s Office RE: Wellhead Protection Overlay District
   • Hualapai is identified as Overlay District Map No.11 (attachment B)
   • Protect drinking water by anticipating 2 year and 10 year changes that may impact water well.
   • Water may be accessible and available to parcel location