

STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
560 N. NIMITZ HIGHWAY, SUITE 200
(VIRTUAL MEETING - VIA ZOOM WEBINAR)

Due to COVID-19, the OHA Board of Trustees and its standing committees will hold virtual meetings until further notice. The virtual meeting can be viewed and observed via livestream on OHA's website at www.oha.org/livestream or listened by phone: (213) 338-8477.

A physical meeting location open to the general public will be available at Lanai High & Elementary School, 555 Fraser Ave. Lanai City, HI. 96763

Minutes of the
LANAI ISLAND COMMUNITY MEETING
MINUTES
August 5, 2023
11:00 a.m.

ATTENDANCE:

Trustee Hulu Lindsey
Trustee Kaleihikina Akaka
Trustee Keli'i Akina
Trustee Brickwood Galuteria
Trustee Keoni Souza

BOT STAFF:

Lehua Itokazu, Board Secretary

ADMINISTRATION:

Colin Kippen, Interim CEO
Kaimo Muhlestein, BSA

GUEST:

Jonathan Sprague
Ben Ostrander
Diane Preza

Call to Order

Chair Hulu Lindsey Calls the Board of Trustees Meeting to order for Saturday, August 5, 2023 at 11:03 a.m. Board Secretary, please do a roll call.

MEMBERS			Present	TIME ARRIVED
TRUSTEE	DAN	AHUNA		Excused
TRUSTEE	KALEI	AKAKA	X	
TRUSTEE	KELI'I	AKINA	X	
TRUSTEE	LUANA	ALAPA		Excused
TRUSTEE	BRICKWOOD	GALUTERIA	X	
TRUSTEE	KEONI	SOUZA	X	
TRUSTEE	MILILANI	TRASK		Excused
TRUSTEE	JOHN	WAIHE'E		Excused
CHAIRPERSON	CARMEN HULU	LINDSEY	X	
			5	

At the Call to Order, **five (5)** Trustees are PRESENT, thereby constituting a quorum.

II. Introductions

Chair Hulu Lindsey Today we have our Interim CEO - Colin Kippen, Kaimo Muhlestein - BSA, and the Board Secretary - Lehua Itokazu. At this time, I will ask each Trustee to introduce themselves.

Trustee Akina Aloha, I am Keli'i Akina, Trustee At-Large. It is a privilege to be able to come on island after being away for so long. I look forward to hearing your mana'o. We need to know and hear what you are thinking. Mahalo.

Trustee Souza Aloha mai kākou, this is my first time to Lāna'i and I look forward to hearing from you to see how OHA can serve and help. Thank you.

Trustee Akaka Aloha pumehana, I am Kalei Akaka and I am honored to serve as your O'ahu Trustee and your Chair of Beneficiary Empowerment and Advocacy. I would like to mahalo Chair, Lehua, Anthony, and Ka'imo for making today possible. Mahalo to you all for coming to day. We look forward to hearing your mana'o, we are here with open hearts and open minds. Joining me today is my husband Tyler and our baby. Mahalo for welcoming us here on Lāna'i.

Trustee Galuteria Aloha, it is nice to see everybody, and good to see some friends. Thank you for coming down, we are here to talk story and see in whatever way we can help. Aloha.

Chair Hulu Lindsey Mahalo nui Trustees. I am Hulu Lindsey, the Maui Trustee, and I am the serving as the Chair of the Board.

III. Status of OHA Activities: Ka Pouhana/CEO's Lana'i Island Community Report and Update on OHA's activities.

Colin Kippen, Interim CEO Aloha everyone, I am the Interim CEO, and this is my third tour of duty here at the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. I want to speak to you folks briefly about our mission. Our mission talks about bettering the conditions. We are spending time on finding out what the conditions are and what needs to be changed. To change something, you must know where you are starting from. After the meeting, we will be providing all the information on our website. This information is about your island, Lānaʻi. A few things that we know about your island and what is important to you is the conservations, transportation – getting on and off your island, healthcare – long term care. We look forward to hearing from you and what your thoughts and needs are.

Community Presentations

1. Pūlama Lānaʻi – Diane Preza

Diane Preza Aloha everyone, thank you for traveling here. I am Diane Preza and I am the director of culture and historic preservation. The vision of Pūlama is to create a self-sustaining, vibrant community for future generations. Jonathan and Ben are here to share with you our plan on how we hope to make this happen.

Jonathan Sprague Aloha, I am Jonathan Sprague, the co-director of Pūlama Lānaʻi. The mission of my department is to support and sustain our island community. Three ways to think of this are from an economic perspective, a social cultural perspective, and a natural resource perspective. For a community to thrive in such a small place such as here, you need these three things to be in harmony. When they are fully staffed, they are 23 strong and responsibilities are broken up into three parts: 1) protect the native species that call this place home, 2) control the non-native invasive species that harm those resources, and lastly 3) biosecurity - keeping anything harmful from getting here in the first place. The issues we are facing are deforestation, over-grazing, and the erosion of the coastline that depleted 300 feet in less than 100 years. Given that Lānaʻi has the least fresh water in it's aquifer, protecting and restoring it's resources is primary and a challenge. Much of their effort towards their project is assess the current conditions and threats to the project area. Their hope is to combine the effort and knowledge of the community members and external partners in the program to start healing some of the damage.

Ben Ostrander Works in the preservation department of Pūlama Lānaʻi. He recognizes that Lānaʻi is less developed than the other islands and how lucky they are. It's important to get the community involved in the interpretation, education, and stewardship of these places. The ongoing effort of preservation is not to develop, but if things go in that direction, they will continue to monitor. He stresses that keeping certain special areas familiar to the entire community will build respect value by the people.

Trustee Akina Do you have any ideas as to how Pūlama Lānaʻi is pursuing sustainability on one hand and managing development on the other? What steps can be taken?

Ben Ostrander Of course, all cultures should but especially the host culture should highlight these places. Resources of historical nature are important. I am not sure how to handle that.

Trustee Akina I just wanted to hear your thoughts about Hawaiians being priced out of paradise.

Diane Preza I am Hawaiian and I am fortunate enough to live on Hawaiian Homelands. Many people do not have the blood quantum. Like everywhere else, we need help on Lānaʻi. The county has 115 acres located below Hawaiian Homelands ready to be developed. She and others are trying to help get some of the land developed and possibly have Hawaiian families be eligible to build and own their own homes. She would like OHA to help advocate for this to happen too.

Trustee Galuteria For clarity, what is the population of Lanai?

Diane Preza 3,200

Trustee Galuteria Of that number, what is the percentage of Hawaiians? And what percent is kūpuna?

Diane Preza 11% are Hawaiians and maybe 30% of that are kūpuna.

Trustee Galuteria What is the main industry on Lānaʻi?

Diane Preza Tourism. It would be nice to diversify. The one good thing about our tourism here is that it is low density.

Trustee Akaka Is there agriculture?

Diane Preza We do have some, we have hydroponics that exports vegetables through Sensei Farms. There are some small farms here on Lānaʻi.

Trustee Galuteria Is the island self-sustained? To be self-sustained, you not only have to grow the food but the farmers.

Diane Preza We rely on the barge.

Trustee Galuteria Okay, let's talk about the youth. Do they stay or do they leave? And over the span of 20 years, did the population stay the same?

Diane Preza Majority of them leave. This past graduating class, there were 44 students and 62% went on to college. Over time I believe it was raised a little bit due to people that work at the resorts. People want to come home, but I think housing is an issue and the lack of diversity of the economy.

Trustee Akaka What is the cost of a community garden?

Diane Preza I believe it is \$50 a month but a lot of people garden in their own yards.

New Business

1. Committee on Resource Management

A. Action Item RM #23-18: Approve the Awarding of Kākoʻo Grants, from Solicitation #23-11.01, published April 20, 2023

Trustee Akaka Your Committee on Resource Management, having met on August 2, 2023, and after full and free discussion, recommends approval of the following action to the Board of Trustees:

Action

Approve the following Fiscal Year 2023 Kāko‘o Grants, Solicitation #23-11.01 disbursements totaling \$110,000 from Core Operating Budget (Object Code 56530):

Organization Name	Award Amount Recommendation
Going Home Hawaii	\$25,000
Hawaiian Historical Society	\$25,000
Homestead Community Development Corporation	\$20,000
‘Aha Pūnana Leo, Inc.	\$25,000
J. Walter Cameron Center	\$15,000
Total Recommendation (5)	\$110,000

Contract execution to awardees is subject to approval of the FY23 grant budget carryover to FY24, consistent with Action Item RM #22-23E, ratified by the Board to carryover budget from FY22 to FY23.

Trustee Souza Seconds the motion.

Chair Hulu Lindsey Colin, can you explain what this grant is about.

Colin Kippen, Interim CEO This grant is for existing organizations to be able to increase their capacity and internal support.

Trustee Akaka Moves	
Approve the following Fiscal Year 2023 Kāko‘o Grants, Solicitation #23-11.01 disbursements totaling \$110,000 from Core Operating Budget (Object Code 56530):	
Organization Name	Award Amount Recommendation
Going Home Hawaii	\$25,000
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Homestead Community Development Corporation	\$20,000

‘Aha Pūnana Leo, Inc.				\$25,000		
J. Walter Cameron Center				\$15,000		
Total Recommendation (5)				\$110,000		
Contract execution to awardees is subject to approval of the FY23 grant budget carryover to FY24, consistent with Action Item RM #22-23E, ratified by the Board to carryover budget from FY22 to FY23.						
Trustee Souza Seconds the motion.						
	1	2	‘AE (YES)	‘A‘OLE (NO)	KANALUA (ABSTAIN)	EXCUSED
TRUSTEE DAN AHUNA						X
TRUSTEE KALEI AKAKA	X		X			
TRUSTEE KELI‘I AKINA			X			
TRUSTEE LUANA ALAPA						X
TRUSTEE BRICKWOOD GALUTERIA			X			
TRUSTEE J. KEONI SOUZA		X	X			
TRUSTEE MILILANI TRASK						X
TRUSTEE JOHN WAIHE‘E						X
CHAIRPERSON HULU LINDSEY			X			
TOTAL VOTE COUNT			5			4
MOTION: [] UNANIMOUS [X] PASSED [] DEFERRED [] FAILED						
Motion passes with Five (5) Yes votes, Zero (0) No votes & Four (4) Excused						

B. Action Item BOT #23-05: Appointment of the Office of Hawaiian Affair members of the Public Land Trust working group pursuant to section 3 (b) of Act 226 of 2022 Session Laws of Hawai‘i

Trustee Akaka moves to Approve the appointment of Chair Carmen Hulu Lindsey, Trustee Mililani Trask, and Sherry Broder, Esq. to the Public Land Trust working group on behalf of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs pursuant to Section 3(b) of Act 226, Session Laws of Hawai‘i 2022.

Trustee Souza Seconds the motion.

Trustee Akaka Moves						
Approve the appointment of Chair Carmen Hulu Lindsey, Trustee Mililani Trask, and Sherry Broder, Esq. to the Public Land Trust working group on behalf of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs pursuant to Section 3(b) of Act 226, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2022.						
Trustee Souza Seconds the motion.						
	1	2	'AE (YES)	'A'OLE (NO)	KANALUA (ABSTAIN)	EXCUSED
TRUSTEE DAN AHUNA						X
TRUSTEE KALEI AKAKA	X		X			
TRUSTEE KELI'I AKINA			X			
TRUSTEE LUANA ALAPA						X
TRUSTEE BRICKWOOD GALUTERIA			X			
TRUSTEE J. KEONI SOUZA		X	X			
TRUSTEE MILILANI TRASK						X
TRUSTEE JOHN WAIHE'E						X
CHAIRPERSON HULU LINDSEY			X			
TOTAL VOTE COUNT			5			4
MOTION: [] UNANIMOUS [X] PASSED [] DEFERRED [] FAILED						
Motion passes with Five (5) Yes votes, Zero (0) No votes & Four (4) Excused						

Community Concerns

Helen Tabura Shares that her concern is air transportation for kūpuna. When flights are cancelled, kūpuna are required to stay overnight and this costs them money. She also shares that she would like to see the kids back in lo'i in Maunalei. She is representing the Commission on Aging for Maui County.

Shelly Preza She thanks the Trustees for traveling to Lāna'i and gives a brief back ground on the Lāna'i Heritage Center. They have recently been updating their archive of 40,000 plus items. They also have an outreach education program which is the summer literacy program. They work with the school by creating an 'āina-based curriculum used by teachers and students. Working with Pūlama Lāna'i, they have been able to bring students to Maunalei to work in the lo'i. At the moment, the road is not passable, it is very remote and there is no service. They are trying to look at other alternatives to get students back out to the land. They offer a community-based hunting stewardship program. The program allows hunters to remove invasive ungulates. She thanks OHA for the start of their early days. She does ask for support from OHA, the new requirement that 60-70% of the people the organization serves must be Native Hawaiian makes them ineligible to qualify for an OHA grant. Needless to say, they are doing good work. Their small population of Native Hawaiians deserve to

have opportunities. She hopes that OHA can take a look at their grant requirements and see if there is anything they could do to qualify for other grants.

Diane Preza She thanks OHA for all of their support in the past and for being on Lāna‘i. She shares that they partner with the Cultural Center and Pūlama Lāna‘i because they offer so much help for activities and things that are cultural-based for the students. She states there is a need for a substance abuse treatment center.

Robin Kay She expresses that there is no place to die in the Lāna‘i community. There are only ten long term beds at the hospital and they are expensive, \$20 - \$30K a month. The island has hospice but it is more like a respite. There is a small group of them working to have a long term facility open on Lāna‘i. Some of the things they have accomplished so far are:

1. The University of Hawai‘i put a dozen people together from various departments to build an ease assesment.
2. The Hongwanji will be renovated into a long term residency and will house 4 residents. This place will be an ARCH Adult Resident Care Home, type 1.

Momi She shares that she likes what the Lāna‘i Center has done for the keiki. She also would like to see Elison put more money into education for the kids. She shares how rich the soil was on Lāna‘i and the kalo grew with flowing water. She would like to see a program that can fix the road to the lo‘i patch. Thank you.

Annoucements

Chair Hulu Lindsey Mahalo nui to all of you for your presentations. We will take all the information back with us. Our next BOT meeting is scheduled for August 17th at 10 am.

Adjournment

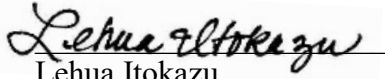
Trustee Souza Moves to adjourn the meeting.

Trustee Akaka Seconds the motion.

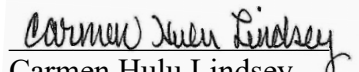
Adjournment							
TRUSTEE		1	2	'AE (YES)	A'OLE (NO)	KANALUA (ABSTAIN)	EXCUSED
DAN	AHUNA						X
KALEI	AKAKA		X	X			
KELI'I	AKINA			X			
LUANA	ALAPA						X
BRICKWOOD	GALUTERIA			X			
J. KEONI	SOUZA	X		X			
MILILANI	TRASK						X
JOHN	WAIHE'E						X
CHAIR CARMEN HULU	LINDSEY			X			
TOTAL VOTE COUNT				5			4

Chair Hulu Lindsey Adjourns the Lana‘i Island Community meeting at 12:21 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,


Lehua Itokazu
Board Secretary

As approved by the Board of Trustees March 28, 2024.


Carmen Hulu Lindsey
Chairperson, Board of Trustees

Attachments:

- 1. Excused Memo – Trustee Waihe‘e**
- 2. Community Sign-in sheet**
- 3. Kuahiwi a Kai - Handout**
- 4. BOT Action Item #23-05: Appointment of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs members of the Public Land Trust working group pursuant to Section 3(b) of Act 226, Session Laws of Hawai‘i 2022**
- 1. Lāna‘i Executive Summary**
- 2. Lāna‘i Community Report**

PHONE (808) 594-1888



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STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
560 N. NIMITZ HIGHWAY, SUITE 200
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96817

MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Carmen Hulu Lindsey, Chair
Board of Trustees (BOT)

FROM: Trustee John Waihe'e, IV, Member / At-Large

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "John Waihe'e", written over a horizontal line.

DATE: July 31, 2023

SUBJECT: ATTENDANCE FOR 8/05 LĀNA'I ISLAND BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND
COMMUNITY MEETING

I am unable to attend the Lāna'i Island Board of Trustees and Community Meeting on August 5, 2023.

This memo serves as a request to be EXCUSED from this Board and Community Meeting.

Please also extend my apologies to the rest of the Board of Trustees.

Mahalo.



OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

COMMUNITY SIGN-IN SHEET

MEETING TYPE:

☐ BOARD

☐ COMMITTEE

☒ COMMUNITY

Maui Island Community Meeting

LOCATION:

NAME AND/OR ORGANIZATION	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	AREA CODE / PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL
Helen Tabura	1			808	mail.com
Nyle Dolores					com
Shelly Preza	3				hc.org
Diane Preza	2				@gmail.com
Pam Alcorn	2				au.edu
Jonathan Sprague	5				
Lu Ann FUJIMOTO	35				,com
Robin Koye	5				mail.com
Ben Estrada	18				



Kuahiwī a Kai

Lānaʻi Watershed Conservation Program

PROGRAM REPORT, JANUARY 2019 – MARCH 2023





Green sea turtle
in Hawaiian waters

The Kuahiwi a Kai: Lānaʻi Watershed Conservation Program was launched in 2019 to strategically preserve and enhance Lānaʻi's unique natural and cultural resources from mauka to makai (from the top of the mountain down to the ocean), while encouraging community engagement and shared stewardship.

The Kuahiwi a Kai Program presents an unparalleled opportunity to demonstrate the benefits of a landscape-level watershed approach to sustainable land management and community stewardship in Hawaiʻi.

Over the past 150 years, overgrazing and mismanagement of introduced ungulates has led to unnatural erosion patterns on the island of Lānaʻi. Excessive erosion within the Kuahiwi a Kai Program boundaries continues to destroy terrestrial habitats essential to native flora and fauna, bury historic cultural sites near the coast, and smother the island's coral reefs and white sand beaches with sediment. Overgrazing has also led to an invasion of non-native plants that further degrade native habitats and alter watershed hydrology.



A Hawaiian petrel
shelters in a burrow
on Lānaʻi.





Extremely rare plants such as the 'āwikiwiki, a perennial climber in the pea family, could face extinction without conservation efforts in Lānaʻi and other Hawaiian islands.

Program Overview

The Kuahiwi a Kai Program represents a first-of-it's-kind, comprehensive effort to apply the concept of “mauka to makai” — from the top of the mountain down to the ocean — to landscape-scale conservation projects across 20,000 contiguous acres of unique habitat essential for native species that are federally listed as threatened or endangered.

Since the early 1990s, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) has been investing in the protection of native species and habitats in Hawaiʻi. In 2009, the Foundation completed a long-term strategic planning effort aimed at producing measurable results for key Hawaiian forest bird species.

Since the adoption of this strategic plan, considerable on-the-ground conservation progress has been made through a suite of NFWF programs, including the Hawaiʻi Conservation Business Plan, Pacific Seabird Program, and Coral Reef Conservation Fund.

Between 2010-2020, NFWF awarded \$22.5 million to 128 projects throughout Hawaiʻi, and leveraged more than \$26.3

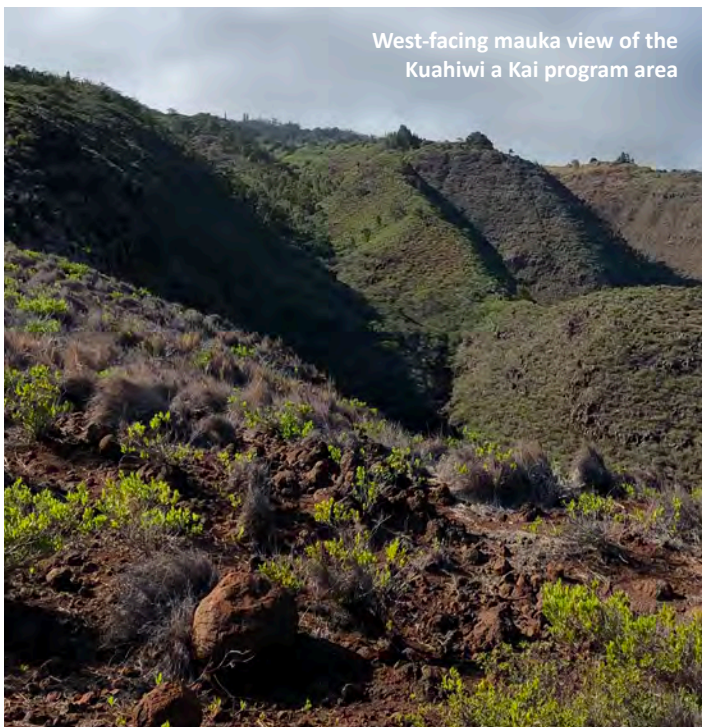
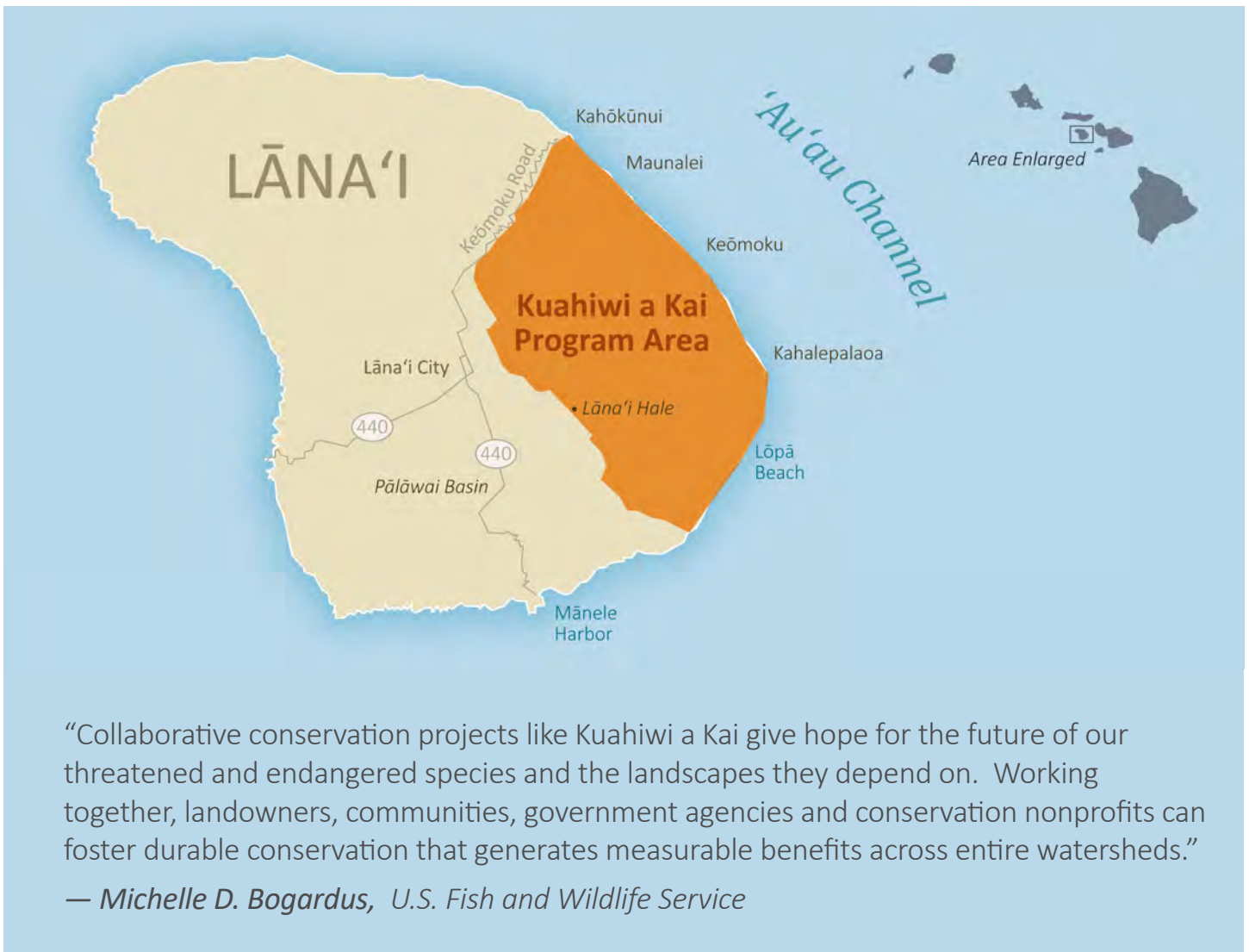
million in matching resources for a total conservation impact of nearly \$49 million.

In January 2019, NFWF and Pūlama Lānaʻi entered into a partnership to facilitate federal, state and private collaborations in conservation efforts on northeastern Lānaʻi. The partnership has been instrumental in coordinating resources and expertise to restore and enhance Lānaʻi's native fish and wildlife.

Through the partnership, the Kuahiwi a Kai: Lānaʻi Watershed Conservation Program was developed to strategically preserve and enhance Lānaʻi's unique natural and cultural resources from mauka to makai (from the top of the mountain down to the ocean), while encouraging community

Part of the mountainous
focal area of the Kuahiwi
a Kai Program



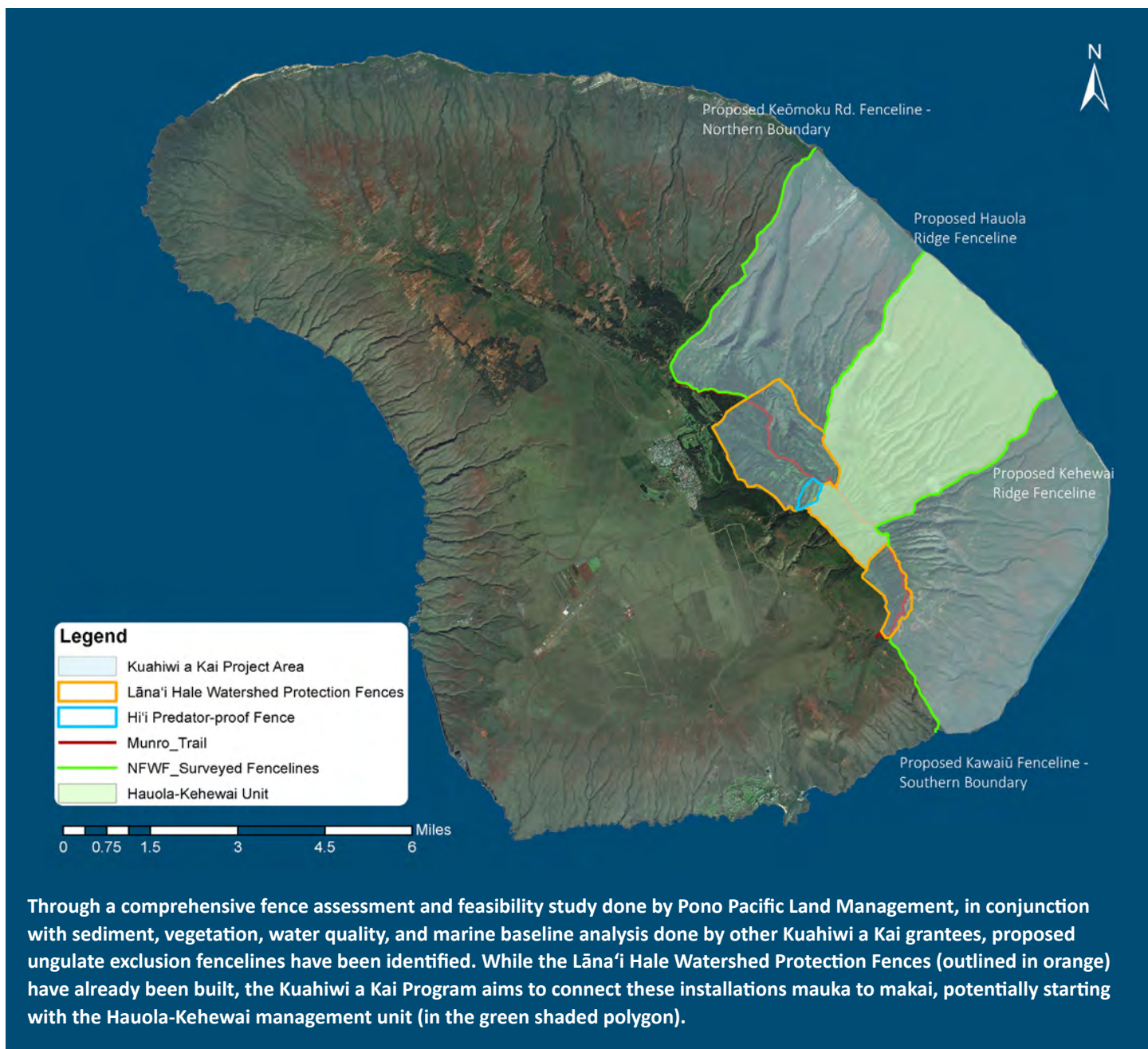


engagement and shared stewardship. The program showcases the interconnectivity of conservation actions among landscapes and species, where a limited number of property owners provides a rare opportunity to establish this comprehensive approach to land management.

PROGRAM GOALS

The goals of the Kuahiwi a Kai Program are to:

- Reduce sediment runoff to nearshore reefs
- Restore native vegetation to improve watershed health
- Protect and enhance populations of endangered and endemic species
- Improve habitat and predator management for Hawaiian petrel (‘ua‘u)
- Improve the quality of the landscape for the local community and visitors through preservation of nearshore resources, beaches and cultural sites
- Increase community conservation ethic and involvement in landscape protection efforts



FUNDING SUMMARY

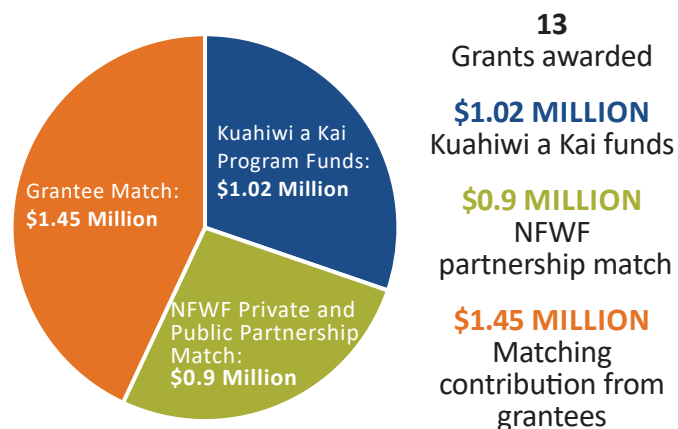
To date, a wide variety of potential partners expressed interest in supporting the goals and objectives of the Kuahiwi a Kai program's landscape-level approach to conservation on northeastern Lānaʻi.

Kuahiwi a Kai program funds of **\$1.02 million**, with additional support from NFWF partnerships in the amount of **\$0.9 million**, has funded **13 grants** since 2020.

The projects awarded are expected to generate more than **\$1.45 million** in matching contributions from grantees.

The total conservation impact of the Kuahiwi a Kai program is **\$3.37 million**.

\$3.37 MILLION CONSERVATION IMPACT





Overgrazing of native vegetation by nonnative ungulates results in plumes of sediment being washed down onto the shorelines and coral reefs of Lānaʻi.

Watershed Approach

Over a century ago, the Keōmoku coast of Lānaʻi was home to white-sand beaches. More than 150 years of mismanagement of introduced ungulates has led to drastic erosion in many parts of the island. Axis deer and other large herbivores have stripped away native vegetation, allowing rainwater to carry soils downslope, smothering shorelines and coral reefs with plumes of brown sediment.

EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION

Excessive erosion within the Kuahiwi a Kai Program boundaries continues to destroy terrestrial habitats essential to native flora and fauna, bury historic cultural sites near the coast and smother the island's coral reefs and white sand beaches with sediment.

Overgrazing has also led to an invasion of non-native plants such as strawberry guava and invasive grasses, further degrading native habitats and altering watershed hydrology. In addition, increased soil compaction can cause flash flood events and decrease water infiltration to the island's aquifers.

WATERSHED PROTECTION

To address these issues, the program will install landscape-level, ungulate-proof fencing, mauka to makai. Building ungulate-proof fences is essential to effectively manage the large numbers of invasive axis deer and mouflon sheep that persist within the program area.

With program funding, an ungulate-proof fence and feasibility study was initiated to identify, map and provide cost estimates and implementation plans for possible fence alignments along the northern and southern borders of the program area, as well as interior fencing options to create management units.



WATERSHED CONSERVATION CHALLENGES: The natural ecosystems of Lānaʻi have suffered longterm ecological damage caused by introduced ungulates such as mouflon sheep (top left) and axis deer (top right). These animals strip away native vegetation, which leads to severe erosion and sedimentation along shorelines and coral reefs. One grant awarded through the Kuahiwi a Kai Program will enable the U.S. Geological Survey (researcher shown above) to map, model and monitor sources of fine-sediment pollution, from the ridgelines down to the shoreline, to identify priority hot spots and to track implementation strategy progress.



FENCES ARE A CRUCIAL CONSERVATION TOOL: Ungulate exclusion fences, like the one shown here being installed on Moloka'i by grantee Pono Pacific Land Management (top), are critical to improving watershed conditions and protecting native habitats. The first mauka to makai fence segment is currently under construction along the ridge of Hauola Canyon (above).

To determine the best location to install fences, the Kuahiwi a Kai Program awarded projects that will:

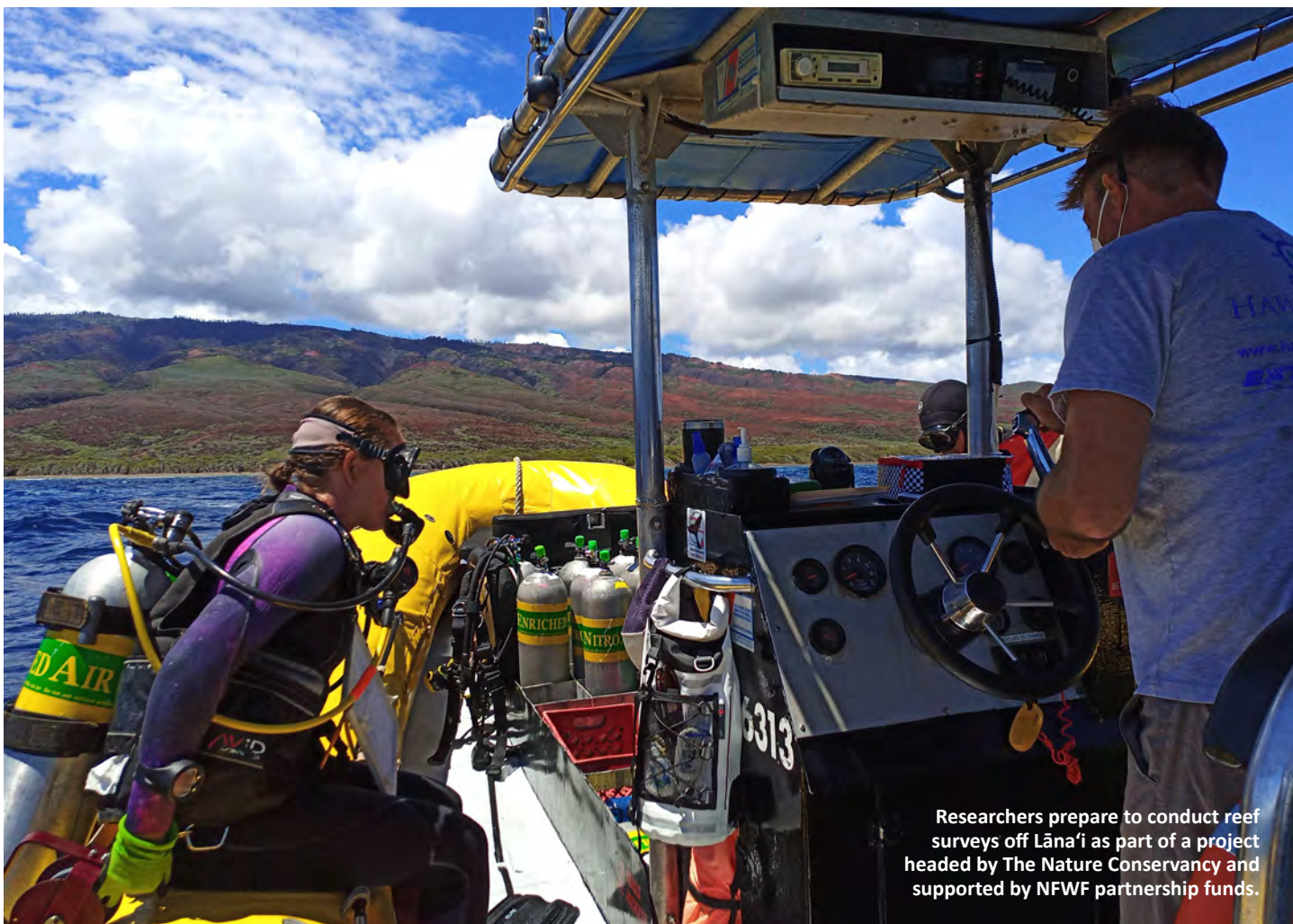
- Map, model and monitor terrestrial sources of fine-sediment pollution to identify sedimentation hot spots
- Develop native and non-native vegetation classification maps and conduct a vegetation change analysis to inform priority areas for protection and invasive plant control
- Collect benthic, fish and nearshore water quality data to determine sediment impacts on the ecosystem and establish baseline conditions for nearshore coral reefs.

This suite of first-year projects informed where the initial fenced unit will be installed and provided baseline data for monitoring sediment reduction and the watershed's response to management activities.

In the second year of the program, a grant was awarded to install a segment of the first fenceline, including the initiation of both state and federal permitting processes. In concert with this project, an ungulate management and community stewardship program was awarded to the Lāna'i Culture and Heritage Center (LCHC) to develop and implement a community-based hunting program to begin reducing the number of axis deer and mouflon sheep within the program area. To date, 160 individual resident hunters have registered to participate and over 1,700 invasive ungulates have been removed.



PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERS: By mapping the exposure of fine sediment and signs of recent erosion, scientists at the U.S. Geological Survey (top) identified likely sediment sources within the Kuahiwi a Kai study area. Sediment “trim lines” on boulders (above) show the cumulative loss of sediment since the current erosional episode began. By measuring erosion rates and cumulative erosion depths, scientists can estimate how long these erosion hot spots have been active. Grantee, Ridge to Reefs, used different planting methods of native plants within test plots to evaluate plant types and planting strategies for future restoration projects.



Coral Reef Conservation

Coral reefs play an integral part of life in Lānaʻi, supporting subsistence use, cultural practices and recreation. The island's interconnected coral reefs provide vital habitats for a colorful array of fish, sea turtles, crustaceans and other marine species. Unfortunately, warming ocean temperatures and sedimentation have weakened coral species' ability to compete with algae for hard substrate, compromising coral health and resilience to climate-related stressors such as coral bleaching.

Effective watershed management, from mauka to makai, can reduce sediment and nutrient runoff to build coral reef resilience.

While many of the reef flats surrounding the Island of Lānaʻi are severely degraded by sediment deposition from the land, there are few mapping data to understand where the sediment impacts are greatest and which drainages are the largest contributors.

With a grant awarded in 2020, The Nature Conservancy conducted reef surveys and collected water samples to assess current reef conditions, established a baseline that

will be used to evaluate impacts of future management actions and informed locations for possible priority terrestrial sediment interventions.

The results of these surveys were made available to the State of Hawai'i's Department of Aquatic Resources (DAR) for integration into their planning and outreach processes to achieve the state's commitment to effectively manage Hawai'i's nearshore ocean waters.

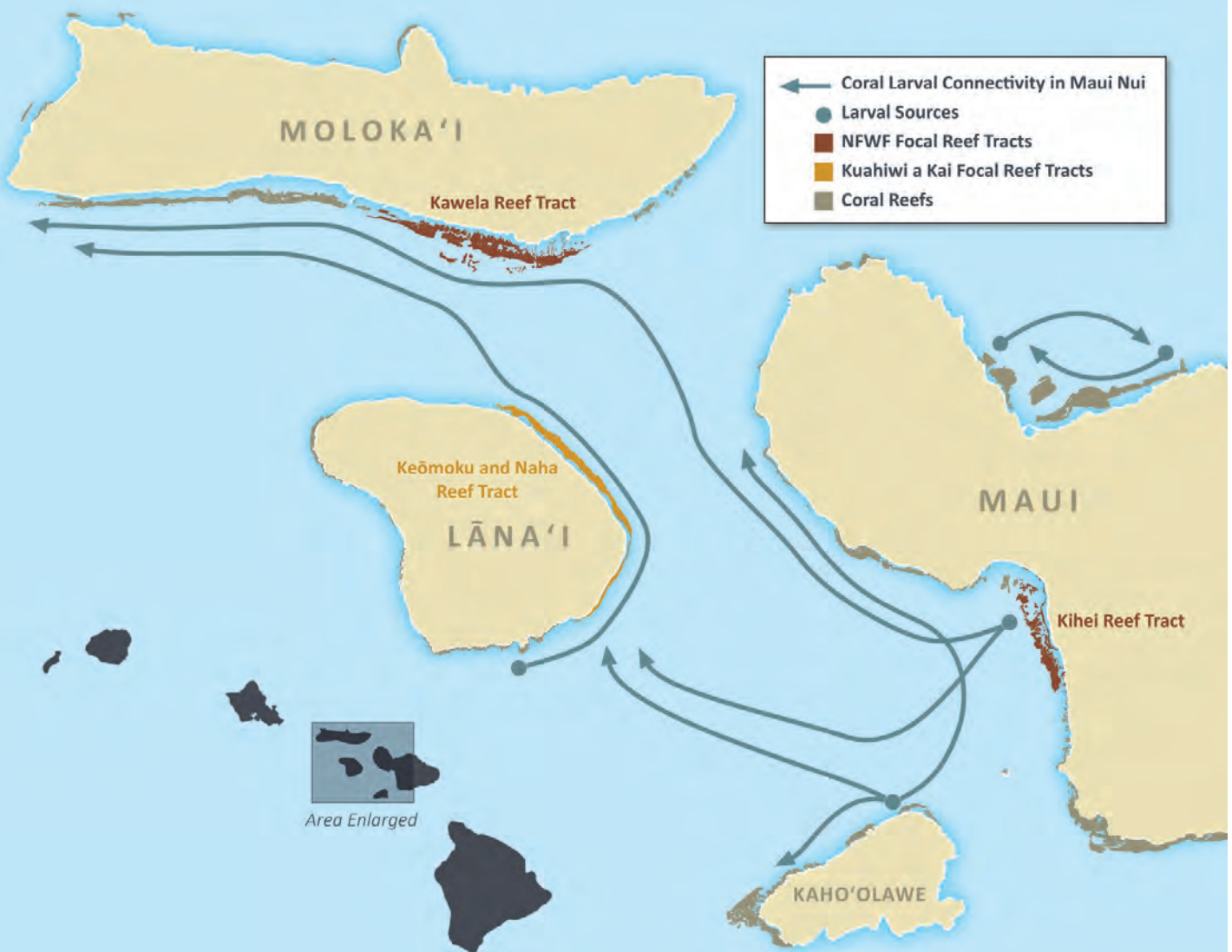
The tracking of rainfall, stream and tidal levels through the University of Hawai'i's 2020 grant is providing real-time information on watershed processes impacting the



Cauliflower coral



Herbivorous convict tangs (manini)

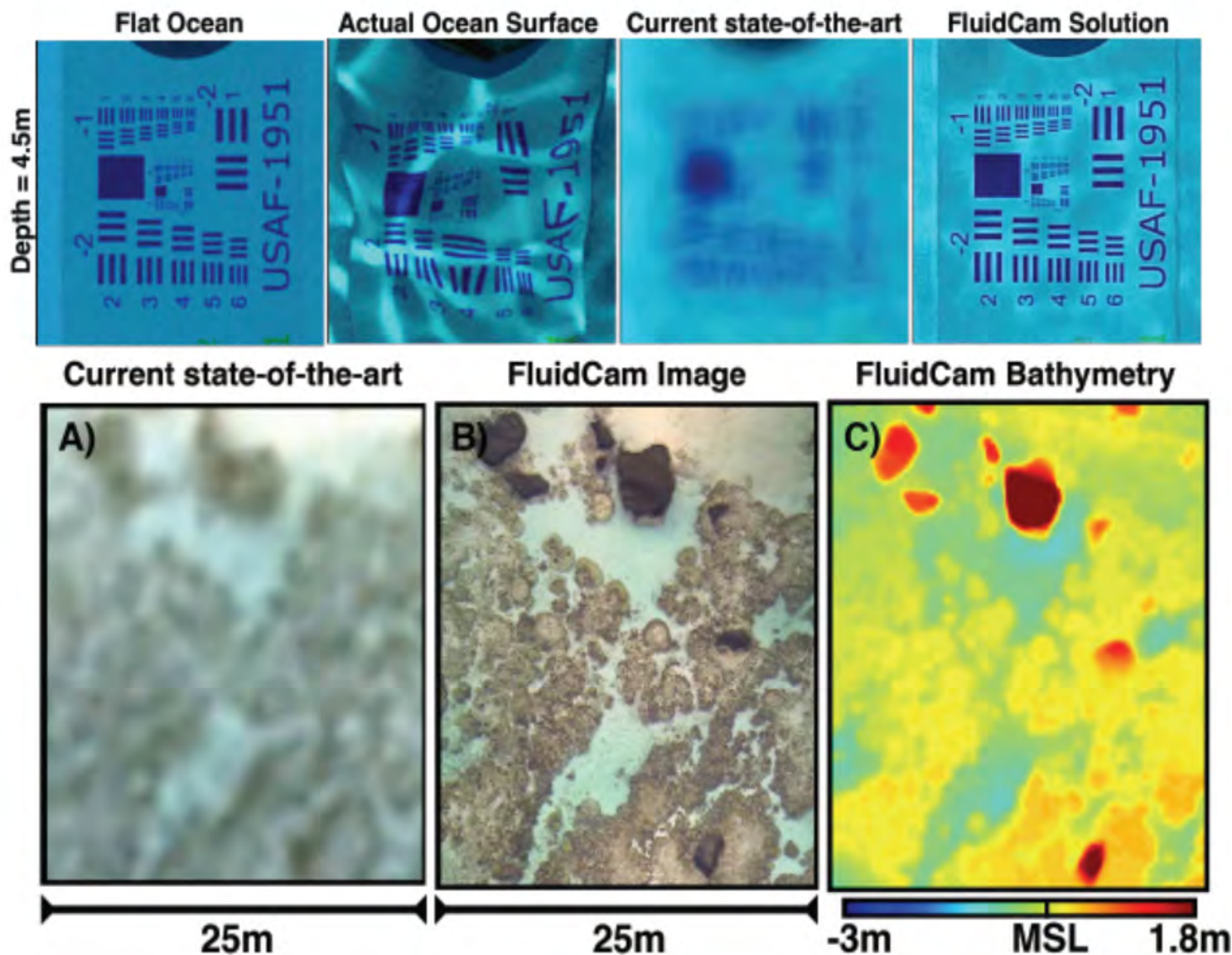


CORAL CONNECTIVITY: Strategic investments across an interconnected network of reef tracts supports coral reef resilience, strengthening sites that both provide and receive coral larvae that can grow into healthy coral colonies. Dots represent coral reef tracts that serve as important sources of coral larvae, providing an abundant supply of larvae to neighboring reefs. Arrows indicate the locations throughout Maui Nui that receive larvae from source locations. The figure is simplified and focuses on connections between NFWF's priority reef tracts; for detailed information about larval dispersal patterns throughout Maui Nui see Storlazzi *et al.* 2017.



CONSERVATION OF LĀNA'I'S CORAL REEFS: One grant awarded through the Kuahiwi a Kai Program will enable The Nature Conservancy to conduct nearshore surveys to establish a baseline of fish and coral communities (below), as well as water quality and sedimentation flow patterns along the Keōmoku coast (above).





INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY: NASA's novel FluidCam remote sensing technology enables high-resolution imaging of coral reefs at a centimeter scale. The diagram above shows FluidCam's ability to remove refractive wave distortions and caustics thereby rendering maps of the ocean floor at a level of detail previously only possible through underwater photographs.

nearshore coral reefs that will be used to support a long-term monitoring plan for the program area.

In 2021, NFWF awarded a grant to the University of Miami, in partnership with NASA, to fly select portions of the Keōmoku coast with a next-generation imaging technology called Fluid Lensing (FluidCam) and Multispectral Imaging, Detection, and Active Reflectance (MiDAR) to image underwater reefs at a centimeter-scale.

These high-resolution images of the reef ecosystem, coupled with USGS' Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) terrestrial mapping and sedimentation evaluation grant, provide a crucial bridge to understanding the impacts of sedimentation on the reef.

As the program prepares for implementation and monitoring of large-scale fencing and ungulate management, stopgap measures will be taken to promote soil stabilization in high-priority areas.

In 2020, Ridge to Reefs was awarded a grant to develop and test low-cost, near-term sediment and nutrient reduction strategies to limit runoff to the reef.

Working with local Middle and High School youth, the project built a student-run greenhouse next to the science classrooms where native plants can be grown, and piloted novel nature-based solutions to inform further implementation actions.



Hawaiian petrels nest in burrows, making them vulnerable to nonnative predators such as rats and feral cats.

Hawaiian Petrel (‘Ua‘u)

Having evolved on Pacific islands without significant ground predators, Hawaiian petrels never needed to stash their offspring in trees or along steep cliffs. Instead, these birds lay their eggs in burrows. Petrel chicks — flightless balls of gray fuzz — spend the first few months of their lives in these shallow underground nests. This has left the eggs and chicks defenseless against predatory rats and cats that have been introduced to the island by humans.

The endangered ‘ua‘u is one of two endemic seabirds to Hawai‘i that breed in a variety of remote, inland habitats throughout the main Hawaiian Islands. In 2006, a breeding colony of the Hawaiian petrel was rediscovered near the summit of Lāna‘i Hale, located at the top ridge of the Kuahiwi a Kai program area. Although the petrel colony was historically known to occur, its status was unknown and thought to have dramatically declined.

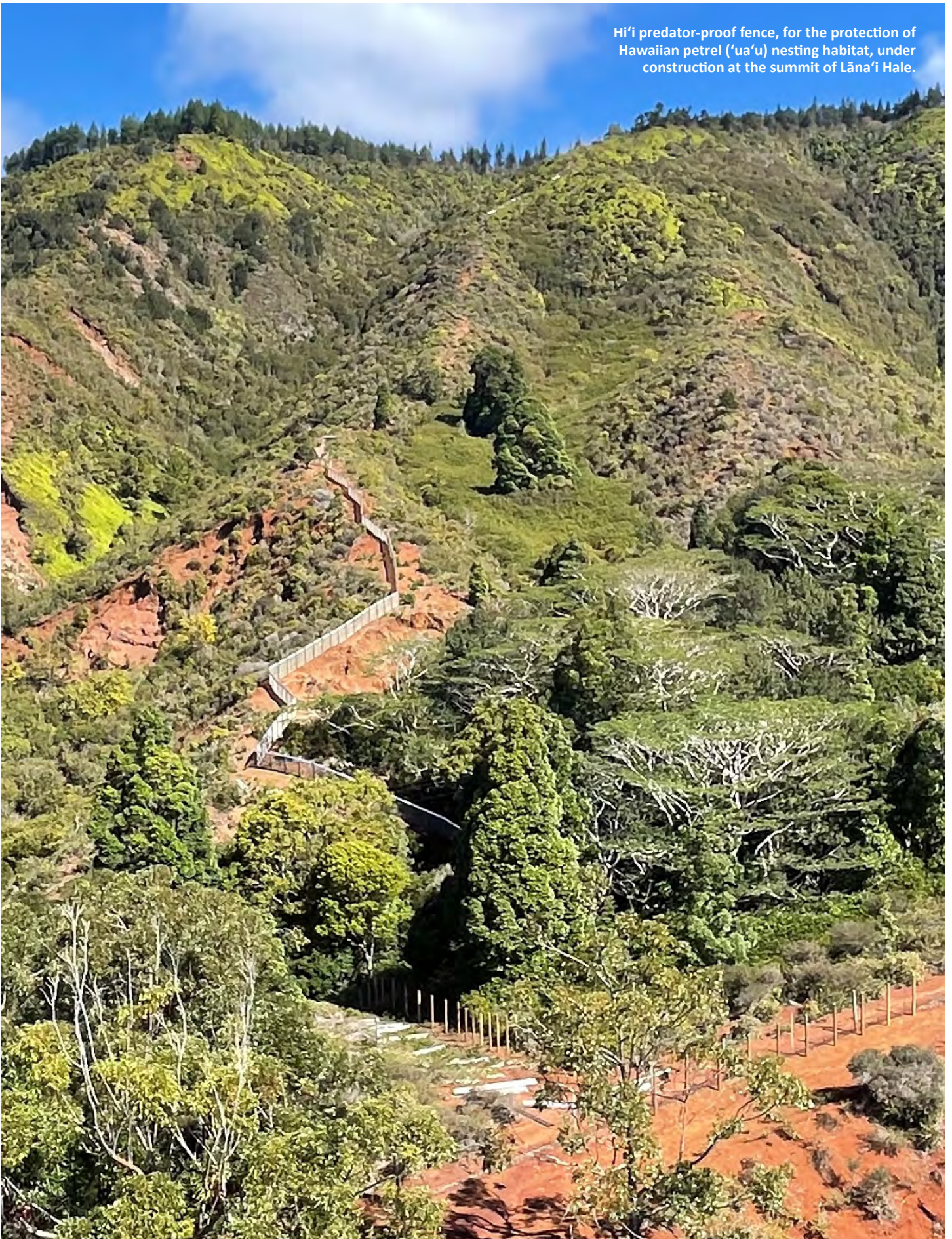
Monitoring and research on this population is ongoing, and this site has not been estimated with statistical confidence, but the population appears to be similar in abundance to the Haleakala population, where the largest number of breeding birds is currently known to exist.

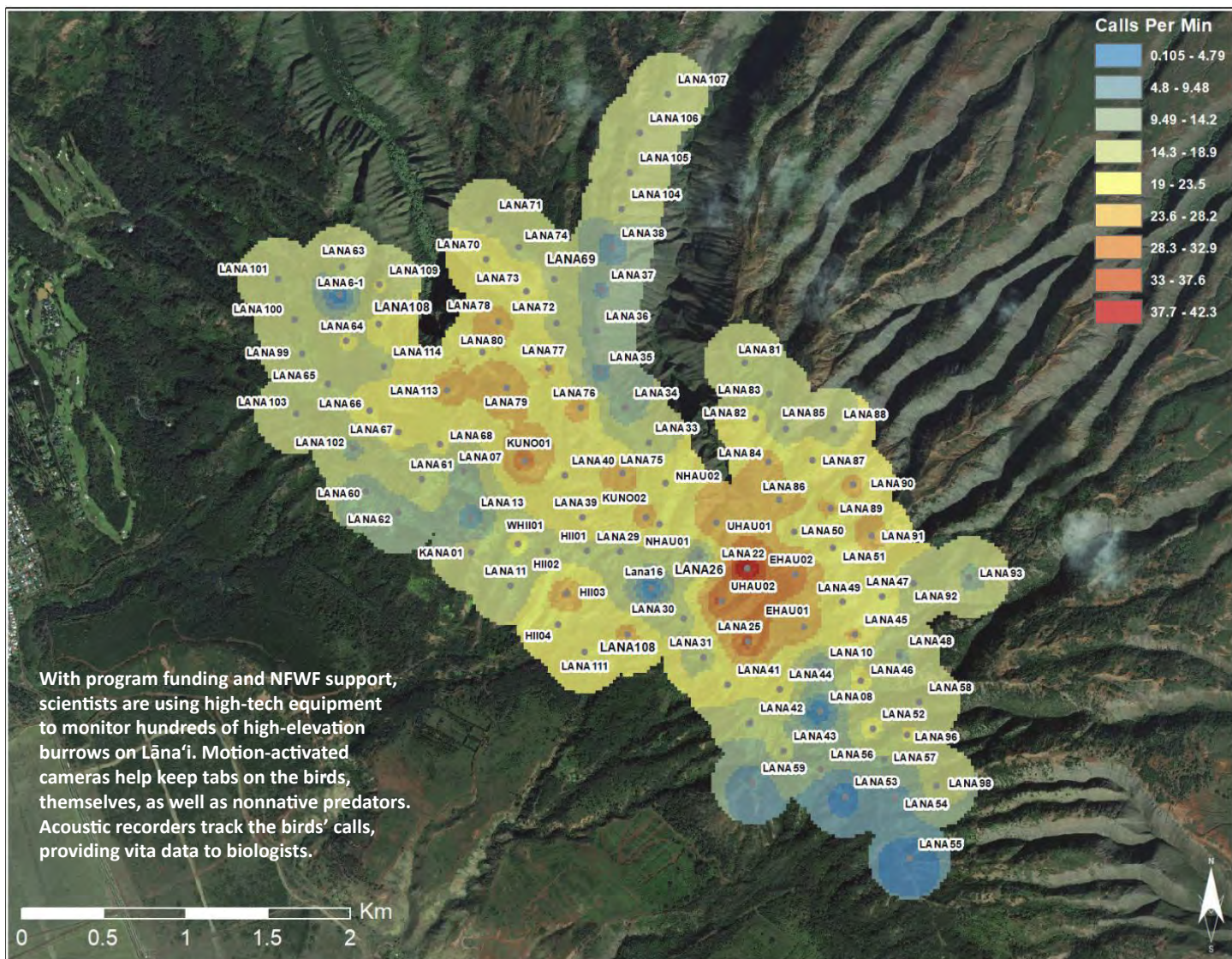
Introduced mammalian predators such as feral cats and rats have negatively impacted the reproductive success of ‘ua‘u

on Lāna‘i. Invasive vegetation is also problematic because it degrades nesting habitat by hindering effective burrow building, movement within the colony, and access to existing burrows. While predator control has expanded and is contributing to improved reproductive success, habitat loss driven by invasive plant species and erosion remain long-term threats to their persistence and recovery.

Through the support and expertise of Pūlama Lāna‘i, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kaua‘i Endangered Seabird Recovery Project, the state of Hawai‘i’s Department of Land and Natural Resources’ Division of Forestry and Wildlife, and NFWF, a five-year ‘ua‘u action plan for Lāna‘i was developed in 2017. Through this multi-partner dialog, construction of a predator-proof fence was identified as a top priority for ensuring the protection, recovery, and persistence of the species on the island.

Hi'i predator-proof fence, for the protection of Hawaiian petrel ('ua'u) nesting habitat, under construction at the summit of Lāna'i Hale.





In 2018, funding through NFWF's Pacific Seabirds Program was secured to construct a predator-proof fence around approximately 85 acres of 'ua'u nesting habitat, resulting in the largest predator-proof fence outside of New Zealand. This fence will protect more than 40 percent of the known 'ua'u burrows on Lānaʻi.

Building upon these investments, in 2019 the Kuahiwi a Kai Program awarded a grant to Zoological Society of San Diego to develop a monitoring plan for 'ua'u on Lānaʻi. Goals of the monitoring plan are to improve efficiency and ensure a robust sampling strategy for detecting changes in reproductive success and report on the effectiveness of species-specific conservation measures, including predator control and habitat restoration.

In 2020, U.S. Geological Survey was awarded a grant to develop vegetation classification maps and conduct a vegetation change analysis of the program area using high-resolution spatial imagery, historical data and on-the-ground data samples to further inform priority locations for future 'ua'u habitat conservation and restoration efforts.



PROTECTING PETRELS: Program partners employ a variety of tactics and technologies to protect Hawaiian petrels in their high-elevation burrows on Lānaʻi. Different types of fences can block various invasive animals — sheep, deer, cats, rats and even snails — from entering conservation areas, such as this predator-proof fence (above) protecting a high density of ‘ua‘u burrows. Other tactics include the extermination of invasive rodents that prey on the petrels and their chicks (below, right), and the live capture and relocation of feral cats that might otherwise take a heavy toll on petrel populations (below, left). The Lānaʻi Cat Sanctuary rescues cats captured in remote areas where native and endangered ground-nesting birds breed. As a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, the sanctuary (below, middle) is led by responsible, ethical and experienced leadership in animal welfare.





Community stewardship day hosted by grantee, Lānaʻi Cultural and Heritage Center, to remove invasive vegetation from the Koa Forest Restoration Area.

Community Engagement

The people of Lānaʻi have always felt a close connection to the land, the sea and the plants and wildlife that share their island home. They know that changes in any part of their island, from the mountainous peaks to the coral reefs offshore, can quickly ripple throughout the whole system, affecting not just ecological processes but also the resilience, sustainability and cultural identity of the communities of Lānaʻi.

Lānaʻi's human community is a vibrant part of the island's landscape. Active community participation and engagement in conservation stewardship is critical to protecting and preserving Lānaʻi's natural and cultural resources for future generations. Projects funded through the program strive to integrate the community and its rich cultural history to foster a sense of shared responsibility and pride for this special landscape.

In 2021, to facilitate communication about the program and encourage community stewardship, a video documentary project was awarded to record conservation progress, as well as share the history, human impact, and environmental threats to the watershed and native species.

A local filmmaker is working with students on Lānaʻi to

produce a series of videos to nurture present and future generations to care for the land.

Important actions to effectively address landscape-level impacts include supporting community-led management of ungulate populations and the utilization and sharing of valuable local knowledge.

The program's 2021 ungulate management and community stewardship grant is providing educational opportunities for residents to learn about the program, improve their knowledge of the island's natural history and cultural heritage and engage in restoring and preserving the unique bio-cultural landscape. To date, four community stewardship days have been offered with a total of 350 volunteers participating.



NASA's NeMO-Net game offers the public a chance to learn about different corals and classify them.

Additional conservation projects awarded incorporating community outreach and participation include:

- Utilization of NASA's NeMO-Net game, a new online machine learning application, to engage Lāna'i's community in mapping baseline reef conditions. The state-of-the-art 3D imaging products of the reef ecosystem using NASA's high-resolution FluidCam and MiDAR technologies will be made available to the public through this engagement opportunity.
- Community workshops hosted by the University of Hawai'i to build, deploy and monitor real-time water sensors to track rainfall, surface water levels through stream gauges and nearshore water levels through tide gauges at strategic coastal sites.

The project will provide opportunities for local students, teachers, conservation organizations, and interested citizen scientists to fill data gaps, while demonstrating the methodology of the program's landscape-level approach.

- Potential student internships with organizations like the Pacific Internship Programs for Exploring Science (PIPES) at University of Hawai'i and Ridge to Reefs' fellowship program may be utilized to engage youth and young adults in planning and implementation activities relating to early action sediment and nutrient reducing practices.



COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION: The Huliwai water sensor (above) developed by the smartcoastlines.org project is an affordable data logger measuring pressure (water level), temperature and light. Dr. Brian Glazer and his team at the University of Hawai'i will host community workshops on Lāna'i to build, deploy and monitor real-time data collected through these gauges to engage the community in quantifying and analyzing the Kuahiwi a Kai program's conservation impact.



Partnering with the Department of Defense

The U.S. Department of Defense's (DOD) Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) Challenge Program provides funding to conservation partners across the country that enhance military installation resilience to climate change or extreme weather events, and relieve current or anticipated environmental restrictions in support of key mission capabilities of strategic importance. As the Pacific region grows in strategic importance, the REPI Challenge Program has continued to increase efforts to preserve and protect cultural, natural and land resources that benefit Hawai'i residents and the DOD mission.

Through a competitive request for proposals (RFP) process, the REPI Challenge Program seeks projects that accelerate land conservation and military mission protection efforts through innovative partnerships and shared financing. NFWF, in partnership with Pūlama Lāna'i, submitted an application for funding to the REPI Challenge Program's 2023 RFP to further the priorities of the Kuahiwi a Kai program. By establishing new populations of at-risk species and making existing populations more resilient, these actions relieve the relative weight of potential impacts to those populations on active DOD installations.

NFWF's application for funding was well received, and the Kuahiwi a Kai program was subsequently awarded a nearly \$3 million grant to:

- Create a predator-protected nesting area for endangered band-rumped storm-petrels ('akē'akē) and allow for native dry-forest habitat restoration;
- Protect and restore native habitat in the mesic forest that is essential for endangered Hawaiian petrel ('ua'u) nesting and critical for the island's freshwater aquifer;
- Establish a protected habitat for the reintroduction of endangered orangeblack Hawaiian damselflies, and;
- Complete the construction of the 7,500-acre ungulate-exclusion fenced Hauola-Kehewai management unit (see page 7 for fence map) to strategically preserve and enhance Lāna'i's unique natural and cultural resources.

Collaborative partnerships across public and private sectors that bring all parties to the table are critical to achieving long-term conservation success. The investments being made by the DOD on Lāna'i demonstrate how leveraging resources among organizations with shared goals can accelerate large-scale protection and restoration of entire watersheds and ecosystems.

An east-facing view of the
Kuahiwai Kai program area,
with Maui in the distance.



NFWF Grant Awards

Ungulate Fencing Assessment and Feasibility Study on Northeast Lānaʻi

Grantee: Pono Pacific Land Management

Program Funding: \$19,000

Grantee Match: \$20,000

Total Project Amount: \$39,000

Identify, map, and provide cost estimates and implementation plans for ungulate fencing alignments along the northern and southern borders of the program area, as well as interior fencing options on northeast Lānaʻi. This project will assist in prioritizing fence implementation locations and provide conservation recommendations for ungulate monitoring and control strategies.

Installation of Landscape-scale Ungulate Fencing

Grantee: Pono Pacific Land Management

Program Funding: \$337,800

NFWF Match: \$282,600

Grantee Match: \$206,200

Total Project Amount: \$826,600

Install the first fenceline of ungulate control fencing to enclose the core of the Kuahiwi a Kai Program area on Lānaʻi for the management of axis deer and mouflon sheep populations. This project will begin installation of ungulate-proof fencing in preparation for future successful ungulate control to improve watershed conditions and protect native habitats.

Lānaʻi Community Stewardship through Game Management

Grantee: Lānaʻi Culture & Heritage Center

Program Funding: \$150,200

Grantee Match: \$255,300

Total Project Amount: \$405,500

Develop and implement a community-based program centered around hunting as stewardship on Lānaʻi, Hawaiʻi. Project will include opportunities for residents to participate in active game management of invasive ungulates, and in workshops and trainings that steward the unique bio-cultural landscape within the Kuahiwi a Kai program area.

Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) Mapping and Sedimentation Evaluation on Lānaʻi

Grantee: U.S. Geological Survey

Program Funding: \$149,900

Grantee Match: \$155,000

Total Project Amount: \$304,900

Map, model, and monitor sources of fine-sediment pollution from the ridgelines down to the shoreline on northeast Lānaʻi. This project will collect high-quality airborne LIDAR data, conduct infiltration tests, and install erosion pin

monitoring sites to identify sedimentation hot spots to inform management decisions on priority fence alignments, ungulate population control, and re-vegetation efforts.

Mapping Vegetation Communities on Lānaʻi

Grantee: U.S. Geological Survey

Program Funding: \$74,500

NFWF Match: \$41,100

Grantee Match: \$97,100

Total Project Amount: \$212,700

Develop vegetation classification maps and conduct a vegetation change analysis of the program area on Lānaʻi using high-resolution spatial imagery, historical data, and on-the-ground data samples. This project will inform land managers on areas of recent and rapid invasive species encroachment, and inform priority locations for future Hawaiian petrel (ʻuaʻu) habitat conservation and restoration efforts.

Review of Hawaiian Petrel Reproductive Success Monitoring on the Island of Lānaʻi

Grantee: Zoological Society of San Diego

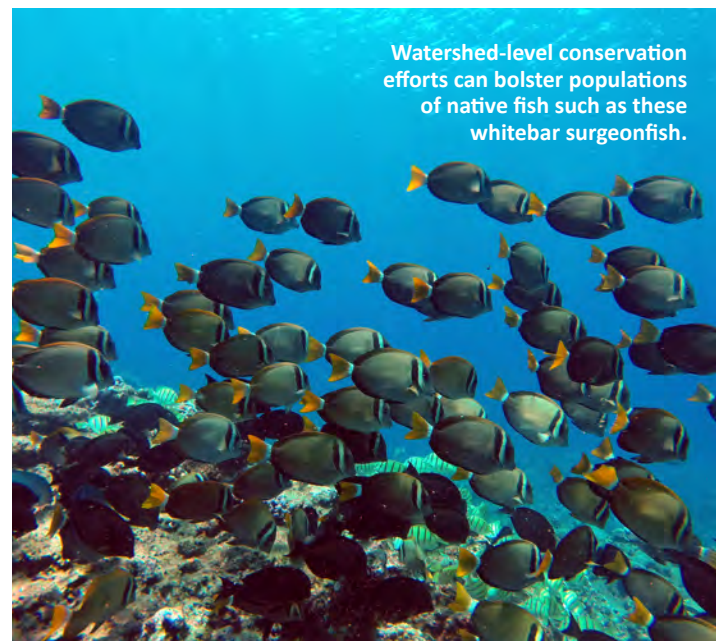
Program Funding: \$23,200

NFWF Match: \$17,900

Grantee Match: \$29,100

Total Project Amount: \$70,200

Develop a monitoring plan for Hawaiian petrels (ʻuaʻu) on Lānaʻi, Hawaiʻi. This project will improve efficiency and ensure a robust sampling strategy for detecting changes in reproductive success and report on the effectiveness of species-specific conservation measures, including predator control and habitat restoration.



Improving Native Habitat for ‘Ua‘u on Lāna‘i (HI)

Grantee: Pono Pacific Land Management

Program Funding: \$36,400

Grantee Match: \$36,400

Total Project Amount: \$72,800

Identify and establish a 10-acre area to initiate systematic removal of invasive plants to promote regeneration of native species and increase vegetative cover within ‘ua‘u (Hawaiian petrel) nesting habitat on Lāna‘i. Project will perform herbicide treatment and physical removal of invasive plants, and conduct native seed collection, nursery propagation, outplanting, and outreach events in partnership with the local community.

Coral Reef and Nearshore Water Quality Assessment and Mapping on Northeast Lāna‘i

Grantee: The Nature Conservancy

Program Funding: \$54,400

NFWF Match: \$17,000

Grantee Match: \$71,400

Total Project Amount: \$142,800

Establish a baseline of the nearshore fish and coral communities along the northeast coast of Lāna‘i, Hawai‘i to inform local watershed mitigation activities and support the State of Hawai‘i’s goals to establish 30% of nearshore waters as marine management areas by 2030. This project will collect benthic, fish, and nearshore water quality data and establish sedimentation flow patterns that will inform recommendations for a long-term monitoring plan.

Coral Reef 3D Remote Sensing Imagery Using NASA’s FluidCam and MiDAR on Lāna‘i

Grantee: University of Miami

Program Funding: \$61,700

Grantee Match: \$145,000

Total Project Amount: \$206,700

Conduct an airborne field campaign using NASA’s FluidCam and MiDAR technology to provide 3D remote sensing imagery of focal coral reef systems on Lāna‘i. This project will provide state of the art high-resolution imaging of the reef ecosystem and utilize NASA’s NeMO-Net game, a new online machine learning application, to engage Lāna‘i’s community in mapping baseline reef conditions to measure nearshore conservation management impacts.

Community Engagement Building and Water Quality Monitoring on Lāna‘i

Grantee: University of Hawai‘i Office of Research Services

Program Funding: \$48,900

Grantee Match: \$54,000

Total Project Amount: \$102,900

Engage the community by hosting workshops to facilitate the building, deployment, and monitoring of low-cost, real-time water sensors to track rainfall, surface water levels through stream gauges, and nearshore water levels through

tide gauges at strategic coastal sites on northeast Lāna‘i, Hawai‘i. This project will establish, support, and enhance community participation from local students, teachers, conservation organizations, and interested citizen scientists to fill data gaps to inform future management decisions and track program impacts.

Nā Maka Nou: Engaging Community and Island Stewardship Through Video Documentaries on Lāna‘i

Grantee: Kekulamamo

Program Funding: \$64,200

Grantee Match: \$102,400

Total Project Amount: \$166,600

Capture and present stories of Lāna‘i’s people, their historical interactions with the land, and lessons learned to communicate the current conservation needs on the island and encourage community stewardship. This project will support student interns to develop various videos documenting the progress of the Kuahiwi a Kai Program, as well as the history, human impact, and environmental threats to the watershed and native species.

ADDITIONAL PROJECTS

SUPPORTING SPECIES AND HABITATS

The following projects were funded through other NFWF programs in support of core objectives for ‘ua‘u and coral conservation on Lāna‘i.

Construction of a Predator-proof Fence for Hawaiian Petrel on the Island of Lāna‘i

Grantee: Pūlama Lāna‘i

NFWF Funding: \$450,000

Grantee Match: \$189,000

Total Project Amount: \$639,000

Construct a fully predator-proof fence around approximately 85 acres of nesting habitat supporting Hawaiian petrels (‘ua‘u) on the Island of Lāna‘i, Hawai‘i. This project will result in the largest predator-proof fence outside of New Zealand, protect more than 40 percent of the known ‘ua‘u burrows on Lāna‘i, and support continued monitoring and additional predator control in adjacent unfenced colonies.

Reducing Land-based Sources of Pollution on Lāna‘i

Grantee: Ridge to Reefs

NFWF Funding: \$91,000

Matching Funds: \$90,000

Total Project Amount: \$181,000

Implement sediment and nutrient reducing practices to decrease run-off on the northeast reef tract of Lāna‘i. This project will work with management and local partners on Lāna‘i to install green infrastructure and utilize nature-based solutions, such as vetiver grass sediment traps combined with native plants and soil amendments, to stabilize sediment source areas.

Hawaiian monk seal



**NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
NORTHEASTERN AND
SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICES**

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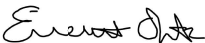


OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
Action Item

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

August 5, 2023

BOT #23-05

Action Item Issue: Appointment of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs members of the Public Land Trust working group pursuant to Section 3(b) of Act 226, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2022

Prepared by:	 _____ Amber Kalua Trustee Aide	Aug 2, 2023 _____ Date
Reviewed by:	 _____ Everett Ohta Interim General Counsel	Aug 2, 2023 _____ Date
Reviewed by:	 _____ Colin Kippen Interim Chief Executive Officer	Aug 2, 2023 _____ Date
Reviewed by:	 _____ Carmen Hulu Lindsey Chair, Board of Trustees	Aug 2, 2023 _____ Date

Action Item BOT #23-05: Appointment of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs members of the Public Land Trust working group pursuant to Section 3(b) of Act 226, Session Laws of Hawai‘i 2022

I. PROPOSED ACTION

Approve the appointment of Chair Carmen Hulu Lindsey, Trustee Mililani Trask, and Sherry Broder, Esq. to the Public Land Trust working group on behalf of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs pursuant to Section 3(b) of Act 226, Session Laws of Hawai‘i 2022.

II. ISSUE

Whether or not the OHA BOT should appoint Chair Carmen Hulu Lindsey, Trustee Mililani Trask, and Sherry Broder, Esq. to the Public Land Trust working group on behalf of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs pursuant to Section 3(b) of Act 226, Session Laws of Hawai‘i 2022.

III. DISCUSSION

Section 3 of Act 226, Sessions Laws of Hawai‘i 2022 establishes a group comprised of six members, three of whom shall be appointed by the governor and three of whom shall be appointed by the OHA BOT, whose responsibilities are as follow:

1. Account for all ceded lands in the public land trust inventory;
2. Account for all income and proceeds from the public land trust; and
3. Subsequently determine the twenty per cent pro rata share of the income and proceeds from the public land trust due annually to the OHA for the betterment of the conditions of Native Hawaiians.

On March 20, 2023, Governor Josh Green informed OHA’s BOT that he had appointed the following members to serve of the working group:

- Dawn Chang, Chair, Board of Land and Natural Resources
- Luis Salaveria, Director, Department of Budget and Finance
- Ryan Kanaka‘ole, Deputy Attorney General, Department of the Attorney General

IV. TIMEFRAME

Immediate action is recommended.

V. RECOMMENDATION

Approve the appointment of Chair Carmen Hulu Lindsey, Trustee Mililani Trask, and Sherry Broder, Esq. to the Public Land Trust working group on behalf of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs pursuant to Section 3(b) of Act 226, Session Laws of Hawai‘i 2022.

VI. ALTERNATIVES

- A. Do not approve the appointment of Chair Carmen Hulu Lindsey, Trustee Mililani Trask, and Sherry Broder, Esq. to the Public Land Trust working group on behalf of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs pursuant to Section 3(b) of Act 226, Session Laws of Hawai‘i 2022;
- B. Appoint other individuals to serve as members of the Public Land Trust working group on behalf of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs pursuant to Section 3(b) of Act 226, Session

Action Item BOT #23-05: Appointment of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs members of the Public Land Trust working group pursuant to Section 3(b) of Act 226, Session Laws of Hawai‘i 2022

Laws of Hawai‘i 2022;

- C. Take no action, and no members will be appointed to the working group on behalf of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs pursuant to Section 3(b) of Act 226, Session Laws of Hawai‘i 2022.

VII. ATTACHMENT

Act 226, Session of Laws of Hawai‘i 2022



Island Community Report: Lānaʻi

Executive Summary

Current Native Hawaiian Conditions on Lānaʻi



Educational Pathways Data

- Information on the number of Lānaʻi public high school graduates who were Native Hawaiian in SY21-22 is unavailable due to data suppression.
- There are no Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools and one Hawaiian-medium program on Lānaʻi (SY22-23).



Health Outcomes Data

- Maui County had 80 primary care providers per 100,000 people, compared to 93 per 100,000 people in the State of Hawaiʻi (2020).
- 23% of Native Hawaiians in Maui County reported an ability to converse in ʻolelo Hawaiʻi at a beginner level (2023).



Quality Housing Data

- 36% (1,308 of 3,593) of Native Hawaiian renters in Maui County were within the HUD standard housing cost (<30% of household income toward rent) compared to 42% (13,778 of 32,538) of all Native Hawaiian renters statewide (2021).
- 0.4% (44) of all Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) leases statewide (9,981) were on Lānaʻi (2022).
- 55% of former Maui County Native Hawaiian residents reported moving due to the high cost of living (2019).



Economic Stability Data

- Native Hawaiian median household income in Maui County was \$86,968, 99% of the median income of all Maui County residents (\$88,249).
- 1,738 Native Hawaiian-owned firms were located in Maui County, 13% of all Native Hawaiian-owned firms in the state of Hawaiʻi (13,147) and 10% of total firms in Maui County (17,146) (2012).

Current Issues

Kuahiwi a Kai: Lānaʻi Watershed Conservation Program

Lānaʻi is currently experiencing unnatural erosion patterns due to years of overgrazing and mismanagement of introduced ungulates including deer. This excessive erosion is destroying native ecosystems and historic sites. (See Full Report pg #6)

Lānaʻi Residents Struggle with One Airline and Access to Medical Care

With the shortage of doctors and the lack of specialized treatments on Lānaʻi, residents are required to seek treatment on Oʻahu. The lone air carrier on island, Mokulele Airlines, has become unreliable with multiple cancellations without notice causing residents to either pay for non-refundable transportation and lodging, or choose to forego treatment altogether. (See Full Report pg #6)

Current Grantees Serving Lānaʻi (Amount awarded)

Lānaʻi Island Only

There are no Lānaʻi Island only grants.

Multi-Island/Statewide

- University of Hawaiʻi at Mānoa – NHSEMP (\$1,100,000)
- The Hawaiian Church of Hawaii Nei (\$50,000)
- Purple Maia Foundation (\$498,660)
- Homestead Community Development Corporation (\$40,000)
- Alu Like, Inc. (\$830,000)

Current Lānaʻi Lending

Two active Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund/Consumer Micro Loan Program loans; \$30,128 total dollars disbursed.



Island Community Report: Lānaʻi



Compiled by the Office of Strategy Management

Purpose

The Island Community Report provides an annual summary of the latest information on Native Hawaiian communities on Lānaʻi including community issues which the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) is actively monitoring, available Native Hawaiian data, and OHA's grants and loans. Topics are organized by our Strategic Directions of Educational Pathways, Health Outcomes, Quality Housing, and Economic Stability.

Island Community Reports are produced by Administration to inform the OHA Board of Trustees prior to trustee meetings held on each island. Following each Island Community Meeting, this report is posted to the OHA website for public review.

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Lānaʻi At-A-Glance

Population

- Lānaʻi Island represented 0.2% (611) of the state's total Native Hawaiian population (2010).¹
- Maui County had a Native Hawaiian population of 37,219. Native Hawaiians represented 22.6% of the county's total population 164,568 and 12% of the state's total Native Hawaiian population 310,789 (2017-2021).²

Governance

Note. For the complete Governance listings, including Senate; House of Representatives; County Level Governance Boards, Commissions, Committees, and Agencies; and Networks, refer to Appendix A.

Office of the Mayor of the County of Maui³

- Richard T. Bissen, Jr., Mayor
- Kekuhaupio "Keku" Akana, Managing Director
- Leo Caires, Chief of Staff

Maui County Council Chair⁴

- District 3 – *Wailuku-Waihe'e-Waikapū*
 - Councilmember Alice L. Lee

Maui-Lānaʻi Island Burial Council⁵

- Makawao* – VACANT
- Lahaina* – VACANT
- Hāna* – VACANT
- Honuaʻula* – Vernon Kalanikau
- Wailuku* – Michelle Hoʻopiʻi
- Landowner/Developer* – Everett Dowling
- Landowner/Developer* – Iris Peʻelua
- Landowner/Developer* – Scott Fisher



EDUCATIONAL PATHWAYS

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

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

Current Issues/ OHA Activities

There are no Current Issues related to Educational Pathways at this time.

Current Conditions

Note. When data points for Lāna‘i are not available, Maui County data is provided. OHA continues to advocate for greater data disaggregation and accessibility to best represent island communities.

Strategic Outcome 1.1

Increased number and percent of Native Hawaiian students who enter educational systems ready to learn

Table 1. Early Learning Programs on Lāna‘i (2023)

Type	Number of Locations
DOE Public Pre-kindergarten ⁶	1
Head Start / Early Head Start ⁷	n/a
‘Aha Pūnana Leo/‘Ōlelo ⁸	n/a
Home Visiting ⁹	n/a
Private/Nonprofit Preschools and Programs ¹⁰	1

Note. For more Early Learning information, refer to Appendix B

- Among all Native Hawaiian children ages 0 to 4 living in Maui County (3,778), 30% (1,142) are enrolled in preschool, compared to 27% of Native Hawaiian children statewide (8,187 of 30,170).¹¹

Table 2. Lāna‘i Public and Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools (SY22-23)¹²

Elementary	Intermediate/Middle	High School	Multi-Level Schools	Total DOE schools
0	0	0	1	1

Note. For complete Enrollment Counts by School Type, refer to Appendix C

- 16% (88) of the public school students enrolled on Lāna‘i Island (566) were Native Hawaiian (SY22-23).¹³

Strategic Outcome 1.2

Increased number or percent of Native Hawaiian students graduating high school who are college, career, and community ready

- Information on the number of Lānaʻi public high school graduates who were Native Hawaiian in SY21-22 is unavailable due to data suppression.¹⁴

Table 3. Lānaʻi Public High School Graduates Enrolled in College Nationwide (SY21-22)¹⁵

School	Total Number of Graduates	Total Number of Native Hawaiian Graduates	Percent of Native Hawaiian Graduates	Percent of Native Hawaiian Graduates Enrolled in College Nationwide	Percent of Total School Graduates Enrolled in College Nationwide
Lānaʻi High	25	n/a	n/a	n/a	48%

Strategic Outcome 1.3

Increased number of Native Hawaiians engaged in traditional learning systems that re-establish/maintain strong cultural foundations/identity

Table 4. Traditional Learning Systems (2023)¹⁶

Percentage of respondents who...	Maui County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
...reported participating in traditional learning systems (for example: hālau hula, hālau waʻa, lāʻau lapaʻau) daily, weekly, or monthly	34%	24%	43%	22%
...reported they are currently learning ʻŌlelo Hawaiʻi	17%	11%	16%	13%
...reported they are interested in learning ʻŌlelo Hawaiʻi but cannot access learning resources due to cost, time, or other constraints	33%	24%	31%	24%

Strategic Outcome 2.1

Adequately resourced Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools and Hawaiian-medium schools, including funding of transportation, special education, facilities and meals, and availability of qualified teachers

Of the 17 Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools and 28 Hawaiian-medium schools (of which six are also listed as Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools) located throughout the state, Lānaʻi currently has no Hawaiian Focused Charter School and one Hawaiian-medium program. Since 2006, OHA has provided the Hawaiian-Focused Public Charter Schools over \$25 million dollars through its Grants Program. More research is needed to establish each school's baseline definition of "adequately resourced" and its status.

Strategic Outcome 2.2

Increased availability of Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools and Hawaiian-medium schools

Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools, Programs, and Hawaiian-medium Schools on Lānaʻi (SY22-23)

- Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools
 - None
- Kaiapuni Programs¹⁷
 - One program for K-1 at Lānaʻi High & Elementary

Strategic Outcome 2.3

Establishment of a Native Hawaiian Charter School and Hawaiian-medium system

The Office of Hawaiian Education (OHE) was established in 2015 to administer and implement policies related to the HDOE Hawaiian Studies Program (Kupuna Program) and Hawaiian Language Immersion Program (Kula Kaiapuni). There are currently no Native Hawaiian Charter Schools or Hawaiian-medium school systems.

OHA Funding Activities

Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund (NHRLF) Mālama Education Loan Activity on Lānaʻi

There are no Mālama Education loans on Lānaʻi.

Table 5. Educational Pathways Granting Activity on Lānaʻi

Grant Type (Budget Year)	Grantee	Project Name	Amount Awarded	Community Served
Higher Education Scholarship Administration (FB20-21)	University of Hawaii at Manoa - NHSEMP	Higher Education Scholarship Administration	\$1,100,000	Statewide



HEALTH OUTCOMES



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

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

Current Issues/ OHA Activities

1. Kuahiwi a Kai: Lāna‘i Watershed Conservation Program

Issue Summary: Lāna‘i is currently experiencing unnatural erosion patterns due to years of overgrazing and mismanagement of introduced ungulates including deer.

Context: Excessive erosion is destroying native ecosystems and historic sites.

Community Positions & Related Activities: The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation partnered with Pūlama Lāna‘i to develop the “Kuahiwi a Kai: Lāna‘i Watershed Conservation Program” to

improve land management and increase community involvement in conservation efforts. Other partners include the University of Hawai‘i, the Nature Conservancy, the Lāna‘i Culture and Heritage Center, and Kekulamamo, led by Anthony Pacheco, who will use video storytelling to document the Kuahiwi a Kai conservation program and resources of the area.

OHA Positions & Related Activities: OHA continues to monitor this issue and the ongoing progress of the program.

2. Lāna‘i residents struggle with one airline and access to medical care:

Issue Summary: Lāna‘i has a shortage of doctors, especially community care and mental health physicians since the one mental health care coordinator has retired. To receive specialized treatment or medical care, residents must rely on the only air carrier on island, Mokulele Airlines, to travel from Lāna‘i to O‘ahu. Mental health has been outsourced to doctors that are often out of state physicians, and there are no longer any mental health physicians travelling to the island to check on patients.

Context: Living on Moloka‘i and Lāna‘i, residents have no choice when traveling by air as there is only one airline servicing the islands, Mokulele Airlines, which is run by the mainland company Southern Airlines. For the past year, Mokulele has canceled and delayed flights without notice, causing passengers flying to O‘ahu for routine

medical care to miss their appointments. Some residents choose to book a day earlier and pay out of pocket for lodging and transportation which is non-refundable through insurance leading to strain on their financial burden. There have been instances when the patient is not able to get a flight because the insurance company took too long to approve their travel. When flights are cancelled or unavailable, appointments are then rescheduled two weeks to a month out. Patients not wanting to contend with the flight situation choose not to travel for treatment, exacerbating their health issues and ultimately hala (die).

According to the Hawai‘i Department of Health, of the 122 psychiatric visits Lāna‘i patients received in 2022, only nine were in person. The nearest inpatient mental health and addiction

intervention program is at the Aloha House on Maui, however, with the inconsistent flight availability those needing immediate treatment for psychological episodes and addiction are severely impacted.

Community Positions & Related Activities: The unreliability and high cost of flying Mokulele Airlines contributed to poorer health conditions for Lānaʻi residents. Congresswoman Jill Tokuda of the U.S. Representative of Hawaiʻi's Second District is in the process of writing a letter to the Federal Aviation Administration regarding the Lānaʻi's airline access crisis. Rep. Tokuda doesn't think subsidies alone are going to solve the issue and suggests immediate action should be taken,

such as increasing the length of the runway so that more planes can land.

OHA Positions & Related Activities: OHA Public Policy Advocates have been focusing more on the federal agencies to address beneficiary needs. Currently, there are several significant federal funding sources that may assist with the expansion of the runway including the Infrastructure Act and the Inflation Reduction Act. OHA recently met with the State Department of Transportation and will continue to have dialogue with them and our federal congressional delegation regarding this pressing issue.

Current Conditions

Note. When data points for Lānaʻi are not available, Maui County data is provided. OHA continues to advocate for greater data disaggregation and accessibility to best represent island communities.

COVID Cases on Lānaʻi (as of 06/30/2023)¹⁸

- Test positivity seven-day moving average: 0%
- Cases per 100,000 people: 0
- Change in cases week over week: 0

Native Hawaiian Wellbeing Indicators

Overall, Health Status²⁰

- 47% of Native Hawaiians on Lānaʻi report very good general health, while the portion reporting excellent is suppressed compared to 41% of all Lānaʻi residents reporting excellent or very good general health (2011-2021).

Vaccination Data among NHPI (as of 06/30/2023)¹⁹

- 23% of the vaccinated population are Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (NHPI), whereas NHPI are 29% of the total Maui County population.

Mental Health²¹

- 23% of Native Hawaiians on Lānaʻi report ever being told they have a depressive disorder compared to 16% of all on Lānaʻi residents (2012-2021).

Strategic Outcome 3.1

Increased availability and access to quality, culturally based, and culturally adapted prevention and treatment interventions in 'ohana, schools, and communities

Health Care Provider Rates

- Maui County had 80 primary care providers per 100,000 people compared to 93 per 100,000 people in the State of Hawaiʻi (2020).²²
- Maui County had 208 mental health providers per 100,000 people compared to 284 per 100,000 people in the State of Hawaiʻi (2022).²³

Strategic Outcome 3.2

Establishment of a fully functional, high quality, culturally adapted, primary Native Hawaiian Health System which coordinates effective wellness activities/programs

Native Hawaiian Health Centers (NHHC) receive Native Hawaiian Health Care Systems Program funding through the Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA) Health Center Program appropriation to provide medical and enabling services to Native Hawaiians.²⁴ NHHC provides Native Hawaiians with access to health education, health promotion, and disease prevention services. Across the system, services include nutrition programs, screening and control of hypertension and diabetes, immunizations, and basic primary care services. This system is primarily federally funded under the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act.

The island of Lānaʻi is served by Nā Puʻuwai NHHC, a private not for profit community-based health enhancement, disease prevention and health care center serving the islands of Molokaʻi and Lānaʻi. Located in Kaunakakai on Molokaʻi, it is one of five Native Hawaiian Health Care Systems developed to improve Native Hawaiian health equity and disparities.

Location: 604 Mauna Loa Hwy, Kaunakakai, HI 96748
Lānaʻi office: (808) 565-7204
Fax: (808) 560-3385
e-mail: appointments@napuuwai.org
website: <https://napuuwai.org/>

Strategic Outcome 3.3

Decrease the number/percent of Native Hawaiian in jails and prisons

- Native Hawaiians constituted 31% of the female inmate population and 39% of the male inmate population of Maui Community Correctional Center (2018) compared to the Maui County 21% female and 20% male Maui County adult resident population (2015).²⁵

Arrests in Maui County (2019 Calendar Year)²⁶

- 35% (317 of 901) of adults arrested for Index Offenses (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, human trafficking, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson) were Native Hawaiian.
- 32% (21 of 66) of juveniles arrested for Index Offenses were Native Hawaiian.
- 26% (1,861 of 7,075) of adults arrested for Part II Offenses (violent, property related, drug manufacturing/sale, drug possession, gambling, alcohol related, other) were Native Hawaiian.
- 31% (180 of 577) of juveniles arrested for Part II Offenses were Native Hawaiian.

Table 6. Maui County Police Department (2021)²⁷

Indicator	Total	Native Hawaiian	
		#	%
Total Crime Victims	5,918	965	16%
Total Arrestees	1,985	664	33%
Person Offense Victims	2,012	488	24%
Person Offense Arrestees	506	149	29%
Property Offense Victims	3,978	491	12%
Property Offense Arrestees	522	156	30%
Society Offense Arrestees	1,020	383	38%

Note. Lānaʻi Police Department data included in count.

Strategic Outcome 3.4

Communities are empowered to take care of iwi kūpuna

- 27% of Native Hawaiian residents of Maui County report participating in the caring of iwi kūpuna at least once a year, compared to 20% of non-Native Hawaiian residents of Maui County.²⁸

To measure the outcome of communities empowered to care for iwi kūpuna, no data source has been identified at this time. While there are ongoing efforts to preserve iwi kūpuna from the grassroots level up, a multi-prong approach utilizing state level policy, cultural education and awareness, and resources to mālama iwi kūpuna is needed. The State of Hawaiʻi established five Island Burial Councils (Hawaiʻi, Maui/Lānaʻi, Molokaʻi, Oʻahu and Kauaʻi/Niʻihau) under the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) and OHA continues to seek qualified candidates to recommend to the governor as nominees to fill vacancies.²⁹

Members meet monthly to:

- Determine whether previously identified Native Hawaiian burial sites will be preserved in place or relocated.
- Assist the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) and SHPD in developing an inventory of Native Hawaiian burial sites.
- Recommend appropriate management, treatment, and protection of Native Hawaiian burial sites, and on any other matters related to Native Hawaiian burial sites.

Strategic Outcome 4.1

Preservation and perpetuation of Hawaiian language, culture, traditions, identity, and sense of lāhui

Table 7. Spiritual, Emotional, and Cultural Health (*2022, 2023)³⁰

	Maui County		Statewide	
	Native Hawaiian	non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	non-Hawaiian
Ke Akua Mana: Spirituality and the sacredness of mana				
Respondents who report belief in a higher power was at least moderately important to their wellbeing.	90%	72%	89%	76%
Pilina: Mutually sustaining relationships				
Respondents who report 'ohana (family) relationships were at least moderately important to their wellbeing.	99%	94%	93%	95%
'Ōiwi: Cultural identity and native intelligence				
Respondents feeling moderately, quite a bit, or extremely connected to an ethnic or cultural community	86%	71%	82%	75%
Respondents participating in Native Hawaiian culture-based activities daily, weekly, or monthly*	70%	42%	70%	44%
Respondents reporting their experience with 'ōlelo Hawai'i – understand common words and phrases	62%	53%	59%	50%
Respondents reporting their experience with 'ōlelo Hawai'i – converse at a beginner level with others	23%	10%	24%	9%
Respondents reporting their experience with 'ōlelo Hawai'i – converse at an intermediate level with others	11%	1%	13%	2%
Respondents reporting their experience with 'ōlelo Hawai'i – converse at an advanced level with others	7%	1%	6%	1%
'Āina Momona: Healthy and productive land and people				
Respondents reporting they always, most of the time or sometimes draw upon their cultural heritage when making a difficult decision or taking on challenging task	87%	58%	84%	66%
Ea: Self-determination				
Respondents who reported participating in an event to address a community issue in the last 12 months	34%	42%	39%	32%
Respondents who reported voting in the Nov. 8, 2022 general elections	85%	82%	80%	83%
Waiwai: Ancestral abundance, collective wealth				
Respondents who reported contributing to the well-being of Native Hawaiian community daily, weekly, or monthly*	30%	27%	33%	30%
Respondents who reported being very satisfied or satisfied with their overall quality of life	70%	87%	67%	82%

Strategic Outcome 4.2

Increased community stewardship of Hawai'i's natural and cultural resources that foster connection to 'āina, 'ohana, and communities

Table 8. Cultural Health (2023)³¹

	Maui County		Statewide	
	Native Hawaiian	non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	non-Hawaiian
'Āina Momona: Healthy and productive land and people				
Respondents reporting that they interact with 'āina or kai for cultural, spiritual, subsistence, health, or recreational reasons:				
cultural	48%	23%	45%	24%
spiritual	36%	30%	37%	22%
subsistence	36%	23%	33%	20%
health	46%	48%	43%	43%
recreational	55%	55%	49%	55%

Lāna'i Community Subsistence/Fishery Areas³²

There are no state-approved Community Subsistence Fishing Areas on Lāna'i.

Strategic Outcome 4.3

Increased restoration of Native Hawaiian cultural sites, landscapes, kulāiwi and traditional food systems

More research is needed to establish a baseline measurement for restoration of Native Hawaiian cultural sites, landscapes, kulāiwi, and traditional food systems. OHA currently supports restoration of culturally significant sites and restoration efforts through its Grants Program.

OHA Funding Activities

OHA Legacy Land Holdings on Lāna'i

There are no OHA Legacy Land Holdings on Lāna'i.

OHA Consumer Micro Loan Program Loan Activity on Lāna'i (for funeral and emergency health purposes)

There are no OHA Consumer Micro Loans on Lāna'i.

Table 9. Health Outcomes Granting Activity on Lāna'i

Grant Type (Budget Year)	Grantee	Project Name	Amount Awarded	Community Served
Iwi Kupuna Repatriation & Reinterment (FB22-23)	The Hawaiian Church of Hawai'i Nei	E Ho'omau O Na Malama I Na Iwi Kupuna	\$50,000	Hawai'i, Maui, Lāna'i, O'ahu, Kaua'i



QUALITY HOUSING



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

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

Current Issues/ OHA Activities

There are no Current Issues related to Quality Housing at this time.

Current Conditions

Note. When data points for Lāna'i are not available, Maui County data is provided. OHA continues to advocate for greater data disaggregation and accessibility to best represent island communities.

- 43% of Native Hawaiians in Maui County are at least moderately worried that they may not be able to afford the place where they live in the next 3-5 years (2023).³³
- 74% of Native Hawaiians are likely or very likely to have their current living situation be the same in the next 3-5 years (2023).³⁴

Strategic Outcome 5.1

Increased numbers/percent of Native Hawaiians who rent housing that meets their 'ohana's financial and wellbeing needs

- 25% (57 of 224) of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander households on Lāna'i rented their home compared to 49% (585 of 1,197) of all renters on Lāna'i (2015).³⁵
- In Maui County, 39% (3,593 of 9,116) of Native Hawaiian households rented their home compared to 36% (19,483 of 53,919) of all renters in Maui County and 43% (32,538 of 76,408) of all Native Hawaiian households statewide (2021).³⁶
- 72% (41 of 57) of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander renters on Lāna'i were within the HUD standard housing cost (<30% of household income toward rent)(2015).³⁷
- In Maui County, 36% (1,308 of 3,593) of Native Hawaiian renters were within the HUD standard housing cost (<30% of household income toward rent) compared to 42% (13,778 of 32,538) of all Native Hawaiians statewide (2021).³⁸

Strategic Outcome 5.2

Increased numbers/percent of Native Hawaiians who own housing that meets their 'ohana's financial and wellbeing needs

- 75% (167 of 224) of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander occupied housing units on Lānaʻi were owner-occupied compared to 51% (612 of 1,197) of all owner-occupied units on Lānaʻi (2015).³⁹
- In Maui County, 61% (5,523 of 9,116) of Native Hawaiian households owned their homes compared to 64% (34,436 of 53,919) of all homeowners in Maui County and 57% (43,870 of 76,408) of all Native Hawaiian homeowners statewide (2021).⁴⁰
- 68% (114 of 167) of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander homeowners (with or without a mortgage) on Lānaʻi were within the HUD standard housing cost (<30% of household income toward housing payments) (2015).⁴¹
- In Maui County, 71% (3,911 of 5,523) of Native Hawaiian homeowners (with and without a mortgage) were within the HUD standard housing cost (<30% of household income toward mortgage) compared to 72% (31,680 of 43,870) of all Native Hawaiians statewide (2021).⁴²

Strategic Outcome 5.3

Increased safety, stability, social support networks, and cultural connection in Native Hawaiian communities

Table 10. Community Characteristics (2023)⁴³

Percentage of respondents who...	Maui County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
...feel at least moderately connected to the geographic community in which they live.	86%	83%	86%	86%
...consider their neighborhood/community one of the top three factors that contribute the most to their quality of life.	16%	26%	15%	22%
...believe the following are one of the top three characteristics that make up a thriving community				
safe neighborhoods and physical spaces	42%	51%	45%	52%
access to quality education	29%	32%	33%	33%
living wage jobs	28%	33%	35%	37%
access to quality health care	26%	43%	27%	39%
affordable housing	35%	39%	34%	35%
food security	25%	23%	26%	23%
sense of place/cultural experiences	24%	12%	24%	12%
healthy and productive lands	23%	18%	21%	15%
people that treat each other fairly	16%	20%	18%	23%
...family has provided financial or housing support to someone who lost their place to live or was in danger of doing so in the last 12 months.	39%	26%	40%	23%
...living arrangements changed one or more times (for example, moved to a new place or the number of people residing in your household changed) in the past 12 months.	33%	22%	32%	24%
...act as a leader in their neighborhood	26%	27%	31%	28%
...in the past 12 months, did not participate in any community-building activities.	8%	14%	12%	13%

Table 11. Community Characteristics (2022)⁴⁴

Percentage of respondents who...	Maui County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
...believe that keiki care (for example, day care) is important or very important to their community's wellbeing.	94%	85%	92%	87%
...believe that cultural and historical sites are important or very important to their community's wellbeing.	93%	92%	92%	92%
...within the past 12 months, have made use of cultural and historical sites at least monthly.	49%	43%	51%	44%
...within the last 12 months, have made use of locally owned businesses at least monthly.	90%	96%	92%	95%

Table 12. Community Characteristics (2021)⁴⁵

Percentage of respondents who...	Maui County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
...feel at least moderately connected to their neighbors.	73%	67%	71%	74%
...know someone who will help them in an emergency.	96%	90%	94%	95%
...are satisfied with the quality of the Native Hawaiian-focused education programs in their community.	41%	33%	40%	31%
...are limited in their access to education programs by distance and transportation to at least a moderate extent.	32%	27%	33%	28%

Strategic Outcome 6.1

Increased affordable non-traditional housing options (accessory dwelling units/tiny homes, large multi-generational lots or homes) in communities of 'ohana's choice

Table 13. Occupied Less-traditional Housing Units (2018 and 2017)⁴⁶

	Lāna'i		Statewide	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Total housing units	1,143	1,246	456,782	455,502
Less-traditional housing units (number)	19	59	45,502	43,385
Less-traditional housing units (% total units)	2%	5%	10%	10%

- 6% of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander-occupied housing units on Lānaʻi were less-traditional housing units (13 of 224) compared to 7% statewide (5,735 of 81,546) (2015).⁴⁷

Strategic Outcome 6.2

Increased housing unit supply on Hawaiian Home Lands

Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) Information (2022)⁴⁸

- DHHL currently holds 50 acres of land on Lānaʻi, 0.02% of its total landholdings (203,981).
- DHHL has 44 lessees on Lānaʻi, 0.4% of the 9,981 leases statewide.
 - Residential: 44 (0.5% of Statewide)
 - Agricultural: 0 (0% of Statewide)
 - Pastoral: 0 (0% of Statewide)
- DHHL has 774 undivided interest leases (lots with no homes) statewide.
- DHHL Lānaʻi Island Waitlist⁴⁹
 - Total Waitlist: 71
 - Residential: 71 (0.3% of Statewide Waitlist)
 - Agricultural: 0 (0% of Statewide Waitlist)
 - Pastoral: 0 (0% of Statewide Waitlist)

Strategic Outcome 6.3

Decreased rate of Native Hawaiian 'ohana out of state migration

- 33% of Native Hawaiian residents of Maui County reported planning to or thinking about moving from Hawaiʻi, compared to 37% of the total state Native Hawaiian population.⁵⁰
- 55% of former Maui County Native Hawaiian residents reported moving due to the high cost of living, followed by 33% due to employment opportunities and 31% due to affordable housing.⁵¹

Table 14. Considering Moving in the Past Year (2022)⁵²

	Maui County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
Have not considered moving away from Hawai'i in the past year	47%	63%	52%	60%
Have considered moving away from Hawai'i in the past year	53%	34%	47%	39%
...to take a new job or pursue a career advancement	10%	1%	10%	6%
...to continue with a current job that moved out of Hawai'i	1%	1%	2%	1%
...to increase my earnings potential (i.e., make more money)	20%	8%	18%	11%
...due to a lower cost of living elsewhere	37%	21%	33%	26%
...to be closer to family or friends	6%	15%	4%	13%
...for other reasons	15%	8%	10%	9%

Note. Respondents able to choose up to three reasons.

OHA Funding Activities

NHRLF Mālama Home Improvement Loans on Lānaʻi

There are no Mālama Home Improvement loans on Lānaʻi

NHRLF OHA Consumer Micro Loans for unexpected home repair purposes on Lānaʻi

There are no Consumer Micro Loans for unexpected home repairs on Lānaʻi

Quality Housing Granting Activity on Lānaʻi

There are no Quality Housing grants awarded on Lānaʻi



ECONOMIC STABILITY



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

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

Current Issues/ OHA Activities

There are no Current Issues related to Economic Stability at this time.

Current Conditions

Note. When data points for Lāna‘i are not available, Maui County data is provided. OHA continues to advocate for greater data disaggregation and accessibility to best represent island communities.

Strategic Outcome 7.1

Increased number / percent of of Native Hawaiian ‘ohana who are able to provide high quality keiki and kupuna care

- Lāna‘i has no licensed centers available for children under 12 months, nor registered family childcare homes for children of any age. The average full-time rate of a licensed childcare center on Lāna‘i is \$895 for children between the ages of 1 and 3.⁵³
- Keiki care programs (e.g., A+) are utilized at a higher rate by Native Hawaiians (26%) compared to non-Hawaiians (10%) in Maui County (2022).⁵⁴
- During 2020-2021, the cost of assisted living facilities in Maui County ranged from \$4,700 to \$7,200 per month and approximately \$345 per day for semi-private skilled nursing facilities.⁵⁵
- Kūpuna care programs (e.g., Meals on Wheels) are utilized at a higher rate by Native Hawaiians (9%) compared to non-Hawaiians (2%) in Maui County (2022).⁵⁶

Table 15. Kupuna and Keiki Care Considerations (2022)⁵⁷

Percent of respondents who...	Maui County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
...have made use of kupuna wellness resources (for example, computer classes, exercise programs) at least monthly within the last 12 months.	10%	13%	12%	11%
...have you made use of kupuna care (for example, Meals on Wheels, assisted living, memory care) at least monthly within the last 12 months.	9%	2%	10%	3%
...have made use of keiki care (for example, day care) at least monthly within the last 12 months.	23%	10%	22%	10%
...have made use of out-of-school-time programs for youth (for example, A+ after school, sports, YMCA) at least monthly within the last 12 months.	26%	10%	27%	14%

Table 16. Kupuna and Keiki Care Considerations (2021)⁵⁸

Percent of respondents who...	Maui County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
...are satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of preschool programs in their community.	36%	34%	38%	35%
...are satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of the out-of-school programs in their community.	23%	28%	28%	27%
...are worried about caregiving for children or dependent adults	25%	20%	27%	21%

Table 17. Lānaʻi Average Monthly Cost of Child Care by Age, Licensed Centers (2023)⁵⁹

There are four licensed childcare centers on Lānaʻi.

Table 18. Lānaʻi Child Care by Facility Type (2023)⁶⁰

Child Care Facility	2022 State Total	2022 Lānaʻi Island Total	Number of Children Enrolled on 6/29/2023	Desired Capacity	Licensed Capacity
Licensed Infant/Toddler Center	67	1	N/A	8	8
Registered Family Child Care Home/Licensed Group Homes	259	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Licensed Group Child Care (Preschools)	399	2	21	44	44
Licensed Before and After School Programs	90	1	N/A	49	49
Total	815	4	21	101	101

Note. Desired capacity = Number of children willing to accept; Licensed capacity = Number of children licensed to care for

Table 19. Maui County Capacity of Elderly Living with Assistance Facilities (2020-2021)⁶¹

	Assisted living facilities			Adult residential care home			Skilled nursing facilities (elderly)		
	Facilities	Units		Facilities	Beds		Facilities	Beds	
		Number	Share		Number	Share		Number	Share
State Total	17	2,367	100%	456	2,619	100%	26	2,743	100%
Maui County	1	93	4%	12	72	3%	2	344	13%

Strategic Outcome 7.2

Increased access to capital and credit for community strengthening Native Hawaiian businesses and individuals

More research is needed to understand the current level and nature of access to capital and credit for Native Hawaiian businesses and individuals.

Financial institutions on Lānaʻi⁶²

- 0 Community Development Financial Institutions
- 2 bank branch offices
- 0 Small Business Development Centers
- 1 credit union branches

Strategic Outcome 7.3

Increase number of Native Hawaiian 'ohana who are resource stable (financial, subsistence, other)

Table 20. Higher Education Institutions on Lānaʻi (2023)⁶³

Community College	Public Universities	Private Colleges/Universities	For-Profit Colleges/Universities
1	0	0	0

Note. For the list of Higher Education Institutions on Lānaʻi, refer to Appendix D

Highest Level of Education Attainment Reported by Native Hawaiians (2021)⁶⁴

- Native Hawaiian educational attainment in Maui County is at parity with the total Maui County population
 - One year or more of college experience with no degree attained: 17% Native Hawaiians (3,493 of 20,926) and 16% total county (19,198 of 117,819)
 - Earning an associate degree: 10% Native Hawaiians (2,081 of 20,926), 10% total county (11,222 of 117,819).
- A smaller percentage of Native Hawaiians attained bachelor's (9%, 1,791) and advanced degrees (4%, 843) in comparison to the total Maui County population (20%, 23,505 and 10%, 11,854 respectively).

Table 21. Post-secondary Educational Attainment (2021)⁶⁵

Percentage of the population with...	Maui County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Total Population	Native Hawaiian	Total Population
Associates degree	10%	10%	10%	11%
Bachelor's degree	9%	20%	12%	22%
Master's degree	3%	7%	5%	8%
Professional school degree	1%	2%	1%	2%
Doctorate degree	0.2%	1%	1%	2%

Native Hawaiian Income and Earnings in Maui County (2021)

- Native Hawaiian median household income in Maui County was \$86,968, 99% of the median income of all Maui County residents (\$88,249).⁶⁶
- Median earnings for Native Hawaiian men in Maui County were \$2,521 less than all men countywide (\$41,832 vs. \$44,353).⁶⁷
- Median earnings for Native Hawaiian women in Maui County were \$3,332 less than all women countywide (\$32,661 vs. \$35,993).
- Earnings for Native Hawaiian women were approximately 78% of their male counterparts.
- Earnings for all women in Maui County were 81% of their male counterparts.⁶⁸

Table 22. Financial Stability (2023)⁶⁹

Percent of respondents who...	Maui County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
...could NOT cover an emergency expense of \$500 with their current finances.	16%	6%	18%	8%
...are not making ends meet or are living paycheck-to-paycheck.	38%	24%	37%	25%
...have made use of social services (for example, food and financial assistance) at least monthly within the past 12 months.	22%	20%	24%	17%
...within the past 12 months have skipped or reduced at least one meal a day or a few meals a week because money was tight.	16%	15%	20%	12%
...are worried about getting laid off and/or being unable to find work, for themselves or their family.	19%	23%	29%	22%
...are worried about not being able to pay for basic needs like food or housing, for themselves or their family.	33%	30%	38%	25%
...are worried about caregiving for children or dependent adults, for themselves or their family.	25%	20%	27%	21%
...are worried about loss of services or small businesses in their community, for themselves or their family.	28%	26%	24%	24%

Strategic Outcome 7.4

Increased Native Hawaiian employment rate

Native Hawaiian Employment and Labor Statistics in Maui County (2021)⁷⁰

- The Native Hawaiian unemployment rate in Maui County was 7% compared to 6% for all residents.
- 68% (17,250 of 25,460) of the Native Hawaiian population ages 16 and older participated in the labor force in Maui County compared to 66% (87,195 of 132,243) of all Maui County residents.
- 63% (16,003 of 25,460) of the Native Hawaiian population ages 16 and older in the labor force were employed compared to 62% (81,592 of 132,243) for all Maui County residents.

Strategic Outcome 8.1

Increased number of successful, community strengthening Native Hawaiian-owned businesses

Native Hawaiian Business Ownership in Maui County (2012)⁷¹

- 1,738 Native Hawaiian-owned firms were in Maui County, 13% of all Native Hawaiian-owned firms in the state of Hawai'i (13,147) and 10% of total firms in Maui County (17,146).
 - 153 of these firms had paid employees, employing 1,223 people per pay period.
 - The total sales, receipts, or value of shipments for these firms was \$150,600,000.

Strategic Outcome 8.2

Establishment of new markets for Native Hawaiian products (e.g., kalo, loko i'a grown fish, etc.) that can provide Native Hawaiian producers a livable wage

More research is needed to better understand the market dynamics for Native Hawaiian products.

- There were 85 acres of taro harvested from 58 farms in Maui County (2017).⁷²

Table 23. Maui County Local Business and Food Consumption (2022)⁷³

	Maui County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
Percentage of respondents who have used locally owned businesses in the past 12 months				
Almost Daily	32%	35%	30%	32%
Weekly	34%	39%	36%	42%
Monthly	24%	22%	26%	21%
Once or Twice a Year	6%	2%	4%	3%
Rarely	2%	0%	2%	2%
Almost Never	2%	0%	2%	1%
Barriers to local food consumption				
Not knowing where or how to access local foods grown or raised in Hawaii is a barrier to accessing them	12%	13%	16%	12%
Local foods grown or raised in Hawaii cost too much to access them	70%	51%	62%	52%
Local foods or ingredients are not available nearby	7%	11%	8%	9%
It's more convenient to buy imported foods than local foods	35%	23%	34%	28%
Percentage of respondents who access local foods				
Directly purchased from farms	24%	21%	21%	19%
At farmer's markets	72%	74%	76%	73%
At grocery stores	85%	90%	84%	88%
via Community Supported Agriculture networks (e.g., CSA box)	12%	9%	15%	10%
Growing food at home	34%	43%	35%	40%
Growing food outside the home (e.g., community garden)	5%	4%	7%	4%
By hunting or fishing	35%	13%	25%	11%
Through other means	5%	10%	5%	8%

Strategic Outcome 8.3

Establishment of new markets for Native Hawaiian products (e.g., kalo, loko i'a grown fish, etc.) that can provide Native Hawaiian producers a livable wage

More research is needed to establish a baseline understanding of what constitutes an Indigenous economic system consistent with Native Hawaiian knowledge, culture, values, and practices.

Table 24. Views on the Economy (2023)⁷⁴

Percent of respondents who...	Maui County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
...believe that Hawaii's economy at least moderately benefits the majority of Hawaii's people.	55%	65%	57%	66%
...consider the following to be one of the five best factors to describe a strong and sustainable economy for Hawaii's future.				
Diversified economy (i.e., not solely reliant on one industry)	58%	57%	47%	65%
Contemporary/mainstream tourism	5%	5%	12%	9%
Sustainable tourism	19%	21%	23%	28%
Local food production/agriculture economy	62%	58%	57%	53%
Military development/investment	1%	5%	8%	9%
Livable wages/income	57%	47%	53%	50%
Healthcare that is affordable, available, and accessible	42%	52%	43%	45%
Affordable, healthy foods	21%	27%	29%	28%
Housing that is affordable, available, and accessible	53%	51%	51%	49%
Business friendly taxes and regulations	7%	8%	11%	12%
Strong social safety nets (SNAP/Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program, TANF/Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Head Start Preschool Program, School Lunch Program, etc.)	14%	11%	16%	12%
A highly competent and technologically skilled workforce	7%	6%	12%	12%
Healthy and thriving ocean and land ecosystems	36%	32%	30%	27%
Land development for commercial use	1%	2%	2%	2%
Other economic descriptions not listed in the survey	4%	2%	1%	2%

OHA Funding Activities

OHA Commercial Land Holdings on Lānaʻi

There are no OHA Commercial Land Holdings on Lānaʻi

NHRLF Debt Consolidation Loans on Lānaʻi

- Open Debt Consolidation Loans as of 5/31/23: two (2) loans, total disbursed \$30,128
- New Debt Consolidation Loans in FY23, 6/1/22 to 5/31/23: zero (0) loans, total disbursed \$0

NHRLF Mālama Business Loans on Lānaʻi (Loan amounts from \$2,500 to \$100,000)

There are no Mālama Business Loans on Lānaʻi.

NHRLF Hua Kanu Loans on Lānaʻi (Loan amounts from \$150,000 to \$1,000,000)

There are no Hua Kanu loans on Lanaʻi.

NHRLF OHA Consumer Micro Loans (for auto repair, CDL, apprenticeship program, or career development course purposes)

There are no Consumer Micro Loans for auto repair, CDL, apprenticeship program, or career development course purposes on Lanaʻi.

Table 25. Economic Stability Granting Activity on Lānaʻi

Grant Type (Budget Year)	Grantee	Project Name	Amount Awarded	Community Served
Community Grant - Economic Stability (FB22-23)	Purple Maia Foundation	Mālama Design Studio	\$498,660	Statewide
Community Grant - Homestead Community (FB22-23)	Homestead Community Development Corporation	Homestead Policy Advocacy for the Waitlist (HPAW)	\$40,000	Statewide
Emergency Financial Assistance (FB22-23)	ALU LIKE, Inc.	Kūlia Like	\$830,000	Statewide

Pau



Island Community Report: Lānaʻi

Appendix

APPENDIX A

Island of Lānaʻi State Senate⁷⁵

- Senate District 7 – *Hāna, East and Upcountry Maui, Molokaʻi, Lānaʻi, Kahoʻolawe, Molokini*
 - Senator Lynn DeCoite – Assistant Majority Floor Leader
 - Member of the following committees – Energy, Economic Development, & Tourism, Agriculture & Environment, Ways & Means

Maui State House of Representatives⁷⁶

- House District 13 – *Molokaʻi, Lānaʻi, Kahoʻolawe, portion of Kahului, Haʻikū, Peʻahi, Huelo, Nāhiku, Hāna, Kīpahulu*
 - Representative Mahina Poepoe
 - Member of the following committees: Water & Land, Corrections, Military, & Veterans, Finance

COUNTY LEVEL GOVERNANCE, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES, AND AGENCIES

Maui County Council⁷⁷

- District 1 – *East Maui*
 - Councilmember Shane Sinenci
- District 2 – *West Maui*
 - Councilmember Tamara Paltin
- District 3 – *Wailuku-Waiheʻe-Waikapū*
 - Councilmember Alice L. Lee; Chair
- District 4 – *Kahului*
 - Councilmember Tasha Kama
- District 5 – *South Maui*
 - Councilmember Tom Cook
- District 6 – *Makawao-Haʻikū-Pāʻia*
 - Councilmember Nohe Uʻu-Hodgins
- District 7 – *Upcountry*
 - Councilmember Yuki Lei Sugimura, Vice Chair
- District 8 – *Lānaʻi*
 - Councilmember Gabe Johnson
- District 9 – *Molokaʻi*
 - Councilmember Keani Rawlins-Fernandez

Standing Committees of the Council⁷⁸

- *Agriculture, Diversification, Environment, & Public Transportation* – Gabe Johnson, Chair
- *Budget, Finance, and Economic Development* – Yuki Lei Sugimura, Chair

- *Disaster, Resilience, International Affairs, & Planning* – Tamara Paltin, Chair
- *Efficiency Solutions & Circular Systems* – Keani Rawlins-Fernandez, Chair
- *Government Relations, Ethics, & Transparency* – Nohe U`u-Hodgins, Chair

***County of Maui Departments and Agencies*⁷⁹**

- *Budget Office* – Maria Zielinski, Budget Director
- *Chief of Staff* – Leo Caires
- *Chief of Communications & Public Affairs* – Mahina Martin
- *Chief Innovation Officer*
- *Corporation Counsel, Department of* – Victoria J Takayesu, Corporation Counsel
- *Corporation counsel, Department of* – Sonya Toma, First Deputy
- *Emergency Management Agency* – Herman Andaya, Administrator
- *Agriculture, Department of* – Rogerene “Kali” Arce, Director
- *Agriculture, Department of* - Koa Hewahewa, Deputy Director
- *Environmental Management, Department of* – Shane Agawa PE, Director
- *Environmental Management, Department of* – Robert Schmidt, Deputy Director
- *Finance, Department of* – Scott Teruya, Finance Director
- *Finance, Department of* – Steve Tesoro, Deputy Director
- *Fire and Public Safety, Department of* – Bradford Ventura, Fire Chief
- *Fire and Public Safety, Department of* – Gavin Fujioka, Deputy Fire Chief
- *Housing and Human Concerns* – Lori Tshako, Director
- *Housing and Human Concerns* – Saumalu Mataafa, Deputy Director
- *Liquor Control* – Layne N. Silva, Director
- *Liquor Control* – Jarrett K Kaho`ohanohano, Deputy Director
- *Management, Department of* – Kekuhaupio “Keku” Akana, Managing Director

- *Housing, Land Use* – Tasha Kama, Chair
- *Water & Infrastructure* – Tom Cook, Chair
- *Water Authority, Social Services, & Parks* – Shane Sinenci, Chair
- *Parks and Recreation, Department of* – Patrick McCall, Director
- *Parks and Recreation, Department of* – Shane Dudoit, Deputy Director
- *Personnel Services, Department of* – David Underwood, Director
- *Personnel Services, Department of* – Cynthia Razo-Porter, Deputy Director
- *Planning Department* – Kathleen Aoki, Director
- *Planning Department* – Garrett Smith, Deputy Director
- *Police Department* – John Pelletier, Chief of Police
- *Police Department* – Wade Maeda, Deputy Chief of Police
- *Prosecuting Attorney, Department of* – Andrew H. Martin, Prosecuting Attorney
- *Prosecuting Attorney, Department of* – Shelly C Miyashiro, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney
- *Public Works Administration* – Jordan Molina, Director
- *Public Works Administration* – Wendy Taomoto PE, Deputy Director
- *Transportation, Department of* – Marc Takamori, Director
- *Transportation, Department of* – Kauanoe Tagangan, Deputy Director
- *Water Supply, Department of* – John Stuffelbean PE, Director
- *Water Supply, Department of* – James “Kimo” Landgraf, Deputy Director
- *Economic Development* – Luana Mahi, Director
- *M/C Workforce Development* – Chentelle Rowland, Executive Director
- *Community / Development Block Grant* – Patience Kahula, Director

Legislative Branch⁸⁰

- *County Auditor, Office of* – Lance Taguchi, Office of the County Auditor
- *County Clerk, Office of* – Kathy Kaohu, City Clerk
- *Council Services, Office of* – Traci N.T. Fujita, Director
- *Corporation counsel, Department of* – Sonya Toma, First Deputy
- *Emergency Management Agency* – Herman Andaya, Administrator
- *Agriculture, Department of* – Rogerene “Kali” Arce, Director
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- *M/C Workforce Development* – Chentelle Rowland, Executive Director
- *Community / Development Block Grant* – Patience Kahula, Director

Legislative Branch⁸¹

- *County Auditor, Office of* – Lance Taguchi, Office of the County Auditor
- *County Clerk, Office of* – Kathy Kaohu, City Clerk
- *Council Services, Office of* – Traci N.T. Fujita, Director

Semi-Autonomous City Agencies

- None

Neighborhood Boards

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

County of Maui Boards and Commissions⁸²

- Affirmative Action Advisory Council
- Animal Control Board
- Board of Ethics
- Board of Variances and Appeals
- Board of Water Supply
- Charter Commission
- Civil Service Commission
- Commission on Children and Youth
- Commission on Healing Solutions for Homelessness
- Commission on Person with Disabilities
- Committee on Status of Women
- Cost of Government Commission
- Council on Aging
- Fire and Public Safety Commission
- Hana Advisory Committee to Maui Planning Commission
- Kula Agricultural Park Committee
- Lānaʻi Planning Commission
- Liquor Control Adjudication Board
- Liquor Control Commission
- Maui County Arborist Committee
- Maui County Cultural Resources Commission
- Maui Planning Commission
- Maui Redevelopment Agency
- Molokaʻi Planning Commission
- Police Commission
- Public Works Commission
- Real Property Tax Review Board
- Salary Commission
- Solid Waste Resource and Advisory Committee
- Urban Design Review Board
- Volunteer Advisory Board
- Wastewater Community Working Group
- Workforce Investment Board

NETWORKS

Hawaiian Agencies and Organizations

- Legal Aid
- Alu Like, Inc. (via Oʻahu office)
- Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (via neighbor island office)
- Maui Economic Opportunity
- Nā Puʻuwai
- Lānaʻi Family Guidance Center

Hawaiian Royal Order Societies

- Royal Order - inactive

Hawaiian Civic Clubs

- Lānaʻi Hawaiian Civic Club - inactive

Hawaiian Homestead Associations

- Homestead Association
- Lānaʻi Community Association

Others

- ALU LIKE, Inc.
- People Attentive to Children (PATCH)
- Kuha‘o Business Center
- The Institute for Native Pacific Education and Culture (INPEACE)
- Moloka‘i Youth Center
- Moloka‘i Community Service Counsel
- Moloka‘i Child Abuse Prevention Pathways
- Moloka‘i Community Health Center
- Moloka‘i Salvation Army
- Moloka‘i Child Family Services
- Moloka‘i Community Wellness
- Moloka‘i Island Foundation
- Moloka‘i Chamber of Commerce
- Maui Economic Opportunity – Moloka‘i

APPENDIX B

Table 26. Early Childhood Education Programs

Type	Location
DOE Public Pre-Kindergarten ⁸³	Lānaʻi High and Elementary School
Head Start / Early Head Start ⁸⁴	n/a
ʻAha Pūnana Leo/ʻŌlelo ⁸⁵	n/a
Home Visiting ⁸⁶	n/a
Private/Nonprofit Preschools and Programs ⁸⁷	E Mālama I Na Keiki O Lānaʻi

APPENDIX C

Table 27. Lānaʻi Department of Education Public Schools (includes Hawaiian-Focused Charter Schools)⁸⁸

School Name	Total SY2022 Enrollment	Native Hawaiian Students	
		#	%
DOE Elementary Schools			
None			
DOE Intermediate/Middle Schools			
None			
DOE High Schools			
None			
DOE Multi-Level Schools			
Lānaʻi High & Elementary School	566	88	15.5%

*Hawaiian-Focused Charter School

APPENDIX D

Higher Education Institution on Lānaʻi⁸⁹

- Community Colleges
 - University of Hawaiʻi Maui College: Lānaʻi Education Center
- Public Universities
 - None
- Private Colleges/Universities
 - None
- For-Profit Colleges/Universities
 - None

SOURCES

- ¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 2 (SF2).
- ² U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, B01001, Total Population. B02019, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone or in any Combination by Selected Groups.
- ³ County of Maui, Office of the Mayor.
<https://www.mauicounty.gov/1894/Office-of-the-Mayor>
- ⁴ Council of the County of Maui, Councilmembers.
mauicounty.us/councilmembers; Hawai'i operates with a biennial (two-year) legislative session
- ⁵ State of Hawai'i, State Historic Preservation, Burial Council Members.
<https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/shpd/about/branches/ibc/burial-council-members/>
- ⁶ State of Hawai'i Executive Office on Early Learning (EOEL). EOEL Public Prekindergarten Classrooms at DOE Schools. Accessed June 30, 2023.
<https://earlylearning.hawaii.gov/we-support-early-childhood/we-value-children-and-families/eoel-public-prekindergarten-program/eoel-public-prekindergarten-classrooms-at-doe-schools/>
- ⁷ Confirmation pending
- ⁸ 'Aha Pūnana Leo. Directory. Accessed June 30, 2023.
<https://www.ahapunaleo.org/directory>
- ⁹ State of Hawai'i Department of Human Services Commission on Fatherhood Home Visiting Services. Accessed June 30, 2023. <https://humanservices.hawaii.gov/fatherhood/home-visiting-services/>
- ¹⁰ Hawaii School Guide. Hawaii Preschool List. Accessed June 30, 2023.
http://www.hawaiischoolguide.com/preschools/school_list
- ¹¹ Kana'iaupuni, Shawn Malia, Wendy M. Kekahio, Kā'eo Duarte, and Brandon C. Ledward, with Sierra Malia Fox and Jenna T. Caparoso (2021). Ka Huaka'i: 2021 Native Hawaiian Educational Assessment. Table 2.2 Regional Distribution of Young Native Hawaiian Children and Preschool Enrollment.
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- ¹³ Hawaii P-20 Partnerships for Education. (2022). Data provided by the Hawai'i Data eXchange Partnership (DXP ID456). State Department of Education. Information pulled from Office of Hawaiian Affairs Native Hawaiian Databook (NHDB), Chap. 6, Table 6.06.
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- ¹⁴ Hawaii DXP (2023). College and Career Readiness Indicators. Accessed July 5, 2023. <https://www.hawaiidxp.org/data-products/college-and-career-readiness-indicators/#compare>
- ¹⁵ Ibid.
- ¹⁶ Kamehameha Schools' Strategy & Transformation Group, Lili'uokalani Trust, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Papa Ola Lokahi (2023). *'Imi Pono Hawai'i Wellbeing Survey Dashboard*. Accessed June 30, 2023.
https://marzanoresearch.shinyapps.io/ks_version4/?_ga=2.198649190.850221128.1682535196-275403403.1677519027
- ¹⁷ According to the Hawai'i Department of Education, "Kaiapuni schools deliver instruction exclusively through the medium of Hawaiian language. English is introduced as a subject starting in grade 5." Therefore, "Hawaiian-medium schools" and "Kaiapuni schools" will be used interchangeably throughout this report; Hawai'i State Department of Education. Kaiapuni schools — Hawaiian language immersion. Accessed June 29, 2023.
<https://www.hawaiipublicschools.org/TeachingAndLearning/StudentLearning/HawaiianEducation/Pages/Hawaiian-language-immersion-schools.aspx>
- ¹⁸ State of Hawai'i. Disease Outbreak Control Division. COVID-19. Table: Hawaii COVID-19 Cases and Testing. Accessed June 30, 2023. <https://health.hawaii.gov/coronavirusdisease2019/>
- ¹⁹ Ibid.
- ²⁰ Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Chart: Health — general health status by Year and Health - general health status, 2021. Accessed June 30, 2023.
<https://hhdw.org/report/query/result/brfss/GenHealth4Cat/GenHealth4CatCrude11.html>
- ²¹ Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Chart: Depressive Disorder, Age Adjusted, 2021. Accessed June 30, 2023.
<https://hhdw.org/report/query/result/brfss/DXDepress/DXDepressAA11.html>
- ²² Hawaii Health Matters, Community Dashboard. Chart: Primary Care Provider Rate, County = Maui, Year = 2020. Accessed May 24, 2023.
<https://www.hawaiihealthmatters.org/indicators/index/view?indicatorId=385&periodId=227&localeId=602>
- ²³ Hawaii Health Matters, Community Dashboard. Chart: Mental Health Provider Rate, County = Maui, Year = 2022. Accessed May 24, 2023.
<https://www.hawaiihealthmatters.org/?module=indicators&controller=index&action=view&comparisonId=&indicatorId=319&localeTypeId=2>
- ²⁴ Health Resources & Services Administration. Native Hawaiian Health Centers. Accessed April 10, 2023.
<https://www.hrsa.gov/opa/eligibility-and-registration/health-centers/native-hawaiian>
- ²⁵ The Maui Intake Service Center (MISC) provides criminal justice services on Maui, Moloka'i, and Lāna'i. MISC completes intake screening for newly admitted individuals who are detained or committed to the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC); Department of Public Safety (2020). Annual Report FY 2020. <https://dps.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/PSD-ANNUAL-REPORT-2020.pdf>; Department of Public Safety (2018). *Future of Hawai'i's Community Correction Centers. Volume 2 – Who is Housed in*

Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii CCCs? p. 6.

https://dps.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Hawaii-CCCs_Vol3.pdf; U.S. Census Bureau. 2015 5-Year Estimates American Community Survey Selected Population Tables. B05003 Sex by Age by Nativity and Citizenship Status. <https://data.census.gov/table?q=population+of+maui+county&t=001:062&tid=ACSDT5YSPT2015.B05003>

²⁶ Arrest data provided by county, not island; Crime in Maui County 2019. p. 28, 30, 34, 36.

<https://ag.hawaii.gov/cpja/files/2020/05/Crime-in-Maui-County-2019.pdf>

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